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Nontraditional Agricultural Exports Regulatory Guide for Latin America and the Caribbean



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**NONTRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
REGULATORY GUIDE FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

**Project Leader: Robert A. Bailey
Author: Robert P. Kalin**

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AID/DISC
1500 Wilson Blvd, Suite 1010
Arlington VA, 22209-2404
Document # PN-ABQ-260
Phone (703) 351-4006
FAX (703) 351- 4039

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
DISCLAIMER	i
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	iii
LAC COUNTRIES COVERED BY THIS GUIDE	v
SECTION 1 HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE	1-1
1.1 Topics Covered	1-1
1.2 Using the NTAE Guide	1-1
1.3 USG Agencies Encountered at POEs and Their Roles	1-2
1.4 Examples on Using the NTAE Guide	1-3
SECTION 2 INTRODUCTION	2-1
2.1 Objectives	2-1
2.2 Scope	2-1
2.2.1 Users	2-2
2.2.2 Application	2-2
2.2.3 Topics	2-3
2.3 Biological Background	2-3
2.3.1 Geographic Distribution of Pests	2-3
2.3.2 Pathways for Pest Introduction	2-4
2.3.3 Pest Risk Analysis	2-5
SECTION 3 U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	3-1
3.1 Introduction	3-1
3.2 The Treasury Department, U.S. Customs Service (USCS)	3-1
3.2.1 Roles	3-1
3.2.2 Regulations	3-2
3.2.3 Relation to NTAEs	3-2
3.2.4 Guidelines for Exporters	3-3
3.2.5 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)	3-5

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
3.3 U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)	3-6
3.3.1 Role	3-6
3.3.2 Relation to NTAEs	3-7
3.3.3 Contact Addresses and Information Sources	3-7
3.4 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	3-8
3.4.1 Regulations	3-10
3.4.2 Relation to NTAEs	3-10
3.4.3 Guidelines	3-11
3.4.4 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)	3-12
3.5 Department of Health and Human Services, (HHS); Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	3-13
3.5.1 Roles	3-13
3.5.2 Regulations	3-14
3.5.3 Relation to NTAEs	3-16
3.5.4 Guidelines for Exporters	3-16
3.5.5 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)	3-17
3.6 U.S. Agency for International Development (AID, USAID)	3-18
3.6.1 Roles	3-18
3.6.2 Programs	3-19
3.6.3 Relation to NTAEs	3-19
3.6.4 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)	3-19
3.7 Department of the Interior; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	3-20
3.7.1 Roles	3-20
3.7.2 Regulations	3-20
3.7.3 Relation to NTAEs	3-22
3.7.4 Guidelines for Exporters	3-23
3.7.5 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)	3-23
3.8 U.S. Department of Justice; Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)	3-24
3.9 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	3-25
3.9.1 Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)	3-25
3.9.2 Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)	3-33
3.9.3 Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	3-35

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
3.9.4 Forest Service (FS)	3-37
3.9.5 Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD)	3-39
3.9.6 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)	3-41
3.9.7 Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)	3-52
SECTION 4 PRODUCT ADMISSIBILITY	4-1
4.1 Nontraditional Agricultural Exports from LAC Countries to the United States	4-1
4.1.1 Introduction	4-1
4.1.2 Plants and Vegetative Plant Parts for Propagation	4-5
4.1.3 Seeds for Plant Propagation	4-11
4.1.4 Logs and Lumber	4-17
4.1.5 Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	4-18
4.1.6 Unprocessed Seeds for Consumption	4-21
4.1.7 Cut Flowers and Greenery	4-22
4.1.8 Miscellaneous and Processed Products	4-24
4.2 Improving the Health Status of Exports Prior to Inspection	4-33
4.3 Cooperation of the Plant Quarantine Service of the Country of Origin: Exports, Phytosanitary Certificates, and Inspection	4-34
4.4 Treatment at Origin, En Route, and At Ports of Entry	4-34
4.4.1 Introduction	4-34
4.4.2 Types of Treatment	4-35
4.5 Preclearance	4-40
4.5.1 Introduction	4-40
4.5.2 Definition of Some Terms Used in Preclearance Programs	4-41
4.5.3 Pest Risk Considerations	4-42
4.5.4 Requirements for Initiating a Preclearance Program	4-43
4.5.5 Examples of Preclearance Programs	4-47
4.5.6 Information Sources	4-48
4.6 Packing and Storage	4-48
4.6.1 Storage	4-48
4.6.2 Packing Facilities and Procedures	4-49
4.6.3 Packing Materials	4-50
4.6.4 Wooden Crates, Pallets, and Dunnage	4-52

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
4.7 U.S. Ports of Entry (POEs)	4-52
4.8 Transit and Reexport Shipments	4-53
4.8.1 Introduction	4-53
4.8.2 Permits	4-54
4.8.3 Phytosanitary Aspects of USDA Transit Policies	4-54
4.9 Penalties	4-56
4.10 User Fees	4-56
APPENDIX A LAC FRUITS AND VEGETABLES APPROVED FOR U.S. ENTRY	A-1
APPENDIX B NOXIGUS WEEDS, PARASITIC, AND ENDANGERED PLANTS	B-1
APPENDIX C INTERNATIONAL SERVICES, ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	C-1
APPENDIX D POEs WITH PLANT INSPECTION STATIONS THAT ARE SERVED BY APHIS OFFICERS	D-1
APPENDIX E POEs WITHOUT PLANT INSPECTION STATIONS THAT ARE SERVED BY APHIS OFFICERS	E-1
APPENDIX F SPANISH-ENGLISH COMMODITY REFERENCE WITH SCIENTIFIC NAMES	F-1
APPENDIX G U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOREIGN SERVICE POSTS IN LATIN AMERICA	G-1
APPENDIX H AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS LAC BUREAU, U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	H-1
APPENDIX I REFERENCES	I-1

DISCLAIMER

It is beyond the scope of this guide to serve as a definitive source of information for legal or business disputes.

It is also beyond the scope of this guide to serve as the sole source of information upon which agricultural production and marketing decisions are based and financial commitments are made.

To be aware of up-to-date information that is released after the publication of the guide, exporters, importers, and others should use the information sources that are listed in the guide.

INFORMATION IN APPENDIX A ABOUT COMMODITIES FROM EACH OF THE COUNTRIES IN THE LAC REGION IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WHEN USDA/APHIS DETERMINES THAT THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF EXOTIC PESTS AND DISEASES AGENTS HAS CHANGED DUE TO:

- An expansion of the geographic distribution of exotic pests.
- A widening of their host ranges.
- A reduction in distribution as a result of successful eradication or the development of pest-free areas.

INFORMATION ABOUT CROPS COVERED BY USDA/AMS MARKET ORDERS MAY CHANGE ACCORDING TO VARIOUS ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FACTORS IN THE UNITED STATES. WHEN U.S. CROPS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET ORDERS, IMPORTS OF THESE SAME CROPS ARE ALSO COVERED BY THE SAME DOMESTIC MARKET ORDERS.

THIS GUIDE DOES NOT CONTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENTRY STATUS OF PLANTS, PLANT PARTS, OR PRODUCTS THAT ORIGINATE OUTSIDE OF THE LAC REGION.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Listed below are acronyms or abbreviations for names of agencies and some of the laws mentioned in this guide. Most of the acronyms for the various laws enforced or administered by these agencies are *not* listed below; rather, these acronyms are defined where they are first used under the appropriate agency.

The Spanish edition of this guide will also contain this listing of acronyms and their English counterparts. In addition, the English counterparts are translated into Spanish. *To avoid confusion and misunderstanding, the English acronym is NOT converted to a Spanish acronym based on its translation from English to Spanish.*

AID	U.S. Agency for International Development (an abbreviation used when referring to the agency in the United States)
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA
AQI	Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (program within APHIS)
ARS	Agricultural Research Service, USDA
CFR	U.S. Code of Federal Regulations
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOI	U.S. Department of Interior
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FDA	Food and Drug Administration, PHS, HHS
FNWA	Federal Noxious Weed Act
FPPA	Federal Plant Pest Act
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service, DOI
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
IS	International Services, APHIS, USDA
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
NAPPO	North American Plant Protection Organization
OICD	Office of International Cooperation and Development, USDA
OMA	Office of Management Authority, FWS
NTAE	Nontraditional Agricultural Exports
PC	Phytosanitary Certificate (prepared according to the model certificate of the International Plant Protection Convention of 1951 and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and issued by an authorized officer of the PQS of the exporting country)
POE	U.S. Ports of Entry (authorized by APHIS)
PPQ	Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, USDA
PQA	Plant Quarantine Act

PQS	Plant Quarantine Service of an exporting country; often referred to in Spanish as "Sanidad Vegetal" or "Cuarentena"
U.S.	The United States of America, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands (Trusteeship agreement with the United Nations)
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development (an abbreviation used when referring to agency missions overseas)
USCS	U.S. Customs Service (DOC)
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
VS	Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA

LAC COUNTRIES COVERED BY THIS GUIDE

CENTRAL AMERICA

Belize
Guatemala
Panama

Costa Rica
Honduras

El Salvador
Nicaragua

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina
Chile
French Guiana
Peru
Venezuela

Bolivia
Colombia
Guyana
Suriname

Brazil
Ecuador
Paraguay
Uruguay

MEXICO

CARIBBEAN

Aruba
Bahamas
Dominica
Guadeloupe
Netherlands Antilles
(Bonaire - Curacao)
St. Christopher
(St Kitts - Nevis)
Virgin Islands

Anguilla
Barbados
Dominican Republic
Haiti
Martinique
St. Lucia
St. Eustatius
St. Vincent & Grenadines

Antigua - Barbuda
Cayman Islands
Grenada
Jamaica
Montserrat
St. Martin
Trinidad & Tobago
Turks & Caicos Is.

SECTION 1 HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

1.1 Topics Covered

The Nontraditional Agricultural Export (NTAE) Guide provides a basic background on the roles, regulations, and relationships of the U.S. Government (USG) agencies involved in or affecting NTAEs. Each agency is briefly discussed, and simple guidelines exporters can take to meet all of the requirements of the each agency and a listing of contacts are also included.

An emphasis has been placed on the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and its programs because of the direct involvement in regulating NTAEs. Topics covered in the APHIS section of the guide include Plants and Vegetative Plant Parts for Propagation, Seeds for Propagation, Logs and Lumber, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Cut Flowers and Greenery, Unprocessed Seeds for Consumption, and Miscellaneous and Processed Products of Phytosanitary Concern. Other topics covered include U.S. Ports of Entry (POEs) Staffed by APHIS Personnel, Preclearance Program, Quarantine Treatment of Commodities, Approved and Prohibited Packing Materials, Transit and Reexport of Shipments, and APHIS Import Permits.

1.2 Using the NTAE Guide

The user should review the guide to become familiar with all of its sections. It is important to understand the responsibilities of each agency involved with imports at U.S. POEs. The user should then refer to the table of contents to obtain specific information. Additional information and updates can be obtained from the contacts provided for each USG agency. The steps in using the guide will be guided by the product chosen for export to the United States. In general, the course of action is as follows:

1. **Is the product admissible?** Refer to the section in the guide covering your product. If it is a fresh fruit or vegetable you will find it in the appendices listed by country. Only fresh fruits and vegetables listed on the countries admissible list are permitted entry. Each commodity is covered by category in Section 4.
2. **Are there any special conditions of entry?** Some products must undergo a quarantine treatment as a condition of entry. These treatments are indicated on the admissible list. Certain propagative materials require post entry quarantine. Information of this nature is always included on the import permit. Exporters should obtain copies of the import permit from the importer or they can contact the APHIS permit unit or area representative.

3. **Is the product listed as an Endangered Species Act (ESA)/Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) or as a parasitic plant or noxious weed?** Before selecting any plant/plant product for export, ensure that it is not listed as a protected/noxious weed/parasitic plant. There are specific requirements for exporting this type of material.
4. **Is the POE you plan to move your cargo through listed as capable of handling your commodity?** Check the listing of approved APHIS POEs to insure they are staffed to handle your needs. Not all POEs have plant inspection facilities—most ports staffed by APHIS can handle commercial shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables while others are specifically designated to handle ESA/CITES material.
5. **Is there a USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) order or agreement established for your commodity?** There is only a handful of commodities under U.S. market orders or agreements. A number of products do have market standards. These standards can be obtained from AMS and a contact source is provided in that sections. A detailed description of AMS is provided and the exporter should make him/herself aware of any orders/standards/agreements.
6. **Are there import duties on your commodity?** Most of Latin America and the Caribbean receive specialized trade preference status. Exporters should check with U.S. Customs to ascertain if there are any applicable import duties.
7. **Will my product require pesticide residue testing?** Only food or animal feed is routinely sampled by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for pesticide residues. Only Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved pesticides should be used on U.S. export crops. The International Research and Training Center (CATIE) in Costa Rica can provide producers with a current listing of EPA-approved pesticides.
8. **If problems arise who do I contact?** When a export problem occurs the first step is to identify the agency responsible for regulating/detaining your product. Contacts for each agency have been provided in the reference appendix.

1.3 USG Agencies Encountered at POEs and Their Roles

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

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

1.4 Examples on Using the NTAE Guide

Example 1. A producer of carambola in Grenada wishes to know if he can export his product to the United States. First establish which agency will regulate the product. All fresh produce is inspected by USDA APHIS. Section 4 of the guide reviews product admissibility. Section 4.1.5 provides the user with information on fresh fruits and vegetables. Section 4.1.5.3, Regulations and Restrictions, directs the user to Appendix A (LAC Fruits and Vegetables Approved for U.S. Entry) and shows that Grenada can ship carambola to all POEs in the United States. The user should also note that any fresh fruit or vegetable may be sampled by the FDA for pesticide residues. At present there are no AMS standards for this fruit.

Example 2. An ornamental plant grower wishes to export giant pitcher plants for propagation to the United States. Establish which agency will regulate the product. APHIS is the agency responsible for regulating plants for propagation. Plants and plant parts for vegetative propagation are covered in Section 4.1.2. Regulations and Restrictions directs the reader to Section 3.7 and Appendix B for CITES and ESA material. Appendix B, page B-28, shows the giant pitcher (*Nepenthes rajah*) as a CITES I plant, including seed. Section 3.7 indicates CITES I plants cannot be imported unless artificially propagated. Section 3.7.2. directs the reader to the FWS and APHIS to obtain the proper permits. The importer will be responsible for obtaining the permits, and the exporter must obtain permission from his/her government to export CITES material.

USG AGENCIES AT POEs

ROLES OF USG REGULATORY AGENCIES INVOLVING NTAES (Fresh Commodities)

- USCS:** Collects applicable tariffs, maintains statistics on imports, and prevents the smuggling of illegal goods.
- APHIS:** Regulates the import of fresh commodities such as plants, plant products, animals, and animal products to prevent the entry of exotic pests and disease.
- FDA:** Applies EPA laws for pesticide residue tolerances in food and animal feed imports. Regulates both fresh and processed products for contaminants, proper labeling, etc.
- AMS:** Applies any market order, provides grades and standards for fresh produce, and reports on the volume of commodity imports.
- FSIS:** Regulates imports of red meat and poultry. The international service certifies foreign meat packing facilities for export to the United States.
- FWS OMA:** The Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Management and Authority regulates all material under the ESA and CITES. OMA issues import permits for ESA/CITES and works in collaboration with APHIS. APHIS controls the import of all endangered plant species.

SECTION 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Objectives

The objectives of this guide are to:

- Present the general USG regulatory and specific procedural information about NTAEs from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) countries—with emphasis on USDA/APHIS programs and phytosanitary issues.
- List information sources for the various government programs.
- Provide other information enabling exporters to produce and export NTAEs that will be accepted in a timely fashion.

2.2 Scope

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

Although all relevant regulatory agencies are discussed, the major emphasis is given to USDA/APHIS plant quarantine or phytosanitary procedures.

The emphasis on plant quarantine is important to importers and exporters because the USDA/APHIS regulations determine whether a permit can be issued to a U.S. resident for the importation of a named commodity from a named country.

- If a permit cannot be issued by USDA/APHIS, based on pest risk and phytosanitary considerations (Section 2.3), the commodity is not enterable from that country, *and other USG agencies are not involved.*
- If a permit to import is issued and the commodity arrives at an authorized POE, USDA/APHIS regulations apply; *in addition, the regulations of other USG agencies, particularly USDA/AMS (market orders) may apply.*

It is beyond the scope of this guide to serve as a definitive source of information for legal matters or business disputes.

It is also beyond the scope of this guide to serve as the sole source of information for agricultural production and marketing decisions and financial commitments. For *up-to-date* information that may be released after the publication of this guide, the exporter or other interested persons should use the information sources listed throughout this document.

2.2.1 Users

This guide is intended for LAC:

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

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

2.2.2 Application

Participants in the export-import process will find this guide useful as a source for information about:

- General planning of agricultural and business enterprises.
- USG regulatory programs and activities that interact with these enterprises.
- The economic and biologic justifications upon which regulations are based.
- General and specific procedures.
- Contacts in LAC countries and the United States where more specific and current information can be obtained.
- Improving the health status of plants that are sources of NTAEs or plant products.
- Improving the quality of NTAEs.
- Increasing the probability that a shipment of NTAEs, particularly perishable ones, from LAC countries will not only be admissible but will move in an orderly and a timely manner.

Readers are advised to become familiar with the list of acronyms on page iii and the disclaimer at the beginning of the guide.

The guide is meant to serve as a source of information, contacts, or references about the interaction of USG regulations and NTAEs from LAC countries.

2.2.3 Topics

The guide is divided into four sections and nine appendices.

- Section 1 explains how to use the guide.
- Section 2 presents an introduction to the guide covering the objectives, scope, and biological background to the regulation of commodities. A biological background is provided for those readers who wish to have a better understanding of the biological (i.e., pest risk) basis of USDA/APHIS procedures and regulations. However, it is not necessary to consult this section in order to understand or follow export or import procedures.
- Section 3 discusses USG agency roles, regulation or policies in relation to NTAEs, and contacts.
- Section 4 covers NTAEs in general, guidelines for exporters, and phytosanitary issues. The section provides details or comments about the procedures required by USG agencies. The thrust is towards information needs of exporters from LAC countries and others interested in promoting such exports. Emphasis is on the phytosanitary (plant quarantine or health) issues of USDA/APHIS. Suggestions are offered that may facilitate an orderly and timely flow of NTAEs.
- Appendices contain details, data, or information relating to the needs of exporters and other persons interested in facilitating a timely and orderly flow of NTAEs from the LAC region.

2.3 Biological Background

The quarantine regulations of USDA/APHIS are based on preventing the entry of plant pests into the United States.

This section contains background information that is presented to aid exporters in the appreciation of the biological reasons for restrictions or prohibitions on certain agricultural products. All commodities are subject to inspection and must be found free from pests and other prohibited matter. Sometimes the threat is so great and the risk is so high, that certain articles must be prohibited to exclude exotic pests of quarantine importance. Frequently, the risk is not as high as to require prohibition but high enough to require restrictions. Restrictions are safeguard procedures that are known to lower risk to a tolerable level. Often, there is little or no risk and restrictions are not placed on the imported agricultural articles.

2.3.1 Geographic Distribution of Pests

The known distribution of exotic pests in various countries, regions, or continents as compared to the pest distribution in the United States is the geographic basis for regulations,

safeguards, and procedural requirements. Some pests are widespread and occur wherever their hosts occur. If these pests also occur in the United States, they are usually *not considered of quarantine significance* to the United States. Other pests are known from limited areas such as one hemisphere, a single continent, a single region in a continent, or even a single country. *If these pests are not known to occur in the United States, or they occur but are not widely distributed, these pests may be considered of quarantine significance to the United States.*

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

If the status quo of pathogen distribution were maintained over time, a set of regulations and procedures could be devised that would remain constant, and not require updating or revision. But pest distribution is not static—it is subject to changes. Pests can move, or be moved, along natural or man-made pathways from areas where they occur to areas where they are not known to occur.

2.3.2 Pathways for Pest Introduction

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

Natural Pathways

Among the natural pathways are: the transportation of pests or their reproductive units by storms, air currents winds, surface drainage, or vectors (such as insects, soil or other animals); or the ability to fly. Some pests have life cycles that include a means of natural spread over long distances. However, most pests (i.e., scale insects) or disease agents (bacteria, viruses, many fungi) *do not* possess an efficient natural means of medium-to-long distance spread or movement to new areas.

Pests and disease agents can move or be moved naturally over medium or even long distances by the cumulative effect of a series of short distance natural moves. However, such spread is often limited by natural barriers such as an ocean, climate, or the absence of a host.

Manmade Pathways

The distances moved can be much longer and the time required much shorter for manmade pathways. The article imported along manmade pathways may be a host that is

infected with a latent disease agent, or infested by obscure or hidden pests that are not detected by inspection. Along manmade pathways, pests are less vulnerable to environmental stresses of excessive heat, cold, dryness or moisture because of protection provided by containerization or packaging of the imported articles or by temperature and/or moisture control during shipment.

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

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

When all types of imported articles are considered, plants and plant parts capable of propagation present the greatest threat and risk of introducing pests and disease agents of quarantine significance along manmade pathways. Many organisms are without an effective means of long-distance spread. Other organisms do not have dormant stages, cannot survive outside of living plants, or do not have a means of natural spread (such as air-borne spores). These organisms cannot move effectively over long distances along natural pathways. However, the organisms are readily moved when their hosts are moved by baggage, cargo, containers, or carriers.

2.3.3 Pest Risk Analysis

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

This section discusses pest risk analysis—the biological basis of APHIS phytosanitary procedures—without going into the technical detail. However, it is within its scope to acquaint exporters and persons that promote exports with a *general* background of pest risk analysis.

Exporters and others who are aware of the "biological why" behind phytosanitary procedures will be in a better position to grow, produce, and export NTAEs that meet U.S. phytosanitary standards.

Four terms are common to most types of pest risk analysis whether the concern is for plant, public, or animal health or to a wide range of hazard/risk situations encountered by persons throughout the world. The terms are:

- **Hazard.** Any danger or adverse event, such as the ability of an organism to injure and damage plants or plant products.
- **Risk.** The likelihood (probability or chance) *and* the magnitude (extent or amount) of any adverse event (damage or injury).
- **Pest risk assessment.** An estimate of the risk.
- **Risk management.** A practical or realistic decision-making process concerned with what to do about the risk; for example, establishment of a system of safeguards against an identified or perceived hazard to lower the risk in order to take advantage of some benefit.

The process that APHIS goes through in determining the entry status of NTAEs is as follows:

- **The hazard(s) is identified, typically for NTAEs, as the:**
 - Entry of pests and/or pathogens of quarantine significance along manmade pathways (such as the importation of a large volume of a commodity).
 - Establishment of the introduced pest in agricultural areas or in the environment.
- **The risk is estimated by determining or estimating:**
 - The chances or *probability* that pests of quarantine significance will enter the United States and become *established* as a result of the importation of an NTAE.

The estimate of the *probability of establishment* of an exotic pest or disease agent is based on factors such as the occurrence of the pest with the host at origin and the pest entry, colonization, and spread potential.

- The consequences if establishment were to occur.

An estimate of the *consequences of such a pest establishment* may be based on the economic damage potential, environmental damage potential, and perceived damage.

- **The identified risk is managed by:**

- Refusing entry.
- Whenever feasible, *by lowering the risk to an acceptable or tolerable level by setting safeguards.*

Safeguards may include regulations; permits; inspection at origin or at POEs; and treatment at origin, in transit, or at POEs if effective and practical treatments are known.

- **The benefits that might accrue as a result of accepting a risk such as the importation of a commodity are:**

- Generally, improving international trade.
- Specifically, profiting growers, exporters, importers, and agribusiness interests.
- Specifically, for consumers in the United States, increasing the availability of a wide spectrum of perishable food products throughout the year, and of other agricultural products.

SECTION 3
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
AFFECTING AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS
(General Summary)

3.1 Introduction

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

Key USG agencies include:

- Treasury Department, U.S. Customs Service (USCS)
- Department of Commerce (DOC)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Department of the Interior; Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)
 - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
 - Forestry Service (FS)
 - Agricultural Research Service (ARS)
 - Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD)
 - Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)

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

3.2.1 Roles

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

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

3.2.2 Regulations

Under the Trade Act of 1974, the Generalized Systems of Preferences (GSP) provides duty-free status for goods from beneficiary developing, independent and dependent countries, and territories to encourage their economic growth. The Trade Act became effective on January 1, 1979 and has lapsed as of July 4, 1993 and is currently pending reinstatement by Congress.

Among the enforcement activities of USCS are the following:

- Assessing and collecting customs duties, excise taxes, penalties, and fees on imported items.
- Interdicting and seizing contraband, including narcotics and illegal drugs.
- Processing persons, carriers, cargo and mail in and out of the United States.
- Administering certain navigation laws.
- Detecting and apprehending persons engaged in fraudulent practices designed to circumvent customs and related laws; copyright, patent, and trademark provisions; quotas; and marking requirements for imported merchandise.

USCS is the principal USG enforcement agency at border locations. Over the years, the USCS mission has been extended to assisting in the administration and enforcement of about 400 provisions of law on behalf of more than 40 government agencies. Included in these activities are: auto safety and emission control standards; radiation and radioactive material standards; counterfeit money; flammable fabric restrictions; food, drug, and hazardous substance provisions; and animal and plant quarantine requirements.

USCS is organized into seven regions, 44 districts or area offices, and about 240 POEs. In addition, USCS has several foreign field offices. Foreign offices in the LAC region are located in Hermosillo, Monterrey, and Mexico City, Mexico; and Panama City, Panama.

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

3.2.3 Relation to NTAEs

NTAEs and other goods imported into the United States are subject to duty or duty-free status according to classification of the applicable items under the Harmonized Tariff

Schedule of the United States. This Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding is a uniform method of describing and tracking commodities in international trade. The system simplifies trading terms used for tariffs, import and export statistics, and transport documentation. Most of the world's industrialized nations adopted the Harmonized System in 1988. The United States began participation on January 1, 1989.

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

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

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

Some of the Customs forms or documents, which relate to NTAEs arriving at U.S. ports of entry from LAC countries, are discussed in Section 4.8. These forms concern importation, transit movement, and re-export.

3.2.4 Guidelines for Exporters

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

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

3.2.4.1 Commercial Invoices

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

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

- Include all the information required on Customs invoice—and make sure that the same information is shown on the packing list.
- Type clearly with sufficient space between items. Keep data within appropriate columns.
- Clearly mark and number each package so that it can be easily identified with the corresponding invoice.
- Show detailed descriptions on the invoice of each item of goods contained in each individual package.
- Mark goods legibly and prominently with the **English name of the country of origin** unless goods are specifically exempted by U.S. laws.
- Before shipment be sure to comply with the provisions of any special laws and regulations, in addition to customs, that apply to NTAEs (Sections 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 3.91, 3.92, 3.9.6).
- Observe closely the instructions in the preparation of invoices, packaging, marking, labeling, etc., provided by the U.S. importer or USG officials. The importer should have made a careful check of requirements to permit entry when the goods arrive.

3.2.4.2 Marking and Labels

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

3.2.4.3 Customhouse Brokers in the United States

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.5 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)

Contact addresses:

United States Customs Office
Office of Trade Operations
International Agreements Branch
Washington, D.C. 20229

Telephone: 202-566-8195

Public Affairs Office
U.S. Customs
Department of the Treasury
1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20229

Telephone: 202-566-8195

General Information

Telephone: 202-927-2095

Publications:

1. U.S. Customs Booklet
"Importing into the United States" (Chapter 23)
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
2. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992* (Revised July 1, 1991)
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
3. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
Office of International Cooperation and Development,
Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program
USDA, in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.
4. U.S. Customs (an annotated, looseleaf edition of the Harmonized System for Classification of items subject to duty may be purchased).
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
5. *Code of Federal Regulations*. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Section 5, reference for each USG agency).

To obtain information on a particular customs matter:

- Consult the nearest USCS attache or representative, or the nearest U.S. consul.
- Ask a customs representative in the United States to obtain an official answer from USCS.
- Write to the District Director of Customs at any district port in the United States, or to the Commissioner of Customs.

3.3 U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)

3.3.1 Role

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

LA/CBDC is designed to help both U.S. and Latin America/Caribbean companies to take advantage of opportunities created by the Caribbean Basin Initiative, The Enterprise for Americas Initiative, and the proposed Andean Trade Initiative. Companies wishing to take advantage of these activities should contact the private sector officers in the USAID mission in their countries.

The Center will coordinate with U.S. and foreign businesses, agencies, and organizations to serve as an information clearinghouse for interested traders and investors by providing the following services:

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

3.3.2 Relation to NTAEs

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

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

3.3.3 Contact Addresses and Information Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce
LAC Business Development Information Center
Room H-3203
Washington, D.C. 20230

Telephone: 202-377-0703
FAX: 202-377-2218

National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of International Affairs
1335 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Telephone: 301-713-2272
FAX: 301-713-2313

U.S. Department of Commerce
Caribbean Basin Division
____ Desk Officer (Insert name of a country)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Room H-3314
Washington, D.C. 20230

Telephone: 202-377-2527

Andean Basin
____ Desk Officer (Insert name of a country)
Room 3025
U.S. Department of Commerce
Room H-3314
Washington, D.C. 20230

Telephone: 202-377-1659

International Trade Administration
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

Telephone: 202-377-3808
202-377-2000

Additional information

1. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992 (Revised July 1, 1991)*
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*, Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program USDA, in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

3.4 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

EPA, which was established in 1970, is an independent agency in the executive branch. The agency provides coordinated and effective governmental action on behalf of the environment—serving as the public's advocate for a livable environment. Among EPA activities are the following:

- Reducing or controlling pollution by integration of a variety of research, monitoring, standard setting, and enforcement activities.
- Coordinating and supporting research and antipollution activities of state and local governments, private and public groups, individuals, and educational institutions.
- Reinforcing efforts among other federal agencies about the impact of their operations on the environment.
- Publishing findings when a proposal is unsatisfactory for public health or welfare, or environmental quality.

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

SUBJECT	TELEPHONE
Air and radiation	202-382-7400
Water	202-382-5700
Solid waste and emergency response	202-382-4610
Research and development	202-382-7676
Pesticides and toxic substances	202-382-2902

The EPA has ten regional offices in the United States; and an International activities office in Washington, D.C.

The Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances is responsible for:

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

3.4.1 Regulations

EPA conducts its regulatory activities under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (enacted in 1976) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

TSCA

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

The objectives of TSCA are to:

- Ensure that adequate data are developed on the interaction of chemical substances on health and the environment.
- Regulate the production, distribution, use and disposal of chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk to health and the environment.
- Provide authority to EPA to take regulatory actions on those chemicals that present an "imminent hazard."

FIFRA

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

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

3.4.2 Relation to NTAEs

The EPA regulatory activities discussed in Section 3.4.2 are for activities in the United States. Nevertheless, the regulations under FIFRA affect the acceptability of agricultural exports from LAC countries into the United States.

Imported NTAE food products must meet the standards set by EPA for domestic products. At POEs these restrictions or standards are enforced by FDA. FDA samples products for residues of pesticides that:

- Exceed established limits for registered chemicals
- Are not registered by EPA
- Were registered prior to 1984 but have failed the re-registration evaluation

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

3.4.3 Guidelines

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

- Applied so as not to exceed the rates and frequency of application as stated on approved labels.
- Applied according to instructions stated on EPA-approved labels.
- Used only according to the uses stated on EPA-approved labels; that is, the product should be used only on those commodities, or groups of commodities, that are named on the label against pests listed on the label.

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

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

Consequently, a pesticide that may have been previously approved may not have been re-registered. Therefore, its continued use is no longer acceptable. Even if the pesticide is from the United States and bears an EPA-approved label, the use of the pesticide may have been prohibited after the product was produced. If a non-EPA approved pesticide residue is detected on a commodity at POEs, the shipment will be refused entry. Therefore, growers and exporters must be aware of current pesticide regulations (see sources of current information listed in Section 3.4.4).

3.4.4 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)

Contact addresses

Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Telephone: 202-382-4361

Registration Division
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Telephone: 202-557-7760

Center For Produce Quality
P.O. Box 1417 C35
Alexandria, Virginia, 22313
Additional information on the use
of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides,
and fertilizers. The Center is a foundation
established to provide industry with up-
to-the-minute facts regarding EPA findings.

Telephone: 703-337-2308
800-237-4458

National Pesticide Information
Retrieval System (NPIRS)
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907
A computer data base with information on
products, tolerances, fact sheets, news-
letter, pesticide management, safety, etc.

Telephone: 301-494-6616

TSCA Information Assistance
Program, EPA

Telephone: 202-554-1404

General Information
Public Information Center (documents)

Telephone: 202-260-2090
Telephone: 202-260-7751

Publications:

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

2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*, Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program USDA, in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.
3. *Farm Chemicals Handbook*, Meister Publishing Company, 37841 Euclid Ave., Willoughby, Ohio, 44094
4. *FIFRA, EPA*, Pesticide Enforcement Policy Branch, Office of Compliance Monitoring, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M. Street, S. W., Washington, D.C. 20460 (A statement of the EPA Enforcement Response Policy used by EPA to determine appropriate enforcement action such as a civil penalty in response to violations of FIFRA. The document can be secured by writing to the address given in this paragraph).
5. Topic: The regulations which implement FIFRA; Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 150-159: The document can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (Telephone: 202-523-5227)
6. Topic: The regulations which implement TSCA; Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 700-799: The document can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (Telephone: 202-523-5227)
7. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Section 5, reference for EPA).
8. *EPA Publications Bibliography*. A copy may be obtained from: National Technical Information Service, 5282 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA, 22151. (Telephone: 703-487-4650)

3.5 Department of Health and Human Services, (HHS); Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

3.5.1 Roles

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

The FDA's activities are directed toward protecting the health of the Nation against impure and unsafe foods, drugs, cosmetics, and other potential hazards. FDA monitors the market place constantly, including ports of entry, to provide the consumer with assurance that the industry is meeting its responsibilities. The agency does so through six regional field

offices divided into district offices and resident inspection posts. Activities are supported by six research and testing centers:

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

3.5.2 Regulations

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

- Sections of the Public Health Service Act relating to biological products for human use and the control of communicable diseases.
- The Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act relating to electronic products that emit radiation.
- The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FD&C) Act applying to food and drugs for man or animals, cosmetics, and medical devices.
- The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA) concerning the contents and placement of information on the package.

EPA sets the tolerances for pesticide and inert ingredient residues in food. A tolerance is the maximum level of pesticide acceptable in raw agricultural commodities, feeds, and food. However, the FDA has the responsibility at POEs for monitoring residues and enforcing the tolerance set by EPA. USDA's FSIS also has a similar responsibility for compliance in poultry and meats.

The regulations assure the consumer that:

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

The FD&C defines "food" as: articles used for food or drink for man or other animals; chewing gum, and articles used as components of any such article. FDA has summarized in non-legal terms the requirements of the Act related to food as follows:

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

Additional information about legal requirements for foods may be found in publication number 1 listed in Section 3.5.5.

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

The legal requirements imposed by FDA for imported products is the same as for domestic products. FDA has the authority to inspect establishments, collect and examine

samples, and conduct investigations to see that product quality standards are being met at every stage of the commercial system, including research and development, production, storage, and/or distribution.

The various states have similar requirements under state laws and regulation; many states have provisions to automatically add to state requirements any new USG requirements.

3.5.3 Relation to NTAEs

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

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

At POEs, imported products subject to regulation by FDA that are not in compliance with laws and regulations are subject to detention. Such products must be destroyed, re-exported, or brought into compliance. The discussion of "brought into compliance," from the FDA point of view, is beyond the scope of this guide, but details are discussed in the information source cited in section 3.5.5.

3.5.4 Guidelines for Exporters

- For each product exported, find out in advance about FDA laws, regulations, and procedures. (Section 3.5.3).
- Before shipping, find out whether the produce to be exported to the United States is legal and complies with regulations.
- After the shipment has arrived at a POE, a customs entry application must be filed. The forms should be filed promptly with Customs to eliminate an unnecessary delay. Usually, the FDA cannot act on imported cargo until an entry request has been filed with USCS and USCS has notified the local FDA office.
- Label packages in English. (Additional information about labelling packaged foods may be found in publication number 1 in Section 3.5.5.)
- Be sure that packaged NTAEs are fully labeled. Unlabelled or partially labelled goods must be detained.
- Request assistance from the International Affairs staff and/or the FDA District Office for information on how to properly prepare goods for export.

- Be aware that the NTAEs are subject to regulations of other USG agencies (Sections 3.2, 3.4, 3.7, 3.9.1, 3.9.2, 3.9.6 and 4).
- If the exporter is also the grower, he or she should apply pesticides according to up-to-date EPA-approved label instructions (Section 3.4) to reduce the chances of a shipment rejection because pesticide tolerance levels have been exceeded or a non-approved chemical used.
- If the exporter is not the grower, the exporter should obtain NTAEs from growers who have followed up-to-date EPA-approved label instructions.
- It is economically prudent for the exporter to correct, prior to shipment, any existing conditions or contaminations that are known to adversely affect the entry of the exported NTAEs.

3.5.5 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)

Contact Addresses:

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
International Affairs Staff
Americas Desk Office
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 11-47
Rockville, Maryland 20857

Telephone: 301-443-4480

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Import Operations Unit
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland, 20857

Telephone: 301-443-6553

General Information

Telephone: 202-472-6904

Publications:

1. FDA has issued a free publication (*Requirements of Laws and Regulations Enforced by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration*. DHHS Publication No. (FDA) 89-1115.) that provides detailed information about FDA regulations and requirements. It includes the following topics: basic information; foods (including canned fruits, juices and vegetables, dried fruits, fresh fruits, jams, preserves, beverages, fishery products, meat and poultry, dairy products, nuts, oils, spices); pesticidal residues on raw agricultural commodities; drugs; cosmetics; animal products (including feeds and additives); medical devices; and electronic products. It also contains a listing of regional and district FDA offices and address in the United States.

The publication may be obtained by writing to the:

Office of Public Affairs
Food and Drug Administration
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

Telephone: 301-443-1544

2. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
(Revised July 1, 1991); For sale:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
3. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*,
Office of International Cooperation and Development,
Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program
USDA, in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International
Development.
4. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*. Published by the Office of the
Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as
a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Section 5, reference
for each USG agency.)

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

3.6.1 Roles

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

USAID meets these objectives through a worldwide network of country missions that develop and implement programs based on six principles:

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

USAID administers direct foreign and economic assistance in more than 80 countries.

3.6.2 Programs

USAID administers programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which authorizes the Agency to administer on a bilateral basis two types of assistance: (1) development assistance, and (2) economic support.

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

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

3.6.3 Relation to NTAEs

USAID programs may support the economic development of the NTAEs in many LAC countries.

USAID has economic assistance programs in many, but not all, LAC countries. The programs vary in each country, but all consist of accelerating economic growth, private sector investment, and exports. Of particular interest are export and investment promotion projects to attract foreign investment into the region and increase two-way trade with the United States. USAID is directly engaged in macroeconomic and sector-level policy programs to create favorable environments for private sector-led economic growth.

USAID and USDA work cooperatively to improve the agriculture sector in developing countries. (Section 3.6, 3.9.5, 3.9.6, 3.9.7). USAID works with DOC in the operation of the Latin America/Caribbean Basin Development Center. (Section 3.3.)

3.6.4 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)

Contact addresses:

AID/LAC Bureau
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Office of Public Inquiries
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Telephone: 202-647-1850

Trade and Development Program
Agency for International Development.
Washington, D.C. 20523

Telephone: 703-875-4357

Publications:

1. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
(Revised July 1, 1991); For sale:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*, Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program USDA, in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.
3. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Section 5, reference for each USG agency.)

3.7 U.S. Department of the Interior; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

3.7.1 Roles

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

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

3.7.2 Regulations

The program is conducted under:

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

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

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

In general:

- **Appendix I.** The most threatened species that cannot be traded—except those plants that are produced by artificial propagation including tissue cultures.
- **Appendix II.** Commercial trade in these species is allowed; but an export certificate is required from the country of origin.
- **Appendix III.** A category that was established to provide a means by which a given country can protect its threatened species from exports.

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

The FWS requires permits to export, import, and/or re-export plants or specified plant parts of plant species listed in the ESA and/or CITES. The permits may be obtained from OMA at the address listed in Section 3.7.5. Applications for permits may also be obtained from the Permit Unit, Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, USDA, Federal Building, Hyattsville, MD, 20782.

- A general permit issued by APHIS is required for individuals or companies in the United States who are in the business of importing, exporting or reexporting terrestrial plants listed in the CITES regulations or Endangered Species Act.
- An import permit issued by the FWS through OMA to residents in the United States is required for plants listed in Appendix I and intended for importation into the United States—but not for Appendix II or III plants.
- An export or re-export permit, or an export certificate of artificial propagation issued by the appropriate authority in the country of origin are required for plants in Appendix II or III exported to the United States, LAC, and other countries.
- In the United States, a permit issued by the FWS is required to export CITES plants. A permit issued by FWS is required to re-export from the United States

plants of foreign origin. (This statement is provided for general information although it is not related to the export of NTAEs to the United States.)

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

Some examples of CITES Appendix I and II exemptions that may be imported into the United States without CITES documentation, but subject to phytosanitary requirements (Appendix B) include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Orchid species, even though listed in either Appendix I and II, may be exported to the United States in flasks or bottles of sterile media (tissue culture).
- Fruits and pads of cactus species listed in Appendix II.
- Vanilla plants (a species of orchids covered by Appendix II).
- Seeds, spores, or pollenia (pollen) of any plant listed in Appendix II.
- Leaves and stems of aloe vera naturally or artificially propagated.

3.7.3 Relation to NTAEs

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

Appendix B of this guide contains the names of CITES Appendix I and Appendix II plants and notes explaining the exceptions that permit commercial trade. The current listing is presented as a guideline so the reader can be alerted to names of plants species that are regulated as endangered or threatened. The listing, however, is subject to additions or deletions.

It is suggested that a reader should not make production or marketing decisions based on his/her interpretation of footnotes that give the exemptions that can be entered in international trade. It is the intent of the listing to alert the reader that there are endangered species concerns about the commercial export/import of such species. Sources of additional specific information are listed provided in Section 3.7.5.

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

3.7.4 Guidelines for Exporters

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

The following are some procedural steps suggested for exporters.

1. Obtain the scientific name of the plant to be exported, or the plant from which the commodity was derived. The scientific name of commonly exported NTAEs may be obtained from the quarantine service of the exporting country or from specialists at universities or other government agencies.
2. Determine whether the name of the species is on the Federal Noxious Weed list or a parasitic plant (Appendix B). If so, the plants or plant propagations (including seeds) are prohibited by regulations administered by APHIS. An example of a Federal noxious weed is Chinese water spinach, *Ipomoea aquatica*, whose propagations are prohibited even though it is also used as a vegetable and its seeds move in international commerce. Examples of parasitic plants are species in the plant genus *Striga*.
3. Determine if the name of the plant species is on the CITES listing. If the name is listed, communicate with the sources listed below to determine what documentation is required under CITES regulations.
4. Obtain the required permits, if necessary, from the designated authority in the export's country of origin.
5. Beware that even if a permit is obtained under FWS or CITES regulations, the regulations and entry requirements of other USG agencies still apply when the commodity is received at a POE.
6. Export the plants to approved ports of entry (Appendices D and E) as specified by the importer's instructions.

3.7.5 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)

Contact Addresses:

Office of Public Affairs
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Telephone: 202-208-5634

Publications Unit
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Telephone: 202-358-1711

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Management Authority
P.O. Box 3507
Arlington, Virginia 22203-3507

Telephone: 703-358-2104

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

General Information

Telephone: 202-208-5634

Publications:

1. *The United States Government Manual*, 1991/1992, (Revised July 1, 1991); for sale:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*, Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program USDA, in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.
3. *Endangered Species Technical Bulletin*
U.S. Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington, D.C. 20240
4. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Section 5, reference for each USG agency.)

3.8 U.S. Department of Justice; Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)

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

Common Name**Scientific Name****Plant**

Coca	<i>Erythroxylon coca</i> L.
Marijuana	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.
Opium	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> L.
Peyote (mescal)	<i>Lophorophora williamsii</i> and <i>Lophorophora lewsii</i>

Fungus

Psilocybin fungus	<i>Psilocybe mexicana</i>
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Fresh or dried plants or parts, or of the fungus, are regulated, and may be imported only by under a permit issued to persons registered with DEA.

Information or permits may be obtained from:

Drug Enforcement Administration	Telephone: 202-307-1000
U.S. Department of Justice	
1404 "I" Street, N. W.	
Washington, D.C. 20537	

These regulations are not likely to impact on exporters of plants or agricultural product from LAC countries who following USG regulations since none of the plants listed above qualify as NTAEs as defined by commercial practices and in this guide.

3.9 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

3.9.1 Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

AMS is part of Marketing and Inspection Services of the USDA.

3.9.1.1 Roles

The AMS, which was established in 1972, is part of the Marketing and Inspection Service of the USDA. For agricultural commodities, such as fruits and vegetables, AMS administers, conducts, or provides:

- Marketing orders or agreements
- Standards and grades
- Inspection
- Market news (current price and supply information on fruits and vegetables)
- Research and development of transportation systems for rural areas, food handling equipment, and efficient marketing

- Information and promotion
- Regulatory programs for certain agricultural commodities
- Certificates of plant variety protection (for developers of new plant varieties)

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

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

3.9.1.2 Regulations and Guidelines

Marketing Orders or Agreements

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

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

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

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

Imports of fruits, vegetables, and nuts into the United States are covered by Section 8e of the Act. The Act requires—whenever regulations are issued under a domestic marketing order—that the same or comparable regulations may be issued for imports of the same commodity. Sometimes, two or more marketing orders are in place for a commodity

produced in different areas of the United States. Under such circumstances, a determination is made of which order applies to imports.

Among the topics that may be part of a marketing order are the following:

- Quality standards
- Quantity control
- Unfair trade practices
- Regulations, inspections, and enforcement
- Container/packing standards
- Research and development
- Marketing information
- Price posting

Standards and Grades

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

Copies of individual standards may be obtained by writing to:

Standardization Section
AMS, Fruit and Vegetable Division
Fresh Products Branch
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 96456, Room 2056-South
Washington, D.C. 20402

Telephone: 202-783-3238

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

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

Telephone: 202-783-3238

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

Perishable Commodities

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) of 1930 establishes a code of fair trading in the fresh and frozen fruit and vegetable industries under which firms can trade

in confidence. The PACA prohibits unfair and fraudulent practices in the industry and provides a means for enforcing contracts for these commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. The seller must furnish the specified quantity and quality, and the buyer must accept deliveries made according to contract terms. The law provides for informal and formal handling of disputes which allege damages in transactions involving fruits and vegetables.

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

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

Inspection Services

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

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

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

The certificates are useful for confirming that a product represents a specified quality and condition; as an aid in marketing; and to facilitate the settling of damage claims for products in transit or storage. The commodity may be inspected or tested by other USG agencies (Sections 3.5 and 3.9).

Market News

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

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

The following types of publications are available:

Terminal market reports for fruits vegetables and ornamental crops. The fruit and vegetable reports cover the prices paid in 19 of the largest U.S. cities. Rail and truck receipts in the entire metropolitan area of the city are included. Prices reported in terminal markets are those received by wholesalers for sales of less than a truckload or railroad carload.

Ornamental reports on selected important wholesale markets. Prices reported are those paid by retailers per unit such as a bunch, dozen, etc. Volumes, which are reported only by the New York city office, reflect the amount received by wholesalers, but not retailers.

Shipping point reports for fruits and vegetables from the major commercial production areas in the United States. Also included is the large volume of imports from Mexico entering through Arizona and Texas. The Miami and Winter Park, Florida offices report the market for commodities arriving by ship and distributed by importers at various points in the United States.

Ornamental crops shipping point market reports are limited to domestic production areas in California, Colorado, and Florida, and imports that are received at the Miami Airport from the Caribbean Basin and South America. Data on the volume of imports are collected at most major city airports, if the data is significant.

A marketing summary or review is prepared after the shipping season for each shipping point production area. Included are data on production, supply, prices at both the shipping point and selected terminal markets, and related information. A summary of fruit, vegetable, and ornamental prices is published annually for each terminal reporting those commodities. Major commodities are reported by grade, container, and place of origin.

Reports issued from Washington D.C. include weekly and annual transportation data for rail, truck, and air movement for ornamentals, vegetables, and fruits. Also included is an annual summary of average monthly produce prices in principal areas.

Fruit and vegetable reports cover major growing areas and show both rail and truck shipments. Prices are reported by the type of sale for the price received at the shipping point (FOB = freight on board) per crate, carton, sack, etc. for produce in rail carload or truck-load quantities.

Ornamental reports cover several major production areas and imports entering through Miami. Shipping point prices are reported by type of sale. The reports also show the price growers or shippers receive per unit.

The volume of imported cut flowers and greenery is released weekly from Washington, D.C. and printed in the national trends report. The volume of domestic shipments is reported for major cut flowers grown in Florida and California in reports issued from offices in those states.

Printed market news reports and fax releases are available by paid subscription from:

Fruit and Vegetable Market News
Room 2503 South Building
Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA
Washington, D.C. 20090-6456

Telephone: 202-720-2745

3.9.1.3 Relation to NTAEs

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

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

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

USDA/AMS inspection is required for those import commodities covered by a domestic marketing order. Inspections are voluntary for other imported commodities.

For perishable commodities in the United States, U.S. residents who are commission merchants, brokers, and dealers engaged in buying and selling fruits and vegetables in wholesale or jobber quantities in interstate and foreign commerce must have licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. Fraudulent and unfair practices are prohibited. Non-residents of the United States may file formal or informal complaints.

3.9.1.4 Guidelines for Exporters

See Sections 3.9.1.2 and 3.9.1.3

3.9.1.5 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)

Contact Addresses:

USDA/OICD/Trade and Investment Program
Room 3250 South Agriculture Building
14th & Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington D.C. 20250-4300

Telephone: 202-690-2981
FAX: 202-690-0349

USDA/AMS/Information Staff Division
Room 3510 South Agriculture Building
14th & Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington D.C. 20250-4300

Telephone: 202-720-8999

Information Staff
Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 96456
Washington, D.C. 20250

Telephone: 202-720-4999

Publications:

1. *The United States Government Manual*, 1991/1992, (Revised July 1, 1991);
For sale:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

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

2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*, November, 1991.
The Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program, Food Industry Division, USDA in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Copies may be obtained by writing to USDA/OICD Trade and Investment Program at the address given above.

3. *Code of Federal Regulations*. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Section 5, reference for each USG agency.)

Marketing Orders and Agreements

California

California Marketing Field Office
Fruit and Vegetable Division,
AMS, USDA
2202 Monterrey Street, Suite 102B
Fresno, California 93721
Telephone: 209-487-5901

Southeastern States

Southeastern Marketing Field Office
Fruit and Vegetable Division,
AMS, USDA
Florida Citrus Building
500 Third Street, NW
P.O. Box 2276
Winter Haven, Florida 33383-2276
Telephone: 813-299-4770

Pacific Northwest

Northwest Marketing Field Office
Fruit and Vegetable Division,
AMS, USDA
Green-Wyatt Federal Building
1220 S. W. Third Avenue, Room 369
Portland, Oregon 97204
Telephone: 503-326-2724

Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana

McAllen Marketing Field Office
Fruit and Vegetable Division,
AMS, USDA
1313 E. Hackberry
McAllen, Texas 78501
Telephone: 512-682-2833

Midwest, Middle Atlantic, and New England States

Marketing Order and Administration Branch
Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA
South Building, Room 2523
P.O. Box 96456
Washington, D.C. 20090-6456

Telephone: 202-720-2491

Market News

Fruit and Vegetable Market News
Room 2503 South Building
Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA
Washington, D.C. 20090-6456

Telephone: 202-720-2745

Perishable Commodities Act (PACA)

PACA Branch,
Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA
P.O. Box 96456
Washington, D.C. 20090-6456

Telephone: 202-720-2272

3.9.2 Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)

FSIS is part of the Marketing and Inspection Services of the USDA.

3.9.2.1 Roles

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

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

3.9.2.2 Regulations

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

FSIS also monitors and enforces the tolerance levels for pesticides determined by EPA for meats and poultry.

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

In addition, imports of certain meat and poultry products and live animals, birds, and hatching eggs are regulated by APHIS in connection with the exclusion of certain animal

pests (Section 3.9.6). Examples of such pests include foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, hog cholera, African swine fever, and velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease (VVMD).

3.9.2.3 Relation to NTAEs

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

3.9.2.4 Guidelines for Exporters

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

3.9.2.5 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)

Contact

Director of Information and
Legislative Affairs
Food Safety and Inspection Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20520

Telephone: 202-720-7943

FSIS Meat and Poultry Products
International Programs
Food Safety and Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Telephone: 800-535-4555

Area Supervisor, Americas
FSIS International Programs,
Foreign Programs Division,
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 0038, South Building
Washington, D.C. 20250

Telephone: 202-720-6971
202-720-6933

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Import Operations Unit
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland, 20847

Telephone: 301-443-6553

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Americas Desk Officer
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland, 20847

Telephone: 301-443-4481

Import/Export **Animals** Staff
Veterinary Services
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Federal Building, Room 764
Hyattsville, Maryland, 20782

Telephone: 301-436-8590

Import/Export **Products** Staff
Veterinary Services
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Federal Building, Room 756A
Hyattsville, Maryland, 20782

Telephone: 301-436-7885

Publications:

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

1. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*, November, 1991. The Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program, Food Industry Division, USDA in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.
2. *The United States Government Manual*, 1991/1992, (Revised July 1, 1991); For sale: Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
3. *Code of Federal Regulations*. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Appendix I, reference for each USG agency.)

3.9.3 Agricultural Research Service (ARS)

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



3.9.3.1 Roles

ARS administers fundamental and applied research to solve problems in:

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

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

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

3.9.3.2 Relation to NTAEs

ARS or ARS/APHIS research or methods development projects may result in improved treatments or other procedures that could facilitate the timely entry of NTAEs. Furthermore, improvements in safeguards, based on applied research, may result in the removal of prohibitions or a reduction in biologically-based restrictions.

3.9.3.3 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)

Contact Addresses:

A national program staff located at Beltsville, Maryland is the focal point in the overall planning and coordination of the ARS national research programs. Information about research programs can be obtained by writing to:

Deputy Administrator
National Program Staff
Building 003
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center-West
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

Information Staff
Agricultural Research Service
Department of Agriculture
Beltsville, MD

Telephone: 301-344-2264

Publications:

1. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
(Revised July 1, 1991); For sale:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
2. *Code of Federal Regulations*. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Appendix I, reference for each USG agency.)

3.9.4 Forest Service (FS)

FS is a part of Natural Resources and Environment, USDA.

3.9.4.1 Roles

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

The Forest Service, which has national leadership in forestry, has a mission to provide a continuing flow of natural resource goods and services to help meet the needs of the nation and contribute to the needs of the international community.

FS objectives are:

- To provide a sustained flow of renewable resources (e.g., outdoor recreation, forage, wood, water, wilderness, wildlife, and fish) in a combination that best meets the needs of society now and in the future.
- To administer the nonrenewable resources of the National Forest System to help meet the nation's forests and rangelands.
- To promote a healthy and productive environment for the nation's forests and rangelands.
- To develop and make available scientific and technological capabilities to advance renewable natural resource management, use, and protection.

- To further natural resource conservation through cooperation with other federal agencies and state and local governments.

3.9.4.2 Regulations, Lumber Grades and Standards

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

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

Since there are currently no agreed-upon international rules governing lumber grades and standards, it would be prudent for exporters in LAC countries to be aware of U.S. domestic standards. However, the details about these standards are beyond the scope of this guide, since the information already appears in publications 1 and 2 in Section 3.9.4.4.

3.9.4.3 Relation to NTAEs

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

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

Permit Unit
PPQ, APHIS, USDA
Room 638, Federal Building
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

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

The importation of logs and lumber are subject to a different set of regulations and entry requirements than living plants of the species used to produce logs and lumber. For a discussion of APHIS regulations on the exports to the United States of plants or seeds of forest trees, see Section 4.1.2 and 4.1.3; for logs and lumber see Section 4.1.4.

3.9.4.4 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)

Contact Addresses:

Public Affairs Office
Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090

Telephone: 202-720-3760

Publications:

1. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*, November, 1991. The Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program, Food Industry Division, USDA in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.
2. *Grading Rules and Export Grading Rules* Telephone: 904-434-2611
Southern Pine Inspection Bureau
4709 Scenic Highway
Pensacola, FL 32594
3. *Rules for the Measurement and Inspection of Hardwood and Cypress* Telephone: 901-377-1818
National Hardwood Lumber Association
P.O. Box 34518
Memphis, TN 38134
4. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
(Revised July 1, 1991); For sale:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
5. *Code of Federal Regulations*. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Appendix I, reference for each USG agency.)

3.9.5 Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD)

OICD is part of International Affairs and Commodity Programs, USDA.

3.9.5.1 Roles

The mission of OICD is:

- To assist other USDA agencies, U.S. universities, and others to enhance U.S. agricultural competitiveness globally.
- To increase income and food availability in developing nations by mobilizing expertise for agricultural economic growth.

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

OICD programs include:

- Enhancing U.S. agriculture's competitiveness by providing U.S. agriculturalists and scientists with linkages to world resources.
- Promoting the production of new germplasm and technologies that are related to improving the U.S. current agricultural base and producing new and alternative products.
- Fostering relationships and understandings that result in trade opportunities.
- Serving as a link between the technical expertise of the U.S. agricultural community and Third World nations by sharing agricultural knowledge.
- Helping less-developed nations build stable economies, and overcome barriers of hunger and poverty.

3.9.5.2 Relation to NTAEs

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

3.9.5.3 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Information Sources)

Contact addresses:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Trade and Investment Program
OICD/Food Industries Division
Washington, D.C. 20250-4300

Telephone: 202-245-5985

U.S. Department of Agriculture
External Affairs Staff
Office of International
Cooperation and Development
Washington, D.C. 20250-4300

Telephone: 202-245-5800

Information sources:

Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products, November, 1991.
The Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agribusiness Information
Center, Trade and Investment Program, Food Industry Division, USDA in
collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992
(Revised July 1, 1991);
For sale: Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

3.9.6 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

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

3.9.6.1 Roles

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

APHIS accomplishes this mission by:

- Excluding exotic agricultural pests and disease
- Detecting and monitoring agricultural pests and disease
- Managing agricultural pests and disease
- Providing scientific and technical services
- Facilitating agricultural exports
- Protecting the welfare of animals
- Protecting endangered species
- Collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information

APHIS is organized into 10 programs:

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

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

Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ):

PPQ programs, often conducted in cooperation with the states, are directed toward:

- Excluding agricultural pests and diseases that might enter along man-made pathways (Section 2.3.2), or reducing the chances of their entry to a tolerable level (Section 2.3).
- The containment, suppression, or eradication pests and diseases, particularly those that have recently gained entry into the United States—with an increasing emphasis on biological control.
- Facilitating the flow of U.S. agricultural exports by advising exporters and other agribusiness interests about how to meet the quarantine requirements of importing countries; and, by providing export certification services according to internationally agreed upon standards (Section 4.1.1.3).

- Protecting endangered species entering through POEs.

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

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

Veterinary Services (VS)

VS carries out national programs to:

- Protect the health of U.S. livestock and poultry resources
- Monitor live animal imports and exports
- Prevent exotic disease entries, or reduce the chances of entry
- Provide resources, direction, technical assistance to the states and industry in disease control and eradication programs;

Since NTAEs are not defined in this guide to include live animals and poultry, the programs are not discussed in detail. However, exporters of animals or animals products should be aware that several USG agencies have regulations that would affect LAC exports, as follows:

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

International Services (IS)

International Services conducts programs outside of the United States to protect U.S. agriculture and enhance U.S. agricultural exports. Among the activities are the following:

- Discussions and negotiations on trade issues

- Cooperative pest and disease surveys
- Control and eradication activities
- Exchange of technical information
- On site inspection and clearance of agricultural products

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

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

IS officers and specialists are stationed in certain foreign countries and have contact with plant health (quarantine) officials and exporters in the countries or regions where they are assigned (Appendix C). When so requested, IS personnel assist foreign plant health organizations to establish and/or update their plant health programs. IS officers also provide information on U.S. import requirements, and coordinate the development and operation of preclearance programs (Section 4.5).

Trade Support Team (TST)

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

The following are the general functions of the TST:

- Coordinate the collection, assembly, analysis, and sharing of trade-related information to support APHIS in trade negotiations and bilateral or multilateral technical meetings.
- Participate in relevant meetings with other USDA and USG agencies and foreign governments.
- Facilitate coordination on trade matters within APHIS and among other USG agencies.
- Strengthen APHIS external relations with FAS and other agencies.

- Develop a technical trade database to meet APHIS program requirements.
- Improve APHIS communication with U.S. agricultural groups.
- When requested by APHIS management, develop position papers, briefing materials, background information, and other services to meet APHIS program needs.

Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection (BBEP)

BBEP program activities are concerned with biotechnology when a plant pest organism is involved in the development of a product through genetic engineering by non-classical means. In some countries, the word "biotechnology" is used to cover tissue culture activities that are often used commercially in the large scale production of plants (see Section 4.1.1.2). While tissue culture may be used in the development of a biotechnology product, the word is used here to denote the manipulation of genes by non-conventional means and not the vegetative propagation of plants.

BBEP program activities include the following:

- Coordinating biotechnology regulatory policy for APHIS and other USDA agencies.
- Acting as liaison with public and private organizations on biotechnology regulatory matters.
- Issuing permits for the movement and release of genetically engineered organisms.
- Issuing permits for the importation of veterinary biologics products.
- Inspecting veterinary production establishments.
- Ensuring that APHIS programs comply with the applicable environmental laws.

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

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

Much of the regulatory aspects of the development of biotechnology products may take place in the country where the research and development takes place. In countries where biotechnology is regulated, such as the United States, permits are required for importation, interstate movement, and release into the environment of organisms and/or products.

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

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

3.9.6.2 Regulations

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

The laws or a treaty under which APHIS operates and/or enforces that affect NTAEs are as follows:

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

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

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

Federal Noxious Weed Act (FNWA) of 1973, as amended. FNWA restricts the entry of seeds that are determined to be harmful to agricultural crops, livestock, fish and wildlife resources, irrigation, navigation, or the public health. Weeds that are named in the FNWA are defined as noxious weeds. Weeds that are not named in the Act are not regulated under this Act. However, some other weeds that affect seed purity are named in the FSA.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1974, as amended. ESA provides for the protection of animal or plant species that are considered to be threatened or endangered.

"Endangered" is used to describe species in immediate danger of extinction. "Threatened" is used to describe species that may become endangered if their status is not monitored.

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

The International Plant Protection Convention of 1951. See Section 4.1.1.3.

Under these Acts or treaty, APHIS conducts regulatory and control programs to protect and improve animal and plant health for the benefit of people and the environment. In cooperation with states, APHIS administers USG laws and regulations pertaining to animal and plant health and quarantine; the eradication and control of pests and disease agents, and animal damage control programs; and humane treatment of animals.

U.S. plant quarantine regulations. Although it is beyond the scope of this guide to present specific regulations, a general treatment of the areas or articles covered as related to NTAEs from LAC countries may serve as a guideline to exporters. In the listing below, "prohibited" means that the article is not enterable (except for scientific or special purposes, Section 4.1.1.2). "Restricted" means that the article is enterable under certain conditions or safeguards (e.g., permit, inspection, treatment, etc.). References to regulations are given in parentheses for Title 7 unless otherwise indicated. (The complete reference is given in Section 5, Reference 15.)

Screenings. Prohibited: the entry of screenings (small, imperfect seeds, weed seed, and other foreign material separated during seed cleaning) is prohibited Title 7, Parts 201.223, 201.224 (Also see Section 4.1.8).

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

- White top (*Lepidium draba*, *Lepidium repens*, *Hymenophyllum pubescens*)
- Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
- Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.)
- Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*)
- Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*)
- Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
- Russian knapweed (*Centaurea picris*)
- Perennial sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*)

Foreign cotton and covers. Prohibited: cottonseed, seed cotton, and fresh cut articles of cotton. **Restricted:** all manufactured parts of the cotton plant (lint, linters, cottonseed cake, hulls and meal, cotton gin and thread waist), secondhand burlap, covers and other fabrics that have cotton, grain, field seed, underground crops, and meats. (Part 319.8)

Sugarcane. Prohibited: sugarcane including setts, from all countries, unless a Departmental permit has been issued for research purposes. Restricts and requires treatment for the entry of certain other products derived from sugarcane such as baggase, bagacillo, molasses, mud press cakes (filtercake), sugarcane juice, sugarcane chews, etc. (Part 319.15).

Citrus canker and other diseases. Prohibited: all plant parts of *Citrus* and related genera except the fruit and seed. (Part 319.19).

Citrus fruit. Regulated: citrus fruits (including the peel) from areas of the world where citrus can be infected with the citrus canker disease bacterium and/or sweet orange scab fungus. (Part 319.28).

Corn diseases. Prohibited and restricted: all parts of corn (maize) and corn and corn relatives (including the seed) from specified countries because of named pathogens such as exotic downy mildew fungi. (Part 319.24).

Bamboo. Prohibited: all parts of bamboo which can be propagated. Allows bamboo as timber, manufactured articles, and cooked or preserved food. (Part 319.34).

Nursery stock, plants, roots, bulbs, seed and other plant parts capable of propagation. Regulated: plants or plant parts capable of propagation (including but not limited to branches with or without flowers, cut flowers, greenery, or decorative materials such as wreaths from the following genera or family: *Chaenomeles* (flowering quince), *Cydonia* (quince), *Eucalyptus*, *Malus* (apple), *Prunus* (cherry, plum, peach, apricot, almond, sour cherry), *Pyrus* (pear), *Salix* (willow), and *Vitis* (grape). The quarantine lists plants that are prohibited and others which must pass through post-entry quarantine (= isolation on the property of an approved importer, subject to state and federal inspection for a two-year period). (Part 319.37, also referred to informally as "Quarantine 37.")

India corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants. Prohibited or restricted: corn, broomcorn, and related plants. (Part 319.41).

Rice. Prohibited: rice seed and fresh cut stems. Restricted: rice straw (dried) and rice hulls. Of concern are named fungi such as downy mildews and smut, blotch, and blight fungi. (Part 319.55).

Fruits and vegetables. Prohibited or restricted: fresh fruits and vegetables (including herbs) from all countries. Restricted: frozen fruits and vegetables. Includes fresh cut articles with fruits used for decoration. (Fruits and vegetables are prohibited until a pest risk assessment has been completed and the fruit or vegetable is listed as enterable from specified countries. See Appendix A) (Part 319.56, also referred to informally as "Quarantine 56.")

Wheat. Prohibited and restricted: plants, plant parts, and products of wheat and wheat relatives from countries where wheat may be infected with Karnal bunt and/or flag

smut fungi. Includes fresh cut plants parts for decorative purposes, products of the milling process, and articles which have been manufactured from wheat plants or parts if their use could release spores of these fungi. (CFR 319.59).

Packing materials. Prohibited: the use of packing materials that contain items specifically prohibited or restricted by other quarantines. (Section 4.8.3). (Part 319.69).

Coffee. Prohibited: green coffee (unroasted) and insufficiently roasted coffee beans and empty sacks previously used for unroasted coffee from all areas of the world into Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Enterable: into Hawaii and Puerto Rico, articles derived from the coffee plant if these articles present no risk of introducing the coffee borer or rust disease fungi. Examples of enterable materials include coffee beans strung as beads. (CFR 319.73).

Cut flowers. Restricted: the importation of fresh cut flowers: exempts from the definition of cut flowers dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated decorative plant materials. (Part 319.74, informally known as "Quarantine 74.")

Khapra beetle. Required: articles capable of moving or spreading the khapra beetle must be treated as a condition of entry when coming from countries where the beetle is endemic or high risk. (Part 319.75).

Exotic bee diseases and parasites. Restricted: the entry of pollen for bee feed and any other articles capable of spreading bee diseases or parasites of foreign origin. Exotic pathogens and pests are named. (Part 319.76).

Potatoes. A restricted entry order restricts and prohibits the entry of potatoes. (Exception: potatoes imported for planting for scientific purpose may be enterable under a Department permit that requires growing in quarantine greenhouses.) (Part 321).

Federal plant pest regulations. Restricted: entry of miscellaneous cargo, plants, carriers, or any item that is may act as a carrier of plant pests. (Part 330).

Plants or plant products imported by mail. Restrictions and regulations are in place for handling restricted items that are intercepted in the mail. (Part 351).

Noxious weeds. Prohibited: seeds of weeds designated as "noxious weeds" in the Federal Noxious Weed Act are enterable only under a written permit. (Appendix B). (Part 360).

Animal bi-products. Allowed: entry of hay and straw from countries free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (Title 9, Part 95.21). Restricted: entry of these articles from other countries (Title 9, Part 95.22). Restricted: entry of these articles from countries infested with certain ticks.

Endangered and threatened species. Restricted: entry of plants, plant products of listed plants under ESA, Chapter 50, Title 17. Restricted: entry of these articles that are threatened with extinction due to trade in listed species under CITES. (Title 50, Part 23).

3.9.6.3 Relation to NTAEs

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

Many APHIS program activities related to NTAEs are conducted overseas in cooperation with the government agencies responsible for plant quarantine or plant health in the exporting country. Among these overseas activities are preclearance programs, inspection and approval or treatment facilities and/or procedures, or supervision of the treatment and safeguarding of commodities to meet U.S. agricultural quarantine entry requirements. Section 4.5 presents an outline of the procedures that are followed to initiate an APHIS cooperative overseas program.

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

3.9.6.4 Guidelines for Exporters

Exporters of NTAEs should be aware of USG regulations in general, and APHIS regulations in particular, when they plan future crop production and export enterprises. It is economically prudent for exporters to be aware of these regulations before any commitments are made to grow plants or plant products for export, or agreements made to export items produced by others.

The details of interest to growers of exports and exporters are discussed in Section 4.

3.9.6.5 Information Sources (Contact Addresses and Publications)

Contact Addresses:

1. Legislative and Public Affairs
APHIS, USDA
Washington, D.C. 20250

Telephone: 202-720-2511

2. Biotechnology, Biotechnology, Biologics,
and Environmental Protection
APHIS
Federal Building
6505 Belcrest Avenue
Hyattsville, MD 20782
Telephone: 301-436-7601, 7602
FAX: 301-436-8669
3. Plant Protection and Quarantine
APHIS, USDA
(302-E Administration Building)
P.O. Box 96464
Washington, D.C. 20090-6464
Telephone: 202-720-5601
FAX: 202-690-0472
4. Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, USDA
Federal Building
6505 Belcrest Avenue
Hyattsville, MD 20782
Telephone: 301-436-8645
FAX: 301-436-5786
5. Operational Support
PPQ, APHIS, USDA
Federal Building
6505 Belcrest Avenue
Hyattsville, MD 20782
Telephone: 301-436-8261
FAX: 301-436-8192
6. Port Operations
PPQ, APHIS, USDA
Federal Building
6505 Belcrest Avenue
Hyattsville, MD 20782
Telephone: 301-436-8295
FAX: 301-436-5786
7. International Operations
APHIS, USDA
(See Appendix C)

Publications:

1. *APHIS, Changing for the Future, A Progress Report*, APHIS, USDA
Washington, D.C., September, 1989.
2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*.
November, 1991. The Office of International Cooperation and Development,
Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program, Food Industry
Division, USDA in collaboration with USAID.

3. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
(Revised July 1, 1991);
For sale: Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

4. Code of Federal Regulations. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Appendix I, reference for each USG agency.)

3.9.7 Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)

3.9.7.1 Roles

FAS has the responsibility for USDA overseas market, information, access, and development programs. It also administers the USDA export assistance and foreign food assistance programs. It conducts these activities through a network of agricultural counselors, attaches, and trade officers stationed overseas (Appendix G).

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

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

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

3.9.7.2 Relation to NTAEs

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

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

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

3.9.7.3 Information Sources

Contact Addresses:

Information Staff
Foreign Agricultural Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Telephone: 202-720-3448

Publications:

1. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*, November, 1991. The Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program, Food Industry Division, USDA in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.
2. *The United States Government Manual*, 1991/1992 (Revised July 1, 1991)
For sale: Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
3. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. (Appendix I, reference for each USG agency.)
4. *Agricultural Statistics*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. (A reference book published annually to furnish statistics on production, supplies, consumption, facilities, costs, and returns for U.S. agriculture. Also included are foreign agriculture trade statistics and world summaries of production and trade for major farm products.

For sale: Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

SECTION 4 PRODUCT ADMISSABILITY

4.1 Nontraditional Agricultural Exports from LAC Countries to the United States

4.1.1 Introduction

APHIS regulations and regulatory actions, which are based on the biological considerations discussed in Section 2.3.3, are also determined, in part, on the product use. Product use may be of two types:

- Declared or intended use
- Potential use other than the intended use, i.e., an alternate use

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

4.1.1.1 Intended vs. Actual Use Concepts

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

The restrictions applied to the entry of an article used as an ornamental or for consumption may be different from the restrictions applied to plants or plant parts intended for propagation because the level of risk differs.

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

Once articles have cleared a POE and Customs, APHIS no longer has control of the destination or the use—except when a pest risk emergency has been declared by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The purpose of this section is to acquaint exporters about various types of articles and their uses as defined by APHIS.

The interaction of the NTAE and its potential uses, along with biological risk factors, provide the basis upon which permits are issued and setting restrictions and safeguards.

APHIS considers each requested plant species (crop species) and the exotic pests associated with it on a *case-by-case* basis. Nevertheless, for planning purposes, exporters will find it useful to have some idea of the level of risk that APHIS associates with different groups of NTAEs. The level of risk is directly related to the level of restrictions or safeguards. The following is a general guideline to give NTAE exporters an awareness of the level of risk of introducing pests on imported articles:

NTAEs that are usually considered as high risk:

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

NTAEs that are usually considered as moderate risk:

- Most cut fresh flowers
- Greenery

NTAE that are considered as the lowest risk:

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

These groups are meant to serve only as a guide because some articles in a high risk group may pose a lower risk, and certain articles in a lower risk group may pose a high risk. Therefore, entry status and restrictions are determined on a case-by-case basis. (For examples, see cut flowers, Section 4.1.7).

The risk level of any NTAE can be increased if certain unapproved packing materials are used, or if packing and or storage takes place under conditions that foster contamination by hitchhiking pests (Section 4.6).

4.1.1.2 Permits

A permit is a written or oral permission to import plant material. The written permit for NTAEs is issued to a U.S. resident—*not to the exporter*. Nevertheless, the topic is discussed here to acquaint exporters with APHIS requirements. It is important that the

importer should advise the exporter or his or her agent about the conditions of the permit. The importer may provide a copy of the permit to the exporter for their information.

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

- Oral permits (issued by quarantine officers at POEs) for small lots of enterable material for personal consumption.
- Written import permits for admissible plants or plant products (issued by the Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS or under certain circumstances at POEs).
- Departmental permits (issued by the Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS) for prohibited articles imported for scientific purposes under special safeguards). The Departmental Permit is issued to specialists in the USDA and federal, state and private research and educational institutions. The Departmental Permit is not issued to importers of NTAEs.

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

If a shipment arrives without a permit, the consignment *may* be enterable *on a case-by-case basis* depending of the type and quantity of material, its origin, the results of POE inspection, and the issuing of a permit at the POE—but only on a one-time basis.

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

4.1.1.3 Phytosanitary Certificates

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

The countries in the Western Hemisphere that have signed this treaty, and therefore are obligated to issue PCs, as of June, 1990, are:

NORTH AMERICA

Canada
Mexico
United States

CENTRAL AMERICA

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Nicaragua
Panama
Cuba

SOUTH AMERICA

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

CARIBBEAN

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

While the permit (Section 4.1.1.2) is the responsibility of the importer and APHIS, the PC is the responsibility of the quarantine service of the exporting country. The exporter of NTAEs or his or her agent should make arrangements to have a PC issued. It is customary that the final inspection take place in the two-week period prior to exporting. However, sometimes earlier inspections are required, particularly if a growing-season inspection is stipulated on the permit as a condition of entry. The results of such an inspection are presented as an added declaration on the phytosanitary certificate by the quarantine service of the exporting country.

A properly executed PC:

- Identifies the quantity and type of material covered, including the scientific name of plants.
- Identifies the location where the material was grown, i.e., the country of origin.
- Specifies what treatment(s), if any, have been conducted.

- Contains any added declarations required by the importing country as requested on the permit.
- Certifies the health status according to the international model certificate statement.
- Certifies that the consignment meets the quarantine regulations of the importing country.
- Is signed by an officer authorized by the quarantine service of the exporting country (with the name of the signer printed below the signature).

In addition, PCs should be typed, free of erasures and crossed-out words or letters, and include serial numbers.

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

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

APHIS officers cannot issue phytosanitary certificates for materials grown in other countries. However, for articles in transit, an APHIS officer may issue a re-export PC, or supplemental PC. To do so, the officer must have knowledge that the imported articles have been segregated, their identity has been maintained, and that they have been kept under safeguard from pests. Articles that entered the United States only for transit and reshipping must have met U.S. entry requirements. (For information on transit shipment, see Section 4.8)

4.1.2 Plants and Vegetative Plant Parts for Propagation

4.1.2.1. Uses

Plants and plant parts are imported for growing or plant propagation. Plant parts for vegetative propagation include fleshy underground storage organs (bulbs, tubers, corms, crowns, leaves, stems, etc.). Stems, with or without leaves, are either scions (or cions) used for grafting or cuttings used for rooting. Plants may also be imported as tissue cultures (Section 4.1.2.2). Seeds, which are also imported for plant propagation, are discussed in Section 4.1.3.

4.1.2.2 Perceived Risks

Of all imported articles, plants and living plant parts capable of propagation present the greatest threat of introducing exotic plant pests and disease agents (Section 4.1.1).

Many exotic pests and disease agents in, on, or with plants can be detected by inspection at origin or at POEs. However, some organisms that infest or infect plants or plant parts cannot be effectively detected by inspection methods available at inspection stations—even by the most experienced inspectors. For example, when the plant is presented for entry:

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

In general, plants imported as tissue cultures, often called "**plantlets**," represent a significant lower risk, depending on the host/exotic pest relationship. Tissue cultures are usually started by aseptically culturing the growing point of a plant (less than 0.2 mm) on agar or other sterilized media. Once started, the culture can be rapidly increased to produce thousands of small plantlets. Since the culture starts from very small tips, the resultant increase will be free of all stages of insects, nematodes, mites, and snails because such organism could not be present in the 0.2 mm starting point. However, the 0.2 mm starting point could still contain bacteria and fungi (microscopic) and viruses and related organisms (sub-microscopic).

In essence, just because the plant importation is a tissue culture does not mean that it will be free of quarantine pests—although it is likely to be free of many. Consequently, the entry status of tissue cultures is based on the entry status of the plant species itself. If the plant species is prohibited, tissue cultures of that species are prohibited. The tissue cultures are subject to the same restrictions as the mother plant from which they are derived. (An exception is orchids growing aseptically on agar media; such cultures are usually developed by sowing surface sterilized seeds directly onto agar media.)

4.1.2.3 Regulations and Restrictions

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

As far as phytosanitary regulations are concerned, plants not specifically prohibited under these regulations are usually enterable subject to permits, inspection, and treatment if necessary. However, CITES and ESA regulations (Section 3.7, Appendix B) also affect the

entry status of plants and plant parts. FSA regulations also effect the entry status of many crop seeds.

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

The following are some, but by no means all, of the genera that are prohibited (except for scientific purposes) from LAC countries as **plants or plant parts intended for vegetative propagation**. See Appendix A for fruits and vegetables derived from these genera; see Section 4.1.3 for seeds.

<u>Common name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Prohibited from</u>
Almond	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Apricot	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Bamboo	Bambusae	All LAC countries
Cacao	<i>Theobroma</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Chestnuts	<i>Castanea</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela
Chrysanthemum	<i>Dendranthema</i> spp.	Same as <i>Chrysanthemum</i>
Citrus	<i>Citrus</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Coconut	<i>Cocos</i> spp.	All LAC countries except Maypan and Malayan dwarf from Costa Rica, Jamaica
Confers	Several genera	All LAC countries

Fabaceae = Leguminosiae (vegetative)	All legume spp.	All LAC countries
Grapevine	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Manihot (cassava)	<i>Manihot</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Okra	<i>Abelmoschus</i> spp.	Brazil
Oil palm	<i>Eloeis</i> spp	All LAC countries
Palms	Several genera	All LAC Countries
Poaceae (vegetative)	All genera including cereals and grains	All LAC countries
Pear	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Peach	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Plum/prune	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Potato	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	All LAC countries
Sugarcane	<i>Saccharum</i> spp. and hybrids	All LAC countries
Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	All Lac countries

PPQ applies size/age restrictions for living plants to facilitate inspection and/or treatment at U.S. POEs. These restrictions are:

- Plants grown from seeds or cuttings: no more than two-years of age.
- Layers: no more than one-year's growth after cutting from the parent plant.
- Plants produced by budding or grafting: no more than two-year's growth, except for rhododendron, azalea and other species of a similar growth habit, for which a three-year growth is acceptable.
- Cactus cuttings, without roots and branches: not more than six inches in diameter and four feet in length.
- Cacti, cycads, yuccas, dracaenas and other plants (other than cuttings) whose growth habits simulate the woody character of trees and shrubs: not more than 18 inches in height from the soil line to the far terminal growing point.

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

4.1.2.4 Guidelines for Exporters

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

The following guidelines are designed to enable the exporter and others to understand what restrictions or safeguards are in place—and why they are necessary. Such an understanding will facilitate the entry of plant materials, in a timely fashion, to meet USG regulations and procedures. It would be economically prudent for exporters and others to do as much as possible at origin to make certain that the shipment meets the standards and regulations of APHIS as well as other USG agencies.

1. The exporter should obtain or confirm the scientific name of the plant. If there is any uncertainty, or confirmation is needed, the exporter should consult plant taxonomic specialists in government agencies or universities in his or her country.
2. Once the scientific name has been determined or confirmed, the exporter can determine if the name is on the lists of FNWA and FSA weeds or if it is a parasitic plant considered as a plant pest. If listed, the plants, plant parts, and seeds are prohibited (unless a permit has been issued for scientific purposes).
3. Even if a species is named on the ESA or CITES lists in Appendix B, it is regulated as shown in the listing. The listing also shows if seeds are also regulated. In some cases, seeds are enterable.
4. The exporter may obtain current information about regulations and the entry status of plants of plants under CITES and ESA regulations from sources listed in Sections 3.7.5 and 3.9.6.5.
5. Plant material that is listed in ESA or CITES *that requires documentation* must enter through a designated port as shown on a permit. If these species arrive at another port, they will receive a phytosanitary inspection; they must then be shipped to the designated port, where specialists are located, for ESA or CITES processing.
6. Exporters or their agents should see that all the necessary documents are in order, including invoices, CITES certificates (Section 3.7) if necessary, and phytosanitary certificates (Section 4.1.1.3) issued as a result of inspection by the quarantine service of the exporting country.

17

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

7. Since the entry of soil, sand, and earth is prohibited, all plant material must be free of these substances. Leaf mold, forest litter, and other decayed vegetable material are considered in the same category as soil. It may be necessary to wash, *at origin*, bare-rooted plants to remove soil so that the plants are enterable. Plants from LAC countries *established* in soil or any growing medium are not enterable.
8. Only approved, previously unused packing materials should be used (Section 4.6.3).
9. Care must be taken that if nursery stock is wrapped, coated, dipped, sprayed or otherwise packaged that the procedure does not interfere with inspection and treatment (if necessary) at POEs.
10. The exporter should ensure that all components of the shipment conform to size/age restrictions (Section 4.1.2.3) or other requirements that may be stated on a copy of the importer's permit (if available) or the importer's instructions.
11. Plant material should be placed in bundles with only one genera per bundle. The bundle should be plainly and legibly labelled with the scientific name of the plants in the bundle (genus, species, and variety if the variety is known) and/or a well-known common name in English. Otherwise, each plant may be labelled. The identity of the plant material must be known to the U.S. inspector in order to determine its entry status.
12. Exporters should include in the shipment only plant material that is authorized on the importer's permit or his instructions. By including unauthorized items, the exporter may inadvertently include prohibited plant material. If prohibited material, even in small amounts, is included with authorized plant material, the *entire shipment* may be denied entry at POEs. Shipment of unauthorized ESA/CITES material will result in seizure and possible fines of the cargo.
13. The exporter should ship the material by a means stipulated on the importer's permit or his instructions. The instructions may call for mail or cargo. The details of mail shipments are beyond the scope of this guide; however, information can be obtained from any APHIS office or from U.S. Agricultural Attaches overseas (Appendix C and G).

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

14. For cargo shipments, exporters or their agents should export the material to a port (or ports) specified by the importer. Living plant material under permit must pass through a POE with a plant inspection station (as listed in Appendix D). CITES material must also pass through authorized ports of entry (Section 3.7).
15. Exporters should be certain the importer has a USG-licensed broker to handle the shipment.

4.1.3 Seeds for Plant Propagation

4.1.3.1 Uses

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

4.1.3.2 Perceived Risks

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

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

Imported seeds that are planted by farmers, growers, or the general public may be contaminated by exotic weed seeds of quarantine importance. Many weed species growing along with crop species have similar life cycles and stages of growth. Some weed species are closely related to crop species. After a long and continued association with the crop species, some weed species have evolved with an appearance that mimics the crop species. When the crop seeds are harvested the weed seeds are also harvested. Fortunately, many weed seeds can be removed during seed cleaning procedures. Some weed seeds are much smaller than the crop seeds they contaminate. For example, 500,000 to 800,000 dodder

(*Cuscuta*) seeds weigh one pound. A single plant of a witch weed (*Striga asiatica*) can produce 50,000 seeds—individual seeds are so small that they are difficult to see without magnification. Both weeds are listed in the FNWA, and dodders (*Cuscuta* spp.) are listed in the FSA. *Striga* and *Cuscuta* species are also parasitic plants and therefore are of concern under the FPA and PQA.

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

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

4.1.3.3 Regulations and Restrictions

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

The procedures, including sampling of seed consignment, differ under the FSA and PQA.

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

Inspections under the FSA relate to purity—namely, that the seed is as the label states and the presence of named weeds does not exceed specified tolerances. In addition, imported alfalfa and red clover seed must be stained. The label must clearly state the kind of seed, the lot number, and staining (if required).

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

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

AGRICULTURAL SEED:

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

VEGETABLE SEED:

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

* includes: butter, garden, green bean, haricot, kidney, lima, pinto, scarlet runner, tepary, thicket, and wild bean.

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

Another option available to the importer is reexportation. If the shipment is to be re-exported, the importer must declare his intent to reexport and notify Customs.

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

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

Under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, DEA regulates the importation of seeds of five narcotic plant species (Section 3.6)

EXAMPLES OF SEEDS THAT ARE PROHIBITED FROM LAC COUNTRIES:

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

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

EXAMPLES OF SEEDS THAT ARE ENTERABLE FROM LAC COUNTRIES UNDER A WRITTEN PERMIT ISSUED TO THE IMPORTER, BUT A TREATMENT IS REQUIRED AT THE POE AS A CONDITION OF ENTRY:

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

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

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

EXAMPLES OF SEEDS THAT ARE ENTERABLE FROM LAC COUNTRIES UNDER A WRITTEN PERMIT ISSUED TO THE IMPORTER:

- *Coffea* (coffee) from all countries EXCEPT into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.
- *Eleusine* spp. (finger millet, goosegrass) from all LAC countries (except from Brazil from where this seed is prohibited).
- *Pennisetum* spp. (millet, other grasses) from all LAC countries (except from Brazil from where this seed is prohibited).
- *Prunus* (almond, apricot, peach, plum) from all countries; requires a phytosanitary certificate that seeds were grown in the exporting country, and that the plum pox virus does not occur in that country.
- *Setaria* spp. (foxtail millet, millet) from all LAC countries (except from Brazil from where this seed is prohibited).
- *Ribes* (current, gooseberry) when destined to Massachusetts, New York, West Virginia, or Wisconsin.
- Trees and shrubs including palms, mangoes, and other plants of a woody nature unless named as prohibited.
- *Zea mays* (corn, maize) and other corn relatives.

If a Written Permit Is Not Required, Then an Oral Permit Must Be Issued by a Plant Quarantine Officer at a Port of Entry.

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

4.1.3.4 Guidelines for Exporters

Concepts and guidelines for exporting seeds for planting from LAC countries parallel those for the importation of plant materials for propagation in many areas. Consequently, the reader should consult Section 4.1.2.4, including paragraphs 1-5 and 10-13. *In addition*, the following guidelines relate to seeds exported for planting.

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

2. Seeds of species listed in the FNWA and FAS should also be removed in the cleaning process.
3. Mechanical injury to seed during harvesting and processing should be minimized. Such injury often lowers the quality of the seed and makes phytosanitary inspection more difficult.
4. Exporters should make sure that the crop seed that is exported is not contaminated with a crop seed that is in itself prohibited. (See above list of seeds that are prohibited.)
5. Exporters should make certain that the seeds are properly labelled to meet USG regulations including the name of the seeds (which must agree with the corresponding name on the invoice), the lot number, country of origin, and names of chemicals used if seeds were treated. The chemical name must be an approved common or chemical one; a trade or brand name is not acceptable.
6. APHIS does not require that seeds be treated in the country of origin. Treatments required at POEs must be conducted or monitored by an APHIS officer. Exporters, who elect to treat seeds at origin, should be aware that *over-treatment with pesticides* often leaves deposits that interfere with inspection, or present health hazards to officers.
7. Inspectors have the option of refusing to examine seeds that are so heavily over-treated that an inspection either presents a hazard to the inspector or prevents effective visual examination of the seed. If the label requirements for treatments registered in the United States are met, there is little likelihood that human health hazards or interference with inspection will be problems at POEs
8. The moist or fleshy pulp of fruits must be removed before the seeds for planting are shipped. Dry pulp that cannot harbor fruit flies is enterable with seeds.
9. Permits are not issued for seeds that are coated, pelleted, or preplanted or for seedsticks or seed mats (often used by gardeners) *even if the seeds are otherwise enterable*. The reason is that it may not be practical for an officer: (1) to obtain a random sample of seeds for inspection; (2) to see the surface of the seeds; (3) identify the seeds in a practical manner; (4) determine whether any contaminants of quarantine importance are present; and (5) to determine the identity of any pelleting materials.

References for chemical names:

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

Farm Chemicals Handbook, Meister Publishing Co., 37841 Euclid Ave., Willoughby, Ohio 44094. (The publication is updated annually—Telephone: 216-942-2000, Telex 212556, FAX 216-942-0662).

4.1.4 Logs and Lumber

(Also see Wood and Wood products, Section 4.1.8)

4.1.4.1. Uses

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

4.1.4.2 Perceived Risks

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

International trade in these products is contributing to the endangerment of some tree species leading to their regulation under CITES.

4.1.4.3 Regulations and Restrictions

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

Afromosia wood (*Pterocarpus elata*)
Alerce (*Fitzroya cupressoides*)
Cabana (*Swietenia humilis*)
Castano (*Basiloxylon excelsum*)
Chicote (*Basiloxylon excelsum*)
Chilean false larch (*Fitzroya cupressoides*)
Copey oak (*Quercus copeyensis*)
Fitroya (*Fitzroya cupressoides*)

Guatemala fir (*Abies guatemalensis*)
Guayacan (*Gualacum sanctum*)
Holywood Lignumvitae (*Gualacum sanctum*)
Honduras mahogany (*Swietenia humilis*)
Mahogany (*Swietenia mahogoni*)
Monkey-puzzle tree (*Araucaria uraucana*)
Monteromo (*Podocarpus parlatorei*)
Parlatore's podocarp (*Podocarpus parlatorei*)
Pinavete (*Abies guatemalensis*)
Roble (*Quercus copeyensis*)

All other species imported as logs or lumber, without ESA or CITES restrictions, are subject to inspection at POEs.

4.1.4.4 Guidelines for Exporters

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

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

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

4.1.5 Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

4.1.5.1 Uses

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

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

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

4.1.5.2 Perceived Risks

The risk of pest entry from imported fruits and vegetables ranges from low (such as green bananas from any country) to high (such as citrus from all countries)—depending on the host/pest/country-of-origin interaction. Consequently, the risk must be assessed case-by-case for each article from each country. The assessment includes a determination as to whether any safeguards (e.g., treatment) can lower the risk to a tolerable level.

4.1.5.3 Regulations and Restrictions

The fruits and vegetables that may be imported from LAC countries through authorized POEs, *as of this writing*, are listed in Appendix A. The approved items from approved countries are also shown as are the authorized ports of entry.

It is important that LAC growers and exporters are aware of the following:

- Only fruits or vegetables that are listed in Appendix A are approved for entry to the United States from the countries that are named. A given item may be enterable from one country but not from another.
- Approved items from an approved country should be shipped only to an approved port of entry as shown in Appendices D and E. For example, some fruits and vegetables are enterable only through northern POEs.
- The approved listings are subject to change either by additions or deletions, as announced in the *Federal Register*.
- In view of the prospect of changes, growers and exporters should obtain the latest updating from APHIS or other sources as shown in Appendices C, G, and H and in Section 3.9.6.5.
- Persons interested in exporting items that are not on the list should ask their government to request consideration by APHIS, or ask a U.S. resident to do so. The requests should be sent to the Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS at the address shown in Section 3.9.6.5.

Items and countries are unlisted because:

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

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

4.1.5.4 Guidelines for Exporters

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

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

1. Growers should consider the suggestions in Section 4.2.
2. The exporter should obtain or confirm the scientific name of the plant. If there is any uncertainty, or confirmation is needed, the exporter should consult plant taxonomic specialists in government agencies or universities in his or her country.
3. Consignments and their containers should be free of soil, sand, and earth. These are prohibited from all countries.
4. Only approved, previously unused packing materials should be used (Section 4.6.3).
5. If fruits or vegetables are wrapped, boxed, coated, dipped, sprayed or otherwise packaged, the procedure must not interfere with inspection and treatment (if necessary) at POEs.
6. Exporters should include in the shipment only plant material that is authorized on the importer's permit or his instructions. By including unauthorized items, the exporter may inadvertently include prohibited plant material. If prohibited material, even in small amounts, is included with authorized plant material, the *entire shipment* may be denied entry at POEs.
7. The exporter should ship the material by a means stipulated on the importer's permit or instructions. The instructions may call for sea or air cargo and should indicate the POE. The exporter should ship the material to the authorized port. Before shipping any fruits or vegetables, the exporter should

check to see if the instructions from the importer contain the name of a port that is listed in Section 4.7. Fruits and vegetables may enter any designated port that is covered by an APHIS inspector whether or not the POE has an inspection station.

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

4.1.6 Unprocessed Seeds for Consumption

4.1.6.1 Uses

Seeds that are imported for purposes other than planting include, but are not limited to, grains (rice, wheat, maize), legumes (certain plants with pods such as beans, lentils and other members of the botanical family Fabaceae), cucurbits (melons, squash), seeds of spices, seeds of medicinal plants (such as those used in herbal or folk medicine), seeds imported for sprouting, and nuts without fleshy or leathery husks, the green or membranous outer envelope of many fruits and seeds (chestnuts).

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

4.1.6.2 Perceived Risks

See Section 4.1.3.2

4.1.6.3 Regulations and Restrictions

Examples of how APHIS considers unprocessed imported seeds for consumption or for purposes other than planting include:

COFFEE SEEDS

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

COTTON SEEDS

Entry into the United States of cotton seeds from all countries is prohibited to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm. (One exception is that seeds are enterable into Guam and the Marianas subject to inspection.)

COCONUT

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

4.1.6.4 Guidelines for Exporters

See Section 4.1.3.4

4.1.7 Cut Flowers and Greenery

4.1.7.1 Uses

Cut flowers and greenery are the fresh cut portions of plants imported for decoration or ornamentation. As mentioned in the Section 4.1.1.1, how the article can be used determines what restrictions apply. *Eucalyptus* stems, for example, could be used as greenery. However, it could also be propagated vegetatively. Therefore, this genera imported for the intended use of greenery is regulated in the same fashion as if this genera were imported. If ornamentals or greenery contain roots, the imports would also be regulated as if they were plants.

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

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

Some examples of plant parts used for decorative purposes that are not considered in the category of flowers and greenery are plant material that has been dried, dried and bleached or dyed, or chemically treated. Included in this group are treated stems, pods,

fruits, flowers, cones, seed heads, and grass inflorescences. The drying process and/or chemical treatment lowers the risk.

4.1.7.2 Perceived Risks

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

PLANT GENUS	COUNTRY(S) OF ORIGIN (Examples)
<u>HIGH RISK</u>	
<i>Alstroemeria</i>	Europe, Australia, Africa, Asia
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Colombia
<i>Delphinium</i>	Netherlands
<i>Gypsophila</i> (baby's breath)	Europe, Australia, Africa, Asia
<i>Limonium</i> (statice)	South and Central America
Orchids	Singapore, Thailand
Tulips	Netherlands
<u>LOW RISK</u>	
<i>Alstroemeria</i>	Colombia
<i>Dianthus</i> (carnation)	Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica Dominican Republic, Guatemala Panama, Peru
<i>Freesia</i>	Colombia, Netherlands
<i>Gerbera</i>	Colombia
<i>Lilium</i> (lily)	Colombia, South Africa
<i>Rosa</i> (rose)	Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica Dominican Republic, Guatemala Panama, Peru

4.1.7.3 Regulations and Restrictions

- Quarantine 37 (= CFR 319.37, Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seed and other Plant Products) if the plant producing the cut flowers is listed as prohibited, whether or not it is the importer's intention to propagate them. Essentially, all cut greenery is regulated by Quarantine 37.
- Quarantine 74 (= CFR 310.74, Cut Flowers) for fresh flowers. Cut flowers that are dried and/or chemically treated are exempt from the provisions of Quarantine 74 but are subject to inspection at POEs.

Depending on past finds at POEs, inspectors may require that cut flowers undergo treatment or other regulatory measures as a condition of entry.

In addition, the flowers are subject to regulation if they are harvested from many of the plants listed in the Endangered Species or CITES regulations (Appendix B).

4.1.7.4 Guidelines for Exporters

1. During the growing season, if pesticides are applied, application should be according to labels registered in the United States. However, many pesticides that have been approved (registered) in the past must be re-registered. It is possible pesticides in old containers may have labels showing registration—but the pesticide may have been taken off the registered list, or undergoing reregistration. People in the U.S. florist industry have been injured stripping foliage from cut flowers that had been overly treated during the growing season.
2. Exporters should not pack prohibited articles with enterable ones. If prohibited articles are found, then the shipment may be denied entry or held up until a 100 percent inspection can be completed, the prohibited articles removed, and measures taken to prevent the introduction of plant pests.
3. Cut flowers should be inspected prior to packing, and infested or infected material culled out. Only high quality material, meeting acceptable horticultural standards (i.e., free of blemishes) should be shipped. Plant debris, soil, earth, and sand should be removed.
4. If roots are present, the plant genus will be regulated by the phytosanitary standards set for plants of the same genus.
5. The consignment should be properly labeled.
6. Pack cut flowers in a cleaned and screened packing area, preferably in the daytime, to reduce the chances that hitchhiking insects will be present in the shipment.
7. See the suggestions in Section 4.2.

4.1.8 Miscellaneous and Processed Products

4.1.8.1 Uses

This group contains articles that have been processed or manufactured. The concern is that they have been derived from plants and could carry plant pests or become contaminated with plant pests during manufacture, packing, storage, or shipment. Examples include:

- Products from the harvesting, preserving, and processing of fruits, herbs, nuts, seeds, and vegetables such as:



- Dried fruits, vegetables, and herbs
 - Frozen fruits and vegetables
 - Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, preserves, and similar products
 - Nuts that are shelled and/or processed
- Products that result in the harvesting and milling of field crops such as maize, rice, sugarcane, and wheat (not usually NTAEs).
 - Decorative articles and handicrafts made from plants or plant parts.
 - Non-plant articles that could become contaminated with exotic plant pests, parasites, and/or animal secretions such as bagging, used equipment for keeping bees, beeswax, and honey.

When inspection is required as a condition of entry, the items must be packaged to facilitate inspection at a POE. If not, the item may be refused entry. (Example: frozen avocado that arrives at a temperature above 20° F. in packages that prevent an effective inspection).

4.1.8.2 Perceived Risks

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

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

The concept can be illustrated with citrus and its products. The example given below is not intended to serve as a source of specific information about the entry of citrus or its products. Rather, the intention is to present general information about interaction among plants and their products, processing, levels of risk, and entry status.

CITRUS PRODUCT	GENERAL RESTRICTIONS
A. Plants or plant parts for propagation	Prohibited from all countries except under a Departmental Permit for scientific purposes
B. Citrus fruits	Prohibited from some countries, enterable from others subject with mandatory treatment

51

C.	Seeds for planting	Treatment required
D.	A sterile, shelf stable processed, citrus product in a container (e.g., juice, marmalade)	Inspection
E.	A citrus product in a container (but one that could support the growth of pests and/or pathogens)	Same as B
F.	Citrus fruit or peel that is unprocessed, but frozen	Prohibited from most countries in Asia and Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Enterable from Mexico, depending on the type of citrus fruit, POE, temperature of the product at the time of arrival and/or certification for Mexican fruit fly treatment
G.	Citrus fruit or peel that is heat- or sun-dried, with or without preservatives such as sugar	Prohibited from most countries in Asia and Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Enterable from most other countries depending on whether the product is finely or coarsely ground or not ground, the presence of preservatives, or evidence showing that the product was heated or cooked
H.	Peeled, sliced or segmented citrus in natural juices or syrup	Enterable in commercial lots
I.	Unpeeled sliced or segmented citrus in natural juices or citrus	Prohibited from most countries in Asia and Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Enterable from other countries under the restriction for fruits
J.	Fresh or frozen peel	Same as F
K.	Dried peel	Same as G
L.	Bark, flowers, leaves, stems, or roots	Enterable, but only if preserved in a biological fixative or dried and finely ground
M.	Citrus in transit (other than sterile products in sealed containers)	Enterable depending on the POE, treatment requirements for citrus, and in-transit restrictions

4.1.8.3 Levels of Risk and Restrictions

The following are descriptions of some miscellaneous and processed products and comments about risk perceived risk:

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

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

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

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

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

New bagging is unrestricted.

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

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

Commercial shipments of used bags, bagging, or covers that previously held cotton are restricted depending on the type of material (burlap, jute, or other), country of origin, whether the bags move on an all water route, the location of the POE, whether the bags are

compressed, whether the items are consigned to an approved U.S. mill—and whether a treatment is required.

Commercial shipment of bags, bagging, or covers previously used for coffee are restricted differently depending on whether the coffee was roasted or unroasted, and whether the bags originated in khapra beetle KB countries in Asia and Africa. Entry is prohibited into Hawaii or Puerto Rico of any type of used bags that previously contained unroasted coffee. The entry from KB countries of burlap or jute bags that held roasted or unroasted coffee requires a written permit and treatment.

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

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

If the previously used burlap or jute bags, bagging, or covers are used to import any article that originates or transit KB countries, a fumigation treatment is required. A longer period of treatment is required if the contents are finely ground.

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

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

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

The FDA (Section 3.5) also has a concern about used bags as containers for food since the bagging, while in storage, may be contaminated with animal fecal material. Coffee, for example, must be shipped in new bagging.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing or processing corn has a lower risk than plants and seeds for propagation, particularly if high temperatures are used.

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

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

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

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

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

Dried okra and peppers are enterable subject to inspection—the former if processed so that the pods are incapable of harboring bollworms; the latter if it cannot harbor fruit flies.

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

Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, preserves, and like products. This group included products that were sterilized (i.e., living pests and pathogens were killed) and sealed so the living forms could not enter. If the products were processed so that living pests and disease agents could be supported, the product is regulated as if it were a fresh fruit or vegetable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Packing materials (see Section 4.6.3).

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

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

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

Broomcorn (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*). Broomcorn produced in the Western Hemisphere and arriving from Bahamas, Bermuda, Central and South America, West Indies, and Mexico is regulated depending on its destination in the United States. The regulation are mostly designed to prevent the further spread of the European corn borer.

Brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomstraw or broomcorn are regulated depending on the diameter of the stem if portions are present, the size of the lot as related to conducting a 100 percent inspection, the destination in the United States, and the method of bundling and/or baling.

4.1.8.4 Guidelines for Exporters

Exporters of processed or manufactured products should consult guidelines in Sections 4.1. Since most of the products are already at a low level of risk due to processing, exporters should take phytosanitary precautions to lower the chances that their products will become contaminated with pests, particularly those of quarantine importance to the United States. Such contaminants, including "hitchhiking pests," might occur after processing during packing (Section 4.6.3), storage (Section 4.6.1), in transit to the port, or at the port where the material is exported.

4.2 Improving the Health Status of Exports Prior to Inspection

Growers who take cost-effective phytosanitary measures during the growing season, are in a better position to produce acceptable NTAEs. The objective is to reduce pest populations in the field, after inspection, and prior to shipping (Section 4.3, 4.6).

Chemical controls such as fungicides or insecticides are useful in reducing or suppressing populations of many, but not all, insects or disease agents, but incorrect use of chemicals can lead to grower and/or exporter problems (Section 3.4).

If biological control can be used, it might be more successful. The reduced use of chemicals would lower the chances that products are rejected because of excessive or unapproved chemicals. Furthermore, EPA is considering removing additional pesticides from the EPA-approved listing; experience with biological control now would be beneficial to growers in both the short- and long-term.

Biological control involves using biorational methods, such as bacteria, viruses, insect parasites or predators to attack harmful organisms in the field, orchard, or plantation. Cultural control methods include the use of resistant varieties, crop rotation and/or diversification, changing planting dates, removal of debris from the previous crop, changing fertilizer regimes, and controlling weeds along fence rows and the edges of farms since weeds may act as reservoirs for insect and disease agents.

One of the most effective agricultural practices, particularly useful for ornamental plants, cut flowers, and certain other plants, is the removal of dead and dying tissue from the plant. The removal of discolored or dead tissue, regardless of the cause of the damage, serves not only to decrease the population of agents but improve the quality of the product. This practice is a type of "culling" that is conducted during the growing season for the same purpose as culling in the packing shed (Section 4.6).

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

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

Most countries require a PC issued by an approved officer of the plant quarantine service or plant health service (Sanidad Vegetal) of the exporting country. The certificate should be prepared according to the model recommended under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) of 1951. The provisions of this treaty are obligatory for 95 signatory nations, and followed by most other countries. The IPPC is discussed in more detail in Section 4.1.1.3, which also contains a list of the countries in the Western Hemisphere that have signed this treaty, and therefore are obligated to issue PCs.

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

It is important that the grower and/or exporter communicate with his or her own quarantine service to arrange for inspections and to find out if there are any special requirements. For example, if the importing country requires (as specified on the permit issued to the importer) a growing season inspection, then the grower must arrange with the quarantine service for this to be accomplished during the growing season. The required export certification, usually within the two weeks prior to export, is not the same as the growing season certification. The growing season certification statement is then added to the PC as an added declaration (Section 4.1.1.3).

If treatments are required at origin or during transit, or the consignment is to be precleared (Section 4.5), the quarantine service of the exporting country and an APHIS officer are usually involved.

4.4 Treatment at Origin, En Route, and At Ports of Entry

4.4.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

Quarantine treatments may be applied at origin near the port from which the exports are shipped, or at port of entry in the United States. In all such locations, the authorized treatment must be conducted by or monitored by an APHIS inspector, whether conducted by a government agency or an approved commercial treatment enterprise.

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

4.4.2 Types of Treatments

Quarantine treatments with some examples include the following categories:

A. Chemical Treatments

Fumigants

- Methyl bromide
- Phosphine
- Ethylene oxide
- Others

Aerosols

- For use on aircraft, d-phenothrin or Resmethrin, at rates depending on the volume of the aircraft

Dips or slurries

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

Dusts

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

Sprays

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

B. Non-chemical Treatments

High temperature

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

Low temperature (around 33° F) while tropical fruits are in storage or transit as discussed below

Radiation

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

Several factors must be taken into account for effective fumigation. Since gas is heavier than air, fans must be used in chambers or structures to circulate the gas. The product must be properly stacked within the fumigation area to insure gas distribution. The

wrappings should not prevent the penetration of the fumigant. Nursery stock should be fumigated in a natural atmospheric pressure chamber. The relative humidity should be increased by the addition of wet sphagnum moss or the equivalent to about 75 percent for actively growing plants.

An effective dose/temperature/time period must be utilized for plants and plant parts including seeds, fruits, vegetables, and flowers. A specified concentration must be maintained during the treatment period if the treatment is under tarpaulin. The following is an example of a treatment schedule for an unspecified root crop in a methyl bromide chamber at 15" vacuum:

TEMPERATURE ° F	DOSAGE (pounds per 10,000 cubic feet)	EXPOSURE PERIOD (Hours)
90 or above	2	2
80-89	2.5	2
70-79	3	2
60-69	3	2.5
50-59	3	3
40-49	3	3.5

Some damage may occur to plants, fruits, or vegetables as a result of excessive treatments, improper conditions, poor plant condition, or varietal susceptibility. However, damage is not likely for those commodities with tested treatment schedules. For a given crop, some varieties may be more susceptible to damage than others. The owner of the material should understand the product is treated at the owner's risk and that APHIS does not assume responsibility for any damage. If the owner does not want the material treated, its entry is denied, and the owner has the option of re-exporting the product.

Among the methyl bromide treatments that APHIS has developed are avocado, banana, dried beans and lentils, beans (pod, snap, and string), blackberries, blueberries, cabbage, carrots, cassava, celery, choyte, cherimoya, cherries, chestnuts, chicory, coconuts, cucumbers, dasheen, endive, faba bean, garlic, ginger root, grapes, grapefruit, green pod vegetables (snap, string, beans, and peas), horseradish, kiwi, leafy vegetables, melons, okra, potatoes, pumpkin, raspberry, squash, strawberries, stone fruits (apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, tomato, sweet potato, prickly pear, yam, zucchini).

Methyl bromide schedules have been developed for plants, according to the pest under treatment. In addition, data about tolerance to treatments is now available for many plant species as a result of previous experience with a wide spectrum of imported plants. For plants that have not been treated before or for new varieties of species that have been treated, it is often customary to treat a small sample to determine if any damage might be expected. A plant in poor condition increases the chances of damage due to fumigation.

Methyl bromide schedules have been developed for treating dormant evergreens (camellia, azalea, etc.), deciduous woody plants, bromeliads, pineapple slips,

10'

chrysanthemum, cycads, foliage plants (dieffenbachia, dracaena, philodendron as plants or cuttings), bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes, and roots. Schedules have been developed for seeds including treatments against surface feeders, bruchids, knapra beetles and other insects found in, on, or with seeds. Treatments have also been developed for seeds of vetch, chestnut, acorns, cottonseed, kenaf, hibiscus, dried pods and seeds, confers, rubber plant, avocado without pulp, macadamia nuts, and other seeds.

Treatments have been developed for miscellaneous products including cotton and cotton products, grains and seeds, rice straw and hulls, alpha grass, cut flowers and greenery, bags and bagging material, knapra infested material, broom corn and broom corn articles, tick infested materials, baled, hay, oak logs and lumber, ant infestation, noxious weeds, soil, aircraft (aerosols), golden nematode contaminations, railway cars, ships, etc. However, the details of these treatments are beyond the scope of this report.

Methyl bromide is on the list of pesticides whose registration is undergoing re-evaluation by EPA (Section 3.4). Methyl bromide has been identified as a Class I environmental ozone depleting agent and its use is targeted to be phased out by the year 2000 under the Clean Air Act.

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

High temperature forced air. An example of high temperature forced air treatment is the APHIS treatment of grapefruit against the Mexican fruit fly. Fruit that is 8-9.5 cm in diameter and weighing 262 to 402 grams is heated until the pulp reaches 77° F or above. Then the following steps must occur: (1) heat air to 104° for 120 minutes; (2) heat air to 122° for 90 minutes; and (3) heat air to 126° F and maintain the temperature until the fruit center reaches 118° F.

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

Cold treatments. Cold treatments consist of holding fruit at low temperatures for a specified number of days to disrupt the life cycle of certain named insects should they be present in the fruit. The duration of the exposure depends on the temperature. An example of a schedule against for an unnamed fruit fly is as follows:

TEMPERATURE ° F	EXPOSURE PERIOD (days)
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32 or below	10
33 or below	11
34 or below	12
35 or below	14
36 or below	16

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

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

Argentina: (apple, apricot, cherry, grape, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, pomegranate, quince)
 Bolivia: (grapefruit, orange)
 Belize: (grapefruit, tangerine)
 Bermuda: (grapefruit, orange)
 Brazil: (grape)
 Chile: (apple, cherry, kiwi, pear, quince; in addition, fumigation treatments are required for apricot, grape, nectarine, peach and plum)
 Colombia: (grapefruit, orange, plum, tangerine)
 Costa Rica: (ethrog, grapefruit, orange, tangerine)
 Dominican Republic: (grape)
 Ecuador: (ethrog)
 El Salvador: (ethrog, grapefruit, orange, tangerine)
 Guatemala: (ethrog, grapefruit, orange, tangerine)
 Haiti: (pomegranate)
 Honduras: (ethrog, grapefruit, orange, tangerine)
 Mexico: (apple, grapefruit, plum, orange, tangerine)
 Nicaragua: (ethrog, grapefruit, orange, tangerine)
 Panama: (ethrog, grapefruit, orange, tangerine)
 Peru: (grape)
 Suriname: (grapefruit, orange, tangerine)
 Uruguay: (apple, grape, nectarine, peach, pear)
 Venezuela: (grapefruit, orange, tangerine)

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

10-2

Quick freeze. With certain exceptions, fruits may enter from any country if frozen at subzero temperatures and stored and transported so that the temperature does exceed 20° F. A minimum of 48 hours is required after 20° F is reached.

For more information, consult *Farm Chemicals Handbook*, Meister Publishing Company, 37841 Euclid Ave., Willoughby, Ohio, 44094

4.5 Preclearance

For preclearance activities, the roles of the APHIS/USDA and the exporting country are discussed in this section.

4.5.1 Introduction

"Preclearance" is a term used by APHIS for inspection and/or treatment of agricultural commodities or certain propagative plant materials:

- At origin in foreign countries.
- Under the supervision of a qualified APHIS officer(s) working with the plant health or plant quarantine service of the country of origin.
- In accordance with an APHIS-approved work plan.
- In such a manner that the commodity can be approved for entry into the United States.

Preclearance may be defined as inspection and/or treatment of commodities by or under the supervision of PPQ officers in foreign countries and U.S. offshore locations in accordance with PPQ approved phytosanitary requirements.

The preclearance program for certain foreign agricultural commodities is part of an overall exclusion strategy (Section 4.5) to prevent the introduction of harmful pests and diseases into the United States. Inspection and/or treatment activities are aimed at detecting or eliminating exotic pests through actions taken at origin. After the commodity has arrived in the United States, spot inspections may be conducted at POEs to insure conformance with program guidelines.

Proposals for preclearance of commodities and/or plants must be developed by the plant protection service and participating industry of the exporting country. APHIS helps develop a work plan with appropriate host country officials.

Program implementation is based upon the host country meeting the provisions of the guidelines given in the next section. Once the plan is approved, any changes must be approved by IS, APHIS. Should the program be suspended for biological reasons, the host

country must provide details of a proposed corrective action to which APHIS must agree before the program is continued.

4.5.2. Definition of Some Terms Used in Preclearance Programs

Quarantine security relates to a level of control which assures, with a 95 percent confidence level (a statistical concept) that a pest population will not become established based on the inspection/treatment certification used.

Biologically sound refers to a program activity (or proposed activity) that has been evaluated and found to provide quarantine security to the United States. The evaluation process is based on life cycles of pest and disease agents, pathways (Section 2.3), predicted ability of the pest to colonize or become established in the United States, and environmental factors.

Operationally practical refers to the ability of the requesting parties to (1) furnish the required treatment and or inspection facilities; (2) provide safeguards to prevent substitution, reinfestation, or contamination of products; (3) provide for inspection in the growing area(s) and at packing facilities; (4) provide adequate safeguards in the growing and packing areas; and (5) schedule preclearance activities to provide adequate and efficient use of APHIS personnel.

Levels of inspection refers to the extent of examination of a commodity, growing area(s) and environs, and packing facilities to assure that the quarantine security meets APHIS requirements.

Preclearance Advisory Group (PAG) refers an APHIS committee with representatives from IS, PPQ, and the Policy and Program Development Staff. PAG advises or recommends responses to requests for new preclearance programs and reviews current and proposed changes to preclearance work plans. The chairperson and executive secretary are members of IS.

Trust Fund Agreement is a document that sets forth the terms and conditions for establishing and operating a commodity preclearance program. It is an agreement between APHIS and the plant protection or plant health service of the exporting country or a designated agent. Under this agreement, the host country government, or an agent authorized by the host country, agrees to pay in advance all estimated costs to be incurred by APHIS in planning and conducting the preclearance program.

Work plan is a document detailing the specific operation procedures of the inspection/treatment to be conducted. The document includes the participants and their responsibilities, and all other aspects of preclearance (including but not limited to surveys, pest identification requirements, and safeguards to prevent reinfestation, contamination, or substitution of the product).

4.5.3 Pest Risk Considerations

Exporters should be aware at the outset that a commitment must be made by the exporter, the plant quarantine service of his or her country, and APHIS to protect U.S. agriculture. The commitment is in establishing safeguards and their continued enforcement. Associated with this commitment is an increase in the costs of, or expenses for, the commodities to be exported.

The following generalities may provide a biological background to preclearance concepts and/or the pest risk associated with importation of plants, plant parts, or commodities under preclearance programs.

- In general, plants (or plant parts intended for propagation) present a somewhat higher level of risk than commodities. Commodities are often consumed or processed soon after arrival—thus, the period that such items may serve as a source of pest entry, should undetected pests be present, is relatively limited. Plants may continue to grow long after they have been imported—thus, the period that such items may serve more effectively as a pathway for the entry of pests is very much extended.
- In general, imported commodities such as fruits and vegetables may serve as a pathway for insects, mites, bacteria, and fungi. The risk is often higher from insects and mites.
- In general, plants and plant parts intended for propagation may serve as a pathway for insects, mites, nematodes, bacteria, viruses, and fungi. The risk is often higher for viruses, fungi, and bacteria, insect and mite eggs, and certain well-hidden insects and mites.
- Exotic pests may be relatively easy to detect by inspection and eradicate by treatment, or they may be difficult to detect and eradicate.
- If the known exotic pests in the country from which exported NTAEs originate are difficult to detect or effectively treat, an import permit may not be issued either for preclearance or under any other circumstance.
- If the known exotic pests described above are relatively easy to detect and/or to effectively treat, a permit may be issued and the consignment inspected at a POE.
- If pests of quarantine importance to the United States do not occur in the area of production of certain NTAEs, or if they occur and an eradicant or effective treatment may be administered at origin, a preclearance agreement may be approved if the requirements specified in Section 4.6.4 have been met, and the prescribed phytosanitary standards and safeguards are established and maintained.

- Preclearance programs that have been approved in the past have always been associated with large volumes of a given precleared article.
- Precleared shipments are inspected at origin and they are subject to spot inspection at POEs. Since samples from all shipments are not inspected, the precleared commodity or other articles from a designated area must be considered, as a result of pest risk analysis, to be "very low risk" in serving as a pathway for the entrance into the United States of insects, mites, or disease agents of quarantine importance.

4.5.4 Requirements for Initiating a Preclearance Program

The conditions and procedures listed below in paragraphs 1-17 must be met before a preclearance program can be implemented or expanded.

1. A Written Request From a Foreign Government Must Be Received by APHIS

In order for APHIS to consider a preclearance program, a written request from the government of the exporting country (on behalf of interested parties) must be submitted to APHIS through the field office of IS (Appendix C). The request should assure the cooperation and involvement of the country's plant quarantine or plant health agency in the proposed preclearance program.

2. The Government of the Exporting Country Should Identify a Representative

The government of the exporting country, or an authorized agent, must identify a representative entity that will enter into a single trust fund agreement with APHIS for preclearance of the commodity or a group of similar commodities. The representative is referred to as the "requestor" in this section.

3. Development of a Proposal

APHIS, usually a regional or field office of IS, will assist the exporting country by indicating the type of information required. The information required includes, but is not limited to, the location and type of packing and inspection facilities, how the NTAE will be transported from the inspection or treatment site to the airport or seaport, and location of exit ports in the exporting country. The information requested is required to develop a safeguard system and phytosanitary standards.

4. IS Field Office Comment on the Proposal

Before the proposal is considered by the PAG, it must be approved by the field office of IS. Comments and/or endorsement by the IS field office is required as a condition for approving the proposal.

5. Recommendation from the PAG

The PAG meets at the request of IS to consider the newly proposed preclearance programs (or changes in an existing one). The PAG will recommend approval or disapproval—and, if the latter will provide a justification. The PAG will review the proposal for biological soundness, operational feasibility (including export volumes and cost/benefit considerations), and the regulatory aspects of preclearing specific commodity or commodities.

The PAG recommendation will include:

- The level of inspection and sampling method to be used for each commodity, production areas(s) and environs, and packing process.
- The minimum pest identification capability needed by APHIS and/or host government personnel.
- Minimum safeguard requirements to prevent reinfestation, contamination, or substitution of the product.
- Pest surveys to be conducted during the growing season in the production areas and at packing/grading facilities, including the cutting of culled fruit.
- Safeguards required within the area of production based on the biology of the pest organism(s) involved.
- Pest levels that would trigger a suspension or major review of the program: (1) in production areas and environs; (2) at packing and inspection/treatment areas; and (3) in the commodity.
- The level of monitoring to be used at POEs to assure program integrity.

6. Approval by the Deputy Administrator (DA), IS (International Services)

After the procedures mentioned in paragraphs 1-5 have been completed, the preclearance request is submitted to the DA, IS for approval to develop a work plan and cooperative agreement.

7. Development of a the Work Plan (Operational Procedures by IS)

After the DA, IS has approved the proposal, the regional/area director, IS will direct the preparation of the work plan (which is based on information supplied by the requestor). The work plan:

- Addresses the elements in paragraph 5 above.

- Specifically identifies responsibilities for plant protection service and other cooperators in the exporting country.
- Is agreed to and endorsed by the host government and cooperators.
- Specifies conditions that will cause the termination of the program. The list of conditions must contain, at a minimum, (1) the pest levels; (2) failure to maintain safeguards; and (3) degree of participation by the government of the export country.
- Provides estimates of personnel needs in accordance with IS guidelines.
- Establishes a system to report work accomplishments and pest interception data to the preclearance coordinator, IS.
- Establishes a system to provide timely notification to POEs concerning estimated time of arrival of precleared shipments and the submission of required preclearance documents (PPQ Form 203).
- If necessary, requires the cooperator to provide English-speaking representatives to support the program's needs.

8. Development of a Packet of Information for APHIS Officers

IS will coordinate the development of a packet of information for use by APHIS personnel on temporary duty in the exporting country. The packet will contain information about living conditions, language requirements, recommended immunizations, etc. The packets will be reviewed annually with input from IS, the Regional/Area Director, and the most recently assigned officers.

9. Development of a Technical Packet

The Biological Assessment and Taxonomic Support Staff (BATS), PPQ, will review the scientific and regulatory literature and provide a packet of technical information related to the relevant pests and disease agents that may infest, infect, or contaminate the commodity(s). The technical information will be part of the packet produced for APHIS personnel on assignment overseas.

10. Trust Fund Agreement

A proposed trust fund agreement and estimated cost figure is prepared by IS and forwarded to the requestor in the exporting country for signature. The approved and signed agreement is returned to APHIS. The agreement will set forth terms and conditions that must be met before the start of the preclearance program, including establishment of a trust fund and the approval of the work plan. Trust fund cooperative agreements may remain in effect indefinitely until the agreement is terminated or amended by either party. It is

suggested, in view of the strict phytosanitary requirements of preclearance programs, that interested parties in the exporting country do not commit funds or enter into export agreements until the proposed agreement, work plan, and costs are reviewed in the exporting country.

11. Establishing a Trust Fund Account

IS will set up a trust fund account. The trust fund must be sufficient to cover all projected APHIS costs, including PPQ officers assigned to the preclearance project, salaries, travel, per diem allowances, holiday and overtime pay as well as an administrative overhead and reserve. The funds, which are paid by check or bank draft, are deposited in a special APHIS/PPQ trust fund account. The program cannot begin until the funds are on deposit. The program will cease at the first sign of potential funding problems, or an indication that all interests of the export commodity group are not represented.

12. Personnel Selection and Assignment

IS will select personnel for preclearance programs from qualified PPQ officers according to guidelines. In addition, IS personnel and retired annuitants from IS or PPQ may also be used.

13. Program Reviews

IS will conduct operational reviews of preclearance programs to ensure effectiveness, integrity, and adherence to standards. Written reports will be assessed annually by the PAG at the conclusion of each program.

14. Expansion of Preclearance Programs

A request from an exporting country for expansion of existing preclearance programs into additional commodities, new areas, etc. will be considered after a review by the PAG and DA, IS.

15. Trust Fund Accounting

After the conclusion of the operations and after all expenses have been covered by the trust fund account, the requestor will receive a refund of any unobligated balance. However, if the operation is ongoing, the balance will remain in the trust fund account. APHIS will ask the requestor to provide additional funds as is necessary to maintain the ongoing status of the project.

16. NTAEs that May Be Eligible for Preclearance

The only fruits and vegetables that are eligible for preclearance, subject to the procedural requirements listed above, are those that have been already been approved for entry with inspection and/or treatments at authorized POEs. Appendix A contains a listing of

approved fruits and vegetables from approved countries. The appendix only reflects the status at the time of publication of this guide. It is possible that some items or countries may be removed from the list on the basis of changes in biological factors used in past risk assessments (Section 2.3.3). It is also possible that fruits, vegetables, and countries that are not on the list may be added as a result of a request from an interested party and the favorable results of a pest risk assessment for the item from a named country. Consequently, interested parties need to obtain updated information from sources listed in Section 4.5.6.

17. Impact of Other USG Regulations

Shipments that enter the United States under an APHIS preclearance program are still subject to regulations of other USG government agencies.

By way of summary, the following parties are involved in the implementation of the 17 conditions and procedures listed above:

REQUESTOR IN EXPORTING COUNTRY	APHIS	BOTH APHIS AND REQUESTOR
1	4-9	3
2	12	10
17	13	11
	16	14
		15

4.5.5. Examples of Preclearance Programs

Examples of preclearance programs approved for fruits and vegetables from LAC countries include the following:

COUNTRY	PRODUCT
Argentina	Apples, asparagus, peaches, strawberries
Brazil	Honeydew melons, mangoes
Chile	91 commodities
Dominican Republic	38 commodities
Ecuador	Honeydew melons, mangoes
Haiti	Mango
Jamaica	31 commodities
Mexico	Mango, Citrus
Peru	Mangoes
Venezuela	Mangoes

APHIS personnel used in these programs include permanently stationed officers in Chile, Haiti, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic, and officers on temporary duty during

111

the shipping season in all of the above countries. In addition, the plant quarantine or plant health services of the exporting countries assign officers to cooperate in the preclearance program.

4.5.6 Information Sources

For residents of LAC countries, information about preclearance programs may be obtained from the nearest Field Office, IS, APHIS as listed in Appendix C or from U.S. Agricultural Attaches or Plant Health Attaches listed in Appendix G.

For residents of the United States, information about preclearance programs may be obtained by writing to:

Director, Operational Support
International Programs, APHIS
Room 657, Federal Building
6505 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, Maryland 20872

4.6 Packing and Storage

NTAEs and other articles may become infested or infected with pests or disease agents when the plants are growing in the field. They may also be infected or infested with pests while the harvested materials or are in storage or being packed. NTAEs may be contaminated (not infected) if a pest is present on the NTAE, or the NTAEs may harbor the pest and serve as a pathway for the entry of a pest as a hitchhiker.

NTAEs may be contaminated with pests and pathogens during packing and storage activities when the NTAE:

- Is a host.
- Is not a host, but is a plant or plant product—fresh or dried.
- Is associated the other contaminated articles that are not NTAEs, or with contaminated packing materials or containers.

4.6.1 Storage

Pests associated with NTAEs that are infected and infested in the field can continue to develop and increase under storage conditions that favor pest increase and spread. Often high temperature and/or moisture levels foster the spread of many pests.

NTAEs that are harvested and arrive in storage in healthy condition may be infected or infested with pests and disease agents that are already present, particularly in storage areas that are maintained under low phytosanitary standards. Some of the storage pests are not considered to be of quarantine importance although they affect the quality of the product

(e.g., blue mold on oranges). Others, such as the khapra beetle, are considered to be of quarantine significance.

It is beyond the scope of this report to discuss storage environmental conditions such as controlled atmospheres as related to quality. Since NTAEs consist of a wide spectrum of products, exporters will need to consult local expertise in this matter.

4.6.2. Packing Facilities and Procedures

Packing facilities maintained at low phytosanitary levels can serve as a source of pests and pathogens that infect or infest the host being packed (such as fruits) or that attract pests that become hitchhikers. Screening outdoor packing areas is essential. Inspection and culling of materials received from the field should be a routine practice. Culls should be examined because they may be an indicator of pest conditions in the field, orchard, or plantation.

Packing at night should be avoided because light can attract insect pests to the site. If the facilities are not effectively screened, hitchhiking insects that are attracted by light may enter the packing materials, boxes, and shipments. If packing at night, change the color of the light to yellow or pack in cold rooms. Also, assemble only those cartons or boxes needed for that day's packing.

Care must be taken that soil does not contaminate the packing facilities. Procedures should be conducted with a high level of sanitation so that soil and hitchhiking pests do not contaminate the product that is shipped.

Following many years of clearing materials at POEs, APHIS has had ample opportunity to observe the results of packing on the quality and health of plant materials. Although the following horticultural and phytosanitary suggestions are presented for guidance, the actual procedure and choice of approved materials are determined by the exporter. APHIS and other USG agencies disclaim any responsibility for adverse results.

- Only healthy vigorous plants or plant parts free of plant pests (based on observation) should be shipped.
- Plant materials should be free of soil. Roots, if present, should be washed to remove soil or other growing medium, and excess water substantially removed after washing and before packing.
- Plant materials (and other articles) must be packed in approved packing materials (Sections 4.6.3).
- Plants will best survive by washing the roots free of soil and other transit hazards (if shipped when dormant).

- For many greenhouse and tropical plants, it is often advisable to ship cuttings rather than plants. Exporters of tender plants should consider the low temperatures at the northern ports during winter months.
- Plants should be shipped in sturdy containers so that they are not damaged or lost during transit.
- Many plants require ventilation if they are in transit for prolonged periods; they should not be tightly enclosed in their containers.
- The exporter should follow the shipping instructions received from the importer.
- Surface mail should not be used for perishable materials. Airmail parcel post is usually satisfactory for small consignments. Depending on the distance, volume, value, and perishability, air cargo is often the best means of shipping larger consignments.
- The outside of the container or package should be marked to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the country and locality where it was grown, the name and address of the shipper or owner, the name and address of the consignee, shipper's identification marks, and the number of the written permit authorizing the importation, if one was issued (to a U.S. resident).
- If a phytosanitary certificate was issued by the quarantine service of the country from where the shipment originated, the certificate should accompany the shipment.

4.6.3 Packing Materials

Packing materials are covering, stuffing, or holding apparatus used to protect, cushion, or brace goods in various boxes or containers during shipment. Perishable materials such as non-dormant plants, cuttings, and many commodities require special attention to prevent drying out or rotting during shipment.

The NAPPO definition of packing material is "any plants or plant products or other materials associated with or accompanying any commodity or shipment to serve for filling, wrapping, ties, lashing, mats, moisture retention, protection, or for any other purpose."

The choice of packing materials has both a horticultural and phytosanitary impact. Packing materials approved by APHIS include:

Baked or expanded clay pellets	Polymer stabilized cellulose
Buckwheat hulls (but not rice hulls)	Perlite
Coconut fiber	Quarry gravel
Coral sand from Bermuda	Rock wool
Excelsior	Sawdust

Exfoliated vermiculite
Ground cork
Ground peat
Ground rubber
Osmunda fiber
Paper

Shavings, wood or cork
Sphagnum moss
Vegetable fibers such as coconut
or osmunda fibers, but not cotton
Vermiculite
Volcanic rock

However, the approved packing material must not have been used previously as packing material or otherwise and must be free of earth, soil, or sand (excepted as noted above).

- Polyethylene bags used to wrap plants should cover roots and crowns, but the foliage should remain uncovered. The roots should be protected from drying, but they should not be packed with excess moisture present.
- Trees and shrubs are best packed with the roots placed toward one end of the container. The roots could be covered with damp, but not excessively wet, packing material. The layers should be held in place by cleats and with a layer of excelsior to prevent mechanical damage. The plants may be wrapped with burlap (Section 4.1.8).
- Dormant herbaceous perennials can be packed in slightly damp previously unused peat moss. Herbaceous perennials with top growth should be packed so that the roots are protected from drying, and the damp packing material does not contact the foliage. Adequate ventilation should be provided.
- Any recently-cut portion of Cacti and succulents should be allowed to dry before packing. The plants can be wrapped in newspaper or excelsior to absorb any moisture.
- Cured bulbs and corms may be packed between layers of excelsior or shredded newspaper. Tubers and fleshy roots should be dry before packing in dry peat moss, wood shavings, or excelsior. Ventilation is necessary.
- Orchids, which are cured by air drying, may be packed between layers of excelsior, newspaper, or shredded paper. If orchids are packed firmly so as to prevent shifting, packing materials may not be necessary. However, ventilation is necessary. Orchids, as epiphytes, may be established in approved growing medium such as osmunda fiber.
- Scions, budwood, or woody plants cuttings should be enclosed in three or four layers of damp newspaper with the ends of the paper folded over. The bundle should then be enclosed in a sheet of plastic film to prevent moisture loss. Peat or sphagnum moss should not be used. The bundles should be enclosed in a container. Certain cuttings (e.g. *Dracaena* or *yucca*) should be wrapped in dry paper and the container ventilated.

- Seeds should be free of pulp or husks and other restricted material such as soil. They should be dried before packing and packaged in a sturdy cloth bag (Section 4.1.8.3 and 4.6.3) or other container. Seeds may also be packed with polyethylene liners to prevent the absorption of moisture.

Among the packing materials that are not approved are the following:

- Bamboo leaves and small shoots
- Cotton linters, lint, waste, cottonseed
- Forest litter
- Leaves of plants in general
- Rice straw, hulls, and chaff
- Sugarcane, all parts including bagasse
- All other materials that are subject to prohibitions by other quarantines or regulations

4.6.4 Wooden Crates, Pallets, and Dunnage

Crates, pallets, and dunnage made of wood (particularly low-quality wood containing bark) may serve as a pathway for the entry of pests such as bark beetles, wood borers, termites, and weevils. These items could also be contaminated with snails or slugs if stored on the ground or in damp places outdoors. See Sections 4.1.4 and 4.1.8.

4.7 U.S. Ports of Entry (POEs)

Although there are numerous POEs in the United States, only those listed below have special plant or plant product inspection and treatment facilities (plant inspection stations). Imported plants (Section 4.1.2) or many, but not all seeds (Section 4.1.3) intended for propagation must pass through a POE with an inspection station. This requirement will be stated on the permit issued to the U.S. resident who is the importer—and one or more authorized POEs will be named in accordance with the preference of the importer and APHIS procedures. If the item arrives at an unauthorized POE it must be shipped to an authorized POE, but not at the expense of the U.S. Government.

Plant material regulated by CITES and/or ESA must also pass through a POE authorized on the importer's permit.

Inspection of materials that are not required to pass through a POE with a plant inspection station is also performed at the POEs with inspection stations.

POEs with or without inspection stations that are served by APHIS officers are listed in Appendices D and E.

11/5

4.8 Transit and Reexport Shipments

4.8.1 Introduction

Goods arrive at U.S. POEs under these circumstances:

- As imports
- For reexport, (immediate or direct export)
- In transit or transshipping

USC and APHIS-USDA work together (along with other USG agencies) to process imported NTAEs. Some terms, definitions, and acronyms that are used by both agencies are as follows:

Definitions:

Country of origin. A country where a consignment of NTAEs was grown or produced.

Country of reexport. A country through which a consignment of NTAEs passed but was split up, stored, or had its packaging changed.

In transit. The process of movement from the point of origin to final destination.

Country of transit. A country through which a consignment of NTAEs passed, without being split up, stored or having its packaging changed, without being exposed to contamination by pests in that country.

In-bond. The transit of cargo under Customs bond and generally referred to as in-transit entry.

ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

Consumption entry (CE). A category of Customs entry that indicates a final type of entry that is destined for a location in the United States.

Intermediate transport entry (IT). A category of Customs entry that allows authorized movement of cargo under bond from the port from which such entry is made to another port where final entry is made, usually an entry for consumption.

ARRIVAL AT THE UNITED STATES BUT NOT FOR ENTRY

Immediate export (IE) or Direct Export (DE). IE or DE refers to cargo that is intended for direct export at the port of arrival, usually for transportation by another aircraft.

Transportation and Exportation (T&E). A category of customs entry that authorizes the in-bond transport of material from the port of arrival to another port for export from the United States.

Customs Transit Air Cargo Manifest (TACM). A special manifest which allows air cargo to move in transit for T & E, or for in-transit movement to another U.S. port for clearance without delay or special documentation.

Residue Cargo (RC). Cargo that is not off-loaded in the United States; the cargo remains aboard the carrier. If cargo would have been prohibited had it been offered for entry, an APHIS permit is required. An example is fruits that are hosts of exotic fruit flies. The permit may state that the cargo must remain in its original location in the carrier, the hold must be sealed, or other safeguards.

Reshipment is an option that may be offered to and exercised by the importer, exporter, or owner of a commodity (usually seeds) that is rejected at a port of entry because of pest finds as a result of inspection. Customs must be notified of the intent to reship; and reshipment must take place within one year.

4.8.2 Permits

Written permits issued by the Permit Unit, APHIS, are required for NTAEs in transit including IE or DE, T&E, IT, and RC. Permits are issued to U.S. residents (usually brokers or cargo shipping agents or firms). The permit will specify POEs routing in the United States, and other safeguards.

Customs documents and an "in-bond" status are also required for various types of transit shipments. The documents must be filed and advance arrangements must be made by the owner or his agent and/or a broker.

4.8.3 Phytosanitary Aspects of USDA Transit Policies

Transit authorizations issued by APHIS represent a complex and difficult task, due to the large volume and variety of requests and the potential pest risk. The program is supported by strong precedents and justified by pest risk analysis. Customs bond is required so that the security status and location of the consignments are known at all times.

Although the customs bond provides a security safeguard, it does not by itself provide a biological safeguard. Insects such as fruit flies or fungi such as air-borne spores can be released while the consignment is in bond. However, the storage area is not biologically sealed so that such emerging pests could be readily spread from the customs bond area to hosts in the United States.

Consequently, if the entry of a NTAE is prohibited, the NTAE is not eligible for transit procedures—even if the material would be placed in customs bond.

The following are some guidelines related to transit shipments:

- If the material is classified as residual cargo (RC) and is sealed within the conveyance while in the United States, an RC permit may be issued that will authorize movement, but not entry, to other U.S. ports.
- Permits may be issued when "transit corridors" are involved in shipments. A transit corridor may be authorized for transit shipments from a northeastern port to a northern Pacific Coast port via northern states that form the corridor. A transit corridor may be authorized for transit shipments from Mexico for certain states (except southeastern, southwestern, and south Pacific Coast states).

The factors that are considered in issuing permits are directly related to protecting U.S. agriculture from the threat of entry of exotic pests. The factors include the identity of the fruit or vegetable (host), the exotic pests of quarantine significance that occur on the host in the exporting country, the life cycle of the pest relative to its spread and ability to become established in the United States, and the effectiveness of safeguards (both customs bond security and biological security).

A consignment may qualify for IE (DE) or T&E if it is:

- Admissible or restricted material.
- From a foreign source.
- Not regulated by CITES.
- Enterable subject to results of inspection.
- Material that requires a permit under Quarantine 37 (Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds and other Plant Products) or Quarantine 56 (Fruits and Vegetables)—and the intention is to move the material through authorized ports or corridors.
- Material covered by Quarantine 8 (any part of the cotton plant including products and used covers such as burlap bags)—the material must be moving sealed through northern ports or through other ports if it has been treated as required.

A consignment may not be eligible for IE or T&E if it is:

- Prohibited material unless sealed and moving through specified approved ports or areas.
- CITES material (in which case it must enter through a designated port).
- Material moving through ports other than authorized ports.

- Material that requires a permit under Quarantine 37 (Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds and Other Plant Products) or under Quarantine 56 (Fruits and Vegetables) and the intention is to move the material through unauthorized ports or corridors.

4.9 Penalties

In the past, when violations of agricultural quarantine regulations occurred at POEs, USC levied penalties since APHIS did not have the legal authority to do so. However, civil penalties can now be assessed by APHIS officers at POEs for violations of baggage, cargo, and foreign garbage regulations and procedures.

4.10 User Fees

Since user fees are not paid by growers or exporters of NTAEs, the topic is mentioned here only as general background information.

APHIS has delegated authority to assess user fees for certain certification, inspection, and testing services. The authority is derived from the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Acts of 1990 as amended, also known as the Farm Bill. The thrust of this legislation is to allow APHIS to recover the costs of certain agricultural quarantine activities.

User fees area authorized for:

- Issuing phytosanitary certificates for plants and plant products exported from the United States.
- Services for the export or import of bird and other animals.
- Services related to veterinary diagnostics.
- Inspection services for carriers arriving at a port or POE within the customs area of the United States

The collected user fees are placed in a special account to support APHIS agricultural quarantine inspection activities.

NOTICE TO THE USER

Appendix A, Fresh Commodities Admissible Lists for LAC Countries, is subject to change periodically. New commodities are continually added each year. The listing provided is current as of the date of this publication. Users should contact the agricultural attache at the U.S. embassy or the USDA APHIS Permit Unit in Hyattsville, MD to obtain an updated list. Contact information can be found in the corresponding segment of the guide.

APPENDIX A
LAC FRUITS AND VEGETABLES APPROVED FOR U.S. ENTRY

To use this appendix, one should consult the disclaimer at the beginning of this guide and follow the guidelines concerning the entry status of a given fruit or vegetable from each LAC country.

- First, determine if the fruit or vegetable is listed under "ALL COUNTRIES." If so the commodity is enterable from the given country through all authorized POEs, including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands—*subject to inspection at U. S. POEs (and treatment if necessary)*
- When consult the APHIS list of country names, divided into two sections, (1) WEST INDIES and (2) MEXICO, CENTRAL, AND SOUTH AMERICA and countries not on the West Indies listing.
- The footnote "1 Additional restrictions or safeguards are required" means that in addition to permits issued to the importer and inspection, other factors, including preclearance (Section 4.5) and authorized in-transit treatments determine the entry status of a commodity from a given country. However, the restrictions are too detailed and varied to present in this guide. Information can be obtained from the importer (if specified on the import permit) or from sources listed in Sections 3.9.6 and Appendices C, G, and H.
- When an entry is followed by the name of a plant part(s) in parentheses, only the plant part(s) identified in parentheses is approved for entry.

This appendix is presented as a general guideline that is subject to change by the addition or deletion of commodities. It reflects the status at the time of writing this guide. Growers, exporters, and persons interested in promoting agricultural exports from LAC countries should consult the sources listed in this guide.

Abbreviations for authorized POEs for fruits and vegetables are as follows:

- ALL** All ports of entry where PPQ officers are stationed and their area of coverage. (The definition includes Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.)
- NA** North Atlantic ports north of and including Baltimore; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports east of and including North Dakota; Washington, D.C. (including Dulles Airport) for air shipments.

NP	Northern Pacific ports north of California, including Alaska, Canadian border ports west of and including Montana, excluding Hawaii.
SAG	South Atlantic and Gulf ports south of Baltimore, U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports, Puerto Rico, and the U S. Virgin Islands
PR	Puerto Rico (also included under SAG).
VI	U.S. Virgin Islands—St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John (also included under SAG).
MB	U.S. land border ports on the Mexican border.
HAWAII	The entire State of Hawaii.
GUAM	The U.S. territory of Guam. (No treatment facilities)
CNMI	The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. (No treatment facilities)

The regulatory actions listed in this appendix also apply to imports into Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. If a fruit or vegetable is listed as being approved for entry into any part of the United States, then it is also approved for entry into these territories.

Two reasons that a commodity is not currently listed as enterable from a given country are:

- No one has ever applied for a permit to bring in that commodity from a given country
- A permit was applied for, but permission was denied because of an unacceptable risk. (See Section 4.1.5)

12

Fruits and Vegetables Enterable from All Countries

ALL COUNTRIES

<u>ALL</u>	<u>No permit required</u> Cannonball fruit Chinese water chestnut Coconut(restrictions) Corn smut galls ¹ Cyperus corm Lily bulb (<i>Lilium</i> spp.) Maguey leaf	Mushroom ¹ Peanut (except prohibited from Burkina Faso, China (People's Republic) Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Senegal, and Thailand, St. John's Bread	Tamarind bean pod Truffle Water-chestnut
Corn, green— from all LAC countries			
Also, all other fruits and vegetables listed in these pages as approved for entry into any other part or port of the United States may be imported into Guam and The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands with the exception of those fruits and vegetables requiring treatment as a condition of entry.			

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

Fruits and Vegetables Enterable from the West Indies

The countries of the West Indies, as defined by PPQ APHIS, for regulating the importation of fruits and vegetables:

Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas Barbados Cayman Islands Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Grenada Guadeloupe (and St. Barthelemy) Haiti	Jamaica Martinique Montserrat St. Eustatius St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia St. Martin St. Vincent and the Grenadines Turks and Caicos Islands Virgin Islands
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ANGUILLA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under "ALL COUNTRIES" are enterable, subject to inspection.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit Dasheen Eggplant	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)	Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Roselle (calyx) Strawberry Tomato
<u>NA</u>	Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus ¹ Okra	Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Radish
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod	Okra, (treatment)	
<u>NP</u>	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ¹

¹ Restrictions or safeguards are required.

125

BAHAMAS, Commonwealth of the

<u>ALL</u>	<p><i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowhead Arrowroot Asparagus Bean¹ (pod or shelled) Beet <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Carrot Cassava Celery Cilantro Corn, green Cucurbit Dasheen</p>	<p>Dill Durian Eggplant Ginger root Jicama Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Leren, <i>Calathea</i> spp. Lettuce Lime, sour Lotus root Mangosteen Palm heart</p>	<p>Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Parsnip Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Radish Rhubarb Roselle (calyx) Rutabaga Strawberry Tomato Turnip</p>
<u>NA</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado Cacao bean pod Citrus¹</p>	<p>Genip Litchi Longan Okra Pea (pod or shelled)</p>	<p>Pigeon pea¹ (pod or shelled) Penguin Topepo Tuna (fruit)</p>
<u>SAG</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado</p>	<p>Cacao bean pod Citrus¹ Genip</p>	<p>Okra (treatment) (no treatment required from Andros Island) Pea (pod or shelled)</p>
<u>NP</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado</p>	<p>Cacao bean pod Citrus¹ Pea (pod or shelled)</p>	<p>Tuna (fruit)</p>

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

126

BARBADOS

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Banana (flower, fruit) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen	Eggplant Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> <i>citratius</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen	Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Strawberry Tomato
<u>NA</u>	Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus ¹ Cucurbit	Okra Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Radish
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod Cucumber	Melon (<i>Cucumis melon</i> only) Okra (treatment)	
<u>NP</u>	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ¹

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

CAYMAN ISLANDS

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> <i>citratius</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Strawberry Tomato
<u>NA</u>	Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus ¹ Cucurbit	Okra Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Radish
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod	Cucurbit	Okra (treatment)
<u>NP</u>	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ¹

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

CUBA, Republic of

All agricultural products are presently under embargo by Executive Order. After inspection, entry is allowed only for those items listed under ALL COUNTRIES.

DOMINICA, Commonwealth of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Clementine (commercial shipments only) Corn, green Dasheen Durian (fruit) Eggplant	Ginger root Grapefruit (commercial shipments only) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Orange (commercial shipments only)	Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Strawberry Tomato
<u>NA</u>	Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus ¹ Cucurbit	Okra Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Radish
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod	Cucumber	Okra (treatment)
<u>PR & VI</u>	Citrus ¹		
<u>NP</u>	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ¹

Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

128

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

<u>ALL</u>	<p><i>Allium</i> spp.¹ Arrowhead Arrowroot Asparagus Bamboo shoots Banana (flower pods) Beet <i>Brassica</i> spp. Breadfruit Burdock Carrot Cassava¹ Celery, celeriac Chinese cabbage <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Cilantro¹ (leaf and stem), <i>Eryngium foetidum</i> and <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Clusterbean¹ Corn, green Cucurbit (except bitter melon and luffa)¹</p>	<p>Dasheen¹ Dill Durian Eggplant¹ False coriander (leaf and stem) Fenugreek (leaf, stem) Ginger root¹ Goa bean, <i>Psophocarpus</i> spp. (pod or shelled) (treatment) Hyacinth bean, <i>Lablab purpureus</i> (treatment) Jicama Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Leren, <i>Calathea allouia</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Luffa¹ Malabar spinach Mangosteen Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)¹</p>	<p>Parsnip Pea (pod or shelled)¹ Pepper¹ Peruvian carrot Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Radish¹ Rhubarb Roselle (caly..) Rutabaga Strawberry Tomato¹ Turnip Waterlily (pod or shelled) Yard-long bean² (pod or shelled)</p>
<u>NA</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado¹ Bean¹ (except yard-long bean) (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Chickpea</p>	<p>Chinese amaranth Citrus¹ Genip Grape (treatment) (carriers must make no stops at SAG ports) Litchi Longan</p>	<p>Okra (treatment) Pigeon pea¹ (pod or shelled) Pinguin Topepo Tuna (fruit)</p>
<u>SAG</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado</p>	<p>Cacao bean pod Citrus¹ Genip</p>	<p>Okra (treatment)</p>
<u>HAWAII</u>	<p>Goa bean, <i>Psophocarpus</i> spp. (pod or shelled)</p>		
<u>PR</u>	<p>Chickpea</p>	<p>Potato</p>	
<u>VI</u>	<p>Chickpea Potato</p>	<p>Sweet potato¹ Yam¹</p>	
<u>NP</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem</p>	<p>Avocado Cacao bean pod</p>	<p>Citrus¹ Tuna (fruit)</p>

Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

GRENADA

<u>ALL</u>	Abiu (fruit) <i>Allium</i> spp. Ambarella Arrowroot Asparagus Avocado Barbados cherry (prohibited into Hawaii) Eilimbi (fruit) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Breadnut (fruit) Carambola Cassava Cocoplum (fruit) Corn, green Cucurbit (fruit) Dasheen Durian (fruit)	Eggplant Ginger root Governor's plum Imbu Jackfruit (fruit) Jambolan (fruit) Jujube (fruit) Langsat (fruit) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> <i>citratus</i> Lettuce Litchi (fruit) Lime, sour Malay apple (fruit) Mammee-apple (fruit) Mango Mangosteen	Mombin, <i>Spondias</i> spp. Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Passion fruit, <i>Passiflora</i> spp. Peach palm (fruit) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) <i>Piper</i> spp. (fruit) Pulsan (fruit) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna</i> <i>indica</i> Rambutan (fruit) Rose apple (fruit) Roselle (calyx) Santol (fruit) Sapote (fruit) Strawberry Tomato
<u>NA</u>	Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus ¹ Okra	Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Radish
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod	Cucumber	Okra (treatment)
<u>NP</u>	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ¹

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

GADELOUPE, Department of (FR.) (and ST. BARTHELEMY)

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit	Dasheen Eggplant Ginger root Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> <i>citratus</i> Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Tomato
<u>NA</u>	Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled)	Citrus ¹ Naranjilla	Okra Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled)
<u>SAG</u>	Cucumber	Okra (treatment)	
<u>NP</u>	Avocado	Citrus ¹	

Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

HAITI, Republic of 1/

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Apricot (treatment) Arrowhead Arrowroot Asparagus Beet <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Carrot Cassava Celery <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Cilantro Corn, green Cucurbit Dasheen	Dill Durian Eggplant Ginger root Jackfruit (fruit) Jicama Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> <i>citratus</i> Leren, <i>Calathea</i> <i>allouia</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Lotus root Mango (treatment) ¹ Mangosteen	Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Parsnip Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Radish Rhubarb Roselle (calyx) Rutabaga Strawberry Tomato Tree tomato Turnip
<u>NA</u>	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Chickpea	Citrus ¹ Genip Litchi Longan Okra Pea (pod or shelled)	Pigeon pea ² (pod or shelled) Pomegranate (treatment) Pinguin Topepo Tuna (fruit)
<u>SAG</u>	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado	Cacao bean pod Citrus ¹ Genip	Okra (treatment) Pea (pod or shelled)
<u>PR & VI</u>	Chickpea		
<u>NP</u>	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado	Cacao bean pod Citrus ¹ Pea (pod or shelled)	Pomegranate (treatment) Tuna (fruit)

1/ Executive Order 12779 of October 28, 1991, (56 FR 55975-55976, published October 30, 1991), prohibits the importation into the United State of any goods of Haitian origin, other than publications and other informational materials, or of services performed in Haiti. Importation of any Haitian produce may be allowed if the importer gets an import license from the Treasury Department.

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

JAMAICA (BR.)

<u>ALL</u>	<p><i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowhead Arrowroot Asparagus Beet <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit¹ Carrot Cassava¹ Celery Cilantro Cinnamomum (leaf) Clusterbean¹ Corn, green¹ Cucurbit¹ Dasheen¹</p>	<p>Dill Durian Eggplant¹ Fenugreek Ginger root¹ Jackfruit (fruit) Jicama Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> <i>citranus</i> Leren, <i>Calathea</i> <i>allouia</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Lotus root Mangosteen Palm heart</p>	<p>Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)¹ Parsnip Pepper¹ Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)¹ Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Radish Rhubarb Roselle (calyx)¹ Rutabaga Strawberry¹ Thyme (treatment) Tomato¹ Turmeric¹ Turnip</p>
<u>NA</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado¹ Bean¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod</p>	<p>Citrus¹ Genip¹ Litchi Longan Okra</p>	<p>Pea (pod or shelled)¹ Pigeon pea¹ (pod or shelled) Pinguin Topepo Tuna (fruit)</p>
<u>SAG</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado¹</p>	<p>Cacao bean pod Citrus¹ Genip¹</p>	<p>Okra (treatment) Pea (pod or shelled)¹</p>
<u>NP</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado</p>	<p>Cacao bean pod Citrus¹ Pea (pod or shelled)</p>	<p>Tuna (fruit)</p>

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

MARTINIQUE, Department of (FR.)

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen	Eggplant Ginger root Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Mangosteen Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)	Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Tomato Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled)	Citrus ¹ Cucurbit	Okra Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled)
<u>SAG</u>	Cucumber	Okra (treatment)	
<u>NP</u>	Avocado	Citrus ¹	

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

MONTSERRAT

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Strawberry Tomato
<u>NA</u>	Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus ¹ Cucurbit	Okra Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Radish
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod	Cucumber	Okra
<u>NP</u>	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ¹

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

125

ST. EUSTATIUS (NETHERLANDS)

<u>ALL</u>	Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Macadamia	Oregano, Mexican, <i>Lippia graveolens</i>
<u>NA</u>	Okra	

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

<u>From both the islands of St. Kitts and Nevis:</u>			
<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Strawberry Tomato
<u>NA</u>	Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus ¹ Okra	Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Radish
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod	Okra (treatment)	
<u>From the island of St. Kitts only:</u>			
<u>ALL</u>	Breadnut, <i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>	Cucurbit	Sapodilla
<u>PR</u>	Avocado	Citrus ¹	
<u>VI</u>	Citrus ¹		
<u>From the island of Nevis only:</u>			
<u>NA</u>	Cucurbit		
<u>SAG</u>	Cucumber		
<u>NP</u>	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ¹

Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

13/11

ST. LUCIA

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Breadnut, <i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit Dasheen	Eggplant Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Sapodilla Strawberry Tomato
<u>NA</u>	Avocado Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus ¹ Okra	Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Radish
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod	Okra (treatment)	
<u>PR</u>	Avocado	Citrus ¹	
<u>VI</u>	Citrus ¹		

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

ST. MARTIN (FRANCE AND NETHERLANDS)

<u>ALL</u>	Corn, green Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)
<u>NA</u>	Okra	
<u>SAG</u>	Okra (treatment)	

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Avocado Barbados cherry (prohibited into Hawaii) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Carambola Cassava Corn, green	Cucurbit Dasheen Eggplant Ginger root Governor's plum Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> <i>citratus</i> Lime, sour Mango	Mangosteen Mombin, <i>Spondias</i> spp. Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Passion fruit, <i>Passiflora</i> spp. Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Sapodilla Strawberry Tomato Tumeric
<u>NA</u>	Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Carrot	Citrus ¹ Okra Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled)	Radish
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod	Okra (treatment)	
<u>PR & VI</u>	Citrus ¹		

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under "ALL COUNTRIES" are enterable, subject to inspection.

125

VIRGIN ISLANDS (BR.) 1/

<u>ALL</u>	Corn, green Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratius</i>
<u>NA</u>	Okra
<u>SAG</u>	Okra (treatment)
<u>VI</u>	All fruit and vegetables are approved for entry from the British Virgin Islands without permit or precautionary fumigation as condition of entry. All fruit and vegetables are subject to inspection and Notification of Arrival.

1/ The British Virgin Islands include: Tortola, Anegada, Norman, Peter, Salt, and Virgin Gorda.

137

Fruits and Vegetables that are enterable from Mexico, Central, and South America, and countries not on the on the APHIS West Indies Listing

ARGENTINA, (Argentine) Republic

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Apple (treatment) Asparagus Banana (no permit), Cassava Corn, green	Durian Endive (leaf, stem) Ginger root Palm heart Pear (treatment)	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Watercress Yam, (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Apple, (treatment) Apricot, (treatment) Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem <i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Cherry, (treatment) Grape, (treatment) Nectarine, (treatment) Pea (pod or shelled) Peach, (treatment)	Pear, (treatment) Plum, (treatment) Pomegranate, (treatment) (prohibited into California ports) Quince, (treatment)

ARUBA

<u>ALL</u>	Banana (no permit),	Corn, green	Yam, (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Bean, garden Cucumber	Melon (<i>Cucumis melon</i> only) Tomato	
<u>SAG</u>	Bean, string (pod or shelled), (treatment)	Cucumber Melon	Tomato

BELIZE

<u>ALL</u>	<p>Acrocomia <i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Awarra (fruit) Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf, flower) Beet <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit (fruit)¹ Carrot Cassava Celery Ceriman Chinese cabbage <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Corn, green Cucurbit Dasheen</p>	<p>Durian Eggplant Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen¹ (fruit) Marang Okra Pacaya Palm heart Papaya¹ (solo type) (prohibited into Hawaii) Parsley Pea (pod or shelled) Pepper¹ (fruit) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Radish</p>	<p>Roselle (calyx) <i>Rubus</i> spp. Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Thyme Tomatillo Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Tomato¹ (pink or red) Turnip Watercress Yam, (treatment)</p>
<u>NA</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Carambola (fruit) (treatment)</p>	<p>Cilantro Clementine, (treatment) Ethrog, (treatment) Grapefruit, (treatment) Orange, (treatment)</p>	<p>Pigeon pea (pod or shelled) Sorrel Tuna¹</p>
<u>NP & SAG</u>	<p>Artichoke, Jerusalem</p>	<p>Cacao bean pod</p>	<p>Cilantro</p>

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards required

12/9

BERMUDA

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Avocado (fruit) Banana (fruit, leaf), Carambola (fruit) Cassava Corn, green Ginger root	Grapefruit (fruit) Guava (fruit) Lemon (fruit) Lime, sour Longan (fruit) Loquat (fruit) Natal plum (fruit) Orange (fruit)	Orange, sour (fruit) Palm heart Passion fruit (fruit) Potato Strawberry Suriname cherry (fruit) Watercress Yam, (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Beet <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Carrot Celery Chervil <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Cucumber Fennel Lettuce Mint	Mustard (leaf, stem) Parsley Parsnip Pea (pod or shelled) Pumpkin Radish Rhubarb Rutabaga Sage Salsify	Sorrel Spinach Squash Swiss chard Tarragon Thyme Tomato Turnip

BOLIVIA, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit), Belgian endive (developing crown)	Corn, green Durian Ginger root Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)	Strawberry Watercress Yam, (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Artichoke, globe		

BRAZIL, Federative Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf, stem) (no permit) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Burdock Cassava (prohibited into Hawaii, PR, and USVI)	Corn, green Dasheen Durian Ginger root Grape, (treatment) (prohibited into California) Lotus root Mango ¹	Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Watercress Yam, (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Apple, (treatment) Artichoke, globe Cacao bean pod	Honeydew melon ¹ Lettuce Okra, ¹	Pea (pod or shelled)
<u>SAG</u>	Lettuce	Okra, (treatment)	

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards required

CHILE 1/, Republic of

From all provinces of Chile:

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Apple, (treatment) Apricot, (treatments) Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit), Blueberry (fruit), (treatment) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Carrot Cherry (treatment) <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Corn, green Cucumber Durian	Eggplant Ginger root Grape (treatment) Kiwi(fruit) (treatment) Lemon, (treatment) (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lettuce Maqui fruit, <i>Aristotelia</i> <i>chilensis</i> Melon Nectarine (treatment) Palm heart Peach (treatments) Pear (treatment) Persimmon (fruit) (treatment)	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Plum (treatments) Quince (treatment) <i>Ribes</i> spp. (fruit) (treatment) <i>Rubus</i> spp. Sand pear (treatment) Squash Strawberry Watercress Watermelon Yam (treatment)
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<u>NA</u>	Horseradish (to Hawaii (treatment) Parsley	Persimmon (fruit), (treatment) Pumpkin
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From Medfly free provinces of Chile:

Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

<u>ALL</u>	Apple. Apricot ¹ Avocado Cherimoya (fruit) ¹ Cherry Chilean cranberry, <i>Ugni</i> <i>molinae</i> Feijoa Grape, (treatment) Kiwi (fruit)	Kumquat Loquat Mango Nectarine ¹ <i>Opuntia</i> spp. Papaya Peach ¹ Pear Persimmon (fruit)	Plum ¹ <i>Pouteria</i> spp. Quince <i>Ribes</i> spp. Rose hip Sand pear Tuna (fruit) <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.
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1/ All fruits and vegetables approved for entry into the United States from Chile may be precleared.

¹ Various restrictions and safeguards apply.

COLOMBIA, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<p><i>Allium</i> spp. Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Asparagus Banana (leaf, fruit) (no permit), Basil (leaf, stem) Bay laurel (leaf, stem) Bean¹, garden (shelled only) Cassava Chamomile, <i>Anthemis</i> spp. <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Cilantro</p>	<p>Corn, green Dasheen Dill (leaf, stem) Durian Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemon balm (leaf, stem) Lime, sour Lotus root Mint <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, stem) Palm heart</p>	<p>Parsley (leaf, stem) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Prickly pear pad Rhubarb (stalk) Rosemary (leaf, stem) Snow pea (flat, immature pod) Strawberry Thyme (leaf, stem) Watercress Yam, (treatment)</p>
<u>NA</u>	<p>Bean¹, garden (pod or shelled) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Carrot (root) Clementine, (treatment) Eggplant Grape, (treatment)</p>	<p>Grapefruit, (treatment) Lettuce Okra, Orange, (treatment) Pea (pod or shelled) Peruvian carrot (root)</p>	<p>Pigeon pea¹ (pod or shelled) Plum (treatment) Pomegranate (treatment) <i>Rubus</i> spp. Tuna (fruit), (treatment)</p>
<u>SAG</u>	<p><i>Brassica oleracea</i> Lettuce</p>	<p>Okra, (treatment) <i>Rubus</i> spp.</p>	
<u>NP</u>	<p>Carrot (root)</p>	<p>Grape, (treatment)</p>	

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

112

COSTA RICA, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<p><i>Allium</i> spp. Arugula (leaf, stem) Arrowroot Asparagus Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Basil (whole plant) Beet <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Carrot Cassava Celery Chervil Chinese kale (leaf, stem) <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Cilantro (leaf, stem, root) Corn, green Cornsalad, <i>Valerianella</i> <i>locusta</i> (leaf, stem, root) Cucurbit (commercial shipments only)</p>	<p>Dasheen Dill (leaf, stem, root) Durian Eggplant Fennel Ginger root Lettuce Lime, sour <i>Mentha</i> spp. Miner's lettuce (above ground parts) Mustard greens (above ground parts) Okra <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, stem) Pak choi Palm heart Parsley Parsnip Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)</p>	<p><i>Piper nigrum</i> (fresh peppercorn) Radish² (root) Rosemary <i>Rubus</i> spp. Rutabaga Sage Salsify Sorrel (above ground parts) Spinach Strawberry Summer savory Swiss chard Tarragon Thyme Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Turnip Watercress Yam, (treatment) Yam bean (root)</p>
<u>NA</u>	<p>Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean, garden, <i>Phaseolus</i> <i>vulgaris</i>, (treatment) Bean, lima¹ (pod or shelled)</p>	<p>Cacao bean pod Chickpea Clementine (treatment) Cucurbit Ethrog (treatment)</p>	<p>Grapefruit (treatment) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Orange (treatment) Pigeon pea¹ (pod or shelled)</p>
<u>SAG</u>	<p>Artichoke, Jerusalem</p>	<p>Chayote</p>	
<u>PR & VI</u>	<p>Chickpea</p>		
<u>NP</u>	<p>Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean, garden, <i>Phaseolus</i> <i>vulgaris</i> (treatment)</p>	<p>Cucurbit</p>	

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

² Also called Chinese turnip.

CURACAO — See The Netherlands Antilles

ECUADOR, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (leaf, fruit) (no permit), Carrot (root) Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Dorian	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lettuce Lime, sour Mango ¹ Palm heart Pea, shelled (seed without pod) Pepino	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Radish (root) Snow pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i> spp. <i>macrocarpon</i>) (immature pod only) Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Apple (treatment) Artichoke, globe Bean ² (pod or shelled) Cabbage Cacao bean pod Cantaloupe ³ (fruit) Chickpea	Clementine (treatment) Ethrog (treatment) (Commercial shipments only), Grapefruit (treatment) Honeydew melon ³ Naranjilla	Okra, Orange (fruit) (treatment) Pea (pod) (treatment) Pigeon pea ² (pod or shelled) <i>Rubus</i> spp.
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod	Okra (treatment)	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
<u>PR & VI</u>	Chickpea		
<u>NP</u>	Cacao bean pod		

¹ Other restrictions or safeguards are required

EL SALVADOR, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Acrocomia</i> spp. <i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Awarra (fruit) Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit), Beet <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Carrot Cassava Celery Corn, green	Cucurbit (commercial shipments only) Dasheen Durian Ginger root Lettuce Lime, sour Marang Okra Palm heart Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Roselle (calyx)	<i>Rubus</i> spp. Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Thyme Turnip Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Cacao bean pod Clementine (treatment) Cucurbit	Ethrog (treatment) Grapefruit (treatment) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Orange (treatment)	Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Sorrel
<u>SAG</u>	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chayote	
<u>NP</u>	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Cucurbit	

¹ Other restrictions or safeguards are required.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Only fruits and vegetables listed under "ALL COUNTRIES" are enterable, subject to inspection.

FRENCH GUIANA (Department of Guiana)

<u>ALL</u>	Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Corn, green Durian Ginger root	Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lime, sour Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)	Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA & NP</u>	Artichoke, globe	Cacao bean pod	
<u>SAG</u>	Cacao bean pod		

GUATEMALA, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	Acrocomia <i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Artichoke, globe (bud) Asparagus Awarra (fruit) Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit). Bean, garden (pod or shelled). Beet <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Carrot Cassava Celery <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (above ground parts) Corn, green	Corn, green Cucurbit (commercial shipments only) Dasheen Durian Eggplant (fruit) Ginger root Jicama (root) Lettuce Lime, sour Loroco (above ground parts) Lotus root Marang Mint (above ground parts) Okra Oregano (leaf, stem) Palm heart Parsley Pea (pod or shelled)	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Rdsh, <i>Raphanus sativus</i> Roselle (calyx) Rosemary (above ground parts) <i>Rubus</i> spp. Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Tarragon (above ground parts) Thyme Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Turnip Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Artichoke, Jerusalem Cacao bean pod Clementine (treatment) Cucurbit Ethrog (treatment)	Grapefruit (treatment) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Naranja Orange (treatment)	Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Plum (treatment) Sorrel
<u>SAG</u>	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chayote	
<u>NP</u>	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Cucurbit	

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

147

GUYANA, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Basil (leaf) Cassava <i>Cinnamomum</i> spp. (leaf)	Corn, green Durian Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lime, sour Palm heart	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Pokeweed greens (leaf, stem) Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Artichoke, globe Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Cucumber	Dasheen Eggplant Lettuce Okra	Orange (treatment) Pepper Pumpkin
<u>SAG & NP</u>	Cacao bean pod	Lettuce	

HONDURAS, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	Acrocomia <i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot <i>Artocarpus</i> spp. Asparagus Awarra (fruit) Ayale Banana (flower, fruit, leaf) (no permit) Beet <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Carrot Cassava Celery Chicory (leaf, stem) Corn, green	Cucurbit (commercial shipments only) Dasheen Durian Eggplant (commercial shipments only) Ginger root Lettuce Lime, sour Marang Okra Palm heart Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Radish (root)	Roselle (calyx) <i>Rubus</i> spp. Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Thyme Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Turnip Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean, garden (treatment) Cacao bean pod Chickpea Clementine (treatment)	Cucurbit Ethrog (treatment) Grapefruit (treatment) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Orange (treatment)	Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Sorrel
<u>SAG</u>	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chayote	
<u>VI & PR</u>	Chickpea		
<u>NP</u>	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Cucurbit	

Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

148

MEXICO 1/, United (Mexican) States

From all areas of Mexico:

ALL	<i>Allium</i> spp. Amaranth (leaf, stem) Anise (leaf, stem) Arrowhead Arrowroot Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem <i>Artocarpus</i> spp. Arugula (leaf, stem) Asparagus Avocado ¹ Ayale Basil (bract, leaf, stem) Banana (flower, fruit, leaf) (no permit) Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Bean sprouts Beet Borage (leaf, stem) <i>Brassica</i> spp. Burdock Cacao bean pod Carrot Cassava Celery (leaf, stem, root) Cerman Chickpea <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Cilantro Clementine ¹ Corn, green ¹ Cucurbit (flower, fruit)	Dasheen Date (permit not required) Dill (above ground parts) Durian Eggplant Ginger root Grape Grapefruit ¹ Horseradish (to Hawaii (treatment)) Jicama Lambquarter Lemon Lettuce Lime, sour Litchi Lotus root Mango ¹ Mangosteen Marjoram Mint Naranjilla Okra (treatment) Orange ¹ Oregano, <i>Lippia</i> spp. and <i>Origanum</i> spp. Palm heart Papache Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Parsley (leaf, stem, root) Parsnip Pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Pepper	Persian lime Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) <i>Piper</i> spp. (leaf, stem) <i>Porophyllum</i> spp. (above ground parts) Prickly pear pad Purslane Radish Rampion Rhubarb Roselle (calyx) Rosemary (above ground parts) <i>Rubus</i> spp. Rutabaga Sage Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Tarragon (leaf, stem) Thyme (above ground parts) Tomatillo Tomato Tuna (fruit) Turnip Watercress Yam (treatment) Yam bean (pod, root)
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MB Olive

NA Apple (treatment)
Clementine (treatment)
Ethrog

Grapefruit (treatment)
Orange (treatment)
Peach (treatment)

Plum (treatment)

From the Sonoran municipalities of Altar, Atil, Caborca, Carbo, Empalme, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Pitiquito, Puerto Peñasco, and San Miguel:¹

NOGA- LES & SAN LUIS	Apple Clementine	Grapefruit Orange	Peach
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Additional restrictions or safeguards may be required

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

<u>Netherlands Antilles except Curacao:</u>			
Only fruits and vegetables listed under "ALL COUNTRIES" are enterable, subject to inspection.			
<u>Curacao:</u>			
<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (leaf, fruit) (no permit) Cabbage Corn, green	Garland chrysanthemum (leaf, stem) Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lime, sour	Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Bean ¹ (pod or shelled)	Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled)	Watermelon
<u>VI</u>	Yam		

¹ Additional Restrictions or safeguards are required

NICARAGUA, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Artichoke, globe (immature floral heads) Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit), Basil (leaf, stem) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> (leaf, stem, inflorescence) Carrot (leaf, stem, root)	Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit Dasheen (corm) Ginger root Lime, sour Okra (capsule) Palm heart Pea (pod) (treatment) Pea, shelled (seed without pod)	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) <i>Rubus</i> spp. Salsify (leaf, stem, root) Spinach (leaf, stem) Strawberry (fruit) Thyme (leaf, stem) Turnip (leaf, stem, root) Yam (treatment)
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157

PANAMA (AND CANAL ZONE), Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	Acrocomia <i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Awarra (fruit) Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Basil (above ground parts) Bean, garden and lima (pod) (treatment) Bean, garden and lima (shelled) Beet <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Carrot Cassava Celery Chervil (above ground parts)	Cilantro Corn, green Cucurbit (commercial shipments only) Dasheen Durian Eggplant (fruit) Fenugreek (leaf, stem) Ginger root Lettuce Lime, sour Mint (above ground parts) Okra Oregano (above ground parts) Palm heart Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Roselle (calyx)	Rosemary (above ground parts) <i>Rubus</i> spp. Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Tarragon (above ground parts) Thyme Thyme, lemon (leaf, stem) Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Turnip Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Cacao bean pod Clementine (treatment) Cucurbit	Ethrog (treatment) Grapefruit (treatment) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Orange (treatment)	Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Sorrel
<u>SAG</u>	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chayote	
<u>NP</u>	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Cucurbit	

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

PARAGUAY, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit), Corn, green	Durian Ginger root Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)	Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA & NP</u>	Artichoke, globe		

PERU, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit), Basil (leaf, stem) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Cassava Chicory (leaf) Cilantro	Corn, green Dill (above ground parts) Durian Ginger root Lettuce Mangoes ¹ Oregano (leaf, stem) Palm heart Parsley (leaf, stem)	Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Snow pea (pod or shelled) Strawberry Thyme (above ground parts) Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean ¹ (pod or shelled)	Cacao bean pod Celery Chickpea	Grape (treatment) Okra Pea (pod or shelled)
<u>SAG</u>	Okra (treatment)		

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

SURINAME, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Amaranth (leaf, stem) Asparagus Awarra (fruit) Basil (leaf) Bean sprouts (mung)	Cassava <i>Cinnamomum</i> spp. (leaf) Corn, green Dasheen Durian Ginger root	Jessamine (leaf, stem) Malabar spinach (leaf, stem) Pak choi (leaf, stem) Palm heart Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Artichoke, globe Bean ¹ (pod or shelled)	Cacao bean pod Celery	
<u>SAG & NP</u>	Cacao bean pod		

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

157

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit), Basil (leaf) Breadfruit Cassava (prohibited into Hawaii) <i>Cinnamomum</i> spp. (leaf) Corn, green Dasheen	Garland chrysanthemum (leaf, stem) Ginger root Lemon (fruit) (smooth skinned, of commerce) Leren (tuber) Lime, sour (commercial shipments only) Palm heart Papaya	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Roselle (calyx) Strawberry Thyme Tomato Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Chinese amaranth Chinese cabbage Cilantro Clementine (treatment) Cucurbit	Dasheen (leaf, stem) Eggplant Eryngo Grapefruit (treatment) Lettuce Mangosteen Okra	Orange (treatment) Parsley Pepper Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Pokeweed greens (leaf, stem) Sorrel
<u>SAG</u>	Okra (treatment)	Roselle (calyx) (treatment)	
<u>VI</u>	Yam		

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

URUGUAY, Eastern Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Corn, green	Durian Ginger root Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)	Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Apple (treatment) Artichoke, globe	Grape (treatment)	Peach (treatment) Pear (treatment)
<u>SAG</u>	Apple (treatment)	Peach (treatment)	

153

VENEZUELA, Republic of

<u>ALL</u>	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Beet (root) Cassava Corn, green Dasheen	Durian Ginger root Grape (prohibited into California) Lemon, (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lime, sour Mango ¹	Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
<u>NA</u>	Artichoke, globe Bean ¹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Carrot (root) Clementine (treatment)	Grapefruit (treatment) Lettuce Okra Orange (treatment) Pea (pod or shelled)	Peruvian carrot Pigeon pea ¹ (pod or shelled) Radish (root)
<u>SAG</u>	Okra (treatment)		
<u>PR</u>	Cabbage Carrot (root)	Cauliflower Celery	Lettuce
<u>NP</u>	Clementine (treatment)	Grapefruit (treatment)	Orange (treatment)

¹ Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

154

**APPENDIX B
NOXIOUS WEEDS, PARASITIC, AND ENDANGERED PLANTS**

This appendix lists, as of January 1, 1993:

- Federal Noxious Weeds = **FNW**
- Parasitic plants = **PAR**
- Plants protected by the Endangered Species Act = **ESA**
 - Threatened: = **ESA-T**
 - Endangered: = **ESA-E**
- Plants protected by the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora = **CITES**
 - CITES, APPENDIX I = **CITES-I**
 - CITES, APPENDIX II = **CITES-II**

Persons interested in exporting NTAEs from LAC countries to the United States should consult this list. If the scientific name of the proposed NTAE is on the list presented below, exporters should be alerted that some restrictions and prohibitions may apply. Up-to-date information about the entry status of these plants, or others that may be added after publication of this guide, may be obtained from offices listed in Appendix G (Foreign Service Posts) or Appendix C (International Offices of APHIS). The plant quarantine service of the exporting country can also assist the exporter.

If the species is an FNW or PAR, and is accompanied by a permit to move live plant pests and noxious weeds, it is enterable for research purposes; a permit will not be issued for entry as an NTAE.

If the plant is protected by legislation such as ESA or CITES, contact an APHIS representative or attache, or the plant quarantine service of the exporting country. The plant or its seeds may be enterable under proper documentation.

Abies guatemalensis (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Abrol de Barril (*Fouquieria fasciculata*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Abronia macrocarpa (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Abutilon eremitopetalum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Abutilon menziesii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Abutilon sandwicense (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Acaena exigua (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Acanthomintha obovata duttonii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Achyranthes rotundata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Aconitum noveboracense (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Acroblastum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Aeginetia spp. (PAR, FNW) (incl. seed)
Aeschynomene virginica (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Aetanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 African cycads (*Encephalartos* spp.) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Agalinis acuta (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Agave, Arizona (*Agave arizonica*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Agave arizonica (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Agave cactus (*Leuchtenbergia principis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Agave, New River (*Agave arizonica*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Agave parviflora (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Agave, Queen Victoria (*Agave victoriae-reginae*) (CITES II)
 Agave, Santa Cruz striped (*Agave parviflora*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Agave victoriae-reginae (CITES II)
Ageratina adenophora (FNW) (incl. seed)
 'Ahinahina (*Argyroxiphium sandwicense* ssp. *macrocephalum*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 'Ahinahina (*Argyroxiphium sandwicense sandwicense*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 'Akoko (*Chamaesyce celastroides* var. *kacnana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 'Akoko, Ewa Plains (*Euphorbia skottsbergii* var. *kalaeloana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Alabama canebrake pitcher plant (*Sarracenia alabamensis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Alabama leather flower (*Clematis socialis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Alabama strea-sorus fern (*Thelypteris pilosa* var. *alabamensis*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Alectra spp. (PAR, FNW) (incl. seed)
Aiectryon macrococcus (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Alani (*Melicope mucronulata* and *Melicope reflexa*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Alepis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Alerce (*Fitzroya cupressoides*) (CITES II—coastal populations in Chile; CITES I—from all other locations) (incl. seed)
 Aleutian shield-fern (*Polystichum aleuticum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Alker's manioc (*Manihot walkerae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seeds)
Alluaudia spp. (Didiereaceae) (CITES II)
Alluaudiopsis spp. (Didiereaceae) (CITES II)
Alocasia sandarana (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Aloe, spiral (*Aloe polyphylla*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Aloe albida (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Aloe pillansii (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Aloe polyphylla (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Aloe spp. (all species except those specified as CITES I are CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded) (leaves, their parts and derivatives from *Aloe vera* are excluded if from naturalized plants or if the plants were artificially propagated)
Aloe thorncroftii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Aloe vossii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Alsinidendron obovatum (ESA-E) (seed incl.)
Alsinidendron trinerve (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Alsophila dryopteroides (SY-Cyathea d.) (elfin tree fern) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Alsophila salvinii (CITES II) (=Cyathea salvinii)
Alternanthera sessilis (FNW) (CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Amargosa nitrewort (*Nitrophila mohavensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 American chaffseed (*Schwalbea americana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*) (includes whole plant and roots, whole or broken, but excludes root hairs, extracts, or derivatives of the root—also excludes stem, flower, or seed; or from these structures) (CITES II)
 American hart's-tongue fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium* var. *americana*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ammobroma spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Amorpha crenulata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Amphianthus pusillus (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Amsinckia grandiflora (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Amyema spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Amylothea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Anacampteros spp. (CITES II)
Ancistrocactus tobuschii (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Antidaphne spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Antioch Dunes evening-primrose (*Oenothera deltoides howellii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Apios priceana (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Apodanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Arabis mcdonaldiana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Arabis serotina (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Arachnitis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Araucaria araucana (CITES I—from Chile including seed; CITES II—all other countries except Chile)
 Arbol de Barril (*Fouquieria fasciculata*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Arceuthobium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Arctomecon humilis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. *ravenii* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Arctostaphylos pungens var. *ravenii* (=A. hookeri var. *ravenii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Areca ipot (CITES II) (prohibited from all countries)
 Areca palm (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*) (CITES II)
Arenaria cumberlandensis (Cumberland sandwort) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Argemone pleiacantha ssp. *pinnatisecta* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Argyroxiphium sandwicense ssp. *macrocephalum* (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Argyroxiphium sandwicense sandwicense (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Ariocarpus agavoides (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Ariocarpus scapharostrus (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Ariocarpus trigonus (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Aristida portoricensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Arizona agave (*Agave arizonica*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Arizona cliffrose (*Cowania subintegra*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Arizona hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *arizonicus*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Arjona spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Arrowhead, bunched (*Sagittaria fasciculata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Artichoke cactus (*Obregonia denegrii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Asclepias meadii (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Asclepias welshii (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ash meadows blazing star (*Mentzelia leucophylla*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ash meadows gumplant (*Grindelia fraxinoprattensis*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ash meadows ivesia (*Ivesia eremica*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ash meadows milk-vetch (*Astragalus phoenix*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ash meadows sunray (*Enceliopsis nudicaulis* var. *corrugata*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ashy dogweed (*Dyssodia tephroleuca*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Asian tropical lady-slipper (*Paphiopedilum* spp.) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Asimina tetramera (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Asphodelus fistulosus (FNW) (incl. seed)
Aster, decurrent false (*Boltonia decurrens*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Aster, Ruth's golden (*Pityopsis ruthii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Astragalus hibullatus (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Astragalus cremnophylax var. *cremnophylax* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Astragalus humillimus (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Astragalus montii (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Astragalus osterhoutii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Astragalus phoenix (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Astragalus robbinsii var. *jesupii* (Jesup's milk-vetch) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Astrophytum asterias (sea urchin or star cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Atkinsonia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Aupaka (*Isodendron hosake*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Aureolaria spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Autumn buttercup (*Ficunculus acriformis* var. *aestivalis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Avena ludoviciana (FNW) (incl. seed)
Avena sterilis (FNW) (incl. seed)
Avens, spreading (*Geum radiatum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
'Awikiwiki (*Canavalia molokaiensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Awiwi (*Centaurium sebaeoides*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ayuque (*Balmea stermiae*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Aztec cactus (*Aztekium ritteri*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Aztekium ritteri (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Backebergia militaris (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Baker's stickyseed (*Blennosperma bakeri*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Bakersfield cactus (*Opuntia treleasei*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Balanophora spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Balmea storimae (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Banara vanderbiltii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Baptisia arachnifera (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Barathranthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Barberry, Truckee (*Mahonia sonnei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Baricao (*Trichilia triacantha*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Barneby reed mustard (*Schoenocrambe barnebyi*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Barneby ridge-cress (*Lepidium barnebyanum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Bartsia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Bdallophyton spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Beach layia (*Layia carnosa*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Beaked-rush, Knieskern's (*Rhynchospora knieskernii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Beardtongue, Penland (*Penstemon penlandii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Beargrass, Dehesa (*Nolina interrata*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Beautiful goetzea (*Goetzea elegans*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Beautiful pawpaw (*Deeringothamnus pulchellus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Beddome cycad (*Cycas beddomei*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Bellflower, Brooksville (*Campanula robinsiae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Berberis sonnei (= *Mahonia S.*) (ESA) (incl. seed)
Betula uber (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Bidens cuneata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Bidens micrantha ssp. *kalealaha* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Bidens wiebkei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Birch, Virginia round-leaf (*Betula uber*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Bird's beak, palmate-bracted (*Cordylanthus palmatus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Bird's-beak, salt marsh (*Cordylanthus maritimus maritimus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Bittercress, small-anthered (*Cardamine micranthera*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Black lace cactus (*Echinocereus reichenbachii* var. *albertii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Black-spored quillwort (*Isoetes melanospora*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Bladderpod, Dudley bluffs (*Lesquerella congesta*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Bladderpod, white (*Lesquerella pallida*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Blazing star, ash meadows (*Mentzelia leucophylla*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Blazing star, Heller's (*Liatris helleri*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Blazing star, scrub (*Liatris ohlingerae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Blennosperma bakieri (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Blowout penstemon (*Penstemon haydenii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Blue Ridge goldenrod (*Solidago spithamea*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Blue vanda (*Vanda coerulea*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Bluet, Roan Mountain (*Hedyotis purpurea* var. *montana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Boltonia decurrens (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Bonamia, Florida (*Bonamia grandiflora*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Bonamia grandiflora (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Boojum tree (*Fouquieria columnaris*) (CITES II)
 Boomaalwyn (*Aloe pillansii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Borreria alata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Boschniakia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Bowenia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)
 Boxwood, Vahl's (*Buxus vahlii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Bradshaw's lomatium (*Lomatium bradshawii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Brady's pincushion cactus (*Pediocactus braydi*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Bread palms (*Encephalartos* spp.) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Brighamia rockii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Broadleaf paper bark tree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Brooksville bellflower (*Campanula robinsiae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Broom, San Clemente Island (*Lotus dendroideus traskiae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Buchnera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Buckleya spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Buckwheat, gypsum wild (*Eriogonum gypsophilum*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Buckwheat, steamboat (*Eriogonum ovalifolium* var. *williamsae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Bulrush, Northeastern (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seeds)
 Bunched arrowhead (*Sagittaria fasciculata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Bunched cory cactus (*Coryphantha ramillosa*) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Burke's goldfields (*Lasthenia burkei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Bush-mallow, San Clemente Island (*Malacothamnus clementinus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Butte County meadowfoam (*Limnanthes floccosa* ssp. *californica*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Buttercup, autumn (*Ranunculus acriformis* var. *aestivalis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Butterfly palm (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*) (CITES II)
Buttonia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Buxus vahlii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Byblis spp. (CITES II)
Byblis (*Byblis* spp.) (CITES II)

Cabana (*Swietenia humilis*) (CITES II)
 Cactaceae (CITES II—all species except those in App. I; ESA—some species are covered)
 Cactus, Bakersfield (*Opuntia treleasei*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Cajeput (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) (FNW) (incl. seed)
 California jewelflower (*Caulanthus californicus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 California pitcher plant (*Darlingtonia californica*) (CITES II)
Callicarpa ampla (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Callirhoe scabriuscula (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Calyptoroma rivalis (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Camelia, yellow-flowered (*Camellia chrysantha*) (CITES II)
Camellia chrysantha (CITES II)
Camissonia benitensis (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Campanula robinsiae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Cana fistula (*Tachigalia versicolor*) (CITES II)
Canavalia molokaiensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Canby's Dropwort (*Oxypolis canbyi*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Canjera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Capa rosa (*Callicarpa ampla*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cardamine micranthera (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Carex specuicola (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Carter's mustard (*Warea carteri*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Carter's panicgrass (*Panicum carteri*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Carthamus oxyacantha (FNW) (incl. seed)
Cassia mirabilis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cassytha spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Castilleja spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Castilleja grisea (PAR, ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cat's-eye, Terlingua Creek (*Cryptantha crassipes*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cattleya skinneri (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Cattleya trianae (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Caulanthus californicus (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Centaurium namophilum (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Centaurium sebaeoides (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Centaury, spring-loving (*Centaurium namophilium*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Centranthera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Centrostegia leptoceras (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cephalotus follicularis (CITES II)
Ceratozamia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES I)
Cereus eriophorus var. *fragrans* (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed.)
Cereus eriophorus (CITES II)
Cereus portoricensis (= *Harrisia portoricensis*) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Cereus robinii (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Ceropegia spp. (CITES II)
Ceropegias (*Ceropegia* spp.) (CITES II)
Chamaesyce celastroides var. *kaenana* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Chamaesyce deltoidea ssp. *deltoidea* (= *Euphorbia deltoidea* ssp. *deltoidea*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Chamaesyce garberi (= *Euphorbia garberi*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Chamaesyce halemanui (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Chamaesyce kuwaleana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Chapman's rhododendron (*Rhododendron chapmanii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Chaute (*Ariocarpus trigonus*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Checker-mallow, pedate (*Sidalcea pedata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Chigua spp. (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Chilean false larch (*Fitzroya cupressoides*) (ESA-T; CITES II—coastal populations in Chile; CITES I—from all other locations) (incl. seed)
Chionanthus pygmaeus (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Chisos mountain hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus chisoensis* var. *chisoensis*) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Chlamydomyrtum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Choristegeres spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Chorizanthe howellii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Chorizanthe valida (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Christisonia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Christmas orchid (*Cattleya trianae*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Chrysalidocarpus decipiens (CITES II)
Chrysopogon aciculatus (FNW) (incl. seed)
Chrysopsis floridana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Chrysopsis mariana (= *C. floridana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Chrysopsis ruthii (= *Pityopsis ruthii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cibotium spp. (Dicksoniaceae) (CITES II)
 Cinquefoil, Robbins' (*Potentilla robbinsiana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cirsium pitcheri (pitcher's thistle) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Cirsium vinaceum (Sacramento Mountains thistle) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Cistanche spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Cladomyza spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Clay phacelia (*Phacelia argillacea*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Clay reed mustard (*Schoenocrambe argillaceae*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Clay-loving wild-buckwheat (*Eriogonum pelinophilum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Clematis morefieldii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Clematis socialis (Alabama leather flower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Clermontia oblongifolia ssp. *mauiensis* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Clermontia oblongifolia ssp. *brevipes* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Cliffrose, Arizona (*Cowania subintegra*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Clover, running buffalo (*Trifolium stoloniferum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Clover lupine (*Lupinus tidestromii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cnemidaria spp. (Cyatheaceae) (CITES II)
 Cobana negra (*Stahlia monosperma*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Cobra lily (*Darlingtonia californica*) (CITES II)
 Cochise pincushion cactus (*Coryphantha robbinsorum*) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Comandra spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Commelina benghalensis (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Conchilique (*Mammillaria pectinifera*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Coneflower, smooth (*Echinaceae laevigata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Coneflower, Tennessee purple (*Echinacea tennesseensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Conopholis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Conradina verticillata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Contra Costa wallflower (*Erysimum capitatum* var. *angustatum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Cook's holly (*Ilex cookii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Cooke's kokio (*Kokia cookii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Cooley's meadowrue (*Thalictrum colleyi*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Cooley's water-willow (*Justicia cooleyi*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Copey oak (*Quercus copeyensis*) (CITES II)
Cordylanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Cordylanthus maritimus maritimus (PAR) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cordylanthus palmatus (PAR) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cornutia obovata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Corsia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Cory cactus, bunched (*Coryphantha ramillosa*) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Cory cactus, Nellie's (*Coryphantha minima*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Corynaea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Coryphantha minima (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Coryphantha nellieae (=C. minima) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Coryphantha ramillosa (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Coryphantha robbinsorum (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Coryphantha sneedii (CITES II) (incl. seed)
Coryphantha sneedii var. *lei* (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Coryphantha sneedii var. *sneedii* (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Coryphantha werdermannii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Costa Rican jatropa (*Jatropha costaricensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cowania subintegra (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Coyote-thistle, Loch Lomond (*Eryngium constancei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cranichis ricartii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Crenulate lead-plant (*Amorpha crenulata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Crescentia portoricensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Cress, shale barren rock (*Arabis serotina*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Cress, toad-flax (*Glaucocarpum suffrutescens*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Crupina vulgaris (FNW) (incl. seed)
Cryptantha crassipes, (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Culcita spp. (Dicksoniaceae) (CITES II)
 Cumberland rosemary (*Conradina verticillata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Cumberland sandwort (*Arenaria cumberlandensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Cuneate bidens (*Bidens cuneata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cupressus abramsiana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cuscuta spp. (PAR, FNW) (incl. seed) other than the following species:

C. americana
C. applanata
C. approximata
C. attenuata
C. boldinghii
C. brachycalyx
C. californica
C. campestris
C. cassytoides
C. ceanothii
C. cephalanthii
C. compacta
C. corylii
C. cuspidata
C. decipiens
C. dentatasquamata
C. denticulata
C. epilinum
C. epithymum

C. erosa
C. europaea
C. exalta
C. fasciculata
C. glabrior
C. globulosa
C. glomerata
C. gronovii
C. harperi
C. howelliana
C. indecora
C. jepsonii
C. leptantha
C. mitriformis
C. nevadensis
C. obtusiflora
C. occidentalis
C. odontoiepis
C. pentagona
C. planiflora
C. plattensis
C. polygonorum
C. rostrata
C. runyonii
C. salina
C. sandwichiana
C. squamata
C. suaveolens
C. suksdorfii
C. tuberculata
C. umbellata
C. umbrosa
C. vetchii
C. warneri

Cyanea pinnatifida (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea lobata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea macrostegia ssp. *gibsonii* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea mceldowneyi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea manii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea procera (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea superba (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea undulata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyathea spp.* (Cyatheaceae) (CITES II)

Cyathea dryopteroides (elfin tree fern) (SNY Alsophila d.) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Cyatheaceae (CITES II)

Cycadaceae (CITES II--all species except those in App. I)

Cycads (CYCADACEAE) (CITES II)
 Cycads (ZAMIACEAE) (CITES II)
 Cycads, African (*Encephalartos* spp.) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Cycas beddomei (beddome cycad) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Cycas spp. (Cycadaceae) (all species except those in Appendix I are CITES II)
Cycladenia humilis var. *jonesii* (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Cycladenia jonesii (= *C. humilis* var. *jonesii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Cyclamen spp. (CITES II)
Cyne spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Cynomorium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Cyrtandra munroi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Cysti-tium spp. (Dicksoniaceae) (CITES II)
Cytinus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Dactylanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Dactylophora spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Daenikera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Daisy, lakeside (*Hymenoxys acaulis*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Daisy, Maguire's (*Erigeron maguirei* var. *maguirei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dalbergia nigra (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Dalea foliosa (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Daphnopsis hellerana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Darbya spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Darlingtonia californica (CITES II)
Dasistoma spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Davis' green pitaya (*Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *davisii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Decaisnina spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Decaryia spp. (Didiereaceae) (CITES II)
 Decurrent falsa aster (*Boltonia decurrens*) (ESA-T) (incl. seeds)
Deeringothamnus pulchellus (beautiful pawpaw) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Decaryia rugelii (Rugel's pawpaw) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Decurrent false aster (*Boltonia decurrens*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Dehesa beargrass (*Nolina interrata*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Delphinium kinkiense (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dendromyza spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Dendrophthoe spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Dendrophthora spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Dendrotrophe spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Devil's hair (*Aristida portoricensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Diamond Head schiedea (*Schiedea adamantis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dicerandra cornutissima (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dicerandra frutescens (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dicerandra immaculata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dicksonia spp. (Dicksoniaceae) (CITES II)
 Dicksoniaceae (CITES II)
Dicymanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Diellia falcata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Didiciea cunninghamii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Didierea spp. (Didiereaceae) (CITES II)
Didiereaceae (all species) (CITES II)
Diellia falcata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Digitaria scalarum (FNW) (incl. seed)
Digitaria velutina spp. (FNW) (incl. seed)
Dionea muscipula (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)
Dioon spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)
Dioscorea deltoidea (CITES II)
Diplatia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Disc cactus (*Strombocactus disciformis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Discocactus spp. (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Distichella spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Distrianthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Ditepalanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Dogweed, ashy (*Dyssodia tephroleuca*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dove orchid (*Peristeria elata*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Dropwort, Canby's (*Oxypolis canbyi*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Drury tropical lady's slipper (*Paphiopedilum druryi*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Drymaria arenarioides (FNW) (incl. seed)
Dubautia herbstobatae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dubautia latifolia (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dubautia pauciflorula (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dudley bluffs bladderpod (*Lesquerella congesta*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Dudley bluffs twinpod (*Physaria obcordata*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Dudleya, Laguna Beach (*Dudleya stolonifera*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Dudleya, Santa Barbara Island (*Dudleya traskiae*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Dudleya stolonifera (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Dudleya traskiae (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Dufrenoya spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Dwarf bear-poppy (*Arctomecon humilis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dwarf-flowered heartleaf (*Hexastylis naniflora*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Dwarf iliau (*Wilkesia hobdyi*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dwarf lake iris (*Iris lacustris*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Dwarf naupaka (*Scaevola coriacea*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Dyssodia tephroleuca (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Eastern prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera leucophaea*) (EAS-T) (incl. seed)
Echinacea tennesseensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Echinaceae laevigata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Echinocactus asterias (sea urchin or star cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Echinocactus horizonthalonius var. *nicholii* (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus arizonicus (= *Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *arizonicus*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus chisoensis var. *chisoensis* (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus coccineus var. *inermis* (= *E. triglochidiatus* var. *inermis*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus davisii (= *E. viridiflorus* var. *davisii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus engelmannii var. *purpureus* (CITES II)
Echinocereus fendleri var. *kuenzleri* (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus ferreirianus var. *lindsayi* (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus hempelii (= *E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus kuenzleri (= *E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus lindsayi (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus lloydii (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus melanocentrus (= *E. reichenbachii* var. *albertii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *albertii* (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus schmollii (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus tobuschii (= *Ancistrocactus tobuschii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *arizonicus* (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *inermis* (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *davisii* (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Eichornia azurea (FNW) (incl. seed)
Elephant's trunk (*Pachypodium* spp.) (CITES II except *P. namaquanum* which is CITES I)
Elfin tree fern (*Alsophila dryopteroides*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Elytranthe spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Emelianthe spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Emex australis (FNW) (incl. seed)
Emex spinosa (FNW) (incl. seed)
Enceliopsis nudicaulis var. *corrugata* (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Encephalartos spp. (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Encephalocarpus strobiliformis (= *Pelecyphora strobiliformis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Epifagus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Eremalche kernensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Eremolepis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Eriastrum densifolium spp. *sanctorum* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Eriastrum hooveri (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Erigeron maguirei var. *maguirei* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Erigeron rhizomatus (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Eriogonum gypsophilum (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Eriogonum ovalifolium var. *williamsae* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Eriogonum pelinophilum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Erubia (*Solanum drymophim*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Eryngium constancei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Eryngium cuneifolium (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Erysimum capitatum var. *angustatum* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Erysimum menziesii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Erythronium propullans (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Escobaria leei (= *Coryphantha sneedii* var. *leei*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Escobaria nellieae (= *Coryphantha minima*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Escobaria robbinsorum (= *Coryphantha robbinsorum*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Escobaria sneedii (= *Coryphantha sneedii* var. *sneedii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Eubrachion spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia spp. (all succulent species are CITES II except those in Appendix I)
Euphorbia subgenus *Lacanthis* dwarf spp. in Madagascar (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia anbovombensis (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia cylindrifolia (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia decaryi (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia deltoidea ssp. *deltoidea* (= *Chamaesyce deltoidea* ssp. *deltoidea*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia francoisii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia garberi (= *Chamaesyce garberi*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia moratii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia parvicyathophora (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia primulifolia (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia prunifolia (FNW) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia quartziticola (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia skottsbergii var. *kalaeloana* (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia telephioides (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Euphorbia tulearensis (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphorbias, succulent species (*Euphorbia* spp.) (CITES II); dwarf species from Madagascar (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Euphrasia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Eureka Dune grass (*Swallenia alexandrae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Eureka Valley evening-primrose (*Oenothera avita eurekaensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Evening-primrose, Antioch Dunes (*Oenothera deltoidea howellii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Evening-primrose, Eureka Valley (*Oenothera avita eurekaensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Evening-primrose, San Benito (*Camissonia benitensis*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ewa Plains 'akoko (*Euphorbia skottsbergii* var. *kalaeloana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Exocarpos spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Exorhopala spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

False larch, Chilean (*Fitzroya cupressoides*) (incl. seed) (ESA-T; CITES II--coastal populations in Chile; CITES I--from all other locations)
Fassett's locoweed (*Oxytropis campestris* var. *chartacea*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Feather cactus (*Mammillaria plumosa*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Fern, Alabama streak-sorus (*Thelypteris pilosa* var. *alabamensis*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Fern, American Hart's-tongue (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Fern-leafed stangeria (*Stangeria eriopus*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Fiddleneck, large-flowered (*Amsinckia grandiflora*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Filipino garland flower (*Hedychium philippinense*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Fir, Guatemalan (*Abies guatemalensis*) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Fishhook cactus, Great Basin (*Sclerocactus pubispinus*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Fishhook cactus, Tobusch's (*Ancistrocactus tobushii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Fishhook cactus, Wright's (*Sclerocactus wrightiae*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Fitzroya (*Fitzroya cupressoides*) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Fitzroya cupressoides (ESA-T, CITES-I) (incl. seed)
 Fleabane, rhizome (*Erigeron rhizomatus*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Florida bonamia (*Bonamia grandiflora*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Florida golden aster (*Chrysopsis floridana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Florida skullcap (*Scutellaria floridana*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Florida torreyia (*Torreya taxifolia*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Florida ziziphus (*Ziziphus celata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Fouquieria columnaris (CITES II)
Fouquieria fasciculata (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Fouquieria purpusii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Four-o'clock, MacFarlane's (*Mirabilis macfarlanei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Four-petal pawpaw (*Asimina tetramera*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Fragrant prickly-apple (*Cereus eriophorus*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Frankenia johnstonii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Frerea indica (CITES II)
 Fringe tree, pygmy (*Chionanthus pygmaeus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Fringed campion (*Silene polypetala*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Fringed orchid, eastern prairie (*Platanthera leucophaea*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Fringed orchid, western prairie (*Platanthera praeclara*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Furbish lousewort (*Pedicularis furbishiae*) (PAR) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Gahnia lanaiensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Gaiadendron spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Galactia smallii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Galanthus spp. (CITES II)
Galega officinalis (FNW) (incl. seed)
Gardenia brighamii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Gardenia, Hawaiian (*Gardenia brighamii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Garland flower, Philippine (*Hedychium philippinense*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Gavilan (*Engelhardtia pterocarpa*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Gentian pinkroot (*Spigelia gentianoides*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Geocarpon minimum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Geocaulon spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Geranium arboreum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Geranium multiflorum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Gerardia spp. (Scrophulariaceae) (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Gerardia, sandplain (*Agalinis acuta*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Geum radiatum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Ghost-man (*Pachypodium namaquanum*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Giant pitcher plant (*Nepenthes rajah*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Gilia tenuiflora ssp. *arenaria* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ginalloa spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Ginseng, American (*Panax quinquefolius*) (includes whole plant and roots, whole or broken, but excludes root hairs, extracts, or derivatives of the root—also excludes leaf, stem, flower, or seed; or from these structures) (CITES II)
Glaucocarpum suffrutescens (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Gleadovia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Globe-berry, Tumamoc (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
Glutago spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Gnetum montanum (CITES III--Nepal) (incl. seed)
 Goetzea, beautiful (*Goetzea elegans*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
Goetzea elegans (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Goldenrod, Blue Ridge (*Solidago spithamea*) (*ESA-T*) (incl. seed)
 Goldenrod, Houghton's (*Solidago houghtonii*) (*ESA-T*) (incl. seed)
 Goldenrod, Short's (*Solidago shortii*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Gooseberry, Miccosukee (*Ribes echinellum*) (*ESA-T*) (incl. seed)
Gouania hillebrandii (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
Gouania meyenii (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Grama grass cactus (*Pediocactus papracanthus*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Grass, Eureka Dune (*Swallenia alexandrae*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Grass, Solano (*Tuctoria mucronata*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Grass, Tennessee yellow-eyed (*Xyris tennesseensis*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Great Basin fishhook cactus (*Sclerocactus pubispinus*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Green pitcher plant (*Sarracenia oreophila*) (*ESA-E*, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Grindelia fraxinoprattensis (*ESA-T*) (incl. seed)
 Ground-plum, Guthrie's (*Astragalus bibullatus*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Ground rose (*Protea odorata*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Groundsel, San Francisco Peaks (*Senecio franciscanus*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
Guaiacum officinale (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)
Guaiacum sanctum (CITES II)
 Guaria morada (*Cattleya skinneri*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Guatemalan fir, (*Abies guatemalensis*) (*ESA-T*, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Guayacan (*Guaiacum sanctum*) (CITES II)
 Gumplant, ash meadows (*Grindelia fraxinoprattensis*) (*ESA-T*) (incl. seed)
 Guthrie's ground-plum (*Astragalus bibullatus*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Gypsum wild-buckwheat (*Eriogonum gypsophilum*) (*ESA-T*) (incl. seed)

Hachettea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Haha (*Cyanea hobata*, *C. manii*, *C. mceldowneyi*, *C. pinnatifida* and *C. procera*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Hairy rattleweed (*Baptisia arachnifera*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Ha'iwale (*Cyrtandra munroi*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Haleakala silversword (*Argyroxiphium sandwicense* ssp. *macrocephalum*) (*ESA-T*) (incl. seed)
 Half-man (*Pachypodium namaquanum*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Haplostachys haplostachya var. *angustifolia* (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Harper's beauty (*Harperocallis flava*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
 Harperella (*Ptilimnium nodosum*) (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
Harperocallis flava (*ESA-E*) (incl. seed)
Harrisia portoricensis (SY = *Cereus portoricensis*) (*ESA-T*, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Harveya spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Hatchet cactus (*Pelecyphora aselliformis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Hau-hele'ula (*Kokia drynariodes*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Hawaii tree cotton (*Kokia drynaroides*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Hawaiian bludgrass (*Poa sandvicensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Hawaiian gardenia (*Gardenia brighamii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Hawaiian red-flowered geranium (*Geranium arboreum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Hawaiian vetch (*Vicia menziesii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Hayun lagu (*Serianthes nelsonii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Head cactus, Nichol's Turk's (*Echinocactus horizonthaloni* var. *nicholii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Heartleaf, dwarf-flowered (*Hexastylis naniflora*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Heather, mountain golden (*Hudsonia montana*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Hedeoma apiculatum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hedeoma todsenii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Hedgehog cactus, Arizona (*Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *arizonicus*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Hedgehog cactus, Kuenzler's (*Echinocereus fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Hedgehog cactus, Lindsay's (*Echinocereus lindsayi*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Hedgehog cactus, Lloyd's (*Echinocereus lloydii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Hedgehog cactus, purple-spined (*Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *purpureus*) (CITES II)
 Hedgehog cactus, spineless (*Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *inermis*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Hedychium philippinense (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Hedyotis coriacea (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hedyotis mannii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hedyotis degeneri (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hedyotis parvula (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hedyotis purpurea var. *montana* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hedyotis st.-johnii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Helianthus schweinitzii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Helicanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Heliotrope milk-vetch (*Astragalus montii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Helixanthera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Heller's blazing star (*Liatrix helleri*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Helonias bullata (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Helosis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Hemitelia capensis (= *Cyathes capensis*) (CITES II)
Heracleum mantegazzianum (FNW) (incl. seed)
Hesperomannia arbuscula (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hesperomannia lydgatei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Heterotheca floridana (= *Chrysopsis f.*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Heterotheca mariana (= *Chrysopsis floridana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Heterotheca ruthii (= *Pityopsis ruthii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hexastylis naniflora (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Hibiscadelphus distans (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hibiscus arnottianus ssp. *immaculatus* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Highlands scrub (*Hypericum cumulicola*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Higo chumbo (*Cereus portoricensis*) (= *Harrisia portoricensis*) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Higuero de Sierra (*Crescentia portoricensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Himalayan may-apple (*Podophyllum hexandrum*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Hinckley oak (*Quercus hinckleyi*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Hoffmannseggia tenella (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Holly, Cook's (*Ilex cookii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Holy ghost (*Peristeria elata*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Hollywood lignumvitae (*Guaiacum sanctum*) (CITES II)
 Honduras mahogany (*Swietenia humilis*) (CITES II)
 Hookless cactus, Uinta basin (*Sclerocactus glaucus*) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Hoover's woolly-star (*Eriastrum hooveri*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Horncone (*Ceratozamia* spp.) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Houghton's goldenrod (*Solidago houghtonii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Houserock Valley cactus (*Pediocactus paradinei*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Howells' spineflower (*Chorizanthe howellii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hudsonia montana (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Huperzia mannii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hydrora spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Hydrilla verticillata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Hygrophila polysperma (FNW) (incl. seed)
Hylomyza spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Hymenoxys acaulis (lakeside daisy) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Hymenoxys texana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hyobanche spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Hypericum cumulicola (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hypopitys spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Ihi'ihii (*Marsilea villosa*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ileostylus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Ilex cookii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ilex sintenisii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 'Iliahi (*Santalum freycinetianum* var. *lanaiense*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Iliamna corei (= *I. remota*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Iliamna remota (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
imperata brasiliensis (FNW) (incl. seed)
Imperata cylindrica (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Indian paintbrush, San Clemente Island (*Castilleja grisea*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Indian tropical pitcher plant (*Nepenthes khasiana*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Ipomoea aquatica (FNW) (incl. seed)
Ipomoea triloba (FNW) (incl. seed)
Iris lacustris (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Irisette, white (*Sisyrinchium dichotomum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ischaemum rugosum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Isodendrion hosake (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Isoetes louisianensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Isoetes melanospora (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Isoetes tegetiformans (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Isotria medeoloides (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Ivesia, Ash Meadows (*Ivesia eremica*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ivesia eremica (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Jabali pincushion cactus (*Coryphanta werdermannii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Jatropha costaricensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Jesup's milk-vetch (*Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Jewelflower, California (*Caulanthus californicus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Jinhuacha (*Camellia chrysantha*) (CITES II)
Johnston's frankenia (*Frankenia johnstonii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Jones cycladenia (*Cycladenia humilis* var. *jonesii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Juelia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Justicia cooleyi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Kalmia cuneata (CITES II)
Kamakahala (*Labordia lydgatei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Kauai Hau Kuahiwi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Kern mallow (*Eremalche kernensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Key tree-cactus (*Cereus robinii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Kio'ele (*Hedyotis coriaceae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Knieskern's beaked-rush (*Rhynchospora knieskernii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Kniss (*Dioscorea deltoidea*) (CITES II)
Knowlton's cactus (*Pediocactus knowltonii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Koki'o (*Kokia drynarioides*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Kokia cookei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Kokia drynarioides (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Kokio, Cooke's (*Kokia cookei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Koki'o'ke'oke'o (*Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ko'oko'olau (*Bidens micrantha* ssp. *kalealaha* and *B. wiebkei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ko'oloa'ula (*Abutilon menziesii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Kopsiopsis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Korthalsella spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Kral's water-plantain (*Sagittaria secundifolia*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Krameria spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Kuenzler's hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus fendleri* var. *Kuenzleri*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Kurta (*Dioscorea deltoidea*) (CITES II)

Labordia lydgatei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ladies' tresses, Navasota (*Spiranthes parksii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lady's slipper, drury tropical (*Paphiopedilum druryi*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lady-slipper, Asian tropical (*Paphiopedilum* spp.) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Lady-slipper, New World tropical (*Phragmipedium* spp.) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Laelia jongheana (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Laelia lobata (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lagarosiphon major (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Laguna Beach dudleya (*Dudleya stolonifera*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Lakela's mint (*Dierandra immaculata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Lakeside daisy (*Hymenoxys acaulis* var. *glabra*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Lamb's-tail cactus (*Wilcoxia schmollii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lampas spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Lana'i Sandalwood (*Santalum freycinetianum* var. *lanaiense*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Langsdorffia spp. Mart. (*Balanopheraceae*) (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Large-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinkia grandiflora*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Large-flowered skullcap (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Large-fruited sand-verbena (*Abronia macrocarpa*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Larkspur, San Clemente Island (*Delphinium kinkiense*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Last Chance townsendia (*Townsendia aprica*) (incl. seed) (ESA-T)
Lasthenia burkei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lathraea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Lathrophytum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Layia carnosae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Lead-plant, crenulate (*Amorpha crenulata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Leafy prairie-clover (*Dalea foliosa*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Leather flower, Alabama (*Clematis socialis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lebetanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Lee pincushion cactus (*Coryphantha sneedii* var. *leei*) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Leedy's roseroot (*Sedum integrifolium* var. *leedyi*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Leiphaimos spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Lembertia congdonii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lennoa spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Lepanthes eltoensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lepeostegeres spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Lepidaria spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Lepidium barnebyanum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lepidoceras spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Lepidozamia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)
Leptochloa chinensis (FNW) (incl. seed)
Lespedeza leptostachya (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Lesquerella congesta (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Lesquerella filiformis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lesquerella gracilis ssp. *gracilis* (SY=*L. pallida*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lesquerella lyrata (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Lesquerella pallida (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Leuchtenbergia principis (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lewisia coryledon (CITES II)
 Lewisia, Maguire's (*Lewisia maguirei*) (CITES II)
Lewisia maguirei (CITES II)

Lewisia, saw-toothed (*Lewisia serrata*) (CITES II)
Lewisia serrata (CITES II)
Lewisia, siskiyou (*Lewisia coryledon*) (CITES II)
Lewisia, Tweedy's (*Lewisia tweedyi*) (CITES II)
Lewisia tweedyi (CITES II)
Liatris helleri (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Liatris ohlingerae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lignum-vitae (*Guaiacum sanctum*) (CITES II)
Liliwai (*Acaena exigua*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lily, cobra (*Darlingtonia californica*) (CITES II)
Lily, Minnesota trout (*Erythronium propullans*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Limnanthes floccosa ssp. *californica* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Limnanthes vinculans (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Limnophila sessiliflora (FNW) (incl. seed)
Lindera melissifolia (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lindsay's hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus lindsayi*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lipochaeta kamolensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lipochaeta lobata var. *leptophylla* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lipochaeta tenuifolia (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lipochaeta venosa (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Little Aguja pondweed (*Pota-mogeton clystocarpus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Little amphianthus (*Ampnianthus pusillus*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Liveforever, Santa Barbara Island (*Dudleya traskiae*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Living rock cactus (*Ariocarpus agavoides*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Living rock cactus (*Ariocarpus scapharostrus*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lloyd's hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus lloydii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Lloyd's Mariposa cactus (*Neolloydia mariposensis*) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lobeira macdougallii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lobelia niihauensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Loch Lomond coyote-thistle (*Eryngium constancei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Loatium bradshawii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Longspurred mint (*Dicerandra cornutissima*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Loosestrife, rough-leaved (*Lysimachia asperulifolia*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lophophytum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Lycanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Lotus scoparius traskiae (= *L. dendroideus traskiae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Loulou (*Pritchardia monroi*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lousewort, Furbish (*Pedicularis furbishiae*) (PAR) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Louisiana quillwort (*Isoetes louisianensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Loxanthera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Lupine, scrub (*Lupinus aridorum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lupinus aridorum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lupinus tidestromii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lycaste skinneri var. *alba* (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lycaste virginialis var. *alba* (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Lycium ferocissimum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Lyrate bladderpod (*Lesquerella lyrata*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Lysiana spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Lysimachia asperulifolia (loosestrife, rough-leaved) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Lysimachia lydgatei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Macbridea alba (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 MacDougall's cactus (*Lobeira macdougallii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 MacFarlane's four-o'clock (*Mirabilis macfarlanei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Macrosolen spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Macrozamia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)
 Maguire's daisy (*Erigeron maguirei* var. *maguirei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Maguire's lewisia (*Lewisia maguirei*) (CITES II)
 Maguire's primrose (*Primula maguirei*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Mahoe (*Alectryon macrococcus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mahogany, Honduran (*Swietenia humilis*) (CITES II)
 Mahogany, Mexican (*Swietenia humilis*) (CITES II)
Mahonia sonnei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Malacothamnus clementinus (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Malheur's wire-lettuce (*Stephanomeria malheurensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mallow, Kern (*Eremalche kernensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Mammillaria leei (= *Coryphantha sneedii* var. *leei*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Mammillaria nellieae (= *Coryphantha minima*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Mammillaria pectinifera (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Mammillaria plumosa (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Mammillaria sneedii (= *Coryphantha sneedii* var. *sneedii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Mammillaria solisioides (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Mammillaria tobuschii (= *Ancistrocactus tobuschii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Mancos milk-vetch (*Astragalus humillimus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Manihot walkerae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Manioc, walker's (*Manihot walkerae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Mannagettea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Manzanita, Presidio (*Arctostaphylos pungens* var. *ravenii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mariposa cactus (*Neolloydia mariposensis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Marsh rose (*Orothamnus zeytheri*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Marshallia mohrii (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Marsilea villosa (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mat-forming quillwort (*Isoetes tegetiformans*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Matabuey (*Goetzea elegans*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mauna kea silversword (*Argyroxiphium sandwicense sandwicense*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 May-apple, Himalayan (*Podophyllum hexandrum*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 McDonald's rock-cress (*Arabis Mcdonaldiana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 McKittrick's pennyroyal (*Hedeoma apiculatum*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Mead's milkweed (*Asclepias meadii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Meadowfoam, Butte County (*Limnanthes floccosa* ssp. *californica*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Meadowrue, Cooley's (*Thalictrum colleui*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Meconopsis regia (CITES III—Nepal) (incl. seed)

Melaleuca (Melaleuca quinquenervia) (FNW) (incl. seed)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (FNW) (incl. seed)
Melampyrum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Melasma spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Melastoma malabathricum (FNW) (incl. seed)
Melicope mucronulata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Melicope reflexa (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Melocactus conoideus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Melocactus deinacanthus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Melocactus glaucescens (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Melocactus paucispinus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Menzelia leucophylla (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Menzies' wallflower (*Erysimum menziesii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mesa Verde cactus (*Sclerocactus mesae-verdae*) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Mexican mohagany (*Swietenia humilis*) (CITES II)
Mezoneuron kavaiense (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Miccosukee gooseberry (*Ribes echinellum*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Michaux's sumac (*Rhus michauxii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Michigan monkey-flower (*Mimulus glabratus* var. *michiganensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Microcyas calocoma (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Microzamia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)
Mida spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Mikania cordata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Mikania micrantha (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Milk-vetch, Ash Meadows (*Astragalus phoenix*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Milk-vetch, heliotrope (*Astragalus montii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Milk-vetch, Jesup's (*Astragalus robbinsii* var. *jesupii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Milk-vetch, Mancos (*Astragalus humillimus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Milk-vetch, sentry (*Astragalus cremnophylax* var. *cremnophylax*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Milk-vetch, Osterhout (*Astragalus osterhoutii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Milkpea, Small's (*Galactia smallii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Milkweed, Mead's (*Asclepias meadii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Milkweed, Welsh's (*Asclepias welshii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Mimosa invisa (FNW) (incl. seed)
Mimosa pigra (FNW) (incl. seed)
Mimulus glabratus var. *michiganensis* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Minnesota trout lily (*Erythronium propullans*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mint, Lakela's (*Dicerandra immaculata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mint, longspurred (*Dicerandra cornutissima*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mint, San Diego mesa (*Pogogyne abramsii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mint, scrub (*Dicerandra frutescens*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Mirabilis macfarlanei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mistletoe cactus (*Rhipsalis* spp.) (CITES II)
 Missouri bladderpod (*Lesquerella filiformis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Mitrastemon spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Mohr's Barbara's-buttons (*Marshallia mohrii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Monja blanca (*Lycaste virginalis* var. *alba*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Monkey-flower, Michigan (*Mimulus glabratus* var. *michiganensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Monkey-puzzle tree (*Araucaria araucana*) (CITES I—from Chile; CITES II—from all countries except Chile) (incl. seed)
 Monkshood, northern wild (*Aconitum noveboracense*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Monochoxia hastata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Monochoxia vaginalis (FNW) (incl. seed)
Monotropa spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Monotropopsis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Monterey gilia (*Gilia tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Monteromo (*Podocarpus parlatorei*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Morefield's leather flower (*Clematis morefieldii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mountain golden heather (*Hudsonia montana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mountain sweet pitcher plant (*Sarracenia rubra* spp. *jonesii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Mustard, barneby reed (*Schoenocrambe barnebyi*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Mustard, clay reed (*Schoenocrambe argillaceae*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Mustard, slender-petaled (*Thelypodium stenopetalum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Mystropetalon spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Myzodendron spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Myzorrhiza spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Na'ena'e (*Dubautia herbsterobatae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Na'u (*Gardenia brighamii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Nanodea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Nassella trichotoma (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Navasota ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes parksii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Nehe (*Lipochaeta kamolensis* and *Lipochaeta lobata* var. *leptophylla*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Nellie's cory cactus (*Coryphantha minima*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Neodopsis decaryi (CITES II)
Neolloydia erectocentra (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Neolloydia mariposensis (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Nepenthes khasiana (Incian tropical pitcher plant) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Nepenthes rajah (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Nepenthes spp. (all species except those in Appendix I are CITES II)
Neraudia angulata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Nesronia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 New River agave (*Agave arizonica*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 New World tropical lady-slipper (*Phrymipedium* spp.) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Nichol's Turk's head cactus (*Echinocactus horzonthalonius* var. *nicholii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Nitrewort, Amargosa (*Nitrophilia mohavensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Nitrophilia mohavensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Nohoanu (*Geranium multiflorum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Nolina inerrata (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 North Park phacelia (*Phacelia formosula*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Northeastern bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetius*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Northern wild monkshood (*Aconitum noveboracense*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Notothixos spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Nototrichium humile (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Oak, Copey (*Quercus copeyensis*) (CITES II)
 Oak, Hinckley (*Quercus hinckleyi*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Obregonia denegrii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Oconee bells (*Shortia galacifolia*) (CITES II)
Oenothera avita eurekaensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Oenothera deltoides howellii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 'Oha wai (*Clermontia oblongifolia* ssp. *mauiensis* and *C. oblongifolia* ssp. *brevipes*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Ombrophytum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Opuhe (*Urera kaalae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Opuntia treleasei (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Orchidaceae (CITES II—all species except those in Appendix I)
 Orchid, eastern prairie fringed (*Platanthera leucophaea*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Orchid, western prairie fringed (*Platanthera praeclara*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Orchids (ORCHIDACEAE) (CITES II—all species except those in Appendix I)
Orcuttia mucronata (= *Tuctoria mucronata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Oreomunnea pterocarpa (CITES II)
Orobanche spp. (incl. seed) (PAR and FNW) except the following species:

- O. bulbosa* (FNW)
- O. californica* (FNW)
- O. cooperi* (FNW)
- O. corymbosa* (FNW)
- O. dugesii* (FNW)
- O. fusciculata* (FNW)
- O. ludoviciana* (FNW)
- O. multicaulis* (FNW)
- O. parishii* (FNW)
- O. pinorum* (FNW)
- O. uniflora* (FNW)
- O. valida* (FNW)
- O. vallicola* (FNW)

Orothamnus zeyheri (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Orihantha spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Orthocarpus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Oryza spp. (red rice cultivars) (FNW)
Oryza longistaminata (red rice cultivars) (FNW)
Oryza punctata (red rice cultivars) (FNW)
Oryza rufipogon (FNW)
 Osterhout milk-vetch (*Astragalus osterhoutii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Osyris spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Ottoschulzia rhodoxylon (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Oxypolis canbyi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Oxytropis campestris var. *chartacea* (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Osyris spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Oxypolis canbyi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Pachycereus militaris (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pachypodium spp. (CITES II--except those in App. I)
Pachypodium baronii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pachypodium brevicaule (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pachypodium decaryi (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pachypodium namaquanum (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Pagonia, small whorled (*Isotria medeoloides*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Palm, areca (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*) (CITES II)
 Palm, yellow (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*) (CITES II)
 Palma corcho (*Microcyas calocoma*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Palma de Manaca (*Calyptronoma rivalis*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Palmate-bracted bird's beak (*Cordylanthus palmatus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Palms, bread (*Encephalartos* spp.) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Palo colorado (*Ternstroemia luquillensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Palo de jazmin (*Styraz portoricensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Palo de Nigua (*Cornutia obovata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Palo de Ramon (*Banara vanderbiltii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Palo de Rosa (*Ottoschulzia rhodoxylon*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Pamakani (*Viola chamissoniana* ssp. *chamissoniana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Panax quinquefolius (includes whole plant and roots, whole or broken, but excludes root hairs, extracts, or derivatives of the root—also excludes leaf, stem, flower, or seed; or from these structures) (CITES II)
 Panicgrass, Carter's (*Panicum carteri*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Panicum carteri (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Paper bark tree, broadleaf (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Papery whitlow-wort (*Paronychia chartacea*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Paphiopedilum spp. (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Paphiopedilum druryi (drury tropical lady's slipper) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Papuanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Parasitipomaea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Parlatore's podocarp (*Podocarpus parlatorei*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Paronychia chartacea (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Paspalum scrobiculatum (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Pawpaw, beautiful (*Deeringothamnus rugelii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Pawpaw, four-petal (*Asimina tetramera*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Pawpaw, Rugel's (*Deeringothamnus rugelii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Pedate checker-mallow (*Sidalcea pedata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Pedicularis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Pedicularis furbishiae (PAR) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Pediocactus bradyi (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pediocactus despainii (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pediocactus knowltonii (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pediocactus papyracanthus (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pediocactus paradinei (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pediocactus peeblesianus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pediocactus peeblesianus var. *peeblesianus* (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pediocactus sileri (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pediocactus winkleri (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Peeble's Navajo cactus (*Pediocactus peeblesianus*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pelecyphora aselliformis (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pelecyphora strobiliformis (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pelos del diablo (*Aristida portoricensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Penland beardtongue (*Penstemon penlandii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Pennisetum clandestinum (FNW) (incl. seed)
Pennisetum macrourum (FNW) (incl. seed)
Pennisetum pedicellatum (FNW) (incl. seed)
Pennisetum polystachion (FNW) (incl. seed)
Pennyroyal, McKittrick's (*Hedeoma apiculatum*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Pennyroyal, Todsens's (*Hedeoma todsenii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Penstemon, blowout (*Penstemon haydenii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Penstemon haydenii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Penstemon penlandii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Peperomia wheeleri (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Peraxilla spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Perella spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Pericopsis elata (CITES II) (logs and lumber including veneers only)
Peristeria elata (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Persistent trillium (*Trillium persistens*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Peter's mountain mallow (*Iliamna remota*) (ESA-E) (incl. seeds)
Peyotillo (*Pelecyphora aselliformis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Peyotillo pinecone cactus (*Pelecyphora aselliformis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Phacelia argillacea (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Phacelia, clay (*Phacelia argillacea*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Phacelia formosula (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Phacelia, North Park (*Phacelia formosula*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Phacellanthus spp. (Orobanchaceae) (PAR) (incl. seed)
Phacellaria spp. (Santalaceae) (PAR) (incl. seed)
Phelypaea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Philippine garland flower (*Hedychium philippinense*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Phlox nivalis ssp. *texensis* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Phlox, Texas trailing (*Phlox nivalis* ssp. *texensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Pholisma spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Phoradendron spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Phragilanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Phragmipedium spp. (New World tropical lady-slipper) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Phyllitis scolopendrium var. *americana* (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Phyllostegia glabra var. *lanaiensis* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Phyllostegia mannii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Phyllostegia mollis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Physaria obcordata (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Pilgerodendron (*Pilgerodendron uviferum*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pilgerodendron uviferum (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pilo (*Hedyotis mannii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Pilostyles spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Pinabete (*Abies guatemalensis*) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pincushion cactus (*Coryphantha sneedii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pincushion cactus, Brady's (*Pediocactus braydi*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pincushion cactus, Cochise (*Coryphantha robbinsorum*) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Pincushion cactus, Jabali (*Coryphantha werdermannii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pincushion cactus, Lee (*Coryphantha sneedii* var. *leei*) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pincushion cactus, Siler's (*Pediocactus sileri*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pincushion cactus, Sneed's (*Coryphantha sneedii* var. *sneedii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pinecone cactus, Peyotillo (*Pelecyphora aselliformis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pitaya, Davis' gr. (*Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *davisii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Pitayita (*Mammillaria solisoides*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pitcher plant (*Sarracenia* spp.) (all species except those in Appendix I are CITES II)
Pitcher plant, Alabama canebrake (*Sarracenia alabamensis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pitcher plant, California (*Darlingtonia californica*) (CITES II)
Pitcher plant, giant (*Nepenthes rajah*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pitcher plant, green (*Sarracenia oreophila*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pitcher plant, mountain sweet (*Sarracenia jonesii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pitcher plant, West Australian (*Cephalotus follicularis*) (CITES II)
Pitcher's thistle (*Cirsium pitcheri*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Pityopsis ruthii (= *Heterotheca ruthii* = *Chrysopsis ruthii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Platanthera leucophaea (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Platanthera praeclara (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Platymiscium pleiostachyum (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in
flasks are excluded)
Platypholis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Plum, scrub (*Prunus geniculata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Poa sandvicensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Poa siphonoglossa (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Podocarp, Parlatore's (*Podocarpus parlatorei*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Podocarps (*Podocarpus nerifolius*) (incl. seed) (CITES III—from Nepal)
Podocarpus nerifolius (CITES III—Nepal) (incl. seed)
Podocarpus parlatorei (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Podophyllum hexandrum (Himalayan may-apple) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pogogyne abramsii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Polygala smallii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Polygonella basiramia (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Polystichum aleuticum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Pondberry (*Lindera melissifolia*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Pondweed, little Aguja (*Pota-nogeton clystocarpus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Poppy, Sacramento prickly (*Argemone pleiacantha* ssp. *pinnatisecta*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

152

Poppy-mallow (*Callirhoe scabriuscula*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Pota-mogeton clystocarpus (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Potato-bean, Price's (*Apios priceana*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Potentilla robbinsiana (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Prairie bush-clover (*Lespedeza leptostachya*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Prairie fringed orchid, eastern (*Platanthera leucophaea*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Prairie fringed orchid, western (*Platanthera praeclara*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Presidio manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pungens* var. *ravenii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Price's potato-bean (*Apios priceana*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Prickly-apple, fragrant (*Cereus eriophorus*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Prickly-ash (*Zanthoxylum thomasianum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Pricklypear fig (*Cereus portoricensis*) (= *Harrisia portoricensis*) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Pricklypoppy, Sacramento (*Argemone pleiacantha* ssp. *pinnatisecta*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Primrose, Maguire's (*Primula maguirei*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Primula maguirei (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Prism cactus (*Leuchtenbergia principis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Pritchardia monroi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Prosopanche spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Prosopis alata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis argentina (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis articulata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis burkartii (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis caldenia (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis calingastana (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis campestris (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis castellanosii (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis denudans (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis elata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis farcta (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis ferox (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis fiebrigii (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis hassleri (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis humilis (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis kuntzei (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis pallida (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis palmeri (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis reptans (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis rojasiana (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis ruizlealii (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis ruscifolia (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis sericantha (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis strombulifera (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis torquata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Protea odorata (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Prunus geniculata (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Psathyranthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Psittacanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Pthirusa spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Ptilimnium nodosum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Prychopetalum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Pua'ala (*Brighamia rockii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Punk tree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) (FNW) (incl. seed)
Purple-spined hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *purpureus*) (CITES II)
Pygmy fringe tree (*Chionanthus pygmaeus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Pyrularia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Queen Victoria agave (*Agave victoriae-reginae*) (CITES II)
Quercus hinckleyi (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Quillwort, black-spored (*Isoetes melanospora*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Quillwort, mat-forming (*Isoetes tegetiformans*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Quinchamalium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Rafflesia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Rainbow plants (*Byblis* spp.) (CITES II)
Ranunculus acriformis var. *aestivalis* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Rattleweed, hairy (*Baptisia arachnifera*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Rauvolfia serpentina (CITES II)
Red rice cultivars (*Oryza* spp.) (FNW)
Relict trillium (*Trilium reliquum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Remya kauaiensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Remya mauiensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Remya montgomery (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Renanthera imschootiana (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Rhamphicarpa spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Rhinanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Rhipsalis spp. (CITES II)
Rhizanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Rhizome fleabane (*Erigeron rhizomatus*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Rhizomonanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Rhododendron, Chapman (*Rhododendron chapmanii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Rhododendron chapmanii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Rhopalocnemis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Rhus michauxii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Rhynchocorys spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Rhynchospora knieskernii (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ribes echinellium (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Roan Mountain bluet (*Hedyotis purpurea* var. *montana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Robbins' cinquefoil (*Potentilla robbinsiana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Roble (*Quercus copeyensis*) (CITES II)
Rock-cress, McDonald'd (*Arabis mcdonaldiana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Rock-cress, shale barren (*Arabis serotina*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Rose, ground (*Protea odorata*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Rose, marsh (*Orothamnus zeytheri*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Rottboellia exaltata f. (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Rough-leaved loosestrife (*Lysimachia asperulifolia*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Rubus fruticosus (FNW) (incl. seed)
Rubus moluccanus (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Rugel's pawpaw (*Deeringothamnus rugelii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Running buffalo clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Rush-pea, slender (*Hoffmannseggia tenella*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Ruth's golden aster (*Pityopsis ruthii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Saccharum spontaneum (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Sacramento Mountains thistle (*Cirsium vinaceum*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Sacramento prickly poppy (*Argemone pleiacantha* ssp. *pinnatisecta*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Sagittaria fasciculata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Sagittaria sagittifolia (FNW) (incl. seed)
Sagittaria secundifolia (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Salsola vermiculata (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Salt marsh bird's-beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus maritimus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Salvinia auriculata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Salvinia biloba (FNW) (incl. seed)
Salvinia herzogii (FNW) (incl. seed)
Salvinia molesta (FNW) (incl. seed)
 San Benito evening-primrose (*Camissonia benitensis*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 San Clemente Island broom (*Lotus dendroideus traskiae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 San Clemente Island bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus clementinus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 San Clemente Island Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja grisea*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 San Clemente Island larkspur (*Delphinium kinkiense*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 San Francisco Peaks groundsel (*Senecio francisconus*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 San Joaquin wooly-threads (*Lembertia congdonii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 San Mateo thornmint (*Acanthomintha obovata dutonii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 San Rafael swell cactus (*Pediocactus despainii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Sandalwood, Lana'i (*Santalum freycinetianum* var. *lanaiense*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Sand-verbena, large-fruited (*Abronia macrocarpa*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Sandwort, Cumberland (*Arenaria cumberlandensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Sanicula mariversa (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Santa Ana wooly-star (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Santa Barbara Island dudleya (*Dudleya traskiae*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Santa Barbara Island liveforever (*Dudleya traskiae*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Santa Cruz cypress (*Cupressus abramsiana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Santa Cruz striped agave (*Agave parviflora*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Santalum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Santalum freycinetianum var. *lanaiense* (PAR) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Sapria spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Sarcodes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

155

Sarcophyte spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Sarracenia alabamensis alabamensis (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sarracenia creophila (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sarracenia rubra spp. *jonesii* (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Saussurea costus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Saw-toothed lewisia (*Lewisia serrata*) (CITES II)
Scaevola coriacea (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schiedea adamantis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schiedea apokremnos (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schiedea haleakalensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schiedea kaalae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schiedea hydgatei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schoenocrambe argillaceae (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Schoenocrambe barnehyi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schoepfia arenaria (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Schwalbea americana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schwalbea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Schweinitz sunflower (*Helianthus schweinitzii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Scirpus ancistrochaetus (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus brevihomeicus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus erectocentrus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus glaucus (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus mariposensis (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus mesae-verdae (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus pubispinus (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus wrightiae (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Scrub blazing star (*Liatris ohlingerae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Scrub lupine (*Lupinus aridorum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Scrub mint (*Dicerandra frutescens*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Scrub plum (*Prunus geniculata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Scurrula spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Scutellaria floridana (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Scutellaria montana (large-flowered skullcap) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Scybalium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Sea urchin cactus (*Astrophytum asterias*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Sebastopol meadowforam (*Limnanthes vinculans*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Seaum integrifolium var. *leedyi* (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Senecio franciscanus (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Sensitive joint-vetch (*Aeschynomene virginica*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Sentry milk-vetch (*Astragalus cremnophylas* var. *cremnophylas*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Serianthes nelsonii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Setaria pallide-fusca (FNW) (incl. seed)
Seymeria spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Shale barren rock cress (*Arabis serotina*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Shield-fern, Aleutian (*Polystichum aleuticum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Short's goldenrod (*Solidago shortii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Shortia galacifolia (CITES II)
Sidalcea pedata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Silene alexandri (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Silene lanceolata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Silene perlmanii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Silene polypetala (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Siler's pincushion cactus (*Pediocactus sileri*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Silver cholla, Mauna Kea (*Argyroxiphium sandwicense sandwicense*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Siphonosegia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Siskiyoulewisia (*Lewisia cotyledon*) (CITES II)
Sisyrinchium dichotomum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Skullcap large-flowered (*Scutellaria montana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Slender-orned spineflower (*Centrostegia leptoceras*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Slender ush-pea (*Hoffmannseggia tenella*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Slender-tailed mustard (*Thelypodium stenopetalum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Small-anthered bittercress (*Cardamine micranthera*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Small whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Small's milkpea (*Galactia smallii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Smooth coneflower (*Echinaceae laevigata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Snake root (*Fryngium cuneifolium*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Snake-root devil-pepper (*Rauvolfia serpentina*) (CITES II)
Sneed pincushion cactus (*Coryphantha sneedii* var. *sneedii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Snowbells, Texas (*Styrax texana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Sogerianthe spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Solano grass (*Tuctoria mucronata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Solanum drymophim (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Solanum torvum (FNW) (incl. seed)
Solidago albopilosa (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Solidago houghtonii (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Solidago shortii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Solidago spithamaea (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Solisia pectinata (= *Mammillaria pectinifera*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sonoma spineflower (*Chorizanthe valida*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Sonoma sunshine (*Blennosperma bakeri*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Sopubia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Sparganium erectum (FNW) (incl. seed)
Spigelia gentianoides (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Spineflower, slender-horned (*Centrostegia leptoceras*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Spineless hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *inermis*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Spiraea, Virginia (*Spiraea virginiana*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Spiraea virginiana (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Spiral aloe (*Aloe polyphylla*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Spiranthes diluvialis (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Spiranthes parksii (incl. seed) (ESA-E, CITES II)
Spreading avens (*Geum radiatum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

151

Spring-loving centaury (*Centaureum namophilium*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Stahlia monosperma (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Stangeria eriopus (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Stangeria, fern-leafed (*Stangeria eriopus*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Star cactus (*Astrophytum asterias*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Steamboat buckwheat (*Eriogonum ovalifolium* var. *williamsae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Stenogyne augustifolia var. *angustifolia* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Stenogyne bifida (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Stenogyne campanulata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Stenogyne kanehiana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Stephanomeria malheurensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Sternbergia spp. (CITES II)
Stratiotes aloides (FNW) (incl. seed)
Striga spp. (PAR, FNW) (incl. seed)
Strombocactus disciformis (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Struthanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Stryax portoricensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Stryax texana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Sumac, Michaux's (*Rhus michauxii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Sunray, Ash Meadows (*Enceliopsis nudicaulis* var. *corrugata*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Swallenia alexandrae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Swamp pink (*Helonias bullata*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Swell cactus, San Rafael (*Pediocactus despainii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Swietenia humilis (CITES II)
Swietenia mahagoni (CITES II) (logs and lumber including veneers only)

Talauma hodgsonni (incl. seed) (CITES III--Nepal)
Tapinanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Taxillus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Teddy-bear cactus (*Backebergia militaris*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Telephus spurge (*Euphorbia telephioides*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Tennessee purple coneflower (*Echinacea tennesseensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Tennessee yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris tennesseensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Terlingua Creek cat's eye (*Cryptantha crassipes*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ternstroemia luquillensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ternstroemia subsessilis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Tetradyas spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Tetramolopium filiforme (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Tetramolopium lepidotum ssp. *lepidotum* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Tetramolopium remyi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Tetramolopium rockii (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Tetraspidium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Texas poppy-mallow (*Callirhoe scabriuscula*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Texas snowbells (*Stryax texana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Texas trailing phlox (*Phlox nivalis* ssp. *texensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Texas wild-rice (*Zizania texana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Thalictrum cooleyi (Cooley's meadowrue) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Thaumasianthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Thelypodium stenopetalum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Thelypteris pilosa var. *alabamensis* (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Thesium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Thistle, Pitcher's (*Cirsium pitcheri*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Thistle, Sacramento Mountains (*Cirsium vinaceum*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Thonningia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Thornmint, San Mateo (*Acanthomintha obovata duttonii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Thyrsopteris spp. (Dicksoniaceae) (CITES II)
Tillandsia harrisii (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)
Tillandsia kammii (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)
Tillandsia kautskyi (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)
Tillandsia mauryana (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)
Tillandsia sprengeliana (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)
Tillandsia sucrei (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)
Tillandsia xerographica (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)
 Tiny polygala (*Polygala smallii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Toad-flax cress (*Glaucocarpum suffrutescens*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Tobusch's fishhook cactus (*Ancistrocactus tobuschii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Todsen's pennyroyal (*Hedeoma todsenii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Tolypanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Top cactus (*Strombocactus disciformis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Torreya, Florida (*Torreya taxifolia*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Torreya taxifolia (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Townsendia aprica (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Tozzia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Trailing phlox, Texas (*Phlox nivalis* ssp. *texensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Tree cactus, Key (*Cereus robinii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Tree cotton, Hawaii (*Kokia drynariodes*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Tree fern, elfin (*Alsophila dryopteroides*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
 Tree ferns (CYATHEACEAE) (CITES II)
 Tree ferns (DICKSONIACEAE) (CITES II)
Trichilia triacantha (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Tridax procumbens (FNW) (incl. seed)
Trifolium stoloniferum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Trilepidea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Trillium persistens (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Trillium reliquum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Trithecanthera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Tronkon guafi (*Serianthes nelsonii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Tropical pitcher plant (*Nepenthes* spp.) (all species except those in Appendix I are CITES II)
 Truckee barberry (*Mahonia sonnei*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Tuctoria mucronata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Tumanoc Globe-berry, (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Tumamoca macdougalii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Turbinicarpus (*Turbinicarpus* spp.) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Turbinicarpus spp. (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Tweedy's lewisia (*Lewisia tweedyi*) (CITES II)
 Twinpod, Dudley bluffs (*Physaria obcordata*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Uebelmannia spp. (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Uhiuhi (*Mezoneuron kavaiense*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Uinta Basin hookless cactus (*Sclerocactus glaucus*) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Urera kaalae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Urochloa panicoides (FNW) (incl. seed)
 Ute ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Vahl's boxwood (*Buxus vahlii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Vanda, blue (*Vanda coerulea*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Vanda coerulea (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Velvitsia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
 Vetch, Hawaiian (*Vicia menziesii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Vicia menziesii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Viola chamissoniana ssp. *chamissoniana* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Viola helenae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Viola lanaiensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Virginia round-leaf birch (*Betula uber*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Virginia spiraea (*Spiraea virginiana*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Viscum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Wallflower, Contra Costa (*Erysimum capitatum* var. *angustatum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Walker's manioc (*Manihot walkerae*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Warea amplexifolia (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Warea carteri (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Water-plantain, Kral's (*Sagittaria secundifolia*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Water-willow, Cooley's (*Justicia cooleyi*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Wawae'iole (*Huperzia manni*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Welsh's milkweed (*Asclepias welshii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Welwitschia (*Welwitschia bainesii*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Welwitschia mirabilis (CITES II)
 West Australian pitcher plant (*Cephalotus follicularis*) (CITES II)
 Western prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera praecleara*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Wheeler's peperomia (*Peperomia wheeleri*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 White birds-in-a-nest (*Macbridea alba*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

White bladderpod (*Lesquerella pallida*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 White irisette (*Sisyrinchium dichotomum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 White nun (*Lycaste virginialis* var. *alba*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 White wicky (*Kalmia cuneata*) (CITES II)
 Whitlow-wort, papery (*Paronychia chartacea*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Wicky, white (*Kalmia cuneata*) (CITES II)
 Wide-leaf warea (*Warea amplexifolia*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Wilcoxia schmollii (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Wild-buckwheat, clay-loving (*Eriogonum pelinophilum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Wild-buckwheat, gypsum (*Eriogonum gypsophilum*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Wild-rice, Texas (*Zizania texana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Wilkesia hobdyi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Winkler's cactus (*Pediocactus winkleri*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
 Wire weed (*Polygonella basiramia*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Woolly-star, Santa Ana (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Woolly-star, Hoover's (*Eriastrum hooveri*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
 Woolly-threads, San Joaquin (*Lembertia congdonii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Wright's fishhook cactus (*Sclerocactus wrightiae*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Xylanche spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Xylosma crenatum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Xyris tennesseensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Yellow palm (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*) (CITES II)
 Yellow-eyed grass, Tennessee (*Xyris tennesseensis*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Yellow-flowered camelia (*Camellia chrysantha*) (CITES II)

Zamia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)
 Zamiaceae (CITES II--all species except those in App. I)
Zanthoxylum thomasianum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Zizania texana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
 Ziziphus, Florida (*Ziziphus celata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ziziphus celata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

APPENDIX C
INTERNATIONAL SERVICES, ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH
INSPECTION SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Below is a listing of the APHIS offices, followed by addresses, telephone numbers, and fax numbers.

1. Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
2. Trade Support Staff, Washington, D.C.
3. Operational Support Staff, Hyattsville, Maryland
Preclearance Program
4. Region 1, Latin American Region
(Mexico, Central America, and South America)
Temporary Office, Miami, Florida
5. Region 1, Area 1 (Mexico)
6. Region 1, Area 2 (Central America)
7. Region 1, Area 2 (Panama)
8. Region 1, Area 2 (Costa Rica, Nicaragua)
9. Region 1, Area 2 (Honduras, Belize)
10. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 1 (Caribbean Area)
11. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 2 (Haiti)
12. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 4 (Freeport, Abaco Island; Bahamas Islands)
13. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 5 (Bahamas Islands)
14. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 6 (Jamaica)
15. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 7 (Bermuda)
16. Region II (South America)

- 17. Region II, Area 2 (Bolivia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela)
- 18. Region II, Area 3 (Colombia: Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Program and Phytosanitary Issues)
- 19. Region II, Area 4 (Argentina)
- 20. Region II, Area 5 (Peru)

1. APHIS Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Deputy Administrator
 USDA-APHIS-IS
 Room 324-E, Administration Building
 12th and Independence Avenue, S.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20250

Mailing Address:
 P.O. Box 96464
 Washington, D.C. 20090-6464
 Telephone: (202) 720-7593, 7021
 Fax: (202) 690-1484

2. Trade Support Staff, Washington, D.C.

Director
 USDA-APHIS-IS
 Room 1126, South Building
 12th and Independence Avenue, S.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20250

Mailing Address:
 P.O. Box 96464
 Washington, D.C. 20090-6464
 Telephone: (202) 720-7677, -7678
 Fax: (202) 690-2861

3. Operational Support, Hyattsville, Maryland

Area of Responsibility: Includes Canada

Preclearance Program

Staff Officer
 USDA-APHIS-IS-OS
 Room 657, Federal Building
 6505 Belcrest Road
 Hyattsville, MD 20782

Telephone: (301) 436-8892
 Fax: (301) 436-8313

4. Region I (Latin America Region)

Area of Responsibility: Mexico, Central America, and Caribbean
 In-country Address: (Temporary Location)

Regional Director
USDA-APHIS-IS
Claude Pepper Federal Building
Room 1231
51 Southwest First Avenue
Miami, FL 33130

Fax: (305) 536-7591
Recorder: (305) 536-5410
Telephone: (305) 536-5365
536-5374; 536-5379;
536-5341; 536-5467;
536-6531; 536-6547
536-4583

5. Region I, Area 1

Area of Responsibility: Mexico

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
Sierra Nevada 115
Lomas de Chapultepec
Delegación Miguel Hidalgo
Mexico, D.F. 11000

Telephone: (525) 202-2731
(525) 520-4551
(525) 520-6892
(525) 520-4444
(525) 540-4034
(525) 540-2092

6. Region I, Area 2

Area of Responsibility: Central America

In-country Address

Area Director
USDA-APHIS-IS
American Embassy - Guatemala
Avenida la Reforma 7-01, Zona 10
Guatemala City, Guatemala

Fax: (502) 231-2150
Telephone: (502) 231-3186
(502) 232-1260
(502) 234-7515
(502) 234-3838

7. Region I, Area 2

Area of Responsibility: Panama

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
American Embassy Panama
Avenida Balboa
Panama City, Panama

Fax: (507) 69-8448
Telephone: (507) 63-7884
(507) 27-0239
(507) 27-1777

8. Region I, Area 2

Area of Responsibility: Costa Rica and Nicaragua

In-country Address

Veterinary/Plant Health Attache
Embajada Americana
Apartado 920-1200 Pavas
San Jose, Costa Rica
Telephone: (506) 20-3939 Ext. 2237
(506) 37-9927

Fax: (506) 32-7789
Telephone: (506) 20-3939 Ext. 2237
(506) 37-9927 In Verial
de Heredia

9. Region I, Area 2

Area of Responsibility: Honduras, Belize

In-country Address

Secretaría de Recursos Naturales
Edificio de Ganadería
Tercer Piso
Boulevard Miraflores, Avenida FAO
Tegucigalpa, F.M., Honduras

Fax: (504) 32-0027
Telephone: (504) 31-2649

10. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 1

Area of Responsibility: Caribbean Area

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
American Embassy
Calle Leopoldo Navarro No. 1
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Fax: (809) 586-0979
(Attention: USDA:APHIS:IS)
Telephone: (809) 685-9780
(809) 688-3184

11. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 2

Area of Responsibility: Haiti

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
American Embassy - Haiti
Harry Truman Boulevard
Washington, D.C. 20550-6000

Fax: (509) 456-601
Telephone: (509) 231-477

12. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 4

Area of Responsibility: Freeport, Abaco Island, Bahamas

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
P.O. Box F2625
Freeport, Grand Bahamas

Fax: (809) 352-9225
Telephone: (809) 352-9225

13. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 5

Area of Responsibility: Bahamas Island

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
P.O. Box N-7544
Nassau International Airport
U.S. Preclearance Terminal
Nassau, Bahamas

Fax: (809) 327-6139
Telephone: (809) 327-7127 (Nassau
International Airport
(809) 363-2292 (Paradise
Island Airport)

14. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 6

Area of Responsibility: Jamaica

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
c/o USAID/ARDO
U.S. Embassy
Jamaican Mutual Life Center
6B Oxford Road (at Belmont Rd.)
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Fax: (809) 929-3750
Telephone: (809) 926-3645 to 926-3649

15. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 7

Area of Responsibility: Bermuda

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
Bermuda Air Terminal
2 Kindley Field Road
St. Georges GECX, Bermuda

Fax: (809) 293-2752
Telephone: (809) 293-2752

16. Region II (South America)

Area of Responsibility: South America

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
American Embassy Santiago
Merced 230
2nd Floor
Santiago, Chile

Fax: (562) 639-8467
Telephone: (562) 638-1989

Address for mail posted in Chile

USDA-APHIS-IS
P.O. Box Casilla 27-D
Santiago, Chile

17. Region II, Area 2

Area of Responsibility: Bolivia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
Centro Plaza
Torre C, Piso 18
Avenida Francisco De Miranda
Los Palos Grandes
Caracas, Venezuela

Fax: (502) 28-45412
Telephone: (582) 28-33487
(502) 28-34713

18. Region II, Area 3

Area of Responsibility: Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Program and Phytosanitary Issues in Colombia

In-country Address

Proyecto ICA-USDA
Carrera 13 No. 3737
Bogota, Colombia

Fax: (571) 285-4634
(571) 288-5687 (Attention:
APHIS-IS)
Telephone: (571) 287-1017

19. Region II, Area 4

Area of Responsibility: Argentina

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
Edificio Fruticola
Corrientes 3169, 9th Floor
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Fax: (541) 865-1901
Telephone: (541) 865-1901

20. Region II, Area 5

Area of Responsibility: Peru

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
Los Pinos 306, Depto. 703
San Isidro
Lima 27, Peru

Fax: (5114) 42-4745 (Attention:
APHIS-IS)
Telephone: (5114) 40--0071

1/10

APPENDIX D
POEs WITH PLANT INSPECTION STATIONS THAT ARE SERVED
BY APHIS OFFICERS

(Listed alphabetically by state, territory, or commonwealth)

Nogales, Arizona

Federal Inspection Station
Nogales, AZ 85621

Los Angeles, California

Los Angeles Plant Inspection Station
9650 La Cienega Boulevard
Building D North
Inglewood, CA 90301

World Way Center Post Office
International Arrivals Area
Satellite 2
P.O. Box 90429
Los Angeles International Airport
Los Angeles, CA 90009

San Diego, California

U.S. Border Station
P.O. Box 43L
San Ysidro, CA 92073

San Francisco, California

Plant Inspection Station
San Francisco International Airport
San Francisco, CA 94128

San Francisco International Airport
P.O. Box 8026
Airport Station
San Francisco, CA 94128

101 Agriculture Building
Embarcadero at Mission Street
P.O. Box 7673
San Francisco, CA 94120

San Pedro, CA (See: Los Angeles)

Miami, Florida

Miami Plant Inspection Station
3500 NW 62nd Avenue
P.O. Box 59-2136
Miami, FL 33159

FAA & NWS Building
Box 59-2647, AMF
Miami, FL 33159

Orlando, Florida

Plant Inspection Station
9317 Tradesport Drive
Orlando, FL 32872

Honolulu, Hawaii

Plant Inspection Station
Honolulu International Airport
International Arrivals Building
Ewa end, Ground Level
P.O. Box, 29757
Honolulu, HI 96820

New Orleans, Louisiana

New Orleans International Airport
P.O. Box 20037
Airport Mailing Facility
New Orleans, LA 70140

F. Edward Hebert Building
P.O. Box 2220
New Orleans, LA 70176

Hoboken, New Jersey

Plant Inspection Station
209 River Street
Hoboken, NJ 07030

Jamaica, New York

Plant Inspection Station
John F. Kennedy International Airport
Cargo Building 80,
Jamaica, NY 11430

International Arrivals Building
Room 2315
John F. Kennedy International Airport

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Plant Inspection Station
Isla Verde International Airport
Foreign Arrivals Wing
San Juan, PR 00904

Brownsville, Texas

Plant Inspection Station
Border Services Building, Room 224
Gateway Bridge
East Elizabeth and International Boulevard
P.O. Box 306
Brownsville, TX 78520

Houston, Texas

(Airport) Houston Plant Inspection Station
3016 McKaughan
Houston, TX 77032

U.S. Appraisers Stores Building
7300 Wingate Street, Room 210
Houston, TX 77011

Laredo, Texas

La Posada Motel, Rooms L8-13
1000 Zaragoza Street
P.O. Box 277
Laredo, TX 78040

Jaurez-Lincoln International Bridge
101 Santa Ursula
Laredo, TX 78040

U.S. International Bridge No. 1
100 Convent Avenue
Laredo, TX 78040

Seattle, Washington

Federal Office Building
Room 9014
909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98174

Seattle-Tacoma International Airport
Seattle, WA 98158

W

APPENDIX E
POEs WITHOUT PLANT INSPECTION STATIONS THAT ARE SERVED
BY APHIS OFFICERS

(Listed alphabetically by state, territory, or commonwealth).

Plant materials that are not required to pass through a POE with a plant inspection station may enter through any of the POEs listed below (as well as any POE listed above). Some of the smaller ports do not have full time APHIS coverage, so the broker should communicate with APHIS so that entry is not delayed.

The addresses of APHIS offices at the following POEs can be obtained from any U.S. Customs or APHIS office overseas or in the United States (see Sections 3.2.5, 3.9.6.5, Appendices C, G, and H).

Alabama Mobile	Florida Jacksonville Key West Pensacola Cape Canaveral Port Everglades Tampa West Palm Beach
Alaska Anchorage	Georgia Atlanta Savannah
Arizona Phoenix San Luis Tucson	Guam Agana
California Calexico	Hawaii Hilo Wailuku
Colorado Denver	Illinois Chicago
Connecticut Wallingford	Louisiana Baton Rouge
Delaware Wilmington	Massachusetts Boston
District of Columbia Dulles International Airport (in Chantilly, Virginia)	

Michigan

Detroit

Minnesota

Duluth

St. Paul

Tennessee

Memphis

Texas

Corpus Christi

Dallas/Ft. Worth (airport)

Del Rio

Eagle Pass

Galveston

Hidalgo

Port Arthur

Presidio

Progreso

Roma

San Antonio

U.S. Virgin Islands

St. Croix

St. Thomas

Virginia

Chantilly (Dulles Airport)

Newport News

Norfolk

Washington

Blaine

Wisconsin

Milwaukee

204

APPENDIX F
SPANISH-ENGLISH COMMODITY REFERENCE WITH SCIENTIFIC NAMES

A

abeto, **FIR**, *Abies* sp.
aceituna, **OLIVE**, *Olea europaea*
ACORN, bellota, *Quercus* sp.
agapanthus, **LILY OF THE NILE**, *Agapanthus africanus*
aguacate, **AVOCADO**, *Persea americana*
ají, **PEPPER (CHILE)**, *Capsicum* sp.
ajo, **GARLIC**, *Allium sativum*
ajonjolí, **SESAME**, *Sesamum indicum*
alamo, **POPLAR**, *Populus* sp.
albaricoque, **APRICOT**, *Prunus armeniaca*
alcachofa, **ARTICHOKE**, *Cynara scolymus*
alfalfa, **ALFALFA**, *Medicago sativa*
algarroba, **ST. JOHN'S BREAD**, *Cerc'onia siligua*
algodón, **COTTON**, *Gossypium* sp.
almendra, **ALMOND**, *Prunus dulcis*
ALMOND, almendra, *Prunus dulcis*
ALOE, savila, *Aloe* sp.
anona, **SWEETSOP**, *Annona squamosa*
apio, **CELERY**, *Apium graveolens*
APPLE, manzana, *Malus sylvestris*
APRICOT, albaricoque, chabacano, *Prunus armeniaca*
arándano, **BLUEBERRY**, *Vaccinium* sp.
árbol del pan, **BREADFRUIT**, *Artocarpus altilis*
arce, **MAPLE**, *Acer* sp.
ARTICHOKE GLOBE, alcachofa, *Cynara scolymus*
ARTICHOKE JERUSELEM, aguaturma tupinabu, *Helianthus tuberosas*
arroz, **RICE**, *Oryza sativa*
arveja, **PEA**, *Pisum* sp.
átis, **SWEETSOP**, *Annona squamosa*
ASPARAGUS, espárrago, *Asparagus officinalis*
ave del paraíso, **BIRD OF PARADISE**, *Sirelirzie reginae*
avena, **OAT**, *Avena sativa*
AVOCADO, aguacate, palta, *Persea americana*
azaiea, **AZALEA**, *Rhododendron calendulaceum*

B

BAMBOO, bambú, *Bambusa* sp.
bambú, **BAMBOO**, *Bambusa* sp.
BANANA, guineo, plátano, *Musa* sp.
BARLEY, cebada, *Hordeum vulgare*
BASIL, albahaca, *Ocimum basilicum*
batata, **SWEETPOTATO**, *Ipomoea batatas*, **YAM**, *Dioscorea* sp.
BAY, laurel, *Laurus nobilis*
bayas especies, **BRAMBLEBERRIES**, *Rubus* sp.
BEAN, frijol, *Phaseolus vulgaris*
BEET, betabel, betarraga, remolacha, *Beta vulgaris*
bellota, **ACORN**, *Quercus* sp.
berenjena, **EGGPLANT**, *Solanum melongena*
betabel, **BEET**, *Beta vulgaris*
betarraga, **BEET**, *Beta vulgaris*
BIRD OF PARADISE, ave del paraíso, *Strelitzia reginae*
boniato, **SWEET POTATO**, *Ipomoea batatas*
BLUEBERRY, arándano, *Vaccinium* sp.
BRAMBLEBERRIES, bayas especies, *Rubus* sp.
BREADFRUIT, árbol del pan, *Artocarpus altilis*
BROCCOLI, brocoli, *Brassica oleraceae*
brocoli, **BROCCOLI**, *Brassica oleraceae*
BROOMCORN, popote, *Sorghum bicolor*
BRUSSEL SPROUTS, col de Bruselas, *Brassica oleracea*

C

CABBAGE, col, repollo, *Brassica oleracea capitata*
cacahuete, **PEANUT**, *Arachis hypogaea*
CACTUS FRUIT, tuna, *Opuntia* sp.
CACTUS PAD, nopales, *Opuntia* sp.
cafe, **COFFEE**, *Coffea* sp.
caimito, **STAR APPLE**, *Chrysophyllum cainito*
calabaza, **PUMPKIN**, **SQUASH**, *Cucurbita* sp.
calendula, **MARIGOLD**, *Tagetes* sp.
CALLA LILY, lirio, *Zantedeschia aethiopica*
camelia, **CAMELLIA**, *Camellia japonica*
CAMELLIA, camelia, *Camellia japonica*
CHAMOMILE, manzanilla, *Chamaemelum nobile*
camote, **SWEET POTATO**, *Ipomoea batatas*
camote, **YAM**, *Dioscorea* sp.
caña, **SUGARCANE**, *Saccharum officinarum*
CANNONBALL FRUIT, guira, higuena, totumo, *Couroupita guianensis*
CANTALOUPE, melón, *Cucumis melo*

CARNATION, clavel, *Dianthus caryophyllus*
CARROT, zanahoria, *Daucus carota* subsp. *sativus*
CASHEW NUT, marañón, *Anacardium occidentale*
CASSAVA, yuca, *Yucca elata*
 castañas de agua, **WATERNUT**, *Eleocharis dulcis*
 castañas, **CHESTNUT**, *Castanea* sp.
CAULIFLOWER, coliflor, *Brassica oleracea botrytis*
 cebada, **BARLEY**, *Hordeum vulgare*
 cebolla, **ONION**, *Allium cepa*
CELERY, apio, *Apium graveolens*
 centeno, **RYE**, *Secale cereale*
 cereza, **CHERRY**, *Prunus avium*
 chabacano, **APRICOT**, *Prunus armeniaca*
 chalote, **SHALLOT**, *Allium cepa*
CHAMAEDOREA PALM, palmilla, *Chamaedorea* sp.
 chayote, **CHRISTOPHINE FRUIT**, *Sechium edule*
CHERIMOYA, chirimoya, *Annona cherimola*
CHERRY, cereza, *Prunus avium*
CHERVIL, perifollo, *Anthriscus cerefolium*
CHESTNUT, castaña, *Castanea* sp.
 chícharo, **PEA**, *Pisum* sp.
Chichorium sp., *achicoria escarola endibia*
CHICK PEA, garbanzo, *Cicer arietinum*
 chile, **CHILE**, *Capsicum* sp.
 chirimoya, **CHERIMOYA**, *Annona cherimola*
 choclo, **CORN**, *Zea mays*
CHRISTOPHINE FRUIT, chayote, *Sechium edule*
 cilantro, culantro, **CORIANDER**, *Coriandrum sativum*
 ciruela, **PLUM**, *Prunus domestica*, **MOMBIN**, *Spondias* sp.
 citron, **CITRON**, *Citrus medica*
 clavel, **CARNATION**, *Dianthus caryophyllus*
 coco de agua, **COCONUT**, *Cocos nucifera*
COCOA BEAN, granos de cacao, *Theobroma cacao*
COCONUT, coco de agua, *Cocos nucifera*
COFFEE, café, *Coffea* sp.
 col, **CABBAGE**, *Brassica oleracea capitata*
 col de Bruselas, **BRUSSEL SPROUTS**, *Brassica oleracea*
 coliflor, **CAULIFLOWER**, *Brassica oleracea botrytis*
COMMON JASMINE ORANGE, jazmín, *Murraya paniculata*
CORIANDER, cilantro, culantro, *Coriandrum sativum*
CORN, choclo, elote, maíz, *Zea mays*
COTTON, algodón, *Gossypium* sp.
 crisantemo, **MUMS**, *Chrysanthemum* sp.
CUCUMBER, pepino, *Cucumis sativus*
CUSTARD-APPLE, inamon, *Annona reticulata*

207

D

DAISY, margarita, *Bellis perennis*
DASHEEN, yautía, *Colocasia esculenta*
DATE, dátíl, *Phoenix* sp.
dátíl, **DATE**, *Phoenix* sp.
DILL, eneldo, *Anethum graveolens*
durazno, **PEACH**, *Prunus persica*
DURIAN, durio, *Durio zibethinus*

E

EGGPLANT, berenjena, *Solanum melongena*
ejote, **STRING BEAN**, *Phaseolus vulgaris*
ELM, olmo, *Ulmus* sp.
elote, **CORN**, *Zea mays*
encina, **OAK**, *Quercus* sp.
espárrago, **ASPARAGUS**, *Asparagus officinalis*
espinaca, **SPINACH**, *Spinacia oleracea*
estargón, **TARRAGON**, *Artemisia dracunculus*
ETHROG, limón chivo, *Citrus medica*
eucalipto, **EUCALYPTUS**, *Eucalyptus* sp.
EUCALYPTUS, eucalipto, *Eucalyptus* sp.

F

FABA BEAN, habas, *Vicia faba*
FIG, higo, *Ficus carica*
FIR, abeto, pinabete, *Abies* sp.
frambuesa, **RASPBERRY**, *Rubus* sp.
fresa, **STRAWBERRY**, *Fragaria* sp.
frijol, **BEAN**, *Phaseolus vulgaris*
frutilla, **STRAWBERRY**, *Fragaria* sp.

G

garbanzo, **CHICK PEA**, *Cicer arietinum*
gardenia, **GARDENIA**, *Gardenia* sp.
GARLIC, ajo, *Allium sativum*
gengibre, **RED GINGER**, *Alpinia purpurata*
geranio, **GERANIUM**, *Pelargonium* sp.
GERANIUM, geranio, *Pelargonium* sp.
gladio, **GLADIOLA**, *Gladiolus* sp.
GLADIOLA, gladio, gladiolo, *Gladiolus* sp.
gladiolo, **GLADIOLA**, *Gladiolus* sp.

granada, **POMEGRANATE**, *Punica granatum*
granadilla, **PASSION FRUIT**, *Passiflora* sp.
granos de cacao, **COCOA BEAN**, *Theobroma cacao*
GRAPE, uva, *Vitis* sp.
GRAPEFRUIT, toronja, *Citrus paradisi*
grosella china, **KIWI**, *Actinidia Chinensis*
guanabana, **SOURSOP**, *Annona muricata*
GUAVA, guayaba, *Psidium guajava*
guayaba, **GUAVA**, *Psidium guajava*
guineo, **BANANA**, *Musa* sp.
guira, **CANNONBALL FRUIT**, *Couroupita guianensis*

H

haba verde, **LIMA BEAN**, *Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus*
habas, **FABA BEAN**, *Vicia faba*
HAWTHORN, tecojote, *Crataegus* sp.
helecho, **FERN**
HIBISCUS, jamaica, *Hibiscus* sp.
hierba becerra, **SNAPDRAGON**, *Antirrhinum majus*
higo, **FIG**, *Ficus carica*
higueana, **CANNONBALL FRUIT**, *Couroupita guianensis*
HOG PLUM, jobo, *Spondias mombin*
HONEYDEW MELON, melon dulce, *Cucumis melo*
HUSK-TOMATO, tomatillo, *Physalis* sp.

I

injerto, **GREEN SAPOTE**, *Pouteria viridis*
IRIS, lirio, *Iris* sp.

J

JACKFRUIT, jaca, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*
jamaica, **HIBISCUS**, *Hibiscus* sp.
jazmín, **COMMON JASMINE ORANGE**, *Murraya paniculata*
jengibre. **GINGER**, *Zingiber officinale*
jícama, **JICAMA**, **YAM BEAN ROOT**, *Pachyrhizus erosus*
jobo, **HOG PLUM**, **YELLOW MOMBIN**, *Spondiasz mombin*
JUNIPER, junipero, *Juniperus* sp.
junipero, **JUNIPER**, *Juniperus* sp.

K

kiei, **KIWI**, grosella china, *Actinidia chinensis*

L

laurel, **LAUREL**, *Laurus nobilis*
lechuga, **LETTUCE**, *Lactuca* sp.
LEEK, puerro, *Allium ampeloprasum*
LEMON, limón, *Citrus limon*
LEMONGRASS, té de limón, *Cymbopogon citratus*
LETTUCE, lechuga, *Lactuca* sp.
LILY, lirio, *Lilium* sp.
LILY OF THE NILE, agapanthus, *Agapanthus africanus*
lima, **LIME (SWEET)**, *Citrus limettioides*
LIMA BEAN, haba verde, *Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus*
LIME, limón, *Citrus aurantiifolia*
LIME (PERSIAN), limón persa, *Citrus latifolia*
LIME (SWEET), lima, *Citrus limettioides*
limón, **LEMON**, *Citrus, limon*
lima agria, **LIME**, *Citrus aurantiifolia*
limón persa, **LIME (PERSIAN)**, *Citrus latifolia*
limón ponderosa, **PONDEROSA LEMON**, *Citrus limon* var. *ponderosa*
lirio, **CALIA LILY**, *Zantedeschia aethiopica*
lirio, **LILY**, *Lilium* sp., **IRIS**, *Iris* sp.
litchi, **LYCHEE**, *Litchi chinensis*
LOQUAT, níspero, *Eriobotrya japonica*
LYCHEE, litchi, *Litchi chinensis*

M

magüey, **MAGUEY PLANT**, *Agave* sp.
MAGUEY PLANT, magüey, *Agave* sp.
maíz, **CORN**, *Zea mays*
malanga, **CALADIUM**, *Caladium* sp.
MAMMEE, mamey, *Mammea americana*
MAMMEE SAPOTE, mamey, *Pouteria sapota*
mamey, **MAMMEE**, *Mammea americana*
mamey, **MAMMEE SAPOTE**, *Pouteria sapota*
mamón, **CUSTARD-APPLE**, *Annona reticulata*
MANDARIN ORANGE, mandarina, *Citrus reticulata*
mandarina, **MANDARIN ORANGE**, **TANGERINE**, *Citrus reticulata*
mango, **MANGO**, *Mangifera indica*
maní, **PEANUT**, *Arachis hypogaea*
manzana, **APPLE**, *Malus sylvestris*
manzanilla, **CHAMOMILE**, *Chamaemelum nobile*
MAPLE, arce, *Acer* sp.
maracuyá, **PASSION FRUIT**, *Passiflora endulis*
marañón, **CASHEW NUT**, *Anacardium occidentale*

maranta, arrurruz **ARROWROOT**, *Maranta arundinacea*
margarita, **DAISY**, *Bellis perennis*
MARIGOLD, calendula, *Tagetes* sp.
MARIHUANA, marijuana, *Cannabis sativa*
melocotón, **PEACH**, *Prunus persica*
melón, **CANTALOUPE**, *Cucumis melo*
membrillo, **QUINCE**, *Cydonia oblonga*
menta, **MINT**, *Mentha alvenses*
MESQUITE, mesquite, *Prosopis* sp.
MEXICAN ELDER, sauce, *Sambucus mexicana*
MINT, menta, *Mentha alvenses*
MISTLETOE, muerdago, *Phoradendron* sp.
MOMBIN, ciruela, *Spondias* sp.
mora (macho), **MULBERRY**, *Morus alba*
MOSS (SPANISH), musgo, *Tillandsia usneoides*
mostaza, **MUSTARD GREENS**, *Brassica juncea*
muerdago, **MISTLETOE**, *Phoradendron* sp.
MULBERRY, mora (macho), *Morus alba*
MUMS, crisantemo, *Chrysanthemum* sp.
musgo, **MOSS (SPANISH)**, *Tillandsia usneoides*
MUSHROOM, champiñon

N

nabo, **TURNIP**, *Brassica rapa*
naranja dulce, **ORANGE (SWEET)**, *Citrus aurantium*
naranja agria, **ORANGE (SOUR)**, *Citrus sinensis*
naranjilla, **NARANJILLA**, *Solanum quitoense*
NASEBERRY, sapodilla, *Manilkara zapota*
nectarina, **NECTARINE**, *Prunus persica nectarina*
NECTARINE, nectarina, *Prunus persica nectarina*
nispero, **LOQUAT**, *Eriobotrya japonica*
nopal, **PRICKLY PEAR**, *Opuntia* sp.
nuez de pecan, pacana, **PECAN**, *Carya illinoensis*
nuez de nogal, **WALNUT**, *Juglans* sp.

O

OAK, encina, roble, *Quercus* sp.
OAT, avena, *Avena sativa*
OKRA, quimbombo, *Abelmoschus esculentus*
oleander, **OLEANDER**, *Nerium oleander*
OLIVE, aceituna, olivo, *Olea europaea*
olivo, **OLIVE**, *Olea europeae*
olmo, **ELM**, *Ulmus* sp.

ONION, cebolla, *Allium cepa*
ORANGE (SOUR), naranja agria, *Citrus aurantium*
ORANGE (SWEET), naranja dulce, *Citrus sinensis*
oregano, **OREGANO**, *Lippia* sp.

P

palmilla, **CHAMAEDOREA PALM**, *Chamaedorea* sp.
palmito, **PALMHEART**, *Chamaedorea* sp.
palta, **AVOCADO**, *Persea americana*
papa, **POTATO (IRISH)**, *Solanum tuberosum*
papaya, **PAPAYA**, *Carica papaya*
papayo, **PAWPAW**, *Carica candamarcensis*
parsimonio, **PERSIMMON**, *Diospyros* sp.
PARSLEY, perejil, *Petroselinum hortense*
PARSNIP, china dulce, *Pastinaca sativa*
PASSION FRUIT, granadilla, *Passiflora* sp.
PEA, arvejo, chícharo, *Pisum* sp.
PEACH, durazno, melocotón, *Prunus persica*
PEANUT, cacahuete, maní, *Arachis hypogaea*
PEAR, pera, *Pyrus communis*
PECAN, pacana, *Carya illinoensis*
pepino, **CUCUMBER**, *Cucumis sativus*
pepinillo, **GHERKIN**, *Cucumis anguria*
pepino, **MELON PEAR**, *Solanum muricatum* Aiton
PEPPER (CHILE), aji, *Capsicum* sp.
pera, **PEAR**, *Pyrus communis*
perejil, **PARSLEY**, *Petroselinum hortense*
PERSIMMON, caqui, *Diospyros* sp.
PERUVIAN CARROT, apio arracacha, *Arracacia xanthorrhiza*
PIGEON PEA, gandul, *Cajanus cajan*
piña, **PINEAPPLE**, *Ananas comosus*
pinabeto, abeto, **FIR**, *Abies* sp.
PINE, pino, *Pinus* sp.
PINEAPPLE, piña, *Ananas comosus*
PINENUT, piñón, *Pinus* sp.
pino, **PINE**, *Pinus* sp.
piñón, **PINENUT**, *Pinus* sp.
PLANTAIN, plátano macho, *Musa* sp.
plátano macho, **PLANTAIN**, *Musa* sp.
plátano, **BANANA**, *Musa* sp.
PLUM, ciruela, *Prunus domestica*
poinsetta, **POINSETTA**, *Euphorbia pulcherrima*
POMEGRANATE, granada, *Punica granatum*
PONDEROSA LEMON, limón ponderosa, *Citrus limon* var. *ponderosa*

POPLAR, alamo, *Populus* sp.
popote, **BROOMCORN**, *Sorghum bicolor*
POTATO (IRISH), papa, *Solanum tuberosum*
PRICKLY PEAR, nopal, *Opuntia* sp.
puerro, **LEEK**, *Allium ampeloprasum*
pomelo, **SHADDOCK**, *Citrus grandis*
PUMPKIN, calabaza, *Cucurbita* sp.
PURSLANE, verdolaga, *Portulaca oleracea*

Q

quimbombo, **OKRA**, *Abelmoschus esculentus*
QUINCE, membrillo, *Cydonia oblonga*

R

rábano, **RADISH**, *Raphanus sativus*
RADISH, rábano, *Raphanus sativus*
rambután, **HAIRY LYCHEE**, *Nephelium lappaceum*
RED GINGER, jengibre rojo, *Alpinia purpurata*
remolacha, **BEEF**, betabel, *beta vulgaris*
repollo, **CABBAGE**, *Brassica oleracea capitata*
RICE, arroz, *Oryza sativa*
roble, **OAK**, *Quercus* sp.
ROSEMARY, romero, *Rosmarinus officinalis*
rosa, **ROSE**, *Rosa* sp.
ROSE, rosa, *Rosa* sp.
Rubus sp., bayas especies, **BRAMBLEBERRIES**
RYE, centeno, *Secale cereale*

S

SAGE, salvia, *Salvia officinalis*
SALSIFY OYSTER PLANT, salsifí, *Tragopogon porrifolius*
sandía, **WATERMELON**, *Citrullus lanatus*
sapodilla, **NASEBERRY**, *Manilkara zapota*
sapote, **SAPOTE (BLACK)**, *Diospyros digyna*
sapote, **SAPOTE (WHITE)**, *Casimiroa edulis*
sauce, **WILLOW**, *Salix* sp.
sauco, **MEXICAN ELDER**, *Sambucus mexicana*
sauz, **WILLOW**, *Salix* sp.
savila, **ALOE**, *Aloe* sp.
SAVORY, ajedrea, *Satureja hortensis*
SESAME, ajonjolí, *Sesamum indicum*
SHADDOCK, pomelo, *Citrus grandis*

SHALLOT, chalote, *Allium cepa*
SNAPDRAGON, hierba becerra, *Antirrhinum majus*
SNOW PEAS, arveja china, *Pisum sativum Macrocarpon*
SORGHUM, sorgo, *Sorghum vulgare*
sorgo, **SORGHUM**, *Sorghum vulgare*
SOURSOP, guanabana, *Annona muricata*
soya, **SOYBEAN**, *Glycine max*
SOYBEAN, soya, *Glycine max*
SPINACH, espinaca, *Spinacia oleracea*
SQUASH, calabaza, *Cucurbita* sp.
STAR APPLE, caimito, *Chrysophyllum cainito*
STRAWBERRY, fresa, *Fragaria* sp.
STRING BEAN, ejote, *Phaseolus vulgaris*
SUGARCANE, caña, *Saccharum officinarum*
SWEET POTATO, batata, boniato, camote, *Ipomoea batatas*
SWEETSOP, anon, átis, *Annona squamosa*
SWISS CHARD, alcachola, *Beta vulgaris*

T

TAMARIND BEAN, tamarindo, *Tamarindus indica*
tamarindo, **TAMARIND BEAN**, *Tamarindus indica*
TANGERINE, mandarina, *Citrus reticulata*
taro, **MALANGA**, *Colocasia esculentus*
TARRAGON, estargón, *Artemisia dracunculus*
té de limón, **LEMONGRASS**, *Cymbopogon citratus*
tecojote, **HAWTHORN**, *Crataegus* sp.
THYME, tomillo, *Thymus vulgaris*
tomate, **TOMATO**, *Lycopersicon esculentum*
TOMATO, tomate, *Lycopersicon esculentum*
tomatillo, **HUSK TOMATO**, *Physalis* sp.
toronja, **GRAPEFRUIT**, *Citrus paradisi*
totumo, **CANNONBALL FRUIT**, *Couropita guianensis*
trigo, **WHEAT**, *Triticum aestivum*
TUBEROSE, vara de nardo, *Polianthes tuberosa*
TULIP, tulipán, *Tulipa* sp.
tulipán, **TULIP**, *Tulipa* sp.
tuna, **CACTUS FRUIT**, *Opuntia* sp.
TURNIP, nabo, *Brassica rapa*

U

uva, **GRAPE**, *Vitis* sp.

V

vainilla, **VANILLIA**, *Vanilla planifolia*
vara de nardo, **TUBEROSE**, *Polianthes tuberosa*
verdolaga, **PURSLANE**, *Portulaca oleracea*

W

WALNUT, nuez de nogal, *Juglans* sp.
WATERMELON, sandía, *Citrullus lanatus*
WATERNUT, castañas de agua, *Eleocharis dulcis*
WATERCHESTNUT, castaña de agua, *Trapa natans*
WATERCRESS, berro, *Nasturtium officinale*
WHEAT, trigo, *Triticum aestivum*
WILLOW, sauce, sauz, *Salix* sp.

Y

YAM, batata, camote, *Dioscorea* sp.
YAM BEAN ROOT, jícama, *Pachyrhizus erosus*
YELLOW MOMBIN, jobo, *Spondias mombin*
yuca, **YUCCA**, *Yucca elata*
YUCCA, cassava, yuca, *Yucca elata*

Z

zanahoria, **CARROT**, *Daucus carota* subsp. *sativus*
zarzamora, **BLACKBERRY**, *Rubus* sp.
ZUCCHINI, *Cucurbita maxima*

APPENDIX G
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOREIGN SERVICE POSTS IN LATIN AMERICA

Contact and information sources:

- AID** = U.S. Agency for International Development
- AGR** = Agriculture Section, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA
(Either an APHIS or FAS officer, or both)
- APHIS** = Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA
(Please see Appendix C for addresses, fax numbers, and telephone numbers of APHIS officers. Appendix C also shows the additional countries within the area of responsibility of the APHIS office listed below.)

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

AID

Embassy
St. Johns

Fax: (809) 462-3516
Telephone: (809) 3505

ARGENTINA

AGR

Embassy
4300 Colombia, 1425
Buenos Aires

Telex: 18156 AMEMBAR
Telephone: (541) 774-7611
-8811, -9911

BAHAMAS

AGR, APHIS

Embassy
Mosmar Building, Queen St.
P. O. Box N-8197
Nassau

Fax: (809) 328-7838
Telephone: (809) 326-2206, -1181

BARBADOS*AID, AGR*

Embassy
Canadian Imperial Bank of
Commerce Building
Broad Street
P.O. Box 302
Bridgetown

Fax: (809) 429-5246
Telephone: (809) 436-4950
through 4957

BELIZE*AID, AGR*

Gabourel Lane and Hutson St.
P.O. Box 286
Belize City

Telephone: (501)-2-77161
AID Fax: (501)-2-30215
AID Tel.: (501)-2-31607

BERMUDA*APHIS*

Consulate General
Crown Hill, 16 Middle Road
Hamilton

Fax: (809) 295-1592
Telephone: (809) 295-1342

BOLIVIA*AID, AGR*

Embassy
Banco Mercado Popular del
Peru Building
Calles Mercado and Colon
P.O. Box 425
La Paz

Fax: (591) 2-359875
Telephone: (591)-2-350251, 350120

BRAZIL*AID, AGR*

Embassy
Avenida das Nações, Lote 3
Brasilia

Fax: (55)(61) 225-9136
Telephone: (55)(61) 321-7272

CHILE*AID, AGR, APHIS*

Embassy
Codina Building
1343 Augustinas
Santiago

Fax: (56)(2) 699-1141
Fax AGR, FAS: (56)(2) 698-9626
Fax AID: (56)(2) 380931
Telephone: (56)(2) 671-0133

COLOMBIA*AID, AGR, APHIS*

Embassy
Calle 38, No. 8-61
P.O. Box A. A. 3831
Bogota

Fax: (571) 288-5687
Telephone: (571) 285-1300
285-1688

COSTA RICA*AID, AGR, APHIS*

Embassy
Pavas, San Jose

Fax: (506) 20-2305
Telephone: (506) 20-3939

CUBA

U.S. Interest Section
c/o Swiss Embassy
Calzada Entre L y M
Vedado, Havana

Telephone: 32-0051
32-0543

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC*AID, AGR, APHIS*

Embassy
Esquina Calle Cesar Nicolas Penson
y Calle Leopoldo Navarro
Santo Domingo

Telex: 3460013
Telephone: (809) 541-2171

ECUADOR*AID, AGR*

Embassy
Avenidas 12 de Octubre y Patria
P.O. Box 538
Quito

Fax: (593)(2) 502-052
Telephone: (593)(2) 562-890

EL SALVADOR*AID, AGR*

Embassy
25 Avenida Norte, No. 1230
San Salvador

Fax: (503)(26) 5839
Telephone: (503)(26) 7100
USAID Fax: (503)(26) 5301
USAID Tel.: (503)(98)1666

GRENADA*AID, AGR*

Embassy
P.O. Box 54
St. George's

Fax: (809) 444-4820
Telephone: (809) 444-1173
444-1178

215

GUATEMALA*AID, AGR, APHIS*

Embassy
7-01 Avenida de la Reforma
Zone 10
Guatemala City

Fax: (502)(2) 31-88-85
Telephone: (502)(2) 31-15-41

GUYANA*AGR*

Embassy
99-100 Young and Duke Streets
Kingston, Georgetown

Fax: (592)(2) 58497
Telephone: (592)(2) 54900
through 54909

HAITI*AID, AGR*

Embassy
Harry Truman Blvd.
P.O. Box 176
Port-au-Prince

Fax: (509) 23-9007
Telephone: (509) 22-0354
22-0368, 22-0200, 22-0612

HONDURAS*AID, AGR, APHIS*

Embassy
Avenida La Paz
Tegucigalpa

Fax: (504) 32-0027
Telephone: (504) 32-3120

JAMAICA*AID, AGR, APHIS*

Embassy
Jamaica Mutual Life Center
2 Oxford Rd., 3rd floor
Kingston

Fax: (809) 926-6743
Telephone: (809) 929-4850
through 929-4859

MARTINIQUE

Consulat Général
14 Rue Blenac
B. P. 561
Fort-de-France

Fax: (596) 60-20-80
Telephone: (596) 69-13-03

MEXICO*AID, AGR, APHIS*

Paseo de la Reforma 305
Colonia Cuauhtemoc
O6500, Mexico City, D. F.

Fax: (52)(5) 511-9980, 208-3373
Telephone: (52)(5) 211-0042

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES*AGR*

Consulate General
St. Anna Blvd.
P.O. Box 158
Willemstad, Curaçao

Fax: (599)(9) 616489
Telephone: (599)(9) 613066

NICARAGUA*AID, AGR*

Embassy
Km 4½ Carretera Sur
Managua

Fax: (505)(2) 666046
Telephone: (505)(2) 666010, 666013,
666015

PANAMA*AID, AGR, APHIS*

Embassy
Apartado 6959
Panama City, 5

Fax: (507) 03-9470
Telephone: (507) 27-1777

PARAGUAY*AID, AGR*

Embassy
1776 Mariscal Lopez Avenue
Casilla Postal 402
Asuncion

Fax: (595)(2) 213728
Telephone: (595)(2) 213715

PERU*AID, AGR, APHIS*

Embassy
Esquina Avenidas Inca, Garcilaso
de la Vega and España
P.O. Box 1991
Lima, 1

Fax: (51)(14) 316 682
Telephone: (51)(14) 33-8000
Fax USAID: (51) (14) 33-7034
Tel. USAID: (51) (14) 33-3200
Fax AGR: (51)(14) 33-4623

20

SURINAME

AGR

Embassy
Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 129
P.O. Box 1821
Paramaribo

Fax: (597) 410 025
Telephone: (597) 472900, (597) 477881
(597) 476459

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

AGR

Embassy
15 Queen's Park West
P.O. Box 752
Port-of-Spain

Fax: (809) 628-5462
Telephone: (809) 622-6372
through 6376
(809) 622-6176

URUGUAY

AID, AGR

Embassy
Lauro Muller 1776
Montevideo

Fax: (598)(2) 48-86-11
Telephone: (598)(2) 23-60-61

VENEZUELA

AGR, APHIS

Embassy
Avenidas Francisco de Miranda y
Principal de la Floresta
P.O. Box 62291
Caracas, 1060-A

Fax: (58)(2) 285-0336
Telephone: (58)(2) 285-2222

**APPENDIX H
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS
LAC BUREAU
U. S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Location

APO Mailing Address

Washington, D.C.

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Washington
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523-0010
Telephone: 202-647-8126
Fax: 202-647-8098

LAC/DR/RD 2242 NS
Washington, D.C. 20523-0010

Caribbean

Barbados

Regional Development Officer/C Barbados
Regional Development Officer, Bridgetown
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3120
Telephone: 809-436-4950
Fax: 809-429-4438

USAID/Barbados
Box 302B
FPO Miami 34054

Belize

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Belize
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3050
Telephone: 501-231066
Fax: 501-230215

USAID/Belize (ID)
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521-3050

Dominican Republic

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Santo Domingo
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3470
Telephone: 809-541-2171
Fax: 809-685-1939

USAID/Santo Domingo
APO Miami 34041

Location

APO Mailing Address

Haiti

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Port-au-Prince
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3400
Telephone: 509-224951 or 224952
Fax: 509-239603

USAID/Port-au-Prince
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521-3400

Jamaica

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Kingston
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3210
Telephone: 809-926-3646 or 3645
Fax: 809-929-3752

USAID/Kingston
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521-3210

Central America

Guatemala

ROCAP/Guatemala
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3190
Telephone: 502-234-5542, Ext. 4302
502-234-5641
Fax: 502-232-03955

Guatemala City (ID)
ROCAP
APO Miami 34024

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Guatemala
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3190
Telephone: 502-2-320202
320322, Ext. 41106
Fax: 502-2-311130

USAID/Guatemala
APO Miami 34024

Costa Rica

ROCAP/Costa Rica
Telephone: 506-204545, Ext. 3522
Fax: 506-203434

Regional Development Officer
USAID/San Jose
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3440
Telephone: 506-204545, Ext. 3482
Fax: 506-203434

USAID/San Jose
APO Miami 34020

Location

APO Mailing Address

El Salvador

Regional Development Officer
USAID/San Salvador
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3450
Telephone: 503-981666, Ext. 1358
Fax: 503-980885

USAID/San Salvador
APO Miami 34023

Honduras

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Tegucigalpa
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3480
Telephone: 504-328853, 326514, 324468
Fax: 504-312776

USAID/Honduras
APO Miami 34022

Nicaragua

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Managua
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20521
Telephone: 505-2--570-502, or -503
Fax: 505-2-75711

USAID/Nicaragua
APO Miami 34021

Panama

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Panama
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521
Telephone: 507-636011

USAID/Panama
APO Miami 34021-3240

South America

Bolivia

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Paz
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3220
Telephone: 591-2-35-8191, -8132, -0896
Fax: 591-2-39-1552

USAID/La Paz
APO Miami 34032

Location

Ecuador
Regional Development Officer
USAID/Quito
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3420
Telephone: 593-2-52-1100
Fax: 593-2-561-228

Peru
Regional Development Officer
USAID/Lima
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20521-3230
Telephone: 51-14-333200, Ext. 216
Fax: 511-4-337034

APO Mailing Address

USAID/Quito
APO Miami 34039

USAID/Lima
APO Miami 34031

**APPENDIX I
REFERENCES**

The following is a list of references cited earlier in the handbook:

1. *The United States Government Manual*, 1991/1992 (Revised July 1, 1991); For sale: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Telephone: 202-512-0000, 202-783-3238
2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*, Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agribusiness Information Center, Trade and Investment Program USDA, in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development
3. *Farm Chemicals Handbook*, Meister Publishing Company, 37841 Euclid Ave., Willoughby, Ohio, 44094
4. U.S. Customs Booklet *Importing into the United States* (Chapter 23), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402
5. *Requirements of Laws and Regulations Enforced by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration*. DHHS Publication No. (FDA) 89-1115. (The publication may be obtained by writing to the: Office of Public Affairs, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857.)

Copies of individual standards may be obtained by writing to:

Standardization Section
AMS, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Fresh Products Branch
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 96456, Room 2056-South
Washington, D.C. 20402.
Telephone: 202-783-3238

Copies of a compilation of the standards issued yearly in a compact "pocket book" style (based on *CFR, Title 7 - Agriculture, Part 46-51*) may be purchased from:

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

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

Marketing orders: See Section 3.9.1.5

6. *Grading Rules and Export Grading Rules*
Southern Pine Inspection Bureau
4709 Scenic Highway
Pensicola, FL 32594
Telephone: 904-434-2611
7. *Rules for the Measurement and Inspection of Hardwood and Cypress*
National Hardwood Lumber Association
P.O. Box 34518
Memphis, TN 38134
Telephone: 901-377-1818
8. *APHIS, Changing for the Future, A Progress Report*, APHIS, USDA, Washington, D.C., September, 1989.
9. National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS), Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.
10. *FIFRA, EPA*, Pesticide Enforcement Policy Branch, Office of Compliance Monitoring, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460 (A statement of the EPA Enforcement Response Policy used by EPA to determine appropriate enforcement action such as a civil penalty in response to violations of FIFRA. The document can be secured by writing to the address given above.)
11. Topic: The regulations which implement FIFRA; Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 150-159: The document can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402
Telephone: 202-523-5227
12. Topic: The regulations which implement TSCA; Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 700-799: The document can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402
Telephone: 202-523-5227
13. *EPA Publications Bibliography*. A copy may be obtained from: National Technical Information Service, 5282 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA, 22151
Telephone: 703-487-4650

14. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*. Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register*.

Copies of the regulations may be obtained from:

U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9328

Telephone: 202-512-0000, 202-783-3238

It is recommended that persons interested in exporting NTAEs should not make financial commitments or other agreements based on their own reading of USG regulations. Instead, they should consult the contacts or more generalized publications cited in this guide.

An example of a citation for U.S. Government Regulations showing Title, Chapter and Parts for APHIS is: *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 7, Chapter III, Parts 300-399.

Agriculture: Title 7

Agriculture Marketing Service: (standards, inspections, marketing practices): Chapter I, Parts 27-209

Agricultural Marketing Service, (marketing agreements and orders, fruits, vegetables and nuts): Chapter IX, Parts 900-999

Agricultural Marketing Service, (marketing agreements and orders, milk): Chapter X, Parts 1000-1199.

Agricultural Marketing Service, (marketing agreements and orders, miscellaneous commodities): Chapter XI, Parts 1200-1299.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: Chapter III, Parts 300-399.

Agricultural Research Service: Chapter V, Parts 500-599.

Federal Grain Inspection Service: Chapter VIII, Parts 800-899.

Agricultural Marketing Service: Chapter IX, Parts 900-999.

Foreign Agricultural Service: Chapter XV, Parts 1500-1599.

Foreign Economic Development Service: Chapter XXI, Parts 2100-2199.

Office of International Cooperation and Development: Chapter XXII, Parts 2200-2299.

Animals and Animal Products: Title 9

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture: Chapter I, Parts 1-199.

Food Safety and Inspection Service, Meat and Poultry Inspection, Department of Agriculture: Chapter III, Parts 300-399.

Customs Duties, Title 19

United States Customs Service: Chapter I, Parts 1-199.

United States International Trade Commission: Chapter II, Parts 200-299.

International Trade Commission, Department of Commerce, Chapter III, Parts 300-399.

Food and Drugs, Title 21

Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services:
Chapter I, Parts 1-1299.

Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice: Chapter II, Parts 1300-1399.

Foreign Relations, Title 22

Department of State: Chapter I, Parts 1-199.

Agency for International Development, Chapter II, Parts 200-299.

Parks, Forests, and Public Property, Title 36

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture: Chapter II, Parts 200-299.

Protection of Environment, Title 40

Environmental Protection Agency, Chapter I, Parts 1-799.

Wildlife and Fisheries, Title 50

United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior
Chapter I, Parts 1-199.