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(8) Lettuce from Netherlands New Guinea.

(9) Carrots, celery, lettuce, loquats, onions, persimmons, potatoes, tomatoes, and stone fruits, from New Zealand.

(10) Asparagus, carrots (without tops), celery, lettuce, and radishes (without tops) from Thailand.

(11) Green corn on the cob.

(12) All other fruits and vegetables administratively approved for entry into any other part or port of the United States, except those for which a treatment is specified as a condition of entry and except any which are now, or may subsequently be, specifically designated in this subpart as not approved.

(b) The inspector in Guam may, in his judgment, accept an oral application and issue an oral permit for products within paragraph (a) of this section, which shall be deemed to fulfill the requirements of §§319.56–3 and 319.56–4. He may waive the documentation required in §319.56–5 for such products whenever he shall find that information available from other sources meets the requirements under this subpart for the information normally supplied by such documentation.

(c) The provisions of §§319.56-2a and 319.56-2b shall not apply to chestnuts and acorns imported into Guam and they shall be enterable without further permit, other than the authorization contained in this paragraph, and without other restriction under this subpart, in accordance with the second paragraph of §319.56-2. Inspections of such importations may be made under the general authority of §330.105(a) of this chapter. If an importation is found infected, infested, or contaminated with any plant pest and is not subject to disposal under this part, disposition may be made in accordance with §330.106 of this chapter.

(d) Coconuts with husks are not approved for entry into Guam from the Trust Territory under §319.56.

(e) Application of the provisions of \$\$319.56-2d, 319.56-2e, 319.56-2g, 319.56-2k, 319.56-2l, and 319.56-2p is impracticable in the case of traffic into Guam and therefore such application is withdrawn. The fruits and vegetables which are the subject of said provisions are not enterable into Guam except as they are now, or may later be, listed in paragraph (a) of this section. Yams are included in the listings in paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this section.

(f) Baskets or other containers made of coconut fronds are not approved for use as containers for fruits and vegetables imported into Guam. Fruits and vegetables in such baskets or containers offered for importation into Guam will not be regarded as meeting the requirement of the first paragraph of §319.56-2.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 29
FR 2329, Feb. 11, 1964; 29 FR 6614, May 21, 1964; 31 FR 5607, Apr. 9, 1966; 34 FR 14638, Sept. 20, 1969; 35 FR 9105, June 12, 1970; 35 FR 16678, Oct. 28, 1970; 58 FR 43497, Aug. 17, 1993; 65 FR 37667, June 15, 2000]

RULES AND REGULATIONS

§319.56–1 Definitions.

Above ground parts. Any plant parts, such as stems, leaves, fruit, or inflorescence, that grow solely above the soil surface.

Commercial shipment. A shipment containing fruits and vegetables that an inspector identifies as having been produced for sale and distribution in mass markets. Such identification will be based on a variety of indicators, including, but not limited to: quantity of produce, type of packaging, identification of grower or packing house on the packaging, and documents consigning the shipment to a wholesaler or retailer.

Cucurbits. Benincasa hispida (wax gourd), Citrullus lanatus (watermelon), Cucumis spp. (including, but not limited to cucumber, kiwano, cantaloupe, honeydew, muskmelon, and Indian gherkin), Cucurbita spp. (including, but not limited to squash, zucchini, crenshaws, pumpkin, and marrow), Lagenaria spp. (including, but not limited to the white-flowered gourds), Luffa spp. (including, but not limited to the white-flowered gourds), Luffa spp. (including, but not limited to luffa and angled luffa), Momordica balsamina (balsam-apple), Momordica charantia (bitter gourd), and Sechium edule (chayote).

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine, or any person to whom the

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Deputy Administrator has delegated his or her authority.

Fresh fruits and vegetables. The edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state, such as bananas, oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, etc.

Inspector. An inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Plants or portions of plants. Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, or plant litter or rubbish as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables, or other commercial articles.

Port of first arrival. The first port within the United States where the shipment is (1) offered for consumption entry or (2) offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 52 FR 29370, Aug. 7, 1987; 57 FR 54489, Nov. 19, 1992]

§319.56–2 Restrictions on entry of fruits and vegetables.

(a) All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in §319.56–1.

(b) Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables (except frozen fruits and vegetables), including cured figs and dates, raisins, nuts, and dried beans and peas, may be imported without permit or other compliance with the regulations in this subpart: Provided, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein, when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

(c) Fruits and vegetables grown in Canada may be imported into the United States without restriction under this subpart; *provided*, that the potatoes from Newfoundland and that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road are prohibited importation into the United States in accordance with §319.37–2 of this part.

(d) Fruits and vegetables grown in the British Virgin Islands may be imported into the Virgin Islands of the United States without further permit other than the authorization contained in this paragraph but subject to the requirements of the first paragraph of this section, and of §§ 319.56-5, 319.56-6 and 319.56-7, except that such fruits and vegetables are exempted from the notice of arrival requirements of §319.56-5 when an inspector shall find that equivalent information is obtainable from the U.S. Collector of Customs.

(e) Any other fruit or vegetable, except those restricted to certain countries and districts by special quarantine¹ and other orders now in force and by any restrictive order as may hereafter be promulgated, may be imported from any country under a permit issued in accordance with this subpart and upon compliance with the regulations in this subpart, at the ports as shall be authorized in the permit, if the U.S. Department of Agriculture, after reviewing evidence presented to it, is satisfied that the fruit or vegetable either:

(1) Is not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Tephritidae);

(2) Has been treated or is to be treated for all injurious insects that attack it in the country of origin, in accordance with conditions and procedures that may be prescribed by the Administrator;

(3) Is imported from a definite area or district in the country of origin that is free from all injurious insects that attack the fruit or vegetable, its importation can be authorized without risk, and its importation is in compliance with the criteria of paragraph (f) of this section; or

(4) Is imported from a definite area or district of the country of origin that is free from certain injurious insects that attack the fruit or vegetable, its importation can be authorized without risk, and the criteria of paragraph (f) of

¹The importation of citrus fruits into the United States from eastern and southeastern Asia and certain other areas is restricted by the Citrus Fruit Quarantine, §319.28.