

Guam subject to the requirements of §§ 319.69-2, 319.69-3, and 319.69-4.

(c) Under § 319.69(a) (6) and (7), coconut fronds and other parts of the coconut trees are prohibited entry into Guam as packing materials except as permitted in § 319.37-9.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 60 FR 27682, May 25, 1995; 62 FR 65009, Dec. 10, 1997]

RULES AND REGULATIONS

§ 319.69-1 Definitions.

(a) *Packing materials.* The expression “packing material”, as used in § 319.69, includes any of the plants or plant products enumerated, when these are associated with or accompany any commodity or shipment to serve for filling, wrapping, ties, lining, mats, moisture retention, protection, or for any other purpose; and the word “packing”, as used in the expression “packing materials”, shall include the presence of such materials within, in contact with, or accompanying such commodity or shipment.¹

(b) *Soil containing vegetable matter.* Soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter, here brought under quarantine only because its content of decaying vegetation or plant remains carries a definite pest risk, is to be distinguished from soil of purely mineral or earthy composition, which is not covered by this quarantine.

(c) *Inspector.* An inspector of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

§ 319.69-2 Freedom from pests.

All packing materials allowed entry under restriction shall be free from injurious insects and plant diseases.

§ 319.69-3 Entry inspection.

All packing materials shall be subject to inspection at time of entry.

¹Since it is the packing materials themselves which constitute the danger and not the manner of use, it is intended that the definition shall include their presence within or accompanying a shipment regardless of their function or relation to a shipment or the character of the shipment.

§ 319.69-4 Disposition of materials found in violation.

If the inspector shall find packing materials associated with or accompanying any commodity or shipment being imported, or to have been imported, in violation of § 319.69 or of the regulations in this subpart or shall find them infested or infected with injurious insects or plant diseases, he may refuse entry to the shipment, or he may seize and destroy or otherwise dispose of such packing material, or he may require it to be replaced, or sterilized, or otherwise treated.

§ 319.69-5 Types of soil authorized for packing.

The following types of soil or earth are authorized as safe for packing: (a) Peat, (b) peat moss, and (c) Osmunda fiber.

Subpart—Coffee

SOURCE: 63 FR 65650, Nov. 30, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§ 319.73-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture delegated to act in his or her stead.

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator to enforce this subpart.

Sample. Unroasted coffee not for commercial resale. Intended use includes, but is not limited to, evaluation, testing, or market analysis.

United States. The States, District of Columbia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Unroasted coffee. The raw or unroasted seeds or beans of coffee.

§ 319.73-2 Products prohibited importation.

(a) To prevent the spread of the coffee berry borer *Hypothenemus hampei* (Ferrari) and the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* (Berkely and Broome), which causes an injurious rust disease, the

§319.73-3

following articles are prohibited importation into Hawaii and Puerto Rico, except as provided in §319.73-3 of this subpart:

- (1) Unroasted coffee;
- (2) Coffee plants and leaves; and
- (3) Empty sacks previously used for unroasted coffee.

(b) Due to the risk of Mediterranean fruit fly and other injurious insects, seeds of all kinds when in pulp, including coffee berries or fruits, are prohibited importation into all parts of the United States by §319.37-2(a) of this part, except as provided in §319.37-2(c).

§319.73-3 Conditions for transit movement of certain products through Puerto Rico or Hawaii.

(a) *Mail*. Samples of unroasted coffee that are transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico en route to other destinations and that are packaged to prevent the escape of any plant pests may proceed without action by an inspector. Packaging that would prevent the escape of plant pests includes, but is not limited to, sealed cartons, airtight containers, or vacuum packaging. Samples of unroasted coffee received by mail but not packaged in this manner are subject to inspection and safeguard by an inspector. These samples must be returned to origin or forwarded to a destination outside Hawaii or Puerto Rico in a time specified by an inspector and in packaging that will prevent the escape of any plant pests. If this action is not possible, the samples must be destroyed.

(b) *Cargo*. Samples of unroasted coffee that are transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico as cargo and that remain on the carrier may proceed to a destination outside Hawaii or Puerto Rico without action by an inspector. Samples may be transshipped in Puerto Rico or Hawaii only after an inspector determines that they are packaged to prevent the escape of any plant pests. Samples that are not packaged in this manner must be rewrapped or packaged in a manner prescribed by an inspector to prevent the escape of plant pests before the transshipment will be allowed.

(c) Other mail, cargo, and baggage shipments of articles covered by §319.73-2 arriving in Puerto Rico or Hawaii may not be unloaded or trans-

7 CFR Ch. III (1-1-01 Edition)

shipped in Puerto Rico or Hawaii and are subject to inspection and other applicable requirements of the Plant Safeguard Regulations (part 352 of this chapter).

319.73-4 Costs.

All costs of inspection, packing materials, handling, cleaning, safeguarding, treating, or other disposal of products or articles under this subpart will be borne by the owner, importer, or agent of the owner or importer, including a broker. The services of an inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty will be furnished without cost to the importer.

Subpart—Cut Flowers

SOURCE: 64 FR 38110, July 15, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§319.74-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture delegated to act in his or her stead.

Cut flower. The highly perishable commodity known in the commercial flower-producing industry as a cut flower, which is the severed portion of a plant, including the inflorescence and any parts of the plant attached to it, in a fresh state. This definition does not include dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated decorative plant materials; filler or greenery, such as fern fronds and asparagus plumes, frequently packed with fresh cut flowers; or Christmas greenery, such as holly, mistletoe, and Christmas trees.

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator to enforce this subpart.

United States. All of the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and all other territories or possessions of the United States.