

promulgated, the following articles may be imported:

(a) Subject only to the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of § 319.41-5:

(1) Green corn on the cob, in small lots for local use only, from adjacent areas of Canada.

(2) Articles made of the stalks, leaves, or cobs of corn, when prepared, manufactured, or processed in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector no pest risk is involved in their entry.

(3) Corn silk.

(b) Upon compliance with the regulations in this subpart:

(1) Broomcorn for manufacturing purposes, brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of the other plants covered by § 319.41.

(2) Corn on the cob, green or mature, from the provinces of Canada west of and including Manitoba,³ and from Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies, the Bahamas, and Bermuda.

(c) Seed of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays L.*) that is free from the cob and from all other parts of corn may be imported into the United States from New Zealand without further restriction.

(d) Immature, dehusked "baby" sweet corn may be imported from Zambia in accordance with § 319.56-2f(a).

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 58 FR 44745, Aug. 25, 1993; 71 FR 29769, May 24, 2006]

§ 319.41-2 Application for permits.

(a) Persons contemplating the importation of any of the articles specified in § 319.41-1(b), shall first make application to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent. Unless otherwise stated in the permit, all permits

³A quarantine is maintained by Canada to prevent spread of the European corn borer from the infested eastern areas to the still uninfested Provinces west of Ontario.

will be valid from date of issuance until revoked.

(b) Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

(c) Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.41-3 Issuance of permits.

(a) On approval by the Administrator of the application mentioned in § 319.41-2, a permit will be issued.

(b) For broomcorn and brooms and similar articles made of broomcorn, permits will be issued by the Administrator for such ports as may be designated therein, except that permits will be issued for the entry of broomcorn originating in countries other than those in the North or South American Continents or the West Indies only through the ports of Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Norfolk, or through other northeastern ports which may from time to time be designated in the permit, and at which facilities for treatment of infested material may be available, such entry to be limited to those shipments accompanied by on-board bills of lading dated within the period September 15 through February 15 of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive. Permits will not be issued for the entry of broomcorn from any source through ports on the Pacific Coast.

(c) For shelled corn and for seeds of other plants listed in § 319.41, and for corn on the cob, green or mature, from the land areas designated in § 319.41(b)(2), permits will be issued for ports where the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs maintains an inspection service and for such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

(d) Pending development of adequate treating facilities in Guam, any of the

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articles specified in §319.41-1 that are subject to treatment as a condition of entry therein must first be entered and treated in accordance with the requirements of this subpart at a U.S. port of arrival where such treating facilities are available.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 33 FR 11811, Aug. 21, 1968; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 78 FR 25571, May 2, 2013]

§319.41-4 Notice of arrival by permittee.

Immediately upon arrival of the importation at the port of arrival the permittee shall submit, in duplicate, notice to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, through the U.S. Collector of Customs, or, in the case of Guam, through the Customs officer of the Government of Guam, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the date of entry, the name of ship or vessel, railroad, or other carrier, the country and locality where the articles were grown, the name of the foreign shipper, the quantity or number of bales or containers, and the marks and numbers on the bales or containers, the port of arrival, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of arrival.

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[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§319.41-5 Condition of entry.

(a) The entry of the articles covered by §319.41-1 is conditioned on their freedom from the European corn borer and other injurious insects and plant diseases, and upon their freedom from contamination with plant materials prohibited entry under other quarantines. All shipments of these articles shall be subject to inspection at the port of arrival by an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, in order to determine their freedom from such insects and diseases and from contaminating materials, and to such sterilization, grinding, or treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter, as the inspector may prescribe. Should an importation be found on inspection to be so infested or infected or contaminated that, in the

judgment of the inspector, it can not be made safe by sterilization or other treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

(b) When entry under sterilization or other treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter is permitted, the importation will be released to the permittee for such treatment, upon the filing with the appropriate customs official of a bond in the amount of \$5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value, if such value be less than \$5,000, with approved sureties, and conditioned that the importation shall be sterilized or otherwise treated under the supervision of the inspector; that no bale or container shall be broken, opened, or removed from the port of arrival unless and until a written notice is given to said customs official by an inspector that the importation has been properly sterilized or treated; and that the importation shall be redelivered to said customs official within 30 days after its arrival.

(c) Should a shipment requiring sterilization or other treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter under the provisions of the regulation in this subpart arrive at a port where facilities for such sterilization or other treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter are not maintained, such shipment shall either be promptly shipped under safeguards and by routing prescribed by the inspector to an approved port where facilities for sterilization or other treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter are available, or it shall be refused entry.

(d) Other conditions of entry as applying to the certain classes of articles enumerated in §319.41-1 are:

(1) *Broomcorn*. All importations of broomcorn shall be so baled as to prevent breakage and scattering in connection with the necessary handling and sterilization; if in the judgment of the inspector they are not so baled, entry may be refused. All importations of broomcorn shall be subject to such sterilization or other treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter as the inspector may require.

(2) *Articles made of broomcorn*. Brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn shall be subject to sterilization unless