Initial Export Certification Training – Exam Resources Guide

Instructions

Welcome to the Initial Export Certification Training Exam Resources Guide. This PDF document contains all the resources you need to complete the Initial Export Certification Training Exam.

Navigate the guide by selecting an item from the Table of Contents on page 3, OR selecting an item from the bookmarks pane on the left side of the screen.

The content in the Exam Resources Guide is intended for TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY.
Initial Export Certificate Test Exam Resources Guide

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Table A-1-1: Contact Protocol for Assistance with Export Certification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you are:</th>
<th>Then your first contact is:</th>
<th>Then your second contact is:</th>
<th>Then your third contact is:</th>
<th>Then your fourth contact is:</th>
<th>Then your last contact is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A PPQ Authorized Certification Official (ACO)</td>
<td>Supervisor</td>
<td>ECS</td>
<td>SPHD</td>
<td>RPM</td>
<td>ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A State or county ACO</td>
<td>Supervisor or SPRO</td>
<td>ECS</td>
<td>SPHD</td>
<td>RPM</td>
<td>ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An applicant</td>
<td>State, County, or Federal ACO</td>
<td>ECS</td>
<td>SPHD</td>
<td>RPM</td>
<td>ES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Each SPHD’s office may have specific instructions on who the contact person is in that office. Follow the contact information provided by your SPHD’s office.
Figure 3-1-1: Schematic of the Process of Export Certification
Table 3-3-1: Determine Eligibility for Certification Based on Commodity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the commodities are:</th>
<th>And they are:</th>
<th>And they are:</th>
<th>Then based on what the articles are:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Plants, parts of plants, or derived from plants (including edible mushrooms) | Processed products                               | Listed in the Phytosanitary Export Database (PExD) Processed Products (PPQ Form 578) | 1. CONSIDER eligible for PPQ Form 578  
2. GO to *Eligibility Based on Origin and Destination* on page 3-3-4 |
|                                             |                                                  | Listed in PExD under *Ineligible Commodities*†     | 1. CONSIDER ineligible for a certificate  
2. EXIT this manual                       |
|                                             |                                                  | Listed in PExD as eligible for certification and all conditions can be met | 1. CONSIDER eligible for a PPQ Form 577 or 579  
2. GO to *Eligibility Based on Origin and Destination* on page 3-3-4 |
|                                             |                                                  | Unprocessed products                                 |                                       |
| Mushroom spawn                              |                                                  |                                                      | 1. CONSIDER eligible for PPQ Form 577 only  
2. GO to *Table 3-3-2* on page-3-3-3          |
| Neither plants nor anything derived from plants |                                                  |                                                      | 1. CONSIDER ineligible for a certificate  
2. EXIT this manual                           |
| Mixture or combination of plant and nonplant materials |                                                  |                                                      | Follow the contact protocol in *Internal Communication* on page A-1-1 |

1 The Ineligible Commodities list is not all inclusive. Do not use this list to determine if a commodity is **ELIGIBLE** for certification – only that a commodity is **INELIGIBLE**.
Table 3-3-3: Determine Eligibility for Certification Based on Origin and Destination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the commodities are from:</th>
<th>And are being exported:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The U.S. or affiliated islands(^1)</td>
<td>To a foreign country</td>
<td>1. CONSIDER <strong>eligible</strong> for PPQ Form 577 or PPQ Form 578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interstate via Canada</td>
<td>2. Go to <em>Eligibility Based on Protected Status</em> on page 3-3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To the U.S. or affiliated islands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A foreign country(^2, 3)</td>
<td>To a foreign country</td>
<td>1. CONSIDER <strong>ineligible</strong> for a certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interstate via Canada</td>
<td>2. REFER applicant to the State or affiliated island’s plant regulatory agency for certification using a State export certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To the U.S. or affiliated islands</td>
<td>3. EXIT this manual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Islands associated with the United States but **not** fully integrated as a State (i.e., American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands).

2 **Only** foreign origin commodities that have entered U.S. commerce are eligible for reexport certification. Commodities transiting the U.S. are ineligible.

3 If the commodity is of foreign origin but did not require a phytosanitary certificate to make entry into the U.S., if eligible for phytosanitary certification, and all foreign import requirements have been met, a PPQ Form 577 should be issued with country of origin listed in block 13, Place of Origin.
### Table 3-3-4: Determine Eligibility for Certification Based on CITES and ESA Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the commodities being exported are:</th>
<th>And you are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neither protected by CITES nor ESA</td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to <em>Determining Import Requirements</em> on page 3-3-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected by CITES or ESA</td>
<td>Located at a CITES or ESA port</td>
<td>1. REFER to <em>Determining Import Requirements</em> on page 3-3-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                       | Not at a CITES or ESA port      | 1. CONTACT the nearest CITES port or PPQ regional botanist (through proper channels) or Export Certification Specialist (ECS) for guidance on moving the shipment to a designated port (at the owner’s expense). Some CITES ports have established procedures for ACOs at interstate locations and non CITES ports to assist in inspecting and processing shipments of protected plants⁴  
2. EXIT this manual. |

---

1. Some CITES ports have established procedures that allow State or County cooperators to attest that the plants are artificially propagated and to complete a State export certificate. The applicant sends the State export certificate, the invoice, and specified copies of the CITES or ESA documents to the designated CITES port for validation and endorsement. At some CITES ports, a blank export certificate *must be* obtained and partially completed by the applicant and sent back to the CITES port, along with the other paperwork.

Procedures have been established to allow PPQ Plant Health Safeguarding Specialists (PHSSs) at non-CITES ports to confirm that the applicant has PPQ Form 622, USDA General Permit, and proper CITES or ESA documents. The PHSS confirms that all the paperwork matches and the applicant completes PPQ Form 572 and sends it along with specified copies of the invoice and CITES or ESA documents to the designated CITES port for validation and endorsement. If there’s a concern about the shipment’s validity, the shipment may be required to go through a CITES port.
### Table 3-4-1: Documentation Presented

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the documentation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And you decide:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable¹</td>
<td>All phytosanitary requirements have been met</td>
<td>No inspection is necessary</td>
<td>GO to “Step 6: Record Inspection Results” on page-3-4-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inspection is necessary</td>
<td>GO to “Step 2: Determine the Sample Size” on page-3-4-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacceptable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ For acceptable documents, refer to Table 3-4-2 on page-3-4-3.
### Table 3-4-2: Acceptable Inspection Certificates and Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issuing Agency/Organization</th>
<th>Form Number</th>
<th>Form Title and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)</td>
<td>FV 146</td>
<td>Certificate of Quality and Condition (Processed Foods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FV 147</td>
<td>Certificate of Quality and Condition (Processed Foods) Quality Assurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FV 149</td>
<td>Certificate of Quality and Condition (Processed Foods) Continuous Inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FV 294</td>
<td>Report on Sanitary Inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS)</td>
<td>FGIS 921-2(^1,2) (01-07)</td>
<td>Inspection Report—Insects in Grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>FV 185-C</td>
<td>Florida Export Citrus Fruit Inspection Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various States</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Any State Phytosanitary Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various States/Counties</td>
<td>State/County Inspection Report</td>
<td>Any State/County Inspection Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign NPPOs(^3)</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for reexport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accredited entities</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various forms(^4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When FGIS Form 921-2 is used as the basis for issuing an export certificate, the applicant or GIPSA inspector must contact a local ACO to identify the phytosanitary import requirements in preparation for the GIPSA inspection.

2. Contact the field office responsible for the geographic area in which the service will be provided. For further information on FGIS Form 921-2, contact Branch Chief, Policies and Procedures Branch, Field Management Division, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 2409 N, Washington, DC 20250-3630, Telephone: (202) 720-0224, Fax: (202) 720-1015, Email: robert.s.lijewski@usda.gov

3. Forms issued by foreign NPPOs are only applicable to PPQ Form 579. Additional inspection may be necessary if the commodity has not been safeguarded. If the exporter has the original or a photocopy of the foreign phytosanitary certificate, enter the number of the foreign certificate, check whether the certificate is the original or a certified true copy, stamp the foreign phytosanitary certificate with an ink stamp that references your affiliation (“USDA,” “County of _____” or “State of _____”), and sign and date the foreign phytosanitary certificate next to your stamp. See PPQ Form 579, Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport on page 3-5-10.

4. ACCOs must ensure that the company’s accreditation is recognized by PPQ for that activity.
### Table 3-4-3: Hypergeometric Table for Random Sampling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of inspectional units:</th>
<th>Randomly select this number of units to inspect:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-13</td>
<td>Inspect all units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-17</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-19</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-25</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-28</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-32</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-38</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39-44</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-53</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54-65</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66-82</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-108</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109-157</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-271</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272-885</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>886-200,000</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-4-5: Action to Take When a Commodity Must be Free from Pests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you determine that the commodity:</th>
<th>And the pest or disease:</th>
<th>And the commodity is:</th>
<th>And a treatment is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is free of pests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has pests(^{1, 2})</td>
<td>Does not have phytosanitary significance to the importing country</td>
<td>Practically free of pests(^{3})</td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to “Step 4: Monitor Treatments” on page-3-4-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not practically free of pests</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. REFUSE to certify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unavailable or the applicant refuses to treat(^{4})</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. EXIT this manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Available(^{4})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has phytosanitary significance to the importing country</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unavailable(^{4})</td>
<td>1. REFUSE to certify</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Available(^{4})</td>
<td>2. EXIT this manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Any intercepted pest must be identified by the nearest PPQ or State Identifier unless you have identification release authority.

2. If you detect multiple pests, evaluate each pest using this table. Follow the most restrictive action in the “Then” column.

3. For export certification purposes, the working definition of practically free is to not exceed a 2% infestation level unless otherwise stated by the importing country. When FGIS inspection certificates are used as supporting documentation for certifying grain, practically free refers to FGIS’ acceptance standards for insects found in grain.

4. If the applicant elects to recondition the commodity, GO to “Step 2: Determine the Sample Size” on page-3-4-4.
Table 3-4-10: Deciding When to Issue PPQ Form 577 or 579

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the origin is:</th>
<th>And a foreign PC is:</th>
<th>And the requirements are:</th>
<th>And the requirements:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Can be met</td>
<td>ISSUE PPQ Form 577; refer to <a href="#">PPQ Form 577, Phytosanitary Certificate</a> on page 3-5-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                  |                      | Cannot be met             |                      | 1. REFUSE to certify  
|                  |                      |                           |                      | 2. EXIT this manual |
| Foreign          | Present              | Known                     | ISSUE PPQ Form 579; refer to [PPQ Form 579, Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport](#) on page 3-5-10 |
|                  | Unknown              |                           | 1. REFUSE to certify  
|                  |                      |                           |                      | 2. EXIT this manual |
| Absent           | Known                | Can be met by activities conducted in the U.S. | ISSUE PPQ Form 577; refer to [PPQ Form 577, Phytosanitary Certificate](#) on page 3-5-6 |
|                  | Unknown              | Cannot be met             | 1. REFUSE to certify  
|                  |                      |                           |                      | 2. EXIT this manual |
| Domestic and foreign (blended) | Present | Known | Can be met by the foreign PC and/or activities conducted in the U.S. | ISSUE PPQ Form 577; refer to [PPQ Form 577, Phytosanitary Certificate](#) on page 3-5-6 |
|                  | Unknown              | Cannot be met             | 1. REFUSE to certify  
|                  |                      |                           |                      | 2. EXIT this manual |
| Absent           | Known                | Can be met by activities conducted in the U.S. | ISSUE PPQ Form 577; refer to [PPQ Form 577, Phytosanitary Certificate](#) on page 3-5-6 |
|                  | Unknown              | Cannot be met             | 1. REFUSE to certify  
|                  |                      |                           |                      | 2. EXIT this manual |
Table 3-5-6: Decide Whether to Replace a PCIT Issued PPQ Form 577 or 579 Based on Original Issuance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the original PPQ Form 577 or 579 is:</th>
<th>And the replacement date is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surrendered to the ACO</td>
<td>The consignment is reinspected</td>
<td>ISSUE a new PPQ Form 577 or 579 at any duty station based on the new inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The consignment is not reinspected</td>
<td>REPLACE the original PPQ Form 577 or 579 at any duty station, with no AD referencing the replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within 30 days of inspection or specific country requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not within 30 days of inspection or specific country requirements</td>
<td>REPLACE the original PPQ Form 577 or 579 at any duty station, with an AD “This certificate replaces Phytosanitary certificate (or Phytosanitary certificate for reexport) [number], issued on [date], at [issuing office], because [reason for issuing new PPQ Form 577 or 579].”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not surrendered</td>
<td>The document was already mailed</td>
<td>REPLACE the PPQ Form 577 or 579 with an AD “This certificate replaces Phytosanitary certificate (or Phytosanitary certificate for reexport) [number], issued on [date], at [issuing office], because [reason for issuing new PPQ Form 577 or 579].”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The document was lost</td>
<td>REPLACE the PPQ Form 577 or 579 with an AD “This certificate replaces the applicant’s lost original of Phytosanitary certificate (or Phytosanitary certificate for reexport) [number], issued on [date], at [issuing office].”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 ACOs may have to contact the originating office for supporting documents if the documents are not attached within PCIT.

2 The original export certificate was issued according to PPQ policy concerning time limits.
Commodities Ineligible for Certification List

The Commodities Ineligible for Certification list is not all-inclusive, nor is it intended to perform the exhaustive task of containing all commodities, which are considered ineligible for an export certificate. Rather, this list simply addresses the most common queries Export Services has received over the years in determining commodity eligibility. Guidance is provided in the Export Program Manual (XPM). If the product is not listed here and ACOs have questions concerning commodity eligibility, contact Export Services.

Animal products
See USDA-APHIS-PPQ Animal Products Manual or contact PPQ, VMO.
---
Animal supplements
---
Animals
See USDA-APHIS-PPQ Animal Products Manual or contact PPQ, VMO.
---
Apple pectin
---
Apple sauce
---
Avocado dip
---
Baby cereal
---
Baby food
---
Baby formula
---
Bakery goods
---
Bakery mixes
---
Baking powder
---
Baking soda
---
Barbecue spice
---
Beeswax
Beeswax is a true wax secreted by glands on the abdomen of worker honeybees. The wax is produced by the bees at the expense of honey production, and it can take 6-8 pounds of honey to produce 1 pound of wax. Beeswax is used in cosmetics, for cold creams, ointments, lotions, lipsticks; candle making and in bee industry for the replacement foundation that goes into frames for brood and honey production. It is also used in pharmaceuticals, waterproofing materials, polishes, furniture wax and light lubricants in manufacturing. Beeswax is processed by melting,
straining, filtering, centrifuging and/or bleaching and solidified in blocks of various sizes for shipping.

Exporters should contact their State Apiarist for any certification requests.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** If the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from an agency, other than, the NPPO. The above information has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters.

---

--- Beet sugar
--- Beverage concentrate
--- Biscuit mix
--- Bottled
  Most, not all, bottled items are not eligible for certification.
--- Bran cereal
--- Bread
--- Brewer's yeast
--- Broomcorn
  Ineligible when it is made into a manufactured or processed product. Broomcorn that has not been manufactured is eligible for a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC).
--- Cake
--- Cake mix
--- Calf food
--- Candied fruit
--- Candied peel
--- Candy
--- Cane sugar
--- Canned
  The term "canned" refers to processed or preserved commodities, which are packaged in cans. Canned commodities are not eligible for any type of Export Certificate.
USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Processed Products Branch, issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition" for canned fruits and vegetables and other related products. Refer exporter to:

Processed Products Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 0709-S, Stop Code 0247
Washington, DC 20250-0247
Telephone: (202) 720-4693
Fax: (202) 690-1087

IMPORTANT NOTE: If the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from AMS. The above information on AMS has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters. If a consignment, that requires a phytosanitary certificate, is only accompanied by an AMS certificate the consignment may be rejected.

---
Cardboard
---
Cat food
---
Catsup
---
Cellulose
---
Cereal
---
Chewing gum
---
Chicken food
---
Chocolate
---
Cigars
---
Citrus concentrate
---
Citrus pectin
---
Citrus pulp
---
Cloth
---
Clothing
---
Coconut milk
Coffee creamer
Coffee substitute
Coffee whitener
Condiments
Confectioner's sugar
Cooked
Cooked cereal
Corn cereal
Corn chip pellets
Corn soy blend
Corn soymilk
Cornstarch
Cornstarch glucose
Corn syrup
Cottage cheese
Cotton cloth
Cotton piece goods
Cottonseed thread
Crackers
Cream
Creamer
Crepe rubber
Dehydrated potatoes
USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Processed Products Branch, issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition," which could include dehydrated potatoes. Additional information may be obtained from the:

Processed Products Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 0709-S, Stop Code 0247
Washington, DC 20250-0247
Telephone: (202) 720-4693
Fax: (202) 690-1087

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** if the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from AMS. The above information on AMS has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters. If a consignment that requires a phytosanitary certificate is only accompanied by an AMS certificate, the consignment may be rejected.

---

**Dried-frozen**
USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Processed Products Branch, issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition," which include some dehydrated potatoes. Additional information may be obtained from the:

Processed Products Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 0709-S, Stop Code 0247
Washington, DC 20250-0247
Telephone: (202) 720-4693
Fax: (202) 690-1087

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** If the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from AMS. The above information on AMS has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters. If a consignment that requires a phytosanitary certificate is only accompanied by an AMS certificate, the consignment may be rejected.

---

**Dessert**

---

**Dessert powder**

---

**Dextrine**

---

**Dextrose**

---

**Dextrose hydrate**

---

**Dietary formula**
---
Enzymes
---
Fabric
---
Farina
Quick-cooking and instant cereal types of farina.
---
Fat
---
Fatty acids
---
Feed supplements
---
Fertilizer
---
Fish food
---
Flavoring
---
Food coloring
---
Food flavoring
---
Food seasoning
---
Food supplements
---
Formula
---
Frappe mix
---
Frappes
---
Freeze-dried (except mushrooms)
---
French fries
USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Processed Products Branch, issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition" for frozen fruits and vegetables and other related products. Refer the exporter to:

Processed Products Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 0709-S, Stop Code 0247
Washington, DC 20250-0247
Telephone: (202) 720-4693
Fax: (202) 690-1087

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** If the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from AMS. The above information on AMS has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters. If a consignment that requires a phytosanitary certificate is only accompanied by an AMS certificate, the consignment may be rejected.

---

**Frozen food**
USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Processed Products Branch, issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition" for frozen fruits and vegetables and other related products. Refer the exporter to:

Processed Products Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 0709-S, Stop Code 0247
Washington, DC 20250-0247
Telephone: (202) 720-4693
Fax: (202) 690-1087

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** If the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from AMS. The above information on AMS has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters. If a consignment that requires a phytosanitary certificate is only accompanied by an AMS certificate, the consignment may be rejected.

---

**Frozen juice**
---
**Fructose**
---
**Fruit butter**
---
**Fruit drink**
---
**Fruit flavoring**
---
**Fruit glace**
---
**Fruit juice concentrate**
---
**Fruit pie filling**
---
**Fruit pulp**
---
**Fruitcake**
---
Furniture
---
Glucose
---
Granulated
---
Gravel
---
Guar bean derivative
---
Gum
---
Gum turpentine
---
Humin
Hulled corn with the germ removed and served either ground or whole
---
Honey
Honey is produced by bees from the nectar of a variety of plants as well as from secretions of sap-feeding insects. The bees collect the nectar into their honey stomach and take it back to the colony. In the process of collecting and taking it to the colony, some enzymes are added and sugars are altered. The nectar is stored in cells in the combs and the bees work to evaporate the moisture until it is between 16-18%. At this stage, it is honey and because of its very high sugar content (>80%), it keeps very well.

USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Processed Products Branch (PPB), issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition" (FV Form 146) for inspecting honey, to meet grade and quality standards.

Information on locations to request honey inspection and AMS export certification services is available via that agency's website: http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/ppbweb/ppboffices.html

Additional information may be obtained from the:

Processed Products Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 0709-S, Stop Code 0247
Washington, DC 20250-0247
Telephone: (202) 720-4693
Fax: (202) 690-1087

Alternatively, exporters should contact their state apiarist.

IMPORTANT NOTE: if the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from AMS. The above information on AMS has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters. If a
A consignment that requires a phytosanitary certificate is only accompanied by an AMS certificate, the consignment may be rejected.

---

**Honeycomb**

Natural beeswax as built by the bees with liquid honey sealed in the cells. Honeybees build a mass of hexagonal wax cells in their nest to contain brood and stores of honey. By sight, to tell the difference between honeycomb and beeswax, the beeswax will have very even consecutive cells, which have been mass-produced or stamped out. Exporters should contact their state apiarist for any certification requests.

---

**Hops extract**

---

**Hot sauce**

---

**Humate**

---

**Hydrolized vegetable protein**

---

**Hydrolized vegetables**

---

**Hydrolyzed vegetable protein**

---

**Hydrolyzed vegetables**

---

**Ice**

---

**Imitation milk**

---

**Imitation milk mix**

---

**Incense**

---

**Infant formula**

---

**Insects**

---

**Jam**

---

**Jello**

---

**Jelly**

---

**Juice concentrate**

---

**Kenaf**
Ineligible when it is made into a manufactured or processed product. Kenaf that has not been manufactured is eligible for a phytosanitary certificate (PC).

---

Ketchup

---

Ketcup

---

Ketsup

---

Lactose

---

Laminated beams

---

Lemonade

---

Leonardite

A low rank coal between peat and sub-bituminous. Leonardite is currently used as a soil conditioner, in soil remediation, in wastewater treatment, and as a drilling fluid modifier.

---

Maltose

---

Maple sugar

---

Maple syrup

---

Margarine

---

Marmalade

---

Mashed potatoes

---

Milk substitute

---

Milk sugar

---

Mincemeat

Mincemeat was originally a conglomeration of bits of meat, dried fruit, and spices, created as an alternative to smoking or drying for preservation. Mincemeat containing actual meat has become less common over the years. The customary form today typically consists of raisins, spices, and bits of apple or pear, and sometimes tomato and suet. Mincemeat may also contain currants, candied fruits, and brandy, rum, or other liquor.

---

Mineral concentrate

---

Minerals
Molasses
---
Natural crepe rubber
---
Nectar
The sugar-rich liquid produced by the flowers of plants in order to attract pollinating animals. It is also the principal raw ingredient of honey.
---
Nitrogen soil culture
---
Non-dairy cream
---
Non-fat dry milk
---
Nut butter
---
Oat cereal
---
Oil
Oil includes such products as cooking oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, essential oils, mint oil, olive oil, peanut oil, pine oil, soybean oil, and Tung oil.
---
Oil-cured olives
---
Oleomargarine
---
Orange juice concentrate
---
Ovaltine
A brand of milk flavoring product made with sugar, malt extract, cocoa, and whey.
---
Paper
---
Peanut butter
---
Pectin
Any of a group of white, amorphous, complex carbohydrates that occur in ripe fruits and certain vegetables. Fruits rich in pectin are the peach, apple, currant, and plum. Protopectin, present in unripe fruits, is converted to pectin as the fruit ripens. Pectin forms a colloidal solution in water and gels on cooling. When fruits are cooked with the correct amount of sugar, and when the acidity is optimum and the amount of pectin present is sufficient, jams and jellies can be made.
---
Pharmaceuticals
---
Pickled
Pickles
---
Pie filling
---
Plasterboard
---
Plywood boxes
---
Popcorn (microwave)
Enclosed in ready to use bags with oil and artificial flavorings.
---
Postum
Trademark for a coffee substitute invented by C. W. Post, and made with chicory and roasted grains.
---
Preserves
---
Propolis
Propolis is a sticky, gummy resinous material gathered by bees from trees and other vegetation. Bees use it to reduce the beehive entrance size and encase foreign material. Propolis contains waxes, resins, balsams, oils, and pollen. It is used in alternate medicine because of its antimicrobial properties (tinctures, ointments, creams etc.)

Exporters should contact their state apiarist for any certification requests.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** If the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from an agency, other than, the NPPO. The above information has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters.
---
Pudding
---
Pumice
A light vesicular form of volcanic glass with a high silica content; it is usually light in color and will float on water.
---
Rags
---
Relish
A cooked or pickled sauce usually made with vegetables or fruits, generally used as a condiment. It can be smooth or chunky, sweet or savory, hot or mild.
---
Rice cereal
---
Rice, precooked
Precooked rice usually appears rough and is lighter than polished rice. Precooked rice is also called instant rice, as it requires little or no cook time versus a 20-30 minute cooking time for parboiled, polished, or brown rice. This commodity is not eligible for a PPQ 577, PPQ 578, or PPQ 579.

Royal jelly
Royal jelly is secreted by glands in the head of worker bees and is fed to queens throughout their larval and adult lives, and to young workers and drone larvae. It is high in proteins and is synthesized with the aid of proteins from pollen. After collection, it can be sealed in small vials or freeze-dried. It is used as a health food and for its therapeutic value in cream.

Exporters should contact their state apiarist for any certification requests.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from an agency, other than, the NPPO. The above information has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters.
Sisal
---
Soap
---
Soft drinks
---
Soil inoculant
---
Soup
---
Soy corn
---
Soy flour whey
---
Soy formula
---
Soy isolates
---
Soymilk
---
Soybean inoculant
---
Soybean lecithin
---
Starch
---
Sucrose
---
Sugar
---
Sweetened condensed milk
---
Sweetener
---
Syrup
---
Tapioca
---
Tea bags
A tea bag is defined as a small, porous paper, silk or nylon sealed bag, containing tea leaves for brewing tea.
---
Urea feed
---
Used clothing
---
Vanilla
---
Vanilla extract
---
Vanillin
---
Vegetable flavoring
---
Vegetable juice
---
Vinegar
---
Vitamins
---
Wastepaper
---
Wheat starch
---
Wood flour
---
Wood pulp
---
Wood rosin
---
Wood turpentine
---
Yogurt
---
Processed Products List (PPQ Form 578)

Prior to issuing a certificate for any commodity on this list, the export summary must be checked to determine the importing country's import requirements for that commodity. If a product is not on this list, refer to the Export Program Manual (Section 2-1 Policy, Certification Eligibility Review).

**Bags: made from new jute**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: **Jute (new bags)**

**Corbel**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: "**insert common name of plant**" (corbel)

**Feed**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: "**insert common name of plant**" (feed)

The PPQ 578 can be used for feed products whose primary components are grains or grain products AND has had vitamins or minerals added. Some MAY also have had small amounts of processed animal products added.

The PPQ 578 can only be issued after:

- the export summary of the importing country has been reviewed for the import requirements for the plant material in the feed. If the importing country has phytosanitary requirements for the individual grains in the feed or for "feed," DO NOT issue a PPQ 578 if a PPQ 577 or PPQ 579 is required.
- a sample of the product is examined to determine that it is composed primarily of grain or grain products AND contains vitamins, minerals, or a small amount of processed animal products. If the commodity is composed of only grain, it cannot be categorized as "feed."
- a sample of the product has been inspected and found free of stored pests.

Feed composed primarily of grain or grain products with the addition of vitamins, minerals, molasses, etc., but No animal byproducts:

PPQ 578 and letterhead certificate can be issued.

NOTE: The letterhead certificate must identify the individual shipment that it is associated with, either by referring to the PPQ 578 number or indicating the bill of lading number, truck license number, or rail car number.

APHIS PPQ sample letterhead:

(Date)
To Whom It May Concern:

This office has on file an affidavit from (name of company) stating that the grain product in this shipment contains no animal byproducts.

(Signature of PPQ Officer)
(Typed or Printed Name of PPQ Officer)
(PPQ, APHIS, USDA)

NOTE: Please advise exporters, manufactures, etc., that the manufacturer must provide a letter with each feed shipment stating that the feed contains no animal byproducts. This letter must be kept on file with the file copy of the Export Certificate.

Feed composed, primarily, of grain, or grain products with the addition of vitamins, minerals, molasses, etc., and Animal products:

PPQ 578 and VS 16-4 for the byproducts portion of the consignment can be issued. The VS 16-4 must note the following two (2) certification statements:

1) "The animals from which the product was obtained were not fed ruminant origin meat and bone meal."

AND,

2) "In the country of origin, there are animal health regulations that forbid the feeding of ruminant origin meat and bone meal to ruminant animals."

NOTE - These statements must be supported by a notarized affidavit, which must be kept on file with the file copy of the Export Certificate. The VS 16-4 must identify the individual shipment that it is associated with, either by referring to the PPQ 578 number or indicating the bill of lading number, truck license number, or rail car number.

Fiber board
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: Fiber board

Fluff wood pulp
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: Fluff wood pulp
Must be in a roll.

Furniture parts
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: "insert common name of plant" (furniture parts)
Must be: unassembled; unfinished; sanded or unsanded wood

Molding: made from wood
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: "insert common name of plant" wood (molding)
Example: pine wood (molding)
Definition: A shaped strip of wood used for finishing or decorating walls, furniture, etc.

**Newsprint in bulk from woodpulp**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: **Newsprint made from woodpulp**

**Nuts in bulk that are salted**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: "*insert common name of plant*" nuts (salted)
Nuts can be shelled or unshelled.

**Oriented strand board (OSB)**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: **Oriented Strand Board**

**Particleboard**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: **Particleboard**

**Plywood**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: **Plywood**

**Preserved plant material**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: "*insert common name of plant*" "plant part if known" (preserved)
Examples: rose petals (preserved)
Description of commodity: Plant material that has been treated with some type of preservative so that it maintains a natural look. In addition to the preservatives, the material can be dyed.

**Protein: made from soybeans**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: "*insert common name of plant*" (protein)
Example: Soybean (protein)

**Thread waste from cotton milling**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: **Cotton (thread waste)**

**Tobacco: reconstituted**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: **Tobacco (reconstituted)**
*Description of commodity: This entry refers to a type of processed tobacco sheet made from a slurry of tobacco dust, stems, and scraps. The material is ground and mixed with water to produce a slurry. During this process, additives, such as flavorings, may be introduced. The slurry is sprayed onto a flat surface and allowed to dry. Once dry, the product is cut into pieces that may be irregular in size and shape.***

**Veneer: made from wood**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: "*insert common name of plant*" wood (veneer)
Example: Oak wood (veneer)

**Wood impregnated with creosote/lubricants**
Commodity must be listed on certificate as: "insert common name of plant" wood (creosote or lubricant impregnated)
For example: pine (creosote impregnated)
Description of wood impregnated with lubricants: The wood is, usually, kiln dried and impregnated with a non-toxic lubricant consisting of waxes and oils via a heat and pressure treatment process.

Note: This commodity is not eligible for a PPQ 577.
## PPQ CITES Designated Ports Directory

### PPQ CITES Plant Inspection Stations (All CITES Regulated Plants, Plant Parts and Derivatives)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOGALES, ARIZONA</strong></td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>9 North Grand Ave., Rm. 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Inspection Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nogales, AZ 85621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (520) 287-6463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: (520) 397-0138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allen Dawson, Plant Pathologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIAI MI, FLORIDA</strong></td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>6302 NW 36 Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Inspection Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miami, FL 33122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (305) 492-1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: (305) 492-1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leo Castaneda, Botanist (CITES Wood Specialist)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fred Zimmerman, Plant Pathologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA</strong></td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>11840 S. La Cienega Blvd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Inspection Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hawthorne, CA 90250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (310) 725-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jamal Al-Henaid, Botanist (CITES Wood Specialist)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andy Lee, OIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kristen Kaser, Botanist (in Long Beach)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORLANDO, FLORIDA</strong></td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>3951 Centerport St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Inspection Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>Orlando, FL 32827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (407) 825-4222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: (407) 648-6859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metwaly Sheta, Identifier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (407) 825-4237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA</strong></td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>9777 Via de la Amistad, Rm. 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Inspection Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>San Diego, CA 92154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (619) 661-3316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: (619) 661-3047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael Meadows, Botanist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (619) 661-3029</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ATLANTA, GEORGIA</strong></td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>1270 Woolman Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Inspection Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>Atlanta Perishables Bldg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Atlanta, GA 30354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carlos Perez, OIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (404) 765-3821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: (404) 763-7429</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
Plant Inspection Station  
389 Oyster Point Blvd., Suite 2  
South San Francisco, CA 94080  
Phone: (650) 876-9093  
Fax: (650) 876-9008  
Tim Torbett, Botanist (CITES Specialist)  
Phone: (650) 876-9112  
Shannon Jarman, Botanist  
Arthur Berlowitz, OIC

## SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
150 Central Center Sector  
Bldg. C-2, Warehouse 3  
Carolina, PR 00979  
Phone: (787) 253-7850  
Fax: (787) 253-4514  
Misael Nieves, Entomologist  
Wilfredo Garcia, Plant Pathologist

## JAMAICA, NEW YORK
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
JFK International Airport  
Plant Inspection Station  
230-59 International Airport Centers Blvd.  
Bldg. C- Ste. 100, Rm. 109  
Jamaica, NY 11413  
Phone: (718) 553-3500  
Fax: (718) 553-3510  
John Arcery, Botanist (CITES Specialist)  
Phone: (718) 553-3509  
Keith Clancy, Botanist  
Phone: (718) 553-5311

## HONOLULU, HAWAII
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
Honolulu Inspection Station  
Honolulu International Airport  
300 Rodgers Blvd., #58  
Honolulu, HI 96819  
Phone: (808) 861-8494  
Fax: (808) 861-8500  
Mark Towata, Botanist

## NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
Plant Inspection Station  
900 East Airline Service Rd. A  
Kenner, LA 70063  
Regular Mail:  
P.O. Box 20114  
New Orleans, LA 70141  
Phone: (504) 464-0430  
Fax: (504) 465-0968  
Tony Di Vittorio, Identifier  
Eric White, Entomologist

## BARRIGADA, GUAM
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
Plant Inspection Station  
P.O. Box 8769  
Tamuning, GU 96913-6030  
Phone: (671) 647-6030  
Fax: (671) 647-6029  
Russell Campbell, Entomologist

## LINDEN, NEW JERSEY
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
Frances Krim Memorial Inspection Station  
2500 Brunswick Ave., Bldg. C  
Linden, NJ 07036  
Phone: (908-862-2012  
Fax: (908) 862-2095  
Ana Margina, Botanist
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station 100 Los Indios Blvd. Los Indios, TX 78567 Phone: (956) 399-2085 Fax: (956) 399-4001 Elias Gonzalez - OIC Oscar Mireles - Plant Pathologist/Botanist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEATTLE, WASHINGTON</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station 835 South 192nd St. Building C, Suite 1600 SeaTac, WA 98148 Phone: (206) 878-6600 Fax: (206) 870-8043 Gayle Van de Kerckhove, Plant Pathologist (CITES Wood Specialist)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Designated CITES Ports for Orchids (For Exports and Re-exports Only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HILO, HAWAII</th>
<th>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>State Plant Health Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo International Airport</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo, HI 96720</td>
<td>2300 E. Devon, Ste. 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: (808) 933-6930</td>
<td>Des Plaines, IL 60018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax: (808) 933-6932</td>
<td>Phone: (847) 699-2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: (847) 699-2429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rick Gammons, PHSS</td>
<td>Scot Saiki, PHSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Designated CITES Ports for Ginseng Exports (Designated CITES Ginseng Ports Also Approved as Goldenseal Ports)

**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**
State Plant Health Director
USDA-APHIS-PPQ
2300 E. Devon, Ste. 222
Des Plaines, IL 60018
Phone: (847) 699-2400
Fax: (847) 699-2429
Rick Gammons, PHSS
Scot Saiki, PHSS

**ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**
USDA-APHIS-PPQ
4300 Goodfellow Blvd. Building 102 E
St. Louis, MO 63074
Phone: (314) 389-8420
Fax: (314) 389-7640
Brenda Hutchins, Safeguarding Specialist

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Fax: (410) 631-0069
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Fax: (910) 815-4964
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Sonia Hernandez, PHSS

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Fax: (904) 620-9496
L. Oscar Vazquez, PHSS

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Fax: (228) 822-3132
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Don Haynes, PHSS
Ann Lotz, PHSS

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Savannah, GA 31412
Phone: (912) 964-4212
Fax: (912) 964-9142
Steve Davis, OIC; Tim Brackney, PHSS
Phil Boyd-Robertson, PHSS
Wally Harrington, PHSS

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William Graves, Plant Pathologist
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(Also handles Vancouver, WA)
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Ken Ball, Identifier Plant Pathology

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Fax: (757) 441-3646
Karen Williams, Supervisory OIC

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Fax: (410) 631-0063
Matthew Travis, SPHD
# CITES Designated Canadian Border Ports Exports

**Batavia, New York**  
(Exports via Buffalo)  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
29 Liberty Street, Suite 1  
Batavia, NY 14020  
Phone: (585) 343-9167 ext 1033  
Fax: (585) 343-5538  
Lewis Tandy, PHSS

**Blaine, Washington**  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
100 Peace Portal Dr.  
Peach Arch Border Stn., Rm. 222  
Blaine, WA 98230  
Phone: (360) 332-1766  
Fax: (360) 332-1395  
William Carlson, PPQ Officer  
Stacey Herron, PHSS

**Champlain, New York**  
(For Rouse Point, NY)  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
217 West Service Road  
Champlain, NY 12919  
Phone: 518-298-5529  
Fax: 518-298-5564  
Thomas Colarusso, PHSS

**Romulus, Michigan**  
(Exports via Detroit & Port Huron)  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
11200 Metro Airport Center Dr., Ste. 140  
Romulus, MI 48174  
Phone: (734) 942-9005  
Fax: (734) 942-7691  
David Dehn, PHSS  
Sarah Rehberg, PHSS
### Export Certification Program Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACH</td>
<td>Automated Clearing House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACO</td>
<td>Authorized Certification Official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>Additional Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>Authorized Entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOPI</td>
<td>Additional Official Phytosanitary Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APHIS</td>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFR</td>
<td>Code of Federal Regulations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CITI</td>
<td>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECS</td>
<td>Export Certification Specialist</td>
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<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Export Services</td>
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<td>ESA</td>
<td>Endangered Species Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGIS</td>
<td>Federal Grain Inspection Service</td>
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<td>FOIA</td>
<td>Freedom of Information Act</td>
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<td>FPC</td>
<td>Federal Phytosanitary Certificate</td>
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<td>GIPSA</td>
<td>Grain, Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration</td>
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<td>GMO</td>
<td>Genetically Modified Organism</td>
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<td>GRIN</td>
<td>Germplasm Resources Information Network</td>
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<td>HASP</td>
<td>Health and Safety Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Identification (i.e. Tax ID number)</td>
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<td>IP</td>
<td>Import Permit</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPPC</td>
<td>International Plant Protection Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISPM</td>
<td>International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>KD</td>
<td>Kiln-drying; Kiln-dried</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAPPO</td>
<td>North American Plant Protection Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPPO</td>
<td>National Plant Protection Organization</td>
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<td>PCIT</td>
<td>Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance &amp; Tracking</td>
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<td>PExD</td>
<td>Phytosanitary Export Database</td>
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<tr>
<td>PFA</td>
<td>Pest Free Area</td>
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<td>PFPP</td>
<td>Pest Free Place of Production</td>
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<td>PHSS</td>
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<td>PPA</td>
<td>Plant Protection Act 2000</td>
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<td>PPQ</td>
<td>Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA-APHIS)</td>
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<td>RPO</td>
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<td>SPHD</td>
<td>State Plant Health Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPRO</td>
<td>State Plant Regulatory Official</td>
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USDA  United States Department of Agriculture
XPM     Export Program Manual