

Bulletin

Please route to:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Claims | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customer Service/Move Coordinator | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss Control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sales/Marketing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operations-Household Goods | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Operations-Special Products | <input type="checkbox"/> Training |

Bulletin Number: 08-2531

Bulletin Type: Other

Effective Date: 07/11/2008

Communication Date: 07/18/2008

From: Transportation Services Group (TSG) - Operations-Household Goods

To: Mayflower Finance/Claims; Mayflower Operations/Safety; Mayflower Sales; Mayflower Owner; United Finance/Claims; United Operations/Safety; United Sales; United Owner; All UniGroup HQ; All United Canadian Members; All United Domestic Agents; All Mayflower Canadian Members; All Mayflower Domestic Agents

Subject: Gypsy Moth Update

Purpose/Objective:

The following is updated information about both the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the State of California requirements intended to deter the spread of Gypsy moth. Because California is more strict in its assessment of how Gypsy moth control should be handled, more counties are included on its list of infested areas than are shown on the USDA list.

Key Points:

Included with this bulletin are two attachments:

- **ATTACHMENT A:** An updated list of all counties and cities which are considered "generally infested" Gypsy moth areas by the USDA. Please note: **This list has been amended to include the Virginia counties of Floyd and Franklin, and the West Virginia county of Fayette.**
- **ATTACHMENT B:** Applies only to shipments destined to California and lists additional counties and states which the California Department of Food and Agriculture believes are also infested with Gypsy moth.

Attachment A (USDA Rules):

Customers moving from generally infested Gypsy moth areas to non-infested areas must be informed of the need to supply a Certificate of Inspection verifying that all outdoor articles to be moved have been inspected and are free of Gypsy moth infestation.

Loading and transporting a shipment without a completed Certificate of Inspection could result in fines and penalties of up to \$25,000 to the agent(s) involved. Failure of the customer or his/her licensed representative (exterminator) to complete a Certificate of Inspection can result in fines or penalties up to \$25,000.

Booking agents are responsible for notifying their national accounts that any shipments originating from generally infested areas must fully comply with USDA regulations, which require inspections and written

certification that outdoor items have been inspected before loading.

The Gypsy Moth Certificate of Inspection is required on all shipments moving from an infested area to a non-infested area or moving from one infested area to another infested area. Van operators are being instructed not to load any outdoor items included in a shipment originating from a generally infested area unless a completed inspection certificate has been furnished by the origin agent or customer.

Outlined below are the responsibilities of the origin agent, the customer and the van operator with regard to transporting a shipment from a Gypsy moth-infested area:

Origin Agent's Responsibility

- Make customer aware of the need for a Gypsy moth inspection at the time of estimate.
- Provide customer with a Gypsy Moth USDA Program Aid (Number 1329).
- Explain the inspection process and penalties for failure to inspect.
- Have customer sign the UniGroup Acknowledgement form (60GM-01).

Customer's Responsibility

- Conduct a Gypsy moth inspection or contract services of professional exterminator to inspect all items being transported.
- Customer or exterminator must complete self-inspection form (USDA Program Aid form 1329).
- Present completed and signed inspection form to van operator at time of loading.

Van Operator's Responsibility

- Ensure that the inspection has been performed prior to loading items for transport.
- Attach a copy of the completed USDA Program Aid form 1329 to the household goods paperwork.

The USDA Program Aid form 1329, "Don't Move Gypsy Moth" Inspection forms, along with the Gypsy Moth Inspection Notification forms (copy attached), can be ordered from the Trans Advantage Store link on The U at a cost of \$4 for a packet of 25. If you prefer, the inspection certificate can be copied, and the forms can be ordered by contacting the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) at 301-734-7799.

Attachment "B" (California Rules):

This document contains a list of additional counties and cities that the California Department of Food and Agriculture believes are also infested with Gypsy moth. These locations are in addition to those listed on Attachment A. The USDA does not consider these cities and counties to be "generally infested," but the state of California does, which means special precautions should be taken to protect the customer and to avoid unnecessary delay for the van operator at the California border.

As with the USDA procedure, the customer should be advised of the California rules covering inbound shipments and given the option of securing a "professional" inspection/certification or performing a self-inspection on all outdoor articles. To avoid problems at the California border, it is recommended that the same procedure and paperwork be followed as those used for the USDA requirements.

When a van arrives at the California border station, paperwork will be reviewed to determine the origin of each shipment. If the origin is listed on Attachment B and the van operator produces the required inspection form, the vehicle will be allowed to proceed to destination to make delivery. An inspector from the California Department of Food and Agriculture will visit the customer's residence within five days to verify that no Gypsy moth infestation exists on the outdoor articles.

Important Note: If the van operator cannot produce an inspection form at the border crossing and the inventory contains outdoor articles, the trailer doors will be sealed. An inspector will be contacted to come to the border to break the seal and inspect the goods. The cost of the inspection service may be

charged to the van operator.

It should be noted that other carriers may or may not be recognizing the California requirements. The areas listed in Attachment B have not been well publicized, and agents in those locations may be unfamiliar with the Gypsy moth inspection process. A "professional" inspection/certification will be an extra cost to the customer. Due to a lack of awareness about the California Gypsy moth rules, customers may raise questions about the additional cost. We believe the State of California is serious about enforcing its Gypsy moth rules. The approach UniGroup is taking is intended simply to protect the customer and avoid delays for our van operators. The "self-inspection" is an easy, cost-free way to ensure the customer is in compliance with California's regulations.

Accountability:

Please see list of origin agent, customer and van operator responsibilities in Key Points section.

Consequences for Non-Compliance:

Federal penalty of up to \$25,000 per incident and possible delay of van at port of entry into state of California.

Action Required:

Be sure van operators and appropriate agency staff are aware of all Gypsy moth prevention requirements.

Contact:

Questions regarding the Gypsy moth inspection process may be referred to the origin agent or the UniGroup Operations manager or director at the point of origin of the shipment.

Attached:



Gypsy Moth Inspection Notification.pdf scanner38_unigroupinc_com_20080707_104330.pdf

GYPHY MOTH INSPECTION NOTIFICATION

Every year Gypsy moth caterpillars do tremendous damage to trees and shrubs in the United States. In one season, they have been known to defoliate millions of acres of trees. Since Gypsy moths have no natural enemies in North America, the USDA has established quarantine regulations aimed at restricting the migration of these pests to unaffected areas.

You currently reside in an area known to be infested with Gypsy moths, and as such, it is your responsibility to ensure Gypsy moth eggs, caterpillars, or the moths themselves are not moved with your household goods. This is a serious situation and if you, as the shipper, fail to inspect and document that your household goods shipment is free of this infestation, you are subject to significant civil penalties.

This certificate acknowledges that you have been provided with the information necessary to inspect and document your actions to ensure your shipment is free of Gypsy moths, to include their eggs and caterpillars. Please read and acknowledge below.

I acknowledge that I am responsible for inspecting for and removing Gypsy moths, to include their eggs, and/or caterpillars, in accordance with the United States Agriculture Department's regulations 7 CFR 301. I have received and read the USDA publication "Don't Move Gypsy Moth." I understand that I may choose to do the inspection myself or have a professional exterminator perform and document the inspection. I further acknowledge that if I fail to perform or have the inspection performed or if my household goods contain the Gypsy moth infestation, I shall be liable for any fine or penalty imposed.

I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS CERTIFICATE

Please Print Full Name

Carrier Order Number

Signature

Date

301.45 GYPSY MOTH

Federal Domestic Quarantine

- A. Pest.** Gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*).
- B. Regulated Areas.**

Gypsy moth regulated areas.

Connecticut. The entire State.

Delaware. The entire State.

District of Columbia. The entire District.

Illinois. Cook, DuPage, Lake, and McHenry County.

Indiana. Counties of Allen, DeKalb, Elkhart, LaGrange, Noble, Porter, St. Joseph and Steuben.

Maine. Counties of Androscoggin, Aroostook* (townships of Amity, Bancroft, Benedicta, Cary Plantation, Crystal, Dyer Brook, Forkstown, Glenwood Plantation, Haynesville, Hodgdon, Houlton, Island Falls, Linneus, Mecwahoc Plantation, Molunkus, New Limerick, North Yarmouth Academy Grant, Oakfield, Orient, Reed Plantation, Sherman, Silver Ridge, T2 R4 WELS, T3 R3 WELS, T3 R4 WELS, T4 R3 WELS, TA R2 WELS, Upper Molunkus, Weston), Cumberland, Franklin* (Townships of Avon, Carthage, Chesterville, Coplin Plantation, Crockertown, Dallas Plantation, Davis, Eustis, Farmington, Freeman, Industry, Jay, Jerusalem, Kingfield, Lang, Madrid, Mount Abraham, New Sharon, New Vineyard, Perkins, Phillips, Rangeley, Rangeley Plantation, Redington, Salem, Sandy River Plantation, Strong, Temple, Washington, Weld, Wilton, Wyman), Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford*(Townships of Adamstown, Albany, Andover, Andover North, Andover West, Batchelders Grant, Bethel, Brownfield, Buckfield, Byron, Canton, Denmark, Dixfield, Fryeburg, Gilead, Grafton, Greenwood, Hanover, Hartford, Hebron, Hiram, Lincoln Plantation, Lovell, Lower Cupsuptic, Magalloway Plantation, Mason Plantation, Mexico, Milton Plantation, Newry, Norway, Oxford, Paris, Parkerstown, Peru, Porter, Richardsontown, Riley, Roxbury, Rumford, Stoneham, Stow, Sumner, Sweden, Upton, Waterford, and Woodstock), Penobscot* (Townships of Alton, Argyle, Bangor City, Bradford, Bradley, Brewer City, Burlington, Carmel, Carroll Plantation, Charleston, Chester, Clifton, Corinna, Corinth, Dexter, Dixmont, Drew Plantation, E. Millinocket, Eddington, Edinburg, Enfield, Etna, Exeter, Garland, Glenburn, Grand Falls Plantation, Greenbush, Greenfield, Grindstone, Hampden, Hermon, Hersey Town, Holden, Hopkins Academy Grant, Howland, Hudson, Indian Purchase, Kenduskeag, Kingman, Lagrange, Lakeville, Lee, Levant, Lincoln, Long A, Lowell, Mattamiscontis, Mattawamkeag, Maxfield, Medway, Millford, Millinocket, Newburgh, Newport, Old Town City, Orono, Orrington, Passadumkeag, Patten, Plymouth, Prentiss Plantation, Seboesis Plantation, Soldiertown, Springfield, Stacyville, Stetson, Summit, Veazie, Webster Plantation, Winn, Woodville), Piscataquis*(Townships of Abbott, Atkinson, Barnard, Blanchard Plantation, Bowerbank, Brownville, Dover-Foxcroft, Elliottsville, Greenville, Gullford, Katahdin Iron Works, Kingsbury Plantation, Lakeview Plantation, Medford, Milo, Monson, Orneville, Parkman, Sangerville, Sebec, Shirley, T1R10 WELS, T1R11 WELS, T2R10 WELS, T7R9 NWP, T8R10 WELS, T8R11 WELS, TAR 10 WELS, TAR 11 WELS, Veazie Gore, Williamsburg, Willimantic, Willington), Sagadahoc, Somerset* (Townships of Anson, Athens, Bald Mountain, Bingham, Bowtown, Brighton Plantation, Cambridge, Canaan, Caratunk, Carrying Place, Carrying Place Town, Concord Plantation, Cornville, Dead River, Detroit, East Moxie, Embden, Fairfield, Harmony, Hartland, Highland Plantation, Lexington Plantation, Madison, Mayfield, Mercer, Moscow, Mosie Gore, New Portland, Norridgewock, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Pleasant Ridge,

Plantation, Ripley, Skowhegan, Smithfield, Solon, St. Albans, Starks, The Forks Plantation, and West Forks Plantation), Waldo, Washington and York

Maryland. The entire State.

Massachusetts. The entire State.

HIGH HAZARD AND LOW HAZARD DESIGNATIONS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

NOTE: BROWN TAIL MOTH HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NO. 301.45.

Michigan. The entire State.

New Hampshire. The entire State.

New Jersey. The entire State.

New York. The entire State.

North Carolina. Counties of Currituck and Dare*.

Ohio. Counties of Ashland, Ashtabula, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Franklin, Fulton, Geauga, Guernsey, Harrison, Henry, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Licking, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Medina, Monroe, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Perry, Portage, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Washington, Wayne, Williams and Wood.

Pennsylvania. The entire State.

Rhode Island. The entire State.

Vermont. The entire State.

Virginia. Cities of Alexandria, Bedford, Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Chesapeake, Colonial Heights, Danville, Emporia, Fairfax, Falls Church, Franklin, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Harrisonburg, Hopewell, Lexington, Lynchburg, Manassas, Manassas Park, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Salem, South Boston, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Waynesboro, Williamsburg, and Winchester.

Counties of Accomack, Albemarle, Alleghany, Amelia, Amherst, Appomattox, Arlington, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Caroline, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Clarke, Craig, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Giles, Gloucester, Goochland, Greene, Greensville, Halifax, Hanover, Henrico, Highland, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudon, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Mathews, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Montgomery, Nelson, New Kent, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottoway, Orange, Page, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Prince William, Rappahannock, Richmond, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Warren, Westmoreland, and York.

West Virginia. Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Braxton, Brooke, Calhoun, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, and Wood.

Wisconsin. Counties of Adams, Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Rock, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Vilas, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, and Wood.

* Portion of County

C. Regulated Articles.

1. **Trees without and with roots, and shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems**, unless they are greenhouse grown throughout the year.
2. **Logs, pulpwood and bark and bark products.**
3. **Mobile homes and associated equipment.**
4. **Any other products, articles, or means of conveyance**, of any character whatsoever, when it is determined by an inspector that any life stage of gypsy moth is in proximity to such articles and the articles present a high risk of artificial spread of gypsy moth infestation and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

** Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines must also be met.

D. Restrictions.

1. **Interstate movement of regulated articles and outdoor household articles (OHA) from generally infested areas.**

- a. **Regulated articles and OHAs from generally infested areas.**

1. **Regulated articles, except as provided, shall not be moved interstate from any generally infested area into or through any area that is not generally infested without a certificate or permit.**

2. **OHAs shall not be moved interstate from any generally infested area into or through any area that is generally infested without a certificate or OHA document.**

2. **A regulated article originating outside of any generally infested area may be moved interstate directly through any generally infested area without a certificate or permit if the point of origin of the article is clearly indicated by shipping documents, its identity has been maintained, and it has been safeguarded against infestation while in any generally infested area during the months of April through August. To be safeguarded, the article must be in an enclosed vehicle, or completely enclosed by a covering adequate to prevent access by gypsy moths, such as canvas, plastic, or closely woven cloth.**

3. **A regulated article originating in a generally infested area may be moved interstate from a generally infested area without a certificate if it is moved by the U.S.D.A. under and is accompanied by a permit issued by the Administrator.**

4. **The article is logs, pulpwood, or bark and bark products, and the person moving the article has attached a signed accurate statement to the waybill or other shipping documents accompanying the article stating that he or she has inspected the article in accordance with the Gypsy Moth Program Manual no more than 5 days prior to the date of movement and has found no life stages of gypsy moth on the article.**

E. Issuance and cancellation of certificates, limited permits, and outdoor household article documents.

1. **A certificate may be issued by an inspector for the movement of a regulated article or an OHA if the inspector determines that it is eligible for certification for movement to any destination under all federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to such article and;**

- a. **It has originated in noninfested premises in a generally infested area and has not been exposed to the gypsy moth while within the generally infested area; or**

- b. **The inspector inspects the article no more than 5 days prior to the date of movement during the months of April through August (14 days prior to the date of movement from September through March) and finds it to be free of the gypsy moth; or**

- c. **It has been treated under the direction of an inspector to destroy the gypsy moth in accordance with the treatment manual; or**

- d. **It has been grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such a manner that no infestation would be transmitted thereby as determined by an inspector.**

2. **Limited permits may be issued by an inspector to allow interstate movement of any regulated article when the Administrator has determined that such movement will not result in the spread of gypsy moth and the requirements of all other applicable federal domestic plant quarantines have been met.**

3. **Certificate and limited permit forms may be issued by an inspector to any person operating under a compliance agreement. That person may then issue and reproduce such forms for the interstate movement of regulated articles moved under a compliance agreement and found in compliance with all other applicable federal domestic plant quarantines.**

4. **A certificate may be issued by a qualified certified applicator for the interstate movement of any OHA or mobile home if such qualified certified applicator determines the following:**

- a. **That the article has been inspected by the qualified certified applicator and found to be free of any life stage of the gypsy moth; or**

- b. **That the article has been treated by, or treated under the direct supervision of, the qualified certified applicator to destroy any life stage of the gypsy moth in accordance with methods and procedures prescribed in Section III of the Gypsy Moth Program Manual.**

5. **An OHA document may be issued by the owner of an OHA for the interstate movement of the article if such person has inspected the OHA and has found it to be free of any life stage of gypsy moth.**

F. Compliance Agreements.

1. **Any person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement for their movement. Qualified applicators may also enter into compliance agreements. Compliance agreements shall specify safeguards necessary to prevent the spread of gypsy moth.**

2. **Compliance agreements can be canceled by an inspector when the inspector finds that such person has failed to comply with the conditions of the agreement.**

G. Assembly and Inspection of Regulated Articles and OHAs.

Persons desiring to move interstate a regulated article which must be accompanied by a certificate or permit shall, at least 7 days in advance, request an inspector to examine the article prior to movement. Persons desiring to move interstate an OHA accompanied by a certificate shall request the services of an inspector at least 14 days in advance. Persons desiring to move an OHA or a mobile home accompanied by a certificate issued by a qualified certified applicator shall request the services of the applicator prior to movement and shall assemble such articles as designated by the applicator.

H. Attachment and disposition of certificates, limited permits, and outdoor household article documents.

1. **A certificate, limited permit, or OHA document required for the interstate movement of a regulated article or OHA must at all times during such movement be securely attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article or OHA, securely attached to the article itself if not in a container, or securely attached to the consignee's copy of the waybill or other shipping document; Provided, however, that the**

* Portion of County

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
PLANT QUARANTINE MANUAL

requirements of this section may be met by attaching the certificate, limited permit, or OHA document to the consignee's copy of the waybill or other shipping document only if the regulated article or OHA is sufficiently described on the certificate, limited per, OHA document or shipping document to identify such article.

2. The certificate, limited permit, or OHA document for the movement of a regulated article or OHA shall be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

3. Any qualified certified applicator who issues a certificate or OHA document shall at the time of issuance send a copy of the certificate or OHA document to the APHIS officer in charge for the state in which the document is issued.

- I. **Inspection and Disposal of Regulated Articles and Pests.** Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect, and to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of, or require disposal of regulated articles, OHAs, and gypsy moths as provided by the Plant Quarantine Act and Federal Plant Pest Act.
- J. **Movement of Live Gypsy Moths.** Regulations governing the interstate movement of live gypsy moths in interstate or foreign commerce are contained within the Federal Plant Pest Regulations.
- K. **Disqualification of Qualified Certified Applicators.** Any qualified certified applicator may be disqualified from issuing certificates: if such person is not a commercial certificated applicator, for noncompliance, or failure to obtain recertification as required.

**BORDER STATION INSPECTION PROCEDURE FOR
COMMERCIAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS SHIPMENTS**
APPENDIX A 03-04-02

Border station personnel will scan the manifests of household goods from known gypsy moth infested areas carried by commercial carriers. Shipments found to contain outdoor articles will be sent to destination under Warning-Hold Notice (66-008A). Any outdoor articles listed on the manifests will be indicated on the Warning-Hold Notice.

Border station personnel will also signify, on the Warning-Hold Notice, the type of inspection documents (OHA document, self-inspection, or none) accompanying the shipment.

Copies of all Warning-Hold Notices, along with any accompanying inspection documents, will be faxed and then mailed to the county of destination. A copy of the Warning-Hold Notice will be mailed to headquarters in Sacramento. The original signed copy of the notice will be kept at the station.

ATTACHMENT B

205.3
05-14-07

- 2. Boulder
Longmont
- 3. El Paso County
Colorado Springs
- 4. Jefferson County
Lakewood/Wheat Ridge
- Larimer County
Ft. Collins

ILLINOIS

- 1. Kane County
Geneva

INDIANA

- 1. LaPorte County
- 2. Johnson County - Edinburg
- 3. Kosciusko County

MINNESOTA

- 1. Anoka County
- 2. Carver County
- 3. Dakota County
- 4. Fillmore County
- 5. Hennepin County
- 6. Houston County
- 7. Ramsey County
- 8. Scott County
- 9. Stearns County
- 10. Winona County

MISSISSIPPI

- 1. Rankin County

MISSOURI

- 1. Jackson County
Lees Summit
- 2. St Louis County
Florissant

NEBRASKA

- 1. Douglas County
Omaha

NEW MEXICO

- 1. Bernalillo County

NORTH CAROLINA

- 1. Alamance County
- 2. Beaufort County
- 3. Bertie County
- 4. Brunswick County
Southport
- 5. Camden County
- 6. Carteret County
- 7. Cherokee County
(Southern portion)
- 8. Chowan County
- 9. Clay County
Fires Creek area
- 10. Craven County
- 11. Davidson County
- 12. Davie County
- 13. Durham County
- 14. Edgecombe County
Heartease
- 15. Franklin County
- 16. Gates County
Winton
- 17. Granville County
- 18. Guilford County
Greensboro
- 19. Halifax County
Moonlight

GYPSY MOTH - ADDITIONAL INFESTED AREAS

APPENDIX B

08-16-06

Regulated articles from the following areas do not require certification and may only be rejected for gypsy moth if a gypsy moth life stage is detected upon inspection. The following areas are considered to be infested with gypsy moth. Shipments from these areas which contain regulated articles should be issued a Warning-Hold Notice and inspected at destination.

ALABAMA

- 1. Limestone County
- 2. Madison County

ARKANSAS

- 1. Newton County
- 2. Pope County

COLORADO

- 1. Boulder County

- 20. Harnett County
- 21. Hertford County
- 22. Hyde County
- 23. McDowell County
- 24. Martin County
- 25. Mecklenburg County
- 26. Nash County
- 27. New Hanover County
Carolina Beach
- 28. Northampton County
- 29. Onslow County
- 30. Orange County
- 31. Pasquotank County
- 32. Pender County
- 33. Perquimans County
- 34. Person County
- 35. Rockingham County
- 36. Rowan County
- 37. Tyrrell County
- 38. Union County
- 39. Vance County
- 40. Wake County
- 41. Warren County
Norlina

OHIO

All counties except the following areas should be considered infested with gypsy moth:

- 1. Auglaize County
- 2. Brown County
- 3. Champaign County
- 4. Clark County
- 5. Fayette County
- 6. Highland County
- 7. Lawrence County
- 8. Madison County
- 9. Mercer County
- 10. Miami County
- 11. Paulding County
- 12. Pickawag County
- 13. Pike County
- 14. Preble County
- 15. Putnam County
- 16. Ross County

OREGON

- 1. Lincoln County

SOUTH CAROLINA

- 1. Horry County
Surfside Beach

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 1. Pennington County
Mount Rushmore area

TENNESSEE

- 1. Davidson County
- 2. Greene County
- 3. Jefferson County
- 4. Johnson County
- 5. Knox County
- 6. Loudon County
- 7. Sevier County
- 8. Sequatchie County
- 9. Sullivan County
- 10. Washington County
- 11. Wilson County

TEXAS

- 1. Aransas County
Aransas Pass
- 2. Bexar County
- 3. Dallas County
- 4. Orange County

- 5. Tarrant County

UTAH

- 1. Salt Lake County
- 2. Utah County
Provo

VIRGINIA

- 1. Franklin County
- 2. Henry County

WASHINGTON

- 1. Clark County
Vancouver Port
- 2. King County
Ballard
Bellevue
Des Moines
Factoria
Mercer Island
Newport
Sahalee
- 3. Kilsap County
Bainbridge Island
- 4. Lewis County
Napavine
Vader
- 5. Pierce County
Greater Tacoma Area
- 6. Whatcom County
Bellingham
Ferndale

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Clay County
2. Jackson County

WISCONSIN

1. Bayfield County
2. Clark County
3. Green County
4. Jackson County
5. Juneau County
6. Sauk County

ONTARIO, CANADA

Brant
Dufferin
Dundas
Durham
Frontena
Glengarry
Greenville
Haliburton
Halimou-Norfolk
Hastings
Lanark
Leeds
Lennox & Addington
Muskoka
Niagra
Northumberland
Ottawa-Carleton
Oxford
Peel
Peterborough
Prescott
Renfrew
Russell
Stormont
Victoria
Waterloo
Wellington
York

QUEBEC, CANADA

Arthbaska
Argenteuil
Bagot
Beauce
Berthier*
Brome
Champlain*
Compton
Dorchester
Drummond
Gatineau*
Lotbiniere
Maskinon*
Magantic
Mirabel
Missisquoi
Montcalm*
Nicolet
Olette*
Papinea
Portneuf*
Richmond
Shefford
Sherbrooke
St. Maurice*
Stanstead
Terrebone
Wolfe
Yamaska

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

Charlotte

NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA

Annapolis
Digby
Halifax*
Hants*
Luenburg
Queens
Shelburne
Yarmouth

***Portions of**

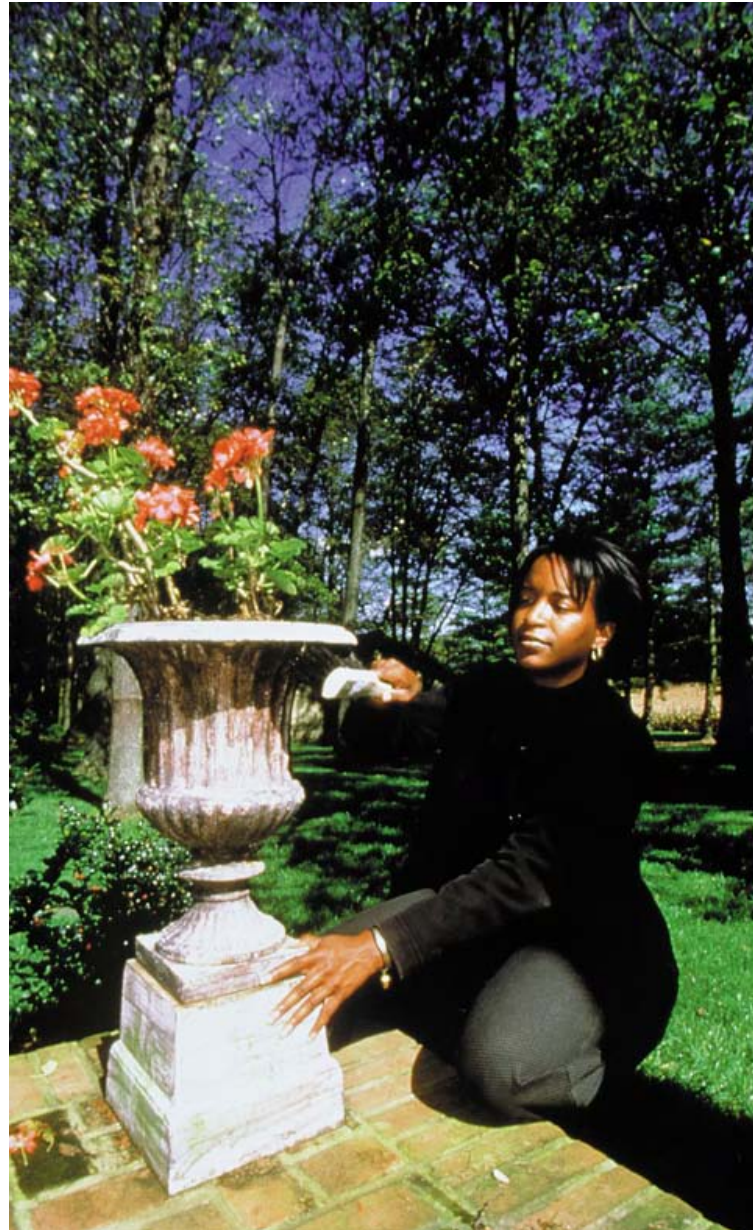
SPECIAL NOTE: Gypsy moth egg masses have been found on foreign cargo ship containers. The gypsy moth is known to occur in the Mediterranean, North Africa, Western and Eastern Europe, Northern Japan and many Pacific Rim countries. In addition there have been finds of Russian strain gypsy moth egg masses on the superstructures of Soviet grain ships.



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Program Aid No. 1329

Don't Move Gypsy Moth



Yard and Garden Items

- Animal houses (doghouses, rabbit hutches, etc.)
- Barbecue grills
- Birdbaths
- Bird feeders
- Bird houses
- Bug lights
- Carts
- Coldframes
- Driftwood
- Fencing
- Fertilizer spreaders
- Flagpoles
- Garden tillers
- Garden tools
- Lawnmowers
- Mailboxes
- Picnic tables
- Porch or patio furniture
- Signs and posts
- Snowblowers
- Storage sheds
- Swimming pools
- Tractors and trailers
- Trees and shrubs
- Trellises
- Wheelbarrows
- Yard decorations
- _____

Children's Playthings

- Bicycles, tricycles
- Playhouses
- Sandboxes
- Sleds, toboggans
- Swingsets
- Tire swings
- Wagons
- Other outside toys like trucks or sand molds
- _____

Other Items

- Cars or trucks
- Car parts
- Car ramps
- Farm implements
- Plants
- Stored tires (snow tires)
- _____

Please inspect anything that was stored outside!

Signature: _____

[If the inspection was done by a commercial inspection company, provide the name of the firm and its phone number.]



The U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service (NPS) supports a nationwide integrated pest management approach toward managing the gypsy moth and other exotic pests. Education and awareness are key in spreading the word about gypsy moth. We gratefully acknowledge NPS' cooperation in distributing this leaflet to park visitors. Inspecting recreational vehicles and camping equipment for gypsy moth eggs before leaving home can significantly reduce the likelihood of spreading this pest to currently uninfested areas. We appreciate NPS' help in distributing this brochure to visitors traveling through National Park sites.

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Cover photo: Inspect your outdoor household articles like decorative containers for gypsy moth egg masses. Use a stiff brush for removing them. To destroy the egg masses, place them in a container of hot, soapy water.

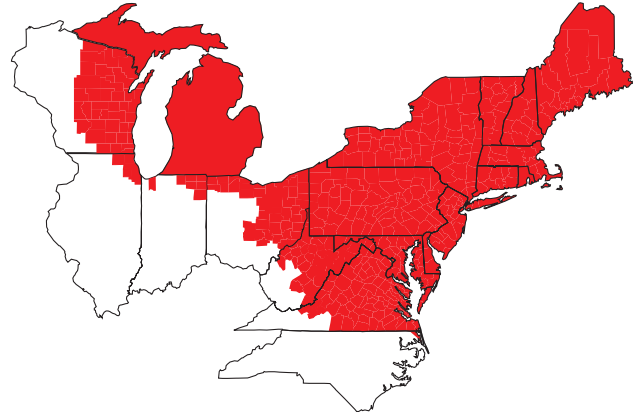
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Don't Move a Serious Pest to a New Neighborhood

Planning to move from a State infested with gypsy moth to one that is not infested? Moving your camper or recreational vehicle across State lines? You need to know about a regulation intended to prevent the interstate spread of this pest.

Studies show that most new, isolated infestations of the gypsy moth were started from egg masses transported on outdoor household articles—garbage cans, lawn furniture, children's toys—any item accessible to the female moth at egg-laying time. As a result, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) enforces gypsy moth quarantine regulations requiring that such articles be inspected for all gypsy moth life stages prior to movement outside of the generally infested area. As shown in figure 1, this includes most of the northeastern part of the United States.



The area infested with gypsy moth changes each year. You can find a map of the current regulated area at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/gypsy_moth/downloads/gypmoth.pdf>.

Figure 1—The gypsy moth is widely distributed in the Northeast. This map illustrates the parts of the United States regulated for gypsy moth as of August 2007.

In 1999, following a successful pilot project, USDA's Forest Service in cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) launched the Slow the Spread (STS) campaign, a program created to reduce the rate of gypsy moth movement into noninfested areas. STS uses education, detection, and control strategies to slow the spread of this pest across the 1,200-mile gypsy moth frontier from Wisconsin to North Carolina. The program area is located ahead of the advancing front of the gypsy moth population. The program focuses on early detection and suppression of the low-level populations detected along this advancing front, disrupting the normal cycle of population buildup and spread.

If you live where the gypsy moth is prevalent, you know the damage the larval stage of this insect can cause. Those leaf-eating caterpillars devour the leaves of many hardwood trees and shrubs, giving summer scenes a barren, wintry look. Gypsy moth larvae have been known to defoliate up to 13 million acres of trees in 1 season,



Figure 2—At first glance, this appears to be a beautiful forest, but nearly half the trees in the background have been defoliated by the gypsy moth. Defoliation alters habitat, adversely affecting canopy and understory ecosystems.

damaging local ecosystems and killing trees outright. The larvae also crawl on homes, litter lawn furniture and pools, and make outdoor activities hard to enjoy.

People glad to be leaving the annoyance of living with the gypsy moth took egg masses along unintentionally—to hatch and spread far from their old neighborhood. Millions of Federal and State tax dollars are spent every year to limit the movement of these pests and to eradicate the isolated infestations that have been established in previously uninfested areas. We need everyone's help in detecting gypsy moth populations and keeping this insect from spreading to new neighborhoods.

Failure to inspect household articles for gypsy moth life stages prior to movement from a regulated area is a violation of USDA quarantine regulations and may result in significant civil penalties. Inspecting your personal property for gypsy moths goes beyond being a good neighbor: it is required by law. Don't be responsible for moving an old pest to a new neighborhood.



Figure 3—A severe infestation can leave trees barren in the middle of the summer. Then, in an attempt to releaf, trees use up stored energy and become stressed.

Inspecting for Gypsy Moth

You are responsible for making sure that your outdoor household articles don't move the gypsy moth. How you do this is your decision. The quarantine regulations allow for self-inspection of household goods, and this pamphlet was developed to assist you should you choose to self-inspect. Alternatively, you may pay a USDA-trained certified pesticide applicator to inspect the articles you plan to move.

APHIS officials work cooperatively with the States in monitoring anyone who moves outdoor household articles out of the regulated area. These officials check to see if people who are moving have a document certifying that their outdoor household articles have been properly inspected and found to be free of gypsy moth. Without such a certificate, movement of the outdoor household articles constitutes a violation of the quarantine. Appropriate action, including the assessment of civil penalties, may be taken against the owner of the infested household goods.

Self-Inspection

If you decide to do the inspection yourself, include anything accessible to a gypsy moth. Inspect any article left outdoors, stored in areas open to the outside, or stored indoors but used outdoors.

The checklist at the end of this brochure lists many



Figure 4—If you inspect for gypsy moths on your own, make sure to thoroughly check all outdoor household articles for egg masses and remove and destroy them.

common outdoor household articles that could carry gypsy moth life stages. Carefully examine each article, remove any life stages found, destroy them, and check the item off the list. Be sure to enter the date and place inspected and sign at the bottom. This will be your official certificate of self-inspection. Include this list with the paperwork accompanying your move, and give it to the driver of the moving van. If you are moving yourself, be sure to keep the paperwork with you in case it is requested at any point during your trip.

Professional Inspection

Participating State-licensed pesticide applicators are trained to inspect your household items and treat heavily infested articles or inaccessible spaces with registered pesticides if necessary. These persons are also authorized to issue you a certificate stating that your outdoor household items are free of gypsy moth.

A certificate must always accompany outdoor household items in transit. This certificate will satisfy the requirements of all uninfested States and will relieve you of liability should your items be reinspected by a State official in the destination State and be found to harbor gypsy moth. From late spring to the end of summer (generally mid-May through August), a certificate may be issued up to 5 days before departure, when gypsy moth larvae are active and adult females are laying eggs. In the fall, winter, and early spring months (generally September through mid-May), a certificate may be issued as much as 2 weeks before departure.

You may find pesticide applicators who are participating in the program through local advertising.

Recognizing Gypsy Moth Life Stages

If you choose to inspect your outdoor household articles, you need to be able to identify gypsy moth life stages. Most important is the egg mass. This publication contains photographs to help you.



Figure 5—The gypsy moth egg mass is covered with buff or yellowish “hairs,” giving it a velvety appearance.



Figure 6—Identifying gypsy moth larvae is easy because they have several pairs of blue and red dots on their back.

The gypsy moth goes through four stages of development—egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa (cocoon), and adult (moth). It has one generation a year. During the summer months, female moths attach egg masses to trees, stones, walls, logs, and other outdoor objects, including outdoor household articles. Each egg mass contains up to 1,000 eggs and is covered with buff or yellowish “hairs” from the abdomen of the female. The velvety egg masses vary in size but on average are usually about an inch and a half long and three-quarters of an inch wide (a little bigger than a quarter).

In southernmost infested States, eggs begin hatching in late March. Hatching starts around early May in the northernmost infested States. The grayish, hairy caterpillars are tiny at first but easy to identify when about half-grown because they have pairs of red and blue dots on their back. Mature caterpillars are from 1.5 to 2.5 inches long. These caterpillars are voracious feeders and, in outbreak situations, can devour all the leaves from the trees and plants in entire neighborhoods and forests.



Figure 7—Gypsy moth caterpillars survive in high numbers in North America because here, unlike Europe, they don't have many natural enemies.

Caterpillars stop feeding when they enter the pupal or “cocoon” stage, ranging from May in southernmost infested States to early July in northernmost infested States, varying with weather and climate. Adult moths emerge from the dark-brown pupal cases 10 to 14 days later. Males have light tan to brown wings marked with dark, wavy bands, and a 1.5-inch wingspread. Female moths are larger than males and generally white, with a wingspread of about 2.5 inches. Despite having larger wings, the female moths cannot fly.



Figure 8—Adult gypsy moths emerge in the summer from dark-brown pupal cases that can remain on trees and other surfaces after the moths are gone.



Neither sex feeds in the moth stage; adults mate and lay eggs only. The eggs are the dormant stage of the life cycle, allowing the pest to survive winter weather. In the spring the eggs hatch, starting the life cycle over again.



Figure 9—The adult female gypsy moth is about twice the size of the male and white in color.

Population Growth and Decline

A number of factors, such as available food sources, predators, parasites, and disease, affect the size of the gypsy moth population each year. Depending on the pest’s population cycle, homeowners may experience severe gypsy moth infestations for a year or two and then go several years without noticing any obvious signs of infestation. Just because the gypsy moth appears to have disappeared, however, does not mean it’s gone. It may be present in small numbers 1 year, but before long, the population cycle will resurge. In the absence of monitoring and appropriate suppression, the gypsy moth will again destroy trees and shrubs in infested areas.

What To Do If You Find Gypsy Moth Life Stages

An effective way to dispose of gypsy moth life stages is to remove them by hand. Scrape egg masses from their locations with a putty knife, stiff brush, or similar handtool. Dispose of egg masses and other life stages in a container of hot, soapy water, or place them in a plastic bag, seal it, and set it in the sun. You may elect to abandon articles if they are heavily infested and of little value to you.



Figure 10—Yard tools left outside during the spring and summer months are a favorite spot for female gypsy moths to deposit egg masses.

Some people are allergic to gypsy moth hairs, which are attached to all life stages. Allergic reactions include skin rashes and respiratory disturbances. If necessary, wear gloves, protective clothing, and a dust mask.

Depending on the time of year, you may have to protect your articles from reinfestation by caterpillars or moths after inspection. The best way to do this is to store the articles inside. Do not conduct the inspection more than 5 days prior to your departure.

Remember, you are the key to preventing the interstate movement of gypsy moths on outdoor household articles, including recreational vehicles. Do your part to prevent the spread of this pest.



Figure 11—Make sure to turn over farm implements and other equipment that can conceal egg masses from view and provide protection against predators and harsh winter weather.

Additional Information

If you need additional information about the Federal regulations on moving outdoor household articles, contact one of the following:

- Your State's regulatory officials, usually listed under department of agriculture, plant protection or regulatory division, in the State government section of your telephone directory.
- A Federal regulatory official, listed in the Federal Government section of your telephone directory under USDA, APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine.
- Your county's agriculture extension agent, listed in the Federal Government section of your telephone directory under USDA, Cooperative State Research, Education, & Extension Service.
- A local commercial moving company. Movers have been cooperating with USDA to be sure that the Federal regulations about gypsy moth are followed.

For more information about gypsy moth and APHIS cooperators in the fight to control this pest, log onto the following Web sites:

APHIS' Gypsy Moth program

- http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/gypsy_moth/index.shtml.

Species profile of the gypsy moth

- <http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/animals/eurogypsymoth.shtml>

Biology and distribution of the gypsy moth

- <http://www.ceris.purdue.edu/napis/pests/egm/index.html>

List of quarantined counties

- http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/gypsy_moth/downloads/quarantine.pdf

Self-Inspection Checklist

Important: Make sure this checklist goes with your household goods when you move!

Checklist and Record of Your Self-Inspection

Date: _____

Property address: _____

Recreational or Camping Items

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Backpacks | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational vehicles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Basketball backboards | <input type="checkbox"/> Snowmobiles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycles | <input type="checkbox"/> Sports equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boats | <input type="checkbox"/> Tarps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boat trailers | <input type="checkbox"/> Tents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Campers | <input type="checkbox"/> Waders or boots |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ice chests | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycles | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motor homes | |

Household Items

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air conditioners | <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerators |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barrels | <input type="checkbox"/> Sheets of plastic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cardboard and wooden boxes | <input type="checkbox"/> Shutters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothesline poles | <input type="checkbox"/> Storage sheds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothespin bags | <input type="checkbox"/> Storm/screen doors and windows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Empty plant containers | <input type="checkbox"/> Tanks for propane and oil |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Firewood | <input type="checkbox"/> Television antennas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> House plants taken outside during the summer | <input type="checkbox"/> Trash cans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ladders | <input type="checkbox"/> Washing machines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor doormats | <input type="checkbox"/> Water hoses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor thermometers | <input type="checkbox"/> Weather vanes |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Window awnings |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

Building Materials

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bricks | <input type="checkbox"/> Tools and toolboxes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cinder blocks | <input type="checkbox"/> Water pipes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cement mixing tubs | <input type="checkbox"/> Welding equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lumber | <input type="checkbox"/> Workbenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roofing materials | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer pipes | |