



Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Hawaii Manual

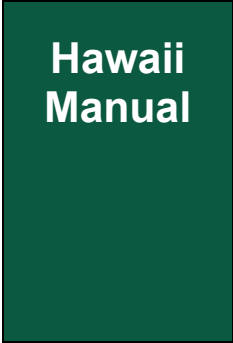
*Regulation and Clearance from Hawaii to Other Parts
of the United States*



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When using pesticides, read and follow all label instructions.



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Purpose

The *Hawaii Manual* covers information from both domestic quarantine notices ([7 CFR 301](#)), and the state of Hawaii and territories quarantine notices ([7 CFR 318](#)). The reason for combining this information is to provide officers with regulatory information in one manual.

If a fresh fruit, herb, or vegetable is listed, it is admissible (although it may have to meet additional conditions for entry). If an item is **not** listed, it is **prohibited**.

Once you know that an item is covered in this manual, refer to [Reference](#) to determine what restrictions or prohibitions to apply. Refer to [Methods and Procedures](#) for information on clearing aircraft, baggage, cargo, mail, and vessels.

If a commodity requires a special procedure, you will be referred to the page containing detailed information.

Movement of plant pests is **not** covered. To find this information, refer to [7 CFR 330.200-214](#).

Users

The *Hawaii Manual* is written for use by regulatory officers who work in airport and maritime locations in Hawaii.

Related Documents

Enabling legislation provides the authority to carry out the mission of protecting American agriculture from plant pests. Legislative acts are the fundamental authority granted by Congress to the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate regulations to protect American agriculture. The regulatory authority for taking the actions listed in this manual is contained in the *Plant Protection Act* (PPA). The PPA provides the authority to prohibit or restrict imports, exports, or interstate movement of plant pests, plants, plant products, noxious weeds, biological control agents, and means of conveyance.

The Cooperation with State Agencies in the Administration and Enforcement of Certain Federal Laws Act ([7 U.S.C. 1633](#)) provides for the cooperation with State agencies in administering and enforcing Federal laws and regulations relating to the marketing of agricultural products and the control of eradication of plant and animal diseases and pests.

Code of Federal Regulations

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs) provide the authority for the regulatory action taken and are enforced by CBP and PPQ. The restrictions and prohibitions listed in this manual are covered by [7 CFR 301](#), [318](#), and [330](#).

Advisories

Advisories are used throughout the *Hawaii Manual* to bring important information to your attention. Please carefully review each advisory. The definitions coincide with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) ¹ and are in the format shown below.

⚠ CAUTION

Example of the Caution message table. The Caution message is used for tasks involving minor to moderate risk of injury.

⚠ DANGER

Example of the Danger message table. The Danger message is used in the event of imminent risk of death or serious injury.

NOTICE

Example of the Notice message table. The Notice message is used to alert a reader of important information or Agency policy.

SAFETY

Example of the Safety message table. The Safety message is used for general instructions or reminders related to safety.

¹ TCIF Guideline, Advisories (Safety-Related Warning Message), TCIF-99-021 Issue 1, p.4.

⚠ WARNING

Example of the Warning message table. The Warning message is used in the event of possible risk of serious injury.

Hawaii Manual Contacts

Information Services and Manuals Unit (ISMU)

The PPQ Information Services and Manuals Unit (ISMU) issues and maintains manuals electronically on the [APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine Manuals](#) webpage.

If you are unable to access the *Hawaii Manual* online or have a suggested edit (layout, spelling, etc.) please contact ISMU by email at PPQ.IRM.ISMU.Manuals.Feedback@usda.gov.

Revisions to the manual are announced via the [APHIS Stakeholder Registry](#) to anyone, government employees and external stakeholders, who have subscribed to receive *Hawaii Manual* updates. To subscribe, navigate to [APHIS Stakeholder Registry](#), enter your email address, and select the relevant manuals under Plant Health Information – Manual Updates.

PPQ Import Services Customer Support

If information regarding a policy, procedure, or commodity admissibility appears incorrectly in the *Hawaii Manual*, contact PPQ Import Services Customer Support at 301-851-2046 or 1-877-770-5990 with an explanation and recommended correction.

Hawaii Manual Liaison

If you have an urgent situation requiring a response regarding the *Hawaii Manual* contact the program specific liaison, Derek A. Woller, by email at Derek.A.Woller@usda.gov.

Methods and Procedures

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Introduction

This section provides information on the methods and procedures unique to Hawaii. Information in this section covers clearance procedures and is organized as follows:

- Aircraft
- Baggage
- Cargo
- Mail
- Vessels

Inspection of Aircraft and Baggage

Prerequisite Information—Advanced Notification of Departure

Aircraft **must not** be moved from Hawaii to any continental United States state until the PPQ official has inspected the aircraft, cargo, crew, and passengers (including commercial airlines, private, and military flights) and informed the person moving the aircraft that it can depart ([7 CFR 318.13-9](#)).

Predeparture Inspection and Clearance

Aircraft leaving Hawaii for destinations in the continental United States and some territories **must** be inspected before departure. If a flight, through a misunderstanding, departs without predeparture inspection and clearance, radio the appropriate PPQ office (or base operations officer if a military flight) at the destination port so the flight can be met immediately upon its arrival. PPQ or personnel designated by PPQ also inspects military flights. When inspecting departing aircraft, use the following steps:

Enter the data for the action taken into the [Agricultural Risk Management System \(ARM\)](#) aircraft passenger clearance inspection workspace including aircraft inspection and catering monitoring activities.

To comply with records management and data quality assurance, a supervisor (or designee) **must** review and validate all data collected from inspection, safeguarding, and treatment activities before entering it into the ARM.

If the pit baggage has remained in Customs custody (including that which has been off-loaded from the same or other carriers), then only apply such safeguard inspection that is appropriate to the character of the material and movement in accordance with [7 CFR 352](#).

Step 1: Prevent Loading Before Inspection

Before loading the aircraft, inspect baggage and supplies, including fruits and vegetables to be served during the flight.

Step 2: Determine if Articles are Regulated

Ensure all regulated articles authorized to be loaded on the aircraft have been appropriately certified. Check the [Reference](#) section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions. Have unauthorized articles off-loaded.

Step 3: Determine Whether to Inspect the Aircraft

If inspection is required, carefully inspect the aircraft for quarantine significant pests. If you find pests that warrant action, collect the pest and any associated host materials, and follow guidelines for the [submission of specimens for identification](#).

For aircraft arriving from a foreign location, PPQ inspects the aircraft in Hawaii for predeparture purposes only, for example, to monitor stop-over catering, to look for Hawaiian-origin hitchhiking pests, or to ensure the compliance of crew members in case of a crew change.

CBP is the lead agency for foreign quarantine enforcement. If a PPQ Officer encounters an issue of foreign quarantine significance, secure any item(s) as needed and turn them over to CBP. Refer additional issues to CBP for follow-up as needed.

Step 4: Inspect Articles Taken Aboard Aircraft

Inspect articles to be taken aboard the aircraft for quarantine significant pests. If you find pests that warrant action, refuse to allow the infested article forward and follow guidelines for the [submission of specimens for identification](#).

Step 5: Submit Specimens for Identification

APHIS and CBP personnel should refer to [Hawaii Procedures – Submitting Specimens for Identification](#) for detailed submission instructions based on specimen type.

Step 6: Complete Documentation

For pest identification, PPQ **must** generate a Diagnostic Request (DR) in the ARM. Refer to [Figure A-1](#) for an example of a completed DR.

NOTICE

Record the passenger's quarantine material intercepted (QMI) origin and final city/state destination in ARM.

Complete and distribute the [PPQ Worksheet 413, Aircraft Inspection Record](#).

Inspection of Aircraft Baggage

In accordance with [7 CFR 318.13-10](#), Predeparture personnel **must** adhere to the following policies and procedures:

- All passenger baggage **must** be inspected using one or more of the following methods¹:
 - X-ray machine
 - Physical opening and inspection of the bags
 - K-9 detection
- Inspection stickers **must** be applied to **all** inspected baggage, including carry-on items, to indicate that the inspection has been completed.

NOTICE

SOP for stickers at the end of the X-ray or manual inspection of Predeparture passenger baggage:

All inspected passenger/crew luggage/carry-on **must** have an official PPQ Predeparture sticker. The sticker will be placed around the handle affixing the sticky ends together. This is to prevent stickers from falling off.

Ensure to use the appropriate designated sticker for that day of the week.

Keep unused stickers locked and secure.

The PPQ official **must** decide when and where to inspect the aircraft baggage. Inspect the baggage before passenger check-in at the airline counter or its equivalent at military establishments. Arrangements may be made to inspect baggage elsewhere (e.g., hotels or locations with tour groups) if you are notified in advance and it is on a reimbursable basis.

NOTICE

All passengers and crew are responsible for lifting their baggage onto the inspection belt and opening all baggage for inspection. Airlines or porters may be called for assisting disabled passengers. **Do not** lift or open baggage for passengers or crew.

¹ APHIS retains the right to modify inspection levels to address staffing and other operational constraints.

Examine Baggage at the Gate

If hand carried parcels and baggage were **not** inspected before passenger check-in, then you may inspect them at the gate at the time of boarding.

Examine Carryon Baggage

In general, examine all carry-on baggage for unauthorized articles (check the [Reference](#) section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions and pests). The baggage of both passengers and airline crew is subject to inspection².

You may encounter passengers and/or crew recently disembarked from a foreign-origin flight and boarding a domestic flight for continued transit to the continental United States. If you find foreign prohibited or infested items when clearing such passengers, confiscate the item(s) and give them to CBP for appropriate destruction. Provide the associated foreign flight information (with date) to CBP.

Step 1: Question Travelers

Thoroughly question the travelers. Ask travelers their destination and itinerary. Use their answers to your questions, what you found in the carry-on baggage, and your knowledge of what fruits and vegetables are in season to determine the thoroughness of your inspection of the checked (pit) baggage.

Step 2: Complete Documentation

Complete and distribute the following PPQ form:

- [PPQ Worksheet 413, Aircraft Inspection Record](#)

Inspection of Cargo

Inspect all regulated cargo, which includes express carrier operations (ECO) consignments, before departure from Hawaii. Review outbound manifests and air waybills or tracking numbers for regulated articles destined to the continental United States or the United States territories. With the assistance of pier, airline, or ECO shipping clerks, screen cargo at loading time to prevent the movement of unauthorized articles (check the [Reference](#) section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions) and to ensure that all certification requirements are met.

Enter the data for the inspection and action taken using the [ARM](#) WAD code for cargo shipments, including ECOs. To comply with records management and data quality assurance, a supervisor (or designee) **must** review and validate all data collected from inspection, safeguarding, and treatment activities before entering the data into the ARM cargo inspection workspace.

For consignments handled by ECOs, review outbound manifests and work with express carrier representatives, under the terms of their compliance agreements as applicable, to identify regulated articles destined to the continental United States. Canine teams may also be used to assist with inspecting express carrier shipments.

² If inspecting the baggage or personal effects of persons possessing a diplomatic passport with an A1/A2 Visa or G1/G2 Visa, authorized personnel **must** use the guidelines in the [Manual for Agricultural Clearance](#) (internal use **only**).

Shippers may request inspection (or certification) by contacting the nearest PPQ office.

Verify that you already have the cargo documents and refer to the following steps.

Step 1: Check the Reference Section

Check the [Reference](#) section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions. In the case of fresh fruits, herbs, or vegetables, check to ensure that the fruit or vegetable is listed as being approved. Apply any restrictions that are listed in the Reference Section (example: treatments that are required). For items which require mandatory treatment, skip Step 2 and go to Step 3.

Step 2: Inspect the Regulated Article

Inspect the restricted article using the same inspection techniques and methods you would use to inspect articles of foreign origin. Refer to the [Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements \(ACIR\)](#) database and [Plants for Planting Manual](#) for commodity specific inspection procedures.

If the consignment is found to have plant pests or contaminants of quarantine significance, then require treatment or prohibit movement.

Step 3: Document the Action

Stamp or write the action taken on the accompanying paperwork (for example, invoices, air waybills, bills of lading). Documenting the action taken can serve as one way of certifying shipments. Stamp the shipping documents with the appropriate stamp. Examples of stamps include “Treated and Released” or “Inspected and Released”.

Document the number of inspections and seizures of regulated articles found in ECO consignments. Enclose an Agriculture Notice inside the package from which the regulated article(s) were removed.

Inspection of U.S. Postal Mail

PPQ officials are authorized to inspect U.S. postal mail to determine whether the package contains unauthorized products and to examine shipments for infestation ([7 CFR 318.13-15](#)). Suspect parcels are identified by detector dog (K-9) teams.

Before opening these packages, PPQ **must** obtain a search warrant signed by a federal magistrate for the number of packages detained by the K-9 teams. Each parcel covered under a warrant is then opened.

Enter the data for the action taken into the [ARM](#) Mail Inspection workspace. To comply with records management and data quality assurance, a supervisor (or designee) **must** review and validate all data collected from inspection, safeguarding, and treatment activities before entering the data into the ARM Mail Inspection workspace.

Refer to [Table 2-3](#) to determine the correct regulatory action. Check the [Reference](#) section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions.

Table 2-1 Acting on Parcels Identified by Detector Dog Team

If this parcel contains:	Then:
Unauthorized items	1. REMOVE and SEIZE the unauthorized items. 2. COMPLETE PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice. 3. PLACE a copy of the PPQ 287, the search warrant, the Letter of Information (LOI), the Agriculture Notice, and the APHIS publication "Mailing and Shipping Food and Agricultural Products from Hawaii to the U.S. Mainland" in the parcel. 4. STAMP the parcel "Released". 5. RETURN parcel to the postal system.
Authorized and unauthorized items	1. REMOVE and SEIZE the unauthorized items. 2. COMPLETE PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice. 3. PLACE a copy of the PPQ 287, the search warrant, the Letter of Information (LOI), the Agriculture Notice, and the APHIS publication "Mailing and Shipping Food and Agricultural Products from Hawaii to the U.S. Mainland" in the parcel. 4. STAMP the parcel "Released". 5. RETURN parcel to the postal system.
Approved items	1. COMPLETE PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice. 2. PLACE a copy of the PPQ 287, the search warrant, the Letter of Information (LOI), the Agriculture Notice, and the APHIS publication "Mailing and Shipping Food and Agricultural Products from Hawaii to the U.S. Mainland" in the parcel. 3. STAMP the parcel "Released". 4. RETURN parcel with the approved items to the postal system.

NOTICE

For parcels opened that **do not** contain PPQ-regulated articles, pests, or contaminants, **do not** issue a [PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice](#) or a PPQ Letter of Information (LOI).

Inspection of Vessels

These procedures for inspecting vessels moving from Hawaii to other parts of the continental United States were developed for west coast ports and are to serve as guidelines for other ports. If you are at a location **other than** a west coast port and are **not** staffed or organized to adopt these procedures in their entirety, then modify your operation accordingly.

Step 1: Set Place and Time of Boarding

Vessels from Hawaii are subject to boarding at the first port of arrival. Board between sunrise and sunset unless advance arrangements have been made, and lift facilities are available for night boarding. If the vessel arrives after sunset and night boarding is impracticable, then the vessel may remain in quarantine until sunrise the following morning. If a vessel arrives in distress, use your professional judgment to set the time and place of boarding.

Step 2: Examine Stores, Quarters, and the Deck on Vessels

Upon boarding a vessel, notify a responsible ship's officer of your presence. Then immediately examine the deck, storerooms, crew's quarters, and any other compartment on the vessel where fruits and vegetables may be carried. Seal or seize any prohibited articles. Check the [Reference](#) Section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions.³ Fruits and vegetables approved for movement or entry to continental United States may remain in open stores if no significant pests or contaminants are found. Carefully examine for fruit flies.

If you find fruits and vegetables grown and harvested on the continental United States, follow the guidance in [Table 2-4](#).

Table 2-2 Deciding Action to Take on Produce from Continental U.S.

If:	And:	Then:
In unopened, commercially packaged cases	→	ALLOW the produce to remain on board in place of destruction
Found in ship's stores, or small lots in crew's quarters or cabins	You are satisfied that it was taken aboard at a continental U.S. port and has not been off the vessel	ALLOW the produce to remain in open stores or in quarters
	You are not satisfied with the conditions identified in the cell above	SEAL or SEIZE the produce

When inspecting the vessel deck, ensure that any garbage is covered, in a leak-proof container, and secured inside the deck railing.

Step 3: Disinfect Vessel

If the vessel is infested, infected, or contaminated with any quarantine-significant plant pest, then supervise its disinfection following guidelines in the PPQ [Treatment Manual](#).

Step 4: Notify of Clearance

Notify the responsible ship's officer concerning your clearance of the vessel and authorize docking, disembarking, and unloading.

³ Prohibited articles include all fruits and vegetables of Hawaiian origin which are **not** certified or certifiable. Also prohibited are fruits and vegetables of continental United States origin that were purchased in Hawaii and are in opened or noncommercially packaged cases.

Special Procedures —Conditions for Moving Cucumbers, Long Eggplants, and Tomatoes from Hawaii to Alaska

The following conditions **must** be met when moving cucumbers, long eggplants, and tomatoes from Hawaii to Alaska.

1. The shipment **must** be consigned to a distributor in Alaska who has signed a Compliance Agreement (PPQ Form 519). The distributor **must** agree to sell or distribute the fruits or vegetables only for restaurant use in Alaska.
2. PPQ in Hawaii **must** issue a Limited Permit (PPQ Form 530) for each shipment.
3. Approved distributors **must** maintain sales records to verify compliance with the above requirements.

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Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

Fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables are restricted to prevent the spread of fruit flies, bean pod borers (*Maruca vitrata*), and pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). The list of commodities in [List 3-1 Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii](#) are approved for movement to other parts of the United States, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and all other U.S. territories. Prohibit the movement of **all** items that are **not** listed. Also refer to [List 3-2 Additional Fruits and Vegetables Approved for Movement from Hawaii to Alaska](#) for the fruits and vegetables that are **only** approved for movement from Hawaii to Alaska and **cannot** be retransported to the contiguous United States.

List 3-1 Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii ([Authority 7 CFR 318.13-4](#))

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abiu T105-a-1¹ • <i>Aechmea bracteata</i> (fruit bearing panicle) • <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) • <i>Allium</i> spp. (leafy green tops; commercial consignments only; continental US only)² • Aloe vera (above ground parts) • Alokoni (inflorescence) • Anise (leaf, stem, seed) • Arrowhead³ • Arrowroot • Artichoke, globe • Artichoke, Jerusalem • Asiatic pennywort (leaf, stem) • Asparagus • Atemoya T105-a-1¹ • Avocado T101-c-1 or T108-a (Exception: refer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to Avocado Entering Alaska) • Avocado, Sharwil T101-c-1 or T108-a (refer to Sharwil Avocado Entry Conditions) • Bael leaf (<i>Aegle marmelos</i>) D301.76(a-1), D301.76(a-2)¹, or D301.76(a-3)⁴ • Bamboo shoots • Banana (fruit) T105-a-1¹ or T105-a-2¹ (refer to Bananas) • Basil (leaf, stem) • Bay laurel (leaf, stem) • Bean sprout, mung and soy Beet • Beremi (leaf, stem) (<i>Limnophila chinensis</i> ssp. <i>aromatica</i>) • Borage (leaf, stem) • Breadfruit (fruit) T105-a-1¹ ⁵ ⁶ or T105-a-2⁵ ⁷ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broccoli • Brussels sprouts • Burdock • Burnet (leaf, stem) • Butterbur • Cabbage • Cannonball fruit • Carambola T105-a-1¹ • Carrot • Cassava • Cauliflower • Celery (root, top) • Chervil (leaf, stem) • Chinese amaranth • Chinese cabbage • Chinese chives (leaf, stem) Chinese water chestnut • Cilantro (leaf coriander) • Citrus T103-b-1 or T105-a-1¹ ⁸ • Coconut (unrestricted) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corn • Corn-on-the-cob • Corn smut galls • Cowpea (pod) T105-a-2⁷ ⁹ • <i>Cucurbita</i> spp. T105-a-1¹ • Curry leaf (<i>Bergera koenigii</i>) D301.76(a-1), D301.76(a-2)¹, or D301.76(a-3)⁴ • Cyperus corm • Dandelion • Dill (leaf, stem, seed) • Dragon fruit (fruit) T105-a-1¹ ¹⁰ or T105-a-2⁷ ¹¹ • Dropwort, water • Drumstick (leaf, inflorescence) • Durian |
|--|--|---|---|

¹ **Must** be irradiated at an approved facility in Hawaii. Refer to the appropriate [treatment schedule](#) for details.

² A biometric sample **must** be inspected by APHIS following post-harvest processing. Inspect for chilli thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*), Asiatic onion leafminer (*Acrolepiopsis sapporensis*), and Oriental leafworm moth (*Spodoptera litura*). If quarantine pests are found, PROHIBIT movement and REQUIRE treatment in accordance with [7 CFR 305](#).

³ *Sagittaria sagittifolia* — PROHIBIT movement unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit. [7 CFR 360](#)-Noxious Weed Regulations prohibit this noxious weed.

⁴ D301.76(a-3) is a processing protocol conducted under the authority of Federal Order DA-2022-07. Refer to the [Protocol for the Interstate Movement of Fresh, Mature Rutaceous Leaves for Consumption](#) for detailed instructions.

⁵ Fruit **must** be free from stems and leaves and **must** originate from an orchard previously treated with a fungicide appropriate for the fungus *Phytophthora tropicalis* or after irradiation, a post-harvest fungal dip may be used.

⁶ Inspect for spiraling whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*), inornate scale (*Aonidiella inornata*), red wax scale (*Ceroplastes rubens*), gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), pink hibiscus mealybug (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*), spherical mealybug (*Nipaecoccus viridis*), citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*), melon thrips (*Thrips palmi*), and signs of thrip damage. If any of these pests are found, prohibit entry or treat with 400 Gy (T105-a-2). Fruit receiving the 150 Gy treatment **must** also either receive a post-harvest dip in accordance with treatment schedule T102-c as provided in [7 CFR 305.42\(b\)](#) or originate from an orchard or growing area previously treated with a broad-spectrum insecticide during the growing season, inspected and found free of any surface pests as prescribed in a compliance agreement. Post-treatment inspection in Hawaii is **not** required if the fruit undergoes irradiation at the 400 Gy dose. Refer to the appropriate [treatment schedule](#) for details.

⁷ **Must** be irradiated at an approved facility in Hawaii or in the mainland U.S. Refer to the appropriate [treatment schedule](#) for details. Certified facilities may be in any state except Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia (**except** for Atlanta Hartsfield Airport), Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi (except for maritime port at Gulfport), Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina (except for maritime port at Wilmington), South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

⁸ Inspect for freedom from the spherical mealybug (*Nipaecoccus viridis*) and a tuckerellid mite, (*Tuckerella ornata*).

⁹ Inspect for cassava red mite (*Oligonychus biharensis*) and adults and pupae of the order Lepidoptera before undergoing irradiation treatment. Refer to the appropriate [treatment schedule](#) for details. The pods **must** be free of stems and leaves. If infested with these pests or stems and leaves, REFUSE to certify.

¹⁰ For fruit presented for inspection, ensure that the sepals were removed and that the fruits are free from leaves and stems. If you find stems and leaves, REFUSE to certify. Also inspect for the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), pink hibiscus mealybug (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*), and citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*) before undergoing irradiation treatment at the 150 Gy dose. Fruit receiving the 150 Gy dose must also either receive a post-harvest dip in accordance with treatment schedule T102-c or originate from an orchard or growing area that was previously treated with a broad-spectrum insecticide during the growing season and a pre-harvest inspection of the orchard or growing area found the fruit free of any surface pests as prescribed in a compliance agreement. If infested with these pests, REFUSE to certify or treat with 400 Gy (T105-a-2). Refer to the appropriate [treatment schedule](#) for details.

¹¹ Consignment **must** be free from stems and leaves. If you find stems and leaves, REFUSE to certify.

Reference
Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

• Edible flowers¹² (inflorescences only) • Eggplant T105-a-1¹ • Eryngo (leaf) • Fennel (leaf, stem) • Galanga (rhizome) • Garden rocket (leaf, stem) Garland chrysanthemum • Garlic chive • Guava (fruit; commercial consignments only) T105-a-2^{7 13} • Ginger bracts • Ginger root¹⁴ • Gowkee • Heckerea umbellata (leaf, stem) • Honewort • Heartleaf (leaf stem) (Hout-tuynia cordata) • Jackfruit (fruit) T105-a-1^{1 5 6} or T105-a-2⁵⁷ • Japanese honewort (<i>Cryptotaenia japonica</i>) • Jicama • Kaffir lime leaf (<i>Citrus hystrix</i>) D301.76)(a-1),	- D301.76(a-2)¹, or D301.76(a-3)⁴ • Knotweed • Kudzu • Lamb's quarters (leaf, stem) • Lemon balm (leaf) • Lemon grass (leaf, stem) • Lettuce • Lily bulb (<i>Lilium</i> spp.) • Litchi¹⁵ T102-d, T105-a-1¹, or T106-f • Longan¹⁵ T102-d, T105-a-1¹, or T106-f • Lotus root • Maguey leaf • Mahogany fruit • Malabar spinach • Mango T105-a-3 • Mangosteen (fruit) T105-a-1^{1 16} or T105-a-2^{7 11} • Marigold (flower head) • Marjoram (leaf), <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, inflorescence) • Matsutake	• Melon (fruit) T105-a-1¹⁷ or T105-a-2^{7 17} • Mint (leaf, stem) • Moringa (pods) T105-a-1^{1 18} or T105-a-2^{7 18} • Mountain papaya, <i>Vasconcellea pubescens</i>, T106-b-3 • Mugwort • Mushroom • Mustard greens • Oregano (leaf, stem) <i>Origanum vulgare</i> • Palm hearts (stem) peeled or trimmed (white to off-white) • Papaya T103-d-2, T105-a-1¹, or T106-b-4, or T106-c • Parsley • Peanut • Pepper (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.) T105-a-1¹ • Peppermint (leaf, stem) • Perilla • Pineapple T106-b-5 or T105-a-1¹	• Pineapple, smooth Cayenne and hybrids with 50% or more smooth Cayenne parentage • <i>Piper</i> spp. • Pohole fern (leaf, stem) <i>Athyrium</i> spp. and <i>Diplazium</i> spp. • Pomegranate arils • Poreleaf (leaf, stem) • Potato • Radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>) • Rambutan T103-e, T105-a-1¹, T106-g • Rhubarb • Rosemary (leaf, stem) • St. John's Bread • Sage (leaf, stem) • Saluyut jute (leaf, stem, inflorescence) • Sapodilla T105-a-1¹ • Sausage fruit • Savory (leaf, stem) • Screwpine (leaf) • Sea asparagus (tips) (<i>Salicornia bigelovii</i>) (commercial)
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¹² Limited to *Calendula* spp. (pot marigold), *Tagetes* spp. (marigold), *Tropaeolum* spp. (nasturtium), and *Viola* spp. (johnny-jump-ups, pansies, and violets).

¹³ Each consignment **must** be inspected in Hawaii and found free of the red spider mite (*Eutetranychus orientalis*) and the cassava red mite (*Oligonychus biharensis*).

¹⁴ If, after inspection, ginger maggot (*Eumerus figurans*) or banana moth (*Opogona sacchari*) are found, treatment with irradiation at 400 Gy (T105-a-2) is REQUIRED. Refer to the appropriate [treatment schedule](#) for details.

¹⁵ May **not** be moved interstate into Florida. All cartons in which litchi or longan are packed **must** be stamped, "Not for importation into or distribution in FL."

¹⁶ Fruit presented for inspection **must** have the sepals removed to conduct the inspection. Sepals are allowed for those fruit **not** being inspected. Consignment **must** be free from stems and leaves. If you find stems or leaves, REFUSE to certify. Inspect for the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), pink hibiscus mealybug (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*), citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*), and *Thrips florum* before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii at the 150 gray dose. If infested with these pests, REFUSE to certify or treat with 400 Gy (T105-a-2). Fruit receiving the 150 Gy dose also **must** either receive a post-harvest dip in accordance with treatment schedule T102-c as provided or originate from an orchard or growing area found free of any surface pests as prescribed in a compliance agreement. Post-treatment inspection in Hawaii is **not** required if the fruit undergoes irradiation treatment at the 400 Gy dose. Refer to the appropriate [treatment schedule](#) for details.

¹⁷ Melons **must** be washed to remove dirt and free from leaves and stems. If the melons receive the 150 Gy dose, inspect the consignment for spiraling whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*) before undergoing irradiation treatment at the 150 Gy dose. If infested with spiraling whitefly, REFUSE to certify or treat with 400 Gy (T105-a-2). Fruit receiving the 150 Gy dose also **must** either receive a post-harvest dip in accordance with treatment schedule T102-c or originate from an orchard or growing area that was previously treated with a broad-spectrum insecticide during the growing season and a pre-harvest inspection of the orchard or growing area found the fruit free of any surface pests as prescribed in a compliance agreement. Post-treatment inspection in Hawaii is **not** required if the fruit undergoes irradiation treatment at the 400 Gy dose. Refer to the appropriate [treatment schedule](#) for details. Regardless of irradiation dose, melons **must** be washed to remove dirt and free of stems and leaves.

¹⁸ Inspect the consignment for spiraling whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*), inornate scale (*Aonidiella inornata*), and citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*) before undergoing irradiation at the 150 Gy dose. If any of these pests are found, PROHIBIT ENTRY or treat with 400 Gy (T105-a-2). Fruit receiving the 150 Gy treatment **must** also either receive a post-harvest dip in accordance with treatment schedule T102-c as provided in § 7 CFR 305.42(b) or originate from an orchard or growing area that was previously treated with a broad-spectrum insecticide during the growing season and a pre-harvest inspection of the orchard or growing area found the fruit free of any surface pests as prescribed in a compliance agreement. Post-treatment inspection in Hawaii is **not** required if the fruit undergoes irradiation treatment at the 400 Gy dose. Refer to the appropriate [treatment schedule](#) for details.

- consignments into continental US **only**)
- Singhara nut (*Trapa bispinosa*)
- Sorrel (leaf, stem) *Rumex* spp.
- Spinach
- Sweet potato T101-b-3-1, T105-a-1¹, T105-a-2¹, or T106-h (refer to [Sweet Potatoes](#))
- Tamarind bean pod
- Taro
- Tarragon (leaf, stem)
- Thyme (leaf, stem)
- Tomato T101-c-3, T105-a-1¹
- Truffle
- Turmeric (rhizome)
- Turnip
- Water-chestnut
- Watercress
- Yams

List 3-2 Additional Fruits and Vegetables Approved for Movement from Hawaii to Alaska

- Avocado (commercial consignments **only**)
- Banana, green
- Chayote
- Cucumber¹
- Lima bean
- Long eggplant
- Okra
- Onion, green
- Pea
- Pumpkin
- Snow pea
- String bean
- Tomato¹
- Watermelon
- Winged bean
- Winter melon
- Yard long bean
- Zucchini

Refer to [Appendix B](#) for an explanation of the process and requirements for adding a commodity to [List 3-1](#) and [List 3-2](#).

Avocado Entering Alaska

Avocados may be moved interstate from Hawaii to Alaska without treatment **only** under the following conditions:

- Distribution and marking requirements: The avocados may be moved interstate for distribution in Alaska **only**. The boxes of avocados **must** be clearly marked with the statement “Distribution limited to the State of Alaska” and the consignment **must** be identified in accordance with the requirements of this section.
- Commercial consignments: The avocados may be moved in commercial consignments **only**.
- Packing requirements: The avocados **must** have been sealed in the packinghouse in Hawaii in boxes with a seal that will break if the box is opened.
- Ports: The avocados may enter the continental United States **only** at the ports of Portland, OR, Seattle, WA, or any port in Alaska.
- Shipping requirements: The avocados **must** be moved by air or ship in a sealed container. The avocados may **not** be commingled in the same sealed container with articles that are intended for entry and distribution in any State other than Alaska. If the avocados arrive at either Portland, OR, or Seattle, WA, they may be transloaded under the following conditions:

¹ Refer to [Special Procedures —Conditions for Moving Cucumbers, Long Eggplants, and Tomatoes from Hawaii to Alaska](#).

- Consignments by sea: The avocados may be transloaded from one ship to another at the port of arrival, provided they remain in the original sealed container and that APHIS inspectors supervise the transloading. If the avocados are stored before reloading, they **must** be kept in the original sealed container and **must** be in an area that is either locked or guarded at all times the avocados are present.
- Consignments by air: The avocados may be transloaded from one aircraft to another aircraft at the port of arrival, provided the following conditions are met:
 - The transloading is done into sealable containers.
 - The transloading is carried out within the secure area of the airport (i.e., that area open only to personnel authorized by the airport security authorities).
 - The area used for any storage of the consignment is within the secure area of the airport and is either locked or guarded at all times the avocados are present. The avocados **must** be kept in a sealed container while stored in the continental United States in route to Alaska.
 - APHIS inspectors supervise the transloading.
- Exceptions: **No** transloading other than that described in this section is allowed except under extenuating circumstances (such as equipment breakdown) and when authorized and supervised by an APHIS inspector.
- Limited permit: Consignments of avocados **must** be accompanied by a limited permit issued by an APHIS inspector. The limited permit will be issued only if the inspector examines the consignment and determines that the consignment has been prepared in compliance with the provisions of this section.

Sharwil Avocado Entry Conditions

Commercial shipments of Sharwil avocados may be moved interstate from Hawaii to the continental United States **without** treatment under the following conditions:

- Registration
 - People wishing to move Sharwil avocados in accordance with this section **must** register the avocados' place of production and the packinghouse that packs the avocados. Obtain a registration form from local APHIS offices in Hawaii. People registering places of production or packinghouses **must** agree to allow inspectors access to the places of production and packinghouses as necessary to monitor compliance with this section.
- Grove sanitation
 - Avocado fruit that has fallen from the trees **must** be removed from each place of production at least once every seven days and in compliance with any schedule specified in the compliance agreement required in this section. Fallen avocado fruit may **not** be included in field containers of fruit brought to the packinghouse to be packed for interstate movement.
- Trapping and orchard control

- Beginning at least 1 month before harvest, the place of production of the avocados **must** have a trapping system in place for *Bactrocera dorsalis* that complies with **all** conditions specified in the compliance agreement required in this section. APHIS-approved traps and APHIS-approved lures **must** be used, and the place of production or the packinghouse **must** retain, for at least 1 year, data regarding the number and location of the traps, as well as any fruit flies that have been caught, and make this information available to APHIS upon request.
- If *B. dorsalis* is detected by the trapping at an actionable rate as specified in the compliance agreement, control actions required by the compliance agreement or ordered by an inspector **must** be taken.
- Harvesting requirements
 - Avocados may only be harvested between November 1 and March 31. Avocados **must** be hard ripe fruit at the mature green stage with stems attached. Fruit **must not** indent with moderate finger pressure and **no** part of the fruit shall be soft. The fruit **must** be moved to a registered packinghouse within 3 hours of harvest be protected from fruit fly infestation until moved. The fruit **must** be safeguarded by an insect-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing.
- Packinghouse requirements
 - During the time registered packinghouses are in use for packing avocados for movement to the continental United States, the packinghouses may **only** accept avocados that are from registered places of production and that are produced in accordance with this section's requirements and of the compliance agreement.
 - Avocados **must** be packed within 24 hours of harvest in an insect-exclusionary packinghouse. **All** openings to the outside of the packinghouse **must** be covered by screening with openings of **not** more than 1.6 mm or by some other barrier that prevents pests from entering.
 - Fruit **must** be packed in insect-proof packaging or covered with insect-proof mesh or a plastic tarpaulin, for transport to the continental United States. These safeguards **must** remain intact until arrival in the continental United States.
 - Fruit boxes **must** be clearly marked "Distribution limited to the following States: CO, CT, DE, DC, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, PA, RI, SD, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, and WY; DISTRIBUTION TO OTHER STATES PROHIBITED" and each consignment **must** be identified.
- Inspection
 - A biometric sample of a size determined by APHIS will be visually inspected for quarantine pests by an inspector, and a portion of the fruit will be cut open to detect internal pests, including *B. dorsalis*. If any quarantine pests are found, the entire consignment of avocados will be prohibited from interstate movement unless it is treated with an approved quarantine treatment monitored by APHIS. If any *B. dorsalis* are found, the entire consignment of avocados will be prohibited from interstate movement, and the place of production producing that fruit will be

suspended from the interstate shipment program until APHIS investigates and appropriate remedial actions have been implemented.

- Limited distribution
 - **No** Sharwil avocados moved under this program may be shipped to or distributed in locations in the continental United States other than Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. If the means of conveyance carrying a shipment stops en route in any other State, the Sharwil avocados may **not** be unloaded in that State.
- Compliance agreement
 - People wishing to move avocados in accordance with this section **must** sign a compliance agreement in which he or she agrees to comply with such conditions as may be required by the inspector in each specific case to prevent infestation.

Bananas

Green bananas (*Musa* spp.) of the cultivars “Williams,” “Valery,” “Grand Nain,” and standard and dwarf “Brazilian” may be moved interstate from Hawaii with certification provided the bananas meet the following conditions:

- The bananas **must** be picked while green and packed for shipment within 24 hours after harvest. If the green bananas will be stored overnight during that 24-hour period, they **must** be stored in a facility that prevents access by fruit flies.
- **No** bananas from bunches containing prematurely ripe fingers (i.e., individual yellow bananas in a cluster of otherwise green bananas) may be harvested or packed for shipment.
- The bananas **must** be inspected by an inspector and found free of plant pests as well as any of the following defects: prematurely ripe fingers, fused fingers, or exposed flesh (**not** including fresh cuts made during the packing process).
- The bananas **must** be covered with insect-proof packaging, such as insect-proof mesh screens or plastic tarpaulins, from the time that they are packaged for shipment until they reach the port of arrival on the mainland United States to safeguard from fruit fly infestation.
- Bananas of any cultivar or ripeness that **do not** meet the conditions of this section may also be moved interstate from Hawaii in accordance with one of the following conditions:
 - The bananas are irradiated with T105-a-2 (400 Gy) in accordance with [7 CFR 305.9](#) for the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), the melon fruit fly (*Bactrocera curcurbitae*), the Oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*), and the green scale (*Coccus viridis*) and are inspected, after removal from the stalk, in Hawaii and found to be free of the banana moth (*Opogona sacchari* (Bojen)) by an inspector before or after undergoing irradiation treatment; or
 - The bananas are irradiated with T105-a-1 (150 Gy) in accordance [7 CFR 305.9](#) for the Mediterranean fruit fly (*C. capitata*), the melon fruit fly (*B. curcurbitae*), and

the Oriental fruit fly (*B. dorsalis*) and are inspected, after removal from the stalk, in Hawaii and found to be free of the green scale (*Coccus viridis*) and the banana moth (*O. sacchari* (Bojen)) before or after undergoing irradiation treatment.

- Untreated bananas from Hawaii may be moved interstate for treatment on the mainland United States under a limited permit issued by an inspector. To be eligible for a limited permit, bananas from Hawaii **must** be:
 - Inspected before interstate movement from Hawaii and found **free** of banana moth if they are to be irradiated with T105-a-2 (400 Gy) in accordance with the requirements of this section; or
 - Inspected and found **free** of banana moth and green scale if they are irradiated with T105-a-1 (150 Gy)

Sweet Potatoes

Sweet potatoes may be moved interstate from Hawaii **only** if the sweet potatoes are treated using vapor heat, irradiation, or fumigation in accordance with [7 CFR 305](#) and meet the conditions in this section.

- Vapor heat treatment and inspection
 - The sweet potatoes **must** be treated with vapor heat using T106-h in accordance with [7 CFR 305.8](#).
 - The sweet potatoes **must** be sampled, cut, and inspected and found to be free of the ginger weevil (*Elytrotreinus subtruncatus*). Sampling, cutting, and inspection **must** be performed under conditions that will prevent any pests that may emerge from the sampled sweet potatoes from infesting any other sweet potatoes intended for interstate movement.
 - The sweet potatoes **must** be inspected and found to be free of the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*) and the Kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne konaensis*).
 - Sweet potatoes that are (vapor) treated in Hawaii **must** be packaged in the following manner:
 - The cartons **must** have no openings that will allow the entry of the pests of concern and **must** be sealed with seals that will visually indicate if the cartons have been opened. They may be constructed of any material that prevents the entry of the pests of concern. If there is a question as to the adequacy of a carton, send a request for approval of the carton, together with a sample carton, to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 300, Raleigh, NC 27606.
 - The pallet-load of cartons **must** be secured with polyethylene sheet wrap, net wrapping, or strapping before it leaves the treatment facility.
 - Packaging **must** be labeled in a manner that allows an inspector to determine treatment lot numbers, packing and treatment facility identification and location, and dates of packing and treatment.

- Cartons of untreated sweet potatoes that are moving to the mainland United States for treatment **must** be shipped in shipping containers sealed before interstate movement with seals that will visually indicate if the shipping containers have been opened.
- Certification on basis of treatment
 - Certification shall be issued by an inspector for the movement of sweet potatoes from Hawaii that have been treated in accordance with [7 CFR 305.8](#).
 - A limited permit shall be issued by an inspector for the interstate movement of untreated sweet potato from Hawaii for treatment on the mainland United States in accordance with this section.
- Irradiation treatment and inspection
 - The sweet potatoes **must** be irradiated with T105-a-1 (150 Gy) or T105-a-2 (400 Gy) in accordance with [7 CFR 305.9](#).
 - Sweet potatoes that are **not** treated with an irradiation dose approved to neutralize the ginger weevil (*Elytrotreinus subtruncatus*) **must** be sampled, cut, and inspected and found to be free of the ginger weevil by an inspector in Hawaii. Sampling, cutting, and inspection **must** be performed under conditions that will prevent any pests that may emerge from the sampled sweet potatoes from infesting any other sweet potatoes intended for interstate movement in accordance with this section.
 - To be certified for interstate movement, sweet potato from Hawaii **must** be inspected in Hawaii and found free of the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*) and the Kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne konaensis*) by an inspector before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii.
 - To be eligible for a limited permit under this section, untreated sweet potato from Hawaii **must** be inspected in Hawaii and found free of the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*) and the Kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne konaensis*) by an inspector.

Processed Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

Processing should render fruit, herb, and vegetable incapable of harboring live fruit flies. The fruit, herb, or vegetable is restricted **only** if they are insufficiently processed. Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Several types of processing are covered in this section:

- Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, or Precut—[Table 3-1](#)
- Dried or Cured—[Table 3-2](#)
- Frozen—[Table 3-3](#)
- Juiced, Pureed, Concentrated, Pickled, Jellyed—[Table 3-4](#)

Table 3-1 Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, or Otherwise Precut (commercial consignments only)

If:	And:	And its condition:	And packed with:	Then:	Authority:
Fruit for salsa	Peeled, sliced, and surrounded by water or syrup	Cans, glass, jars, metal drums, or ridged plastic containers	Small or no airspace between the lid and the top of the liquid	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
			Significant space between the lid and the top of the liquid	PROHIBIT movement	
		Plastic bags or similar nonrigid container	→		
Fruit for salsa	Not processed as described in the cell above	→	→		
Precut fruit other than for fruit salsa	Sufficiently processed	→	→	RELEASE	
	Insufficiently processed to preclude any live pests	→	→	Use List 3-1 Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii (Authority 7 CFR 318.13-4)	

Table 3-2 Cured or Dried Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

If the product is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of harboring fruit flies or other plant pests	USE List 3-1 Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii (Authority 7 CFR 318.13-4) and REGULATE the product as fresh.	7 CFR 318.13; 7 CFR 330.105
Incapable of harboring fruit flies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

Table 3-3 Frozen Fruits and Vegetables

If:	And the temperature is:	And the condition is:	Then:	Authority:
Mangos with seed	→	→	PROHIBIT movement	7 CFR 318.13
Other than mangos with seed	Above 20 °F at time of inspection	Prevents an effective inspection		
		Permits an effective inspection	Use List 3-1 Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii (Authority 7 CFR 318.13-4)	
	20 °F or below at the time of inspection	→	RELEASE	

Table 3-4 Fruit Juices, Purees, Concentrates, Pickles, Jellies, Marmalades, and Preserves

If the item is:	And the consignment is:	And the amount of pulp present:	And there is:	Then:	Authority:
Canned, frozen, or pasteurized juice	→	→	→	RELEASE	7 CFR 330
Fresh juice	Noncommercial	Hinders inspection	→	PROHIBIT movement	
		Does not hinder inspection	No live fruit fly larvae present	RELEASE	
Fresh juice			Live fruit fly larvae present	PROHIBIT movement	7 CFR 330
	Commercial	→	→	RELEASE	
Concentrates, purees, jellies, pickles, preserves, or marmalades	→	→	→		

The following fruits and vegetables are approved for movement from Hawaii to Alaska; they may **not** be retransported to the contiguous United States.

Miscellaneous Processed Products

This section includes regulatory decision tables for regulating miscellaneous processed products including cotton, cut flowers and leis, packing material, rice straw, sand, soil and earth, seeds and nuts, and sugarcane.

Cotton

Cotton plant parts and products are regulated to prevent the spread of pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, **excluding** Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Table 3-5 Cotton

If the item is:	And:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton wax, cottonseed oil, or manufactured cotton	→	→	CERTIFY consignment	7 CFR 318.47
Bale covers or wrappings; cottonseed hulls, cake, or meal; lint; linters; seedy waste; or waste	Fumigated in accordance with the appropriate schedule in T301	→		
	Not fumigated as in the cell above	Samples of lint, linters, waste (seed free), cottonseed hulls, or meal	- INSPECT AND CERTIFY consignment at origin, or - INSPECT at port of arrival	7 CFR 318.47

If the item is:	And:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Bale covers or wrappings; cottonseed hulls, cake, or meal; lint; linters; seedy waste; or waste (cont.)		Not a sample, nor as above	Use Table 3-7	7 CFR 318.47
Seed	→	→	Refer to Seeds and Nuts	
Other than one listed in the cells above	→	→	PROHIBIT movement	

Table 3-6 Unfumigated Cotton Products

If the item is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cottonseed hulls, lint, linters, seedy waste, or waste	Processed sufficiently to eliminate pests	1. INSPECT the consignment at origin, then 2. CERTIFY consignment	7 CFR 318.47
	Not processed as described in cell above	1. REQUIRE a Riverdale issued permit, then 2. ALLOW movement to port designated on the permit, then 3. HANDLE as foreign origin cotton at the port of arrival (follow directions in 7 CFR 319.8)	
Bale covers or wrappings	Used		
	New or unused	RELEASE	
Cottonseed cake or meal	→	REQUIRE either of the following: - INSPECT AND CERTIFY at origin, or - REQUIRE a Riverdale issued permit and inspect at port of arrival	

Cut Flowers and Leis

Some species of cut flowers and foliage are prohibited movement from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, because they are host to the following pests:²

- Bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*)
- Bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus*)
- Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) (*Diaphorina citri*)

NOTICE

Cut flowers and leis that are hosts to the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) **must** meet the conditions of [7 CFR 301.76](#).

² *Epiphyas postvittana* (light brown apple moth (LBAM)) has been removed as a domestic quarantine pest under the authority of Federal Order DA-2021-29, published December 3, 2021.

Table 3-7 Cut Flowers and Leis

If the flowers are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
<i>Canavalia cathartica</i> (Mauna-loa) or <i>Strongylodon</i> sp. (jade vine)	→	PROHIBIT movement	7 CFR 318.13 ; 7 CFR 330.105
Cut flowers, decorative branches, or leis constructed from hosts of the Asian citrus psyllid (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>) ³	→	1. REQUIRE T101-n-2 or T105-a-2 ⁴ and meet the conditions of 7 CFR 301.76 , then 2. CERTIFY consignment	7 CFR 318.13 ; 7 CFR 330.105
<i>Rosa</i> spp. (rose)	Monitored and found free of spiny orange whiteflies or any other significant pests	INSPECT and CERTIFY the consignment based on monitoring and the absence of pests	
	Monitored and found infested with spiny orange, white-flies or any other significant pests	PROHIBIT movement	
None of the above	→	INSPECT and CERTIFY the consignment based on the absence of pests	

Packing Material

Table 3-8 Packing Material

If used as packing material for:	And packing material is:	Then:
Propagative material	→	USE List 3-3 List of Approved Growing Media
Other than propagative material	Bagasse, plant litter, rice straw, soil, or unmanufactured cotton	ALLOW authorized material to move only after the packing material is removed
	Other than above	ALLOW movement

Rice Straw

Rice straw is PROHIBITED (authority [7 CFR 318.13](#)) to prevent the spread of Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo suppressalis*). Movement is prohibited from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

³ *Aegle marmelos* (bael, Bengal quince), *Aeglopsis chevalieri* (Chevalier's aeglopsis), *Afraegle gabonensis* (Gabon powder-flask), *Afraegle paniculata* (Nigerian powder flask), *Atalantia* sp. (atalantia), *Balsamocitrus dawei* (Uganda powder-flask), *Bergera koenigii* (curry-leaf), *Calodendrum capensis* (Cape chestnut), *X Citroncirus webberi* (citrange), *X Citrofortunella microcarpa* (calamondin), *Citropsis gilletiana* (Gillet's cherry-orange), *Citropsis schweinfurthii* (African cherry-orange), *Citrus* spp. (sweet orange, mandarin orange, sour orange, lemon, grapefruit, tangerine, pomelo, etc.), *Clausena excavata* (clausena), *Clausena indica* (clausena), *Clausena lansium* (wampee, wampi), *Clausena anisum-olens* (anis), *Eremocitrus* hybrid (desert-lime), *Eremocitrus glauca* (Australian desert-lime), *Fortunella* spp. (kumquat), *Limonia acidissima* (Indian wood-apple), *Merrillia caloxylon* (flowering merrillia), *X Microcitronella* 'Sydney' (faustimedlin), *Microcitrus papuana* (desert-lime), *Microcitrus australasica* (finger-lime), *Microcitrus australis* (Australian round-lime), *Murraya paniculata* (orange jasmine), *Naringi crenulata* (naringi), *Pamburus missionis* (pamburus), *Poncirus trifoliata* (trifoliate orange), *Severinia buxifolia* (Chinese box-orange), *Swinglea glutinosa* (tabog), *Toddalia asiatica* (orange-climber), *Toddalia lanceolata* (toddalia), *Triphasia trifolia* (trifoliate lime-berry), *Vepris lanceolata* (white ironwood, wild-lime), or *Zanthoxylum fagara* (lime prickly-ash)

⁴ Must be irradiated at an approved facility in Hawaii.

Sand, Soil, and Earth

Soil is restricted to prevent the spread of soil borne diseases and insects. Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the CNMI.

Table 3-9 Sand⁵, Soil, and Earth

If the shipment is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
More than 3 pounds	→	1. REQUIRE movement to an APHIS facility approved to receive untreated, regulated soil. 2. VALIDATE the facility has a soil permit (P330) in ePermits. 3. ALLOW the shipment to proceed, subject to the requirements listed in the permit. 4. If there is no permit: A. Do not allow movement to the mainland. B. Advise the shipper of the permit requirement and of the ability to apply for a PPQ Permit 525A, Application for Permit to Receive Soil.	7 CFR 330.203
3 pounds or less	Treatment using approved treatments in Table 3-10	1. REQUIRE movement to an APHIS facility approved to receive untreated, regulated soil. 2. VALIDATE the facility has a soil permit (P330) in ePermits. 3. ALLOW the shipment to proceed, subject to the requirements listed in the permit. 4. If there is no permit: A. Do not allow movement to the mainland. B. Advise the shipper of the permit requirement and of the ability to apply for a PPQ Permit 525A, Application for Permit to Receive Soil.	7 CFR 330.203
	Treatment is practical and will not interfere with intended use	1. ISSUE an oral permit, then 2. TREAT soil according to Table 3-10	

⁵ Clean ocean sand is unrestricted.

Table 3-10 Approved Heat Treatments for Sand, Soil, or Earth

Dry Heat		Steam Heat
Temperature: • 230–249 °F • 250–309 °F • 310–379 °F • 380–429 °F • 430–450 °F	Exposure time ⁶ : • 16 hours • 2 hours • 30 minutes • 4 minutes • 2 minutes	USE steam heat for packages of soil which are 5 pounds or less in weight. If soil is in trays, make sure the depth does not exceed 2 inches. REQUIRE 15 pounds of pressure for 30 minutes. Start counting time once the pressure reaches 15 pounds.

Seeds and Nuts

The seed of cotton **must** be treated because it can harbor pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Seeds with pulp are prohibited because pulp can harbor fruit flies. Sugarcane seed is restricted because it can transmit diseases like gummosis disease (*Xanthomonas vasculorum*) and leaf scald disease (*Xanthomonas albilineans*). Mango seed is prohibited because it can harbor the mango seed weevil (*Sternuchus mangiferae*). Movement of these seed is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for cotton and pulpy seed, but excluding Guam and the commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for sugarcane.

Table 3-11 Seeds and Nuts

If the seed or nut is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton	Seed cotton	• REQUIRE T301-a-4, then • CERTIFY consignment	7 CFR 318.47
	Cottonseed		
Mango	→	PROHIBIT movement (it is also prohibited into Guam and CNMI)	7 CFR 318.13
Pulpy seed	Capable of harboring fruit flies		
Sugarcane (true seed or seed cane pieces)	Moving to Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Moving to other than Guam or CNMI	• REQUIRE T514-1 for seed cane, and T514-2 for true seed, then • CERTIFY consignment	7 CFR 301.87
Other than one listed in the cells above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is restricted to prevent the artificial spread of leaf scale disease (*Xanthomonas albilineans*) and gummosis disease (*Xanthomonas vasculorum*). Because the diseases are easily transmitted by any article that touches the sugarcane, machinery or processing equipment used for extracting and refining sugarcane juice, as well as plants, plant parts, products, and seed are

⁶ Start counting time once the entire mass reaches the required temperature.

regulated. Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, excluding Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Table 3-12 Sugarcane

If the item is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Bagasse	Treated with dry heat for 2 hours at 158 °F	CERTIFY consignment	7 CFR 301.87
	Not treated as in cell above	USE Table 3-14	
Chews	Boiled for at least 30 minutes or peeled and without nodes	CERTIFY consignment	
	Not as described in cell above	USE Table 3-14	
Seed (true seed or seed cane pieces)	→	GO to Seeds and Nuts	
Equipment used for growing, harvesting, or processing sugarcane	Free of all plant debris and soil	CERTIFY consignment	7 CFR 301.87
	Not as describe in cell above	USE Table 3-14	
Other than bagasse, chews, or equipment	→	USE Table 3-15	

Table 3-13 Sugarcane—Issuing Limited Permits for Noncertifiable Items

If:	And it is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Harvesting or processing equipment	Intended to be used for harvesting or processing sugarcane	→	PROHIBIT movement	7 CFR 301.87
	Not intended to be used for harvesting or processing sugarcane	→	• ISSUE a Limited Permit (PPQ Forms 530 or 537), then • ALLOW movement	
Baseless sugarcane chews	Moving to a county that grows sugarcane ⁷	→	PROHIBIT movement	
	Moving to a county that does not grow sugarcane	An area less than 10 miles from the nearest sugarcane field	• ISSUE a Limited Permit (PPQ Forms 530 or 537), then • ALLOW movement	
		An area 10 miles or more from the nearest sugarcane field		

⁷ These are the sugarcane growing areas: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. If you are unsure whether a county grows sugarcane, then contact that State's Department of Agriculture.

Table 3-14 Sugarcane Juice and Other Articles Derived from Sugarcane

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Juice	Boiled for 10 minutes at 212 °F	CERTIFY consignment	7 CFR 301.87
	Not boiled for 10 minutes	REFUSE to certify	
Other than bagasse, chews, juice, or equipment	You are sure that there is no risk of spreading sugar-cane diseases	CERTIFY consignment	
	You are unsure , or there is the risk of spreading sugar-cane diseases	CONTACT the Pest Management Staff National Policy Manager for Sugarcane diseases	

Fresh Plant Parts Not for Propagation

Any plant part regulated or restricted for interstate movement from Hawaii, or in which Hawaii is identified as a quarantined area, under a Federal Order, a federal domestic regulation, or an emergency program, whether it is covered in this manual, is **not** eligible for release. First check this manual for plant parts that are specifically regulated in other categories. Then review Federal Orders, domestic regulations, emergency programs, notifications and alerts regarding restricted plant species or specific internal pests. Verify that:

- the use is **not** propagative
- the use is medicinal
- the use is for nonhuman consumption

Complete a thorough inspection. Botanical fruits, (which includes bean pods), which may harbor internal pests such as fruit flies and bean pod borer, are prohibited plant parts.

Table 3-15 Fresh Plant Parts Not for Propagation

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
The plants are or could be used as fruits, vegetables, or herbs	Found in List 3-1 Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii (Authority 7 CFR 318.13-4)	Apply the conditions per List 3-1 Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii (Authority 7 CFR 318.13-4)	7 CFR 318.13
	Not found in List 3-1 Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii (Authority 7 CFR 318.13-4)	PROHIBIT ENTRY (Refer to Prerequisite Requirements for Commodity Risk Assessments for instructions to add a commodity to the Table.)	
Not a fruit, vegetable, or herb	Cotton, cut flowers and leis, packing material, rice straw, seeds and nuts, sugarcane	Refer to: • Cotton • Cut Flowers and Leis • Packing Material • Rice Straw • Seeds and Nuts • Sugarcane	
	Plant parts covered in other Federal quarantines	Apply restrictions per the appropriate authority	7 CFR 301.76 , other 7 CFR 301 regulations, or Federal Orders

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Not a fruit, vegetable, or herb	Medicinal plant parts not covered in this manual or other Federal regulations	Perform 100% inspection and evaluate the risk	7 CFR 318.13 ; 7 CFR 330.105
	Plant parts not for human consumption and not covered in this manual or other Federal regulations	Perform 100% inspection and evaluate the risk	7 CFR 318.13 ; 7 CFR 330.105

Plants for Propagation

Plants, as well as growing media, are restricted from Hawaii to prevent the spread of soil organisms, pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*), sugarcane diseases (*Xanthomonas albilineans* and *X. vasculorum*), cactus borer (*Cactoblastis cactorum*), the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes postfasciatus*), soybean rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*), and the sweet potato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis*). Movement is restricted to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Care should be taken **not** to circumvent the certifications and requirements enforced by the State of Hawaii for interstate shipment of nursery stock. PPQ officers acting as official collaborators may participate in such certifications as appropriate.

NOTICE

Plants for propagation that are hosts to the Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) **must** meet the conditions of [7 CFR 301.76](#).

List 3-3 List of Approved Growing Media

- Agar or other trans-lucent tissue culture media
- Baked expanded clay pellets
- Buckwheat hulls
- Clean ocean sand
- Coal cinder
- Coir
- Cork
- Crushed lava rock
- Excelsior
- Glass wool
- Ground peat
- Ground rubber
- Organic and inorganic fibers
- Paper
- Peat
- Perlite
- Phenol formaldehyde
- Plastic particles
- Polyethylene polymer stabilized cellulose
- Polymer stabilized starch
- Polystyrene
- Polyurethane
- Quarry gravel
- Rock wool
- Sawdust
- Shavings (wood or cork)
- Sphagnum moss
- Stockosorb superabsorbent polymer
- Tree fern slab (approved only for orchids)
- Ureaformaldehyde
- Vegetable fiber (free of pulp); includes: coconut and osmunda; excludes: cotton and sugarcane
- Vermiculite
- Volcanic rock
- Zeolite

Plants in approved media **must** also meet these three conditions:

- Media was **not** previously used for growing plants.
- Media was stored before use under adequate safeguards.

- Plants were grown in a manner to prevent infestation from soil contact. If potted plants are in contact with soil, then the soil shall be periodically treated with a suitable insecticide to the satisfaction of the PPQ officer.

Table 3-16 Plants for Propagation—Plants Moving to Other Parts of the United States

If the plant is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cactus	Moving to St. Croix, USVI	INSPECT AND CERTIFY	7 CFR 318.13
	Moving to other than St. Croix, USVI	PROHIBIT movement	
Citrus ¹	→	Verify that the conditions of 7 CFR 301.76 have been met, and CERTIFY the consignment	7 CFR 301.76
Cotton	→	PROHIBIT movement	7 CFR 318.47
Soybean	→		7 CFR 330.105
Sweet potatoes	Roots	- REQUIRE treatment, then - CERTIFY consignment	7 CFR 318.13
	Other than roots	PROHIBIT movement	
Other than one listed in the cells above	Plants rooted in growing media that is not approved. Refer to List of Approved Growing Media	PROHIBIT movement	7 CFR 318.60
	Bare rooted plants or plants rooted in approved growing media. Refer to List of Approved Growing Media	INSPECT AND CERTIFY	

¹ Plants for propagation that are hosts to ACP **must** meet the conditions of [7 CFR 301.76](#). *Aegle marmelos* (bael, Bengal quince), *Aeglopsis chevalieri* (Chevalier's aeglopsis), *Afraegle gabonensis* (Gabon powder-flask), *Afraegle paniculata* (Nigerian powder flask), *Atalantia* sp. (at-alantia), *Balsamocitrus dawei* (Uganda powder-flask), *Bergera koenigii* (curry-leaf), *Calodendrum capensis* (Cape chestnut), *X Citroncirus webberi* (citrange), *X Citrofortunella microcarpa* (calamondin), *Citropsis gilletiana* (Gillet's cherry-orange), *Citropsis schweinfurthii* (African cherry-orange), *Citrus* spp. (sweet orange, mandarin orange, sour orange, lemon, grapefruit, tangerine, pomelo, etc.), *Clausena excavata* (clausena), *Clausena indica* (clausena), *Clausena lansium* (wampee, wampi), *Clausena anisumolens* (anis), *Eremocitrus* hybrid (desert-lime), *Eremocitrus glauca* (Australian desert-lime), *Fortunella* spp. (kumquat), *Limonia acidissima* (Indian wood-apple), *Merrillia caloxylon* (flowering merrillia), *X Microcitronella* 'Sydney' (faustrimedina), *Microcitrus papuana* (desert-lime), *Microcitrus australasica* (finger-lime), *Microcitrus australis* (Australian round-lime), *Murraya paniculata* (orange jasmine), *Naringi crenulata* (naringi), *Pamburus missionis* (pamburus), *Poncirus trifoliata* (trifoliolate orange), *Severinia buxifolia* (Chinese box-orange), *Swinglea glutinosa* (tabog), *Toddalia asiatica* (orange-climber), *Toddalia lanceolata* (toddalia), *Triphasia trifolia* (trifoliolate lime-berry), *Vepris lanceolata* (white ironwood, wild-lime), or *Zanthoxylum fagara* (lime prickly-ash)

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Introduction

This Appendix covers forms related to airport, mail, and maritime operations that you are responsible for completing, signing, and distributing. Refer to the [Office of Operations Material Management Service Center web site](#) for ordering information. Forms are also available on the [APHIS Electronic Forms Library web site](#).

Diagnostic Request (DR)

PPQ has replaced PPQ Form 309 with a Diagnostic Request (DR). When entering a pest for identification, PPQ **must** enter the pest information into the [Agricultural Risk Management System](#) (ARM). Refer to the ARM Help section for further information. Refer to [Figure A-1](#) for an example of an ARM-generated DR.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Diagnostic Request

PRPRETR319040001-DR01

Inspection Date: 04/08/2019

Inspection Location: Puerto Rico Training Loc 3

Routing: Entomology

Determination/Discipline/Exception Reason: Entomology

To: Predeparture Training AI Location
3000 Training Lane
Sunny, FL, 12345, USA

Inspection Summary

Inspector(s): Velazquez, Antonio

Remarks:

Origin	Commodity/Commodity Type	Quantity	Host Proximity	Host Part	Destination
Mangifera indica - MANGO (FV)		1 Kilograms	On	Fruit	

Diagnostic Summary

PRPRETR319040001-DR01

Determination/Discipline/Exception Reason	Determined By	Date
Entomology	Velazquez, Antonio	04/08/2019

Remarks:

Pest Stages: Alive Immature- 1

R Routine

R Routine

Figure A-1 Example Diagnostic Request (generated in ARM)

PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE		1. PORT OF ENTRY
MAIL INTERCEPTION NOTICE		2. DATE
The material described below was found to be moving in the mail in violation of the agriculture quarantine regulations pertaining to the entry and movement of plants, plant products, animal products, soil, and plant pests. These violations may result in criminal or civil penalties. Disposition was taken under authority of laws administered by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Customs Service, and U.S. Department of Agriculture. All inquiries concerning condition, delays, shortages, or breakage should be addressed to the postmaster at the above port (Item 1). Information concerning the quarantine referred to in Item 12 may be secured on application to U.S. Department of Agriculture, APHS, P.O. 4700 River Road, Unit 60, Riverdale, Maryland 20737.		3. REFERENCE
4. TO (Addressee)		5. FROM (Addressor)
6. INTERCEPTED MATERIAL		
7. POSTMARK	8. DATE	9. MAIL REGISTRY NO.
10. BREAKAGE	11. RECONDITIONING REQUIRED ☐ YES ☐ NO	12. QUARANTINE OR REGULATION IN VIOLATION
13. DISPOSITION ☐ Prohibited material removed and destroyed. ☐ Container and contents destroyed. ☐ Package returned to origin.		
14. REASON FOR DISPOSITION 1. ☐ Addressee, after due notice, failed to apply for permit required by law. 2. ☐ Contains material not admitted by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Material may carry animal diseases that do not occur in the United States. For follow-up cases fill out the below: a. Type of animal product per label: ☐ Game ☐ Furment ☐ Poultry b. Certification/Permit: ☐ Yes ☐ No c. Country of origin per label: _____ d. Meat product is: ☐ Dried/Cured ☐ Foil packaged ☐ Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen e. Other animal products: _____ f. Reason considered not to be shelf stable (Specify below in Remarks) 3. ☐ Material infected or infested and treatment not feasible. Insect pests and plant diseases in fruits, vegetables, or other plant material could become established and threaten U.S. agriculture. 4. ☐ Material not authorized entry. 5. ☐ Material in or contaminated with soil. Soil can carry many plant pests and diseases. 6. ☐ Other (Specify below in Remarks)		
15. REMARKS (Include any pertinent information, i.e. condition of materials, condition of care which indicates not shelf stable, etc.)		
16. OFFICER (Signature)		
PPQ FORM 287 (FEB 2002) Previous editions are obsolete.		

Figure A-2 Example of PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

Purpose

- PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice, is completed for the following reasons:
- Inform the sender (addressor) of the reason for removing the article
- Notify the individual (addressee) receiving the mail package that unauthorized articles were removed
- Provide information for preparing monthly and quarterly reports
- Record the regulatory action taken when intercepting mail

Instructions

Complete PPQ Form 287 using the instructions in [Table A-1](#).

Table A-1 Instructions for Completing PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

Block	Instructions
1	Enter your port of entry
2	Enter the date
3	Leave blank
4	Enter the complete name and address of the individual who is receiving the package (addressee)
5	Enter the complete name and address of the individual who sent the package (addressor)
6	Describe in detail the article you have removed, destroyed, or returned (the intercepted material)
7	Enter the location where the package was postmarked
8	Enter the date of the postmark
9	Enter the mail registry number recorded on the package, if any
10	- If contents were broken, leaked, or skilled, then list - If there was no breakage, enter "NONE"
11	- If reconditioning to the package was required by the agent of the carrier, broker, or addressee check "Yes" - If reconditioning of the package was not required, check "No"
12	- Enter the regulation that governs the unauthorized article - If you do not know the regulation, then refer to Table 3-22
13	- Check the block that states what regulatory action you took--removed, destroyed, or returned Do not seek advice from the individual receiving the package as to whether the article should be destroyed or returned to origin
14	- Check the block that states the reason why you took regulatory action - If the reason is not specifically listed, then check the "Other" block and list the reason
15	- Detail what you did and why so that the individuals who sent and receive the package understand what was done and why - If the package is being returned to the sender, list in this block "The package was returned by surface mail." The Postal Service will not return packages by air
16	Sign your name
Reverse side of PPQ 287	- When some items are removed from a package, it is good policy to list the remaining contents and their condition on the reverse side of this form - Note who handled the repackaging and wrapping of the package before the package was returned to the mail is advisable (this information will be useful to answer any complaints of missing items or breakage)

Table A-2 Determine the Regulation that Governs the Plants, Plant Products, Soil, and Plant Pests

If the article is:	Then the regulation is:
Cotton, cottonseed, etc. (Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands)	7 CFR 318.47
Hawaiian fruits and vegetables	7 CFR 318.13
Sugarcane (Hawaii, Puerto Rico)	7 CFR 301.87
Sweet potatoes (Hawaii, Puerto, Rico, and Virgin Islands)	7 CFR 318.13
Soil	7 CFR 330.300
Plant Pests	7 CFR 330.200

Distribution

1. Use [Table A-3](#) to determine where to send the original PPQ Form 287.

Table A-3 Distribution of PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

If the package is:	And the contents are:	Then the original copy of PPQ Form 287 is:
Released to the addressee	→	Enclosed in the package
Destroyed or returned to sender	Prohibited or restricted	Mailed to the addressee

2. Distribute the copies of PPQ Form 287 as follows:
 - A. If the package is returned to the sender, enclose a copy inside the package
 - B. Place a copy in the port file and maintain for an official record

NOTICE

The information recorded on this form is important to collect and a useful mechanism to track activities to transfer the results to the appropriate Agency database.

Figure A-3 Example of PPQ Worksheet 413, Aircraft Inspection Record

Use PPQ Worksheet 413 to record information associated with air traffic. It is for local port use **only**. The information recorded on this form is useful mechanism to track activities to transfer to ARM or the APTL workspace.

Follow any modifications in completing the worksheet that are required by local needs. Complete this worksheet after the aircraft, passengers, and crew are cleared.

Table A-4 Instructions for Completing PPQ Worksheet 413, Aircraft Inspection Record

Block	Instructions
Port	Enter the name of the port location or port code.
Airport	Enter the name of the airport.
Date	Fill in MM/DD/YYYY.
Time	Enter the estimated or scheduled time of departure.
Reg. or O/T Type	Enter "REG". If the service was performed on O/T, enter "GOV" for Government O/T or "ROT" for reimbursable O/T.
Aircraft ID#	Enter the tail number or flight number of the aircraft.
Aircraft Type	Enter the type of aircraft (cargo, commercial, military, or private).
Applicant	Enter the name of the company who requested the service (for example, FBO name).
Airline Company	Enter the name of the owner or managing company of the aircraft.
PAX Final Dest	Enter the passenger final destination (city and state or airport code).
# of PAX/Crew	Enter separately the total number of passengers and the total number of crew members departing.
QMIs	Baggage: Enter the total number of QMIs and the article type(s) and quantity(ies) from passenger baggage (e.g., 2 QMIs/apples 2 kg., oranges 2 kg.)
	QTRS: Enter the total number of QMIs and the article type(s) and quantity(ies) from quarters/cabin.
	Stores: Enter the total number of QMIs and the article type(s) and quantity(ies) from stores/galley.
# of Samples Submitted	Enter the total number of specimens submitted for Pest ID. Be sure to ask the passenger for the QMI origin and final city/state destination for the Diagnostic Request (DR) in ARM. Submit all samples as "PROMPT".
Inspector's Initials	Enter the initials of the inspector(s) clearing the aircraft.
Total	
Remarks	Fill out if needed. For example, if more space is needed for recording QMI articles and quantities.

Distribution

Since PPQ Worksheet 413 is a local worksheet, there is **no** distribution outside the port.

PPQ Form 518, Report of Violation

A fillable version of the PPQ Form 518 is on the [APHIS-CBP](#) internal website (for authorized users **only**).

[Clear Form](#)

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0088. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

OMB Approved
0579-0088
EXP: 02/02/20

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE		VIOLATION NO. NE 190 00 001	
REPORT OF VIOLATION		1. DATE VIOLATION DISCOVERED 03/04/2019	2. VIOLATED REGULATION OR COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT 7 CFR 330.200
3. WHERE ENTRY OCCURRED (city or port, and state; also county if domestic) JFK New York		4. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (include country if domestic) Portugal	
5. ARTICLE INVOLVED IN VIOLATION OF REGULATION Citrus leaves		6. IDENTITY OF ARTICLE (Serial No., Waybill No., Description, etc.) AWB# 00454504054	
7. NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS OF VIOLATOR (producer, collector, carrier, package handler, marketing agent, broker, ship's agent, etc. Identify entity) XXXX Brokers Ltd. 1000 Important Street Brooklyn, NY 11215		8. VIOLATOR HAS: COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT ☐ YES ☒ NO PERMIT ☐ YES ☒ NO	
9. NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS OF CARRIER Best Airlines 2000 Street City, State, Zip Code		10. IF NO, WAS VIOLATOR AWARE OF REGULATION? ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN	
11. NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE Hamden Producers 10004 Golden Street Manhattan, NY 10012		12. IF YES, HOW INFORMED AND WHEN? Prior interception of the same commodity without permit.	
13. NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE Hamden Producers 10004 Golden Street Manhattan, NY 10012		14. IF YES, HOW INFORMED AND WHEN? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ UNKNOWN	
15. PLANE/SHIP/FLIGHT NUMBER N345MF FLIGHT NUMBER 4560		16. NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE Hamden Producers 10004 Golden Street Manhattan, NY 10012	
17. SHIP FLAG N/A		18. NAME Best Airline	
19. VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER N/A			
20. DISPOSITION OF PRODUCT (i.e., where material that was targeted, destroyed, etc.) Shipment was refused entry and ordered to be re-exported.			
21. REMARKS (attach additional sheet, if needed) Plants of the Genus X are prohibited from entering the USA per Federal Quarantine Order No.555. See attached Officer's Statement.			
22. VIOLATOR OR CARRIER'S STATEMENT OF VIOLATION (attach additional sheet, if needed. Identify who gave statement.) None			
23. OFFICER'S STATEMENT: The officer must attach a detailed, signed, and dated statement stating how the action violated the regulation or compliance agreement listed in Item 2. (You must fully describe the facts of the violation from discovery through disposition of product including when, who, what, and where.)			
24. SIGNATURE OF INITIATING OFFICER	25. PRINTED NAME OF OFFICER AND WORK UNIT John Smith JFK cargo, New York	26. DATE REPORT COMPLETED 03/19/2019	
27. OFFICER IN CHARGE COMMENTS (attach additional sheet, if needed)			
LIST PREVIOUS VIOLATIONS: XXXX Brokers Ltd. has a history of prior violations; see Exhibit 7 attachment.			
RECOMMENDATIONS: Civil Penalty			
28. SIGNATURE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE	29. PRINTED NAME OF OFFICER IN CHARGE AND WORK UNIT Robert Doe JFK cargo, New York	30. DATE SIGNED 03/19/2019	

PPQ FORM 518
MAY 2019

Figure A-4 Example of PPQ Form 518, Report of Violation

Purpose

The purpose of PPQ Form 518 is to refer violations of APHIS regulations to APHIS-IES. Forward the form to your local IES Area Manager within two weeks of discovery of the violation. Use PPQ Form 518 to request a field investigation and to submit information to IES regarding certain repeat violations.

Instructions

Use the instructions in [Table A-5](#) for guidance in completing PPQ Form 518. The PPQ officer who detects the violation initiates the PPQ Form 518 and gathers all associated documentation. This employee is responsible for submitting their PPQ officer's statement and for collecting and safeguarding the physical evidence (e.g., intercepted product or samples/pictures thereof, seals, shipping boxes, paperwork, etc.). Photograph or photocopy any applicable evidence that **cannot** be secured and may **not** be available for IES to examine later. Examples of this may be perishable or infested items, a photograph of the conveyance, if significant to the case, or a photocopy of correspondence between the shipper and consignee if the original document is **not** relinquished.

Provide all documentary and physical evidence to your local IES Area Manager, along with the PPQ Form 518, when requesting the investigation.

Table A-5 Instructions for Completing PPQ Form 518, Report of Violation

Block	Instructions
VIOLATION NO. (previously "Serial No.")	Enter a unique identifier according to the locally approved naming convention (such as FL19-0001).
1	- Enter date violation was discovered - If violation was discovered after it occurred, EXPLAIN in Block 15
2	Specify as follows: - If violation of compliance agreement, then enter C.A. - If cargo violation, then enter the regulation(s) violated; for example, if the violation involved fresh fruit, you would enter CFR 319.56 - If animal regulation that has been violated is unknown (you do not know the regulation), then contact PPQ, QPAS in Riverdale at 301-851-2312
3	Fill in the name of the location where the violation of the regulation was discovered or observed
4	Fill in the name of the country, State, and county (or equivalent) if domestic, where the article originated or was grown
5	Fill in the name of the article moved, e.g., "5 cases of yams"
6	Enter the air waybill number, bill of lading, etc., if applicable
7	1. Fill in the violator's name 2. Indicate the person's position in parentheses after the violator's name (such as caterer, shipper, cleaner, etc.) 3. List the violator's business address
8, 9	Check and fill in as appropriate
10	Fill in the name and the business address of the carrier
11	Check and fill in as appropriate
12	Fill in as appropriate
13	Fill in the name and the business address of the consignee
14	List the action(s) taken to eliminate the pest risk, e.g., foreign garbage was picked up and incinerated; area where garbage was lying on the ground was cleaned and disinfected with sodium hypochlorite; article was seized and destroyed

Block	Instructions
15	Fill in any pertinent remarks (e.g., explanation if the violation was discovered after it occurred)
16	If the violator did not provide a written statement, record all relevant verbal statements in your PPQ Officer's Statement and indicate so in this block
17	An Officer's Statement must be written and accompany each PPQ Form 518 submitted. • Write your explanation of the violation on a separate sheet of paper titled "Officer's Statement" • Give this statement an exhibit number • Describe all the facts that resulted in the article listed in Block 5 being in violation of the regulation listed in Block 2 • State all facts including who, what, when, where, and how • Include the following information where appropriate: ○ State when and where the violation occurred ○ Describe how the violation occurred ○ Identify the carrier from which the garbage was removed and where the garbage came from ○ Identify the owner of the article ○ Identify the employer of the violator ○ Refer to your exhibits and explain their relevance to the case ○ State if you witnessed the violation • Sign and date the Officer's Statement (only the officer signs); if more than one officer was involved in the violation, each officer must write a separate statement
18-20	Fill in NOTICE If using electronic signature in Block 18, you must fill in Blocks 19 and 20 first.
21	• Fill in any additional information ¹ that may help to substantiate the case, such as previous warning letters and the dates sent, signed compliance agreements, any known previous civil penalties, case numbers, dates, and amounts of penalties assessed; such as, Case #RSS–CP–62–01 fined \$1,000 on 9/11/18 • Enter your recommendation for one of the following: ○ Warning letter ○ Civil penalty ○ Criminal penalty
22-24	Fill in NOTICE If using electronic signature in Block 22, you must fill in Blocks 23 and 24 first.

Distribution

Distribute the case file, including PPQ Form 518 as follows:

- FORWARD a copy and all supporting documents to your local IES Area Manager within two weeks of discovery of the violation. If you are unable to contact your local IES Area Manager or you **do not** know who serves as your Area Manager, contact the IES Regional Office for the State in which you work.
- KEEP another copy for the local files (also keep copies of other evidence and documents for your files).

¹ This information will help determine if the case warrants civil or criminal penalties and the amount of the civil penalty, if warranted.

Agriculture Notice

Issue an Agriculture Notice when a prohibited agricultural article is found and removed from a package. For ECO packages, place a copy of the Agriculture Notice in the package. For U. S. postal mail packages, place a copy of the completed [PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice](#) and the Agriculture Notice in the package.

AGRICULTURE NOTICE

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits or restricts certain items from entering the U.S. mainland from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to protect against harmful plant pests. This includes most fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables, soil, plants, flowers, and crafts made from plants or wood. Many people are unaware that sending or receiving agricultural products through the U.S. Mail or other carrier services poses a risk to our Nation's farms and forests.

During a routine USDA inspection, we removed a prohibited agricultural item(s) from your package. Please be assured that no further action is needed. We appreciate your support in protecting American agriculture.

For more information about shipping agricultural products to the U.S. mainland, visit:
www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-health/predeparture

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.
APHIS 81-45-015 | Issued July 2021

 **Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Aviso de Agricultura

El Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos (USDA) prohíbe o restringe la entrada de ciertos artículos al territorio continental de los Estados Unidos desde Hawái, Puerto Rico, las Islas Virgenes de los Estados Unidos, Guam y la Mancomunidad de las Islas Marianas del Norte para protegerse contra plagas nocivas de las plantas. Esto incluye la mayoría de frutas y verduras frescas y congeladas, tierra, plantas, flores y artesanías hechas con derivados de plantas o madera. Mucha gente no saben que enviar o recibir productos agrícolas al través del correo postal de los Estados Unidos u otros servicios de transporte trae consigo un riesgo de plagas y enfermedades a la agricultura y los bosques de nuestro país.

Durante una inspección de rutina del USDA, hemos retirado de su paquete uno o varios artículos agrícolas prohibidos. Tenga la seguridad de que no es necesario realizar ninguna otra acción de su parte. Apreciamos su apoyo a la protección de la agricultura de Estados Unidos.

Para más información sobre el envío de productos agrícolas al territorio continental de los Estados Unidos, visite:
www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-health/predeparture

El USDA es un proveedor, empleador y prestador que ofrece igualdad de oportunidades.
APHIS 81-45-0155 | Emitido en Julio de 2021

Figure A-5 Example of the Agriculture Notice

Prerequisite Requirements for Commodity Risk Assessments

Introduction

There are two reasons a fruit, herb, or vegetable may not be listed as approved for movement to other parts of the United States:

- PPQ has **not** studied the pest risk, or
- PPQ has studied the pest risk and there were no mitigations appropriate to address the pest risk.

Stakeholders can request a commodity be added to the list of approved fruits, herbs, and vegetables ([List 3-1 Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii \(Authority 7 CFR 318.13-4\)](#)) by submitting a request to:

USDA-APHIS-PPQ
Regulatory Coordination and Compliance Unit (RCC)
4700 River Road, Unit 140
Riverdale, MD 20737

The addition of commodities to [List 3-1 Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii \(Authority 7 CFR 318.13-4\)](#) requires that a pest risk analysis be conducted, rulemaking accomplished, and published in the Federal Register. While the initial request for movement of a commodity to other parts of the United States may come from any interested party, for APHIS to consider whether a currently prohibited commodity can be safely moved interstate, the prerequisite requirements outlined in this chapter **must** be completed.

Complete the following information to initiate a commodity risk assessment. All information should be submitted to and approved by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture. After approval, the APHIS PPQ State Plant Health Director's office should submit the document to the RCC Unit to begin the review process.

Contact Information

Provide your name, company address(es), telephone and fax numbers, and email address(es).

Commodity Information

1. A description and/or map of the specific location(s) of the areas in the exporting area where the commodity is produced.
2. The scientific name (including genus, species, and author names), synonyms, and taxonomic classification of the commodity.

3. Identification of the plant or plant part (i.e., fruit, leaf, root, entire plant, etc.) and any associated plant part proposed for interstate movement to other parts of the United States.
4. The proposed end use of the imported commodity (e.g., consumption, milling, decorative, processing, etc.).
5. The months of the year when the commodity would be produced and harvested for interstate movement.

Shipping Information

1. Detailed information as to the projected quantity and weight/volume of the proposed importation, broken down according to varieties where applicable.
2. Method of shipping and under what conditions, including type of conveyance, and type, size, and capacity of packing boxes and/or shipping container.

Pest and Disease Information

1. Scientific name (including genus, species, and author names) and taxonomic classification of arthropods, fungi, bacteria, nematodes, virus viroids, mollusks, phytoplasmas, spiroplasmas, etc., attacking the crop.
2. Plant part attacked by each pest, pest life stages associated with each plant part attacked, and location of pest (in, on, or with commodity).
3. References

Strategies for Risk Mitigation or Risk Management

1. Overview of agronomic or horticultural management practices used in the production of the commodity, including methods of pest risk mitigation or control programs.
2. Identification of parties responsible for pest management and control.

While **not** mandatory, provide as much of the following information as possible to assist USDA in completing a timely response to your request:

- Contact Information
 - Address, phone and fax numbers, and/or email for local experts (such as academicians, researchers, extension agents) who are most familiar with crop production, entomology, plant pathology, and other relevant characteristics of the commodity
- Commodity Information
 - Common name(s)
 - Cultivar, variety, or group description
 - Stage of maturity at which crop is harvested and method of harvest
 - Indication of whether the crop is grown from certified seed or nursery stock, if applicable
 - If grown from certified seed or stock, indication of origin of the stock or seed
 - Color photographs of plant, plant part, or plant product
- Growing/Production Area Information
 - Unique characteristics of the production area in terms of pests or diseases
 - Maps of the production regions, pest free areas, etc.

- Length of time commodity has been grown in production area
 - Status of growth of production area (i.e., acreage expanding or stable)
 - Physical and climatological description of the growing area
- Post-Harvest Transit and Processing Information
 - Complete description of the post-harvest processing methods used
 - Description of the movement of the commodity from field to processing to port of interstate movement
 - Shipping methods and volume of exports
 - Photographs of the boxes and containers used to transport the commodity
 - Identification of port(s) of export and import and expected months (seasons) of shipment
- Pests and Disease Information
 - Common name(s) of the pest(s)
 - Geographic distribution of the pest, if a quarantine pest and follows the pathway
 - Period of attack (e.g., attacks young fruit beginning immediately after blooming) and records of pest incidence (e.g., percentage of infested plants or infested fruit) over time (e.g., during the different phenological stages of the crops and/or times of the year)
 - Economic losses associated with pests of concern
 - Pest biology or disease etiology or epidemiology
 - Photocopies of literature cited in support of the information above
- Current Strategies for Risk Mitigation or Management
 - Description of pre-harvest pest management practices (including target pests, treatments, or other control methods)
 - Evidence of efficacy of pest management treatments or other control methods
 - Efficacy of post-harvest processing treatments in pest control
 - Culling percentage and efficacy of culling in removing pests from the commodity
 - Description of quality assurance activities, efficacy and efficiency of monitoring implementation
- Other Documentation
 - Relevant pest risk analyses, environmental assessment(s), biological assessment(s), and economic information and analyses

Introduction

Use this glossary to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in regulating products from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands into the continental United States.

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

APHIS. the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

APHIS, PPQ. APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine

certified (certification, certifiable). a type of authorization issued by an inspector, evidencing freedom from infestation, to allow the movement of certain regulated articles in accordance with the regulations

civil penalty. monetary penalty assessed in all types of actions other than criminal proceedings

clearance (cleared). verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations

commercial consignment. consignment an inspector identifies as having been produced for sale and/or distribution in mass markets in the continental U.S. and U.S. territories. Such identification will be based on a variety of indicators including, but **not** limited to, quantity of produce, origin, identification of packinghouse on the packaging, and documents consigning the vegetables to a wholesaler or retailer

consignment. quantity of plants, plant products, and/or other articles, being moved from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, or offshore U.S. territories to the continental U.S. and covered, when required, by a single certification or limited permit. A consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots.

contiguous. all States that touch one another without another country or body of water between them

continental United States (CONUS; U.S. mainland). the 48 contiguous States, Alaska, and the District of Columbia

conveyance. means by which a commodity may arrive at a continental U.S. port or U.S. offshore location (e.g., container, trailer, vehicle, aircraft, ship)

diagnostic request. replaces PPQ Form 309; used to submit pest interceptions to PPQ Identifiers

disinfect (disinfection). the application to parts or all of a ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft of a treatment that may be designated by the inspector as effective against such plant pests that may be present

hitchhiking pests. insects, mollusks, or other pests that are **not** directly associated with their host material and that move with cargo, in baggage, or at large in carriers

interstate. from one State into or through any other State; or within the District of Columbia, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or any other territory or possession of the U.S.

limited permit. a document (PPQ Form 530) issued by an inspector or a person operating under a compliance agreement for the interstate movement of regulated articles to a specified destination

move (moved and movement). shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved directly or indirectly, from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands, into or through the continental U.S. or any other State or territory of the U.S.

open stores. provisions on a vessel that remain unsealed because they pose no pest risk

oral declaration. a verbal response that a traveler makes to an agriculture regulatory official who has asked about the contents of the traveler's possessions

plant debris. detached leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, or plant litter or rubbish as distinguished from approved parts of clean fruits and vegetables, or other commercial articles

plant pest. any living stage of any of the following that can directly or indirectly injure, cause damage to, or cause disease in any plant or plant product: a protozoan, a nonhuman animal, a parasitic plant, a bacterium, a fungus, a virus or viroid, an infectious agent or other pathogen, or any article similar to or allied with any of these articles

phytosanitary regulation. official rule to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of regulated nonquarantine pests

pit baggage. luggage that a passenger **does not** carry into the cabin of an aircraft, but instead gives it to the airline (or private operator) to store in the aircraft cargo hold

port of destination. the U.S. location to which a conveyance is headed. For the purpose of clearing the conveyance and/or regulated articles on the continental U.S., the port of destination is the conveyance's first point of arrival there, regardless of further additional stops

predeparture. official clearance by PPQ or CBP personnel (or cooperators) of passengers and cargo before departure from HI, PR, USVI, or other U.S. territories

propagative material. plants and plant parts that are for or capable of propagation, including buds, bulbs, corms, cuttings, layers, pollen, scions, seeds, tissue, tubers, and like structures

quarantine significant pest. plant pest or noxious weed that is of potential economic importance to the U.S. and **not** yet present in the U.S., or present but **not** widely distributed and being officially controlled

regulated article. fruits or vegetables in the unprocessed state; cut flowers; seeds; and plants or plant products for nonpropagative or propagative use

residue cargo. cargo to be left on board the carrier to be unladen at another U.S. port or **not** unladen at all

safeguard. preventive action for handling, maintaining, or disposing of prohibited or restricted products and articles to eliminate the risk of dissemination of plant pests

seal. applying various closures or fastenings (as on a door, container) that **cannot** be opened without rupture, and that serve as a check against tampering or unauthorized opening

stop-over catering. catering meals on board an aircraft that stops in multiple locations