



United States Department of Agriculture

Hawaii

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



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Introduction

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Purpose

The *Hawaii Manual* covers information from both domestic quarantine notices (7CFR Part 301) and Hawaiian and territorial quarantine notices (7CFR Part 318). The reason for combining this information is to provide officers with regulatory information in one manual.

To become familiar with this manual, read this section to learn what is and what is not covered. Once you know that an item is covered in this manual, refer to the [Reference](#) on page 3-1 to determine what restrictions or prohibitions to apply. Refer to [Methods and Procedures](#) on page 2-1 for information on clearing cargo and mail.

If a commodity requires a special procedure, you will be referred to the page which contains the detailed information. These entries will be listed with “page ___” after the approved commodity.

Scope

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**. Use the [Index](#) on page [Index-1](#) if you have any trouble finding items in the Reference Section.

This manual also covers clearance procedures for aircraft, baggage, cargo, mail, and vessels, and the movement of regulated items from Hawaii to other parts of the United States and territories.

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

Table 1-1 Examples of Regulated Items Covered in this Manual

Cotton
Cut Flowers and Leis
Dried or Cured Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables
Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables
Fresh Plant Parts Not for Propagation
Frozen Fruits and Vegetables
Fruit Juices, Purees, Concentrates, Pickles, Jellies, Marmalades, and Preserves
Packing Material
Plants for Propagation
Precut Fruit
Rice Straw
Sand, Soil, and Earth
Seed and Nuts
Sugarcane

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.

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 7CFR 301, 318, and 330.

Conventions

Conventions are established by custom and are widely recognized and accepted. Major conventions used in this manual follow.

Advisories

Advisories are used throughout the *Hawaii Manual* to bring important information to your attention. Please carefully review each advisory. The definitions coincide with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), with the goal of making the warnings easy to recognize and understand, thus limiting the human and dollar cost of foreseeable errors and accidents,¹ and are in the format shown below.

DANGER

DangerTable message is used in the event of imminent risk of death or seious injury.

WARNING

WarningTable message is used in the event of possible risk of serious injury.

CAUTION

CautionTable message is used for tasks involving minor to moderate risk of injury.

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

NOTICE

NoticeTable message is used to alert a reader of important information or Agency policy.

SAFETY

SafetyTable message is used for general instructions or reminders related to safety.

Boldface

Boldface type is used to emphasize important words throughout this manual. These words include, but are **not** limited to: **cannot, do not, does not, except, lacks, must, neither, never, nor, not, only, other than.**

Bullets

Bulleted lists indicate that there is **no** order of priority to the information being listed.

Change Bar

A black change bar in the left margin is used to indicate a change appearing on a revised page.

Chapters

This manual contains the following chapters: *Introduction, Methods and Procedures, Reference, and Index.*

Contents

Every chapter has a table of contents listing **only** the first- and second-level headings within the chapter.

Control Data

Control data is located at the top and bottom of each page to help users keep track of where they are in the manual and be aware of updates to specific chapters, sections, appendixes, etc., in the manual. At the top of the page is the chapter title and first-level heading for that page. At the bottom of the page is the transmittal number (month, year, number), manual title, page number, and unit responsible for content. To track revisions, use the control data.

Decision Tables

Decision tables are used throughout the manual. The first and middle columns in each table represent conditions, and the last column represents the action to be taken after all conditions listed for that row are considered. Begin with the column headings and move left to right, and if the condition **does not** apply, then continue one row at a time until you find the condition that does apply.

Table 1-2 How to Use Decision Tables

If you:	And if the condition applies:	Then:
Read this column cell and row first	Continue in this cell	TAKE the action listed in this cell
Find the previous condition did not apply, then read this column cell	Continue in this cell	TAKE the action listed in this cell

Examples

Examples are used to clarify a point by applying it to a real-world situation. Examples always appear in boxes as a means of visually separating them from the other information contained on a page.

EXAMPLE Examples are graphically placed boxes within the text as a means of visually separating information from other information contained on the page. Examples will always appear in a box.

Footnotes

Footnotes comment on or cite a reference to text and are referenced by number. The footnotes used in this manual include general text footnotes, figure footnotes, and table footnotes.

General text footnotes are located at the bottom of the page.

When space allows, figure and table footnotes are located directly below the associated figure or table. However, for multi-page tables or tables that cover the length of a page, footnote numbers and footnote text **cannot** be listed on the same page. If a table or figure continues beyond one page, the associated footnotes will appear on the page following the end of the figure or table.

Heading Levels

Within each chapter and section there are four heading levels. The first-level heading is indicated by a horizontal line across both left and right columns with the heading language across the left and right columns directly underneath. The body text after a first-level heading is located **inside** the margined text area, one line after the heading language. The second- and third-level headings are inside the margined text area with the body text following underneath. The fourth-level heading is inside the margined text area followed by a period and leading into the text.

Hypertext Links (Highlighting) to Tables, Figures, and Headings

Figures, headings, and tables are cross-referenced in the body of the manual and are highlighted in boldface type. These appear in blue hypertext in the online manual.

EXAMPLE See [Reporting Problems with or Suggestions for the Manual](#) to determine where to report problems with this manual.

Indentions

Entry requirements which are summarized from CFRs, import permits, or policies are indented on the page.

Italics

The following items are italicized throughout the *Hawaii Manual*:

- ◆ Cross-references to headings
- ◆ Publication names
- ◆ Scientific names of commodities

Numbering Scheme

A two-level numbering scheme is used in this manual for pages, tables, and figures. The first number represents the chapter. The second number represents the page, table, or figure. This numbering scheme allows for easier updating and adding pages without having to reprint an entire chapter. Dashes are used in page numbering to differentiate page numbers from decimal points.

Transmittal Number

The transmittal number contains the month, year, and a consecutively-issued number (beginning with -01 for the first edition and increasing consecutively for each update to the edition). The transmittal number is **only** changed when the specific chapter sections, appendixes, glossary, tables, or index is updated. If no changes are made, then the transmittal number remains unchanged. The transmittal number **only** changes for the entire manual when a new edition is issued or changes are made to the entire manual.

EXAMPLE 12/2009-14 is the transmittal number for this update and is located in the control data on the pages in this chapter

12 is the month the update was issued
2009 is the year the update was issued
14 is the number (the original new edition was 01, plus 13 updates)

Using the Manual

Review the contents of this manual to get a feel for the scope of material covered. Glance through the section that you will be using, and familiarize yourself with the organization of the information. Use the table of contents to find the information you need. If the table of contents is not specific enough, turn to the index to find the topic and corresponding page number.

Reporting Problems with or Suggestions for the Manual

Use [Table 1-3](#) to determine where to report problems with the *Hawaii Manual*.

Table 1-3 Where to Report Problems with the Hawaii Manual

If you:	Then:
Are unable to access the online manual	CONTACT the PPQ Manuals Unit by e-mail josie.cooley@aphis.usda.gov or call 240-529-0358
Have a suggestion for improving the formatting of the content (design, layout, composition), grammar, or spelling	
Disagree with the admissibility of a commodity	CONTACT PPQ's Regulatory, Permits, and Manuals (RPM) staff through proper channels
Have a situation that requires an immediate response regarding a procedure or regulatory action	CONTACT Quarantine Policy, Analysis, and Support (QPAS) through proper channels
Disagree with policy or procedures	

Manual Updates

The PPQ Manuals Unit issues and maintains manuals electronically on the Manuals Unit Web site. The [online manuals](#) contain the most up-to-date information. Immediate update revisions to the manual are issued and distributed by e-mail to all PPQ employees.

Each immediate update contains the following information:

- ◆ Link to access and download the online manual
- ◆ List of the revised page numbers
- ◆ Purpose of the revision(s)
- ◆ Transmittal number

Ordering Additional Manuals and Revisions

Although using the online manuals is the preferred method, APHIS employees may order hard copies of manuals from the APHIS Printing, Distribution, and Mail Services Center in Riverdale, Maryland. Visit the [Riverdale Print Shop Web site](#) for detailed information and printing costs. The Manuals Unit is **not** responsible for printing costs.

Methods and Procedures

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Introduction

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

- ◆ Aircraft
- ◆ Baggage
- ◆ Cargo
- ◆ Vessels

Inspection of Aircraft

Predeparture Inspection and Clearance

Aircraft leaving Hawaii for destinations in the contiguous United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands must be inspected prior to departure. When inspecting departing aircraft, use the following steps.

Step 1: Prevent Loading Prior to Inspection

Do **not** allow baggage, cargo, commissary supplies, or other articles to be loaded prior to inspection.

Step 2: Check Certification

Make sure that all regulated articles (check the [Reference](#) section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions) loaded on the aircraft have been appropriately certified. Have unauthorized articles unloaded.

Step 3: Inspect Aircraft

Carefully inspect the aircraft for quarantine significant pests. If you find pests that warrant action, treat all interior parts of the aircraft (see the [PPQ Treatment Manual](#) for directions).

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, see that they are treated (see the [PPQ Treatment Manual](#)) or **do not** allow the infested article to go forward.

Step 5: Waive inspection of Aircraft

Table 2-1 Deciding Whether to Waive Inspection of Aircraft

If a:	And:	Then:
Transiting aircraft arriving from a foreign location	The transit time is less than 90 minutes	DO NOT REBOARD to inspect
	The transit time is 90 minutes or more	REBOARD AND INSPECT aircraft
Quick turnaround aircraft from the mainland	The aircraft will depart in less than 90 minutes after arrival	WAIVE the inspection of the aircraft
	The aircraft will depart in 90 minutes or more after arrival	INSPECT the aircraft

Inspection of Baggage Carried Aboard Aircraft

Step 1: Examine Carryon Baggage

In general, examine all carryon 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 inspection¹.

Step 2: Question Travelers

Thoroughly question the travelers. Ask travelers their destination and itinerary. Use their answers to your questions, what you found in the carryon 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 3: Waive Inspection of Checked (Pit) Baggage

Table 2-2 Deciding Whether to Waive Inspection of Checked (Pit) Baggage

If the date falls between:	And the tour group is destined to a State with:	And the tour director:	Then:
November and March	Severe winters	Agrees to distribute information on pre-flight inspection	WAIVE the inspection of the pit baggage
		Disagrees to distribute information on preflight inspection	Selectively INSPECT the pit baggage
	Mild or no winters	—————▶	
April and October	—————▶		

Inspection of Cargo

Application for Inspection

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

¹ If inspection the baggage or personal effects of persons possessing a diplomatic passport with an A1/A2 Visa or G1/G2 Visa, use the guidelines found in the [Manual For Agricultural Clearance](#).

When and Where to Inspect

Inspect all regulated cargo prior to departure from Hawaii. Review outbound manifests and air waybills for regulated items destined to other parts of the United States. With the assistance of pier or airline 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. Movement of unauthorized and prohibited articles may be authorized by a PPQ Transit Permit.

How to Inspect

The procedures for inspection are straightforward. Assuming that you already have the cargo documents, use 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 Items

Inspect the restricted item using the same inspection techniques and methods that you would use for inspecting items of foreign origin. If the shipment is found to have plant pests of quarantine significance, then require treatment or prohibit movement.

Step 3: Document the Action Taken

Stamp or write the action taken on the accompanying paperwork (examples: 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 "Release."

Inspection of Vessels

These procedures for inspecting vessels transiting between Hawaii and other parts of the United States were developed for California ports and are to serve as guidelines for other ports. If you are at a location **other than** a California port and are **not** staffed or organized to be able to adopt these procedures in their entirety, then modify your operation accordingly. Modifications must be made within the limits prescribed by pest risk.

Step 1: Set Place and Time of Boarding

Vessels from Hawaii must be boarded at the first port of arrival. Board between the hours of sunrise and sunset unless advance arrangements have been made and adequate 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 and Quarters on Cargo Vessel

Upon boarding a cargo vessel, notify a responsible ship's officer of your presence. Then immediately examine the 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)² found. If you find fruits and vegetables that were grown and harvested on the mainland, then use this decision table:

Table 2-3 Deciding Action to Take on Produce from Mainland 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 in small lots in crew's quarters or cabins	You are satisfied that it was taken aboard at a mainland 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

² Prohibited articles include all fruits and vegetables of Hawaiian origin which are not certified or certifiable. Also prohibited are fruits and vegetables of mainland origin that were purchased in Hawaii and are in opened or non-commercially packaged cases.

Methods and Procedures

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

Step 3: Disinfect Vessel

If the vessel is infested, infected, or contaminated with any plant pest designated in 7CFR 318.13(a), then supervise the disinfection of the vessel.

Step 4: Notify of Clearance

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

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. A Limited Permit (PPQ Form 530) must be issued by PPQ in Hawaii for each shipment.
3. Approved distributors must maintain sales records to verify compliance with the above requirements.

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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*). [Table 3-1](#) contains a list of items which are approved for movement to other parts of the United States, including Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Prohibit the movement of all items that are not listed. Refer to [Table 3-6](#) for a list of fruits, herbs, and vegetables approved for movement from Hawaii to Alaska.

Refer to [Appendix A](#) for an explanation of the process and requirements for adding a commodity to the list of approved commodities.

Reference

Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

Table 3-1 List of Approved Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables from Hawaii—Authority 7CFR 318.13

<p>Abiu T105-a-1 ¹ <i>Aechmea bracteata</i> (fruit bearing panicle) <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb, leafy green tops; commercial consignments only; continental US only)² Aloe vera (above ground parts) Alokon (inflorescence) Anise (leaf, stem, seed) Arrowhead ³ Arrowroot Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Asiatic pennywort (leaf, stem) Asparagus Atemoya T105-a-1 ¹ Avocado (commercial consignments only) T101-c-1 or T108-a Avocado, Sharwil⁴ (commercial consignments only) T101-c-1 or T108-a Bamboo shoots Banana (fruit) T105-a-1 ¹ or T105-a-2 ^{1 5} 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-1 ^{1 6 7} or T105-a-2 ^{6 8} Broccoli Brussels sprouts Burdock Burnet (leaf, stem) Butterbur Cabbage Cannonball fruit Carambola T105-a-1 ¹ Carrot Cassava Cauliflower Celery (root, top) Chervil (leaf, stem) Chinese amaranth Chinese cabbage Chinese chives (leaf, stem)</p>	<p>Chinese water chestnut Cilantro (leaf coriander) Citrus T103-b-1 or T105-a-1 ^{1 9} Coconut (unrestricted) Corn Corn-on-the-cob Corn smut galls Cowpea (pod) T105-a-2 ^{8 10} <i>Cucurbita</i> spp. T105-a-1 ¹ Curry leaf (<i>Bergera koenigii</i>) T101-n-2 or T105-a-2 ¹ Cyperus corm Dandelion Dill (leaf, stem, seed) Dragon fruit (fruit) T105-a-1 ^{1 11} or T105-a-2 ^{8 12} Dropwort, water Drumstick (leaf, inflorescence) Durian Edible flowers ¹³ (inflorescences only) Eggplant T105-a-1 ¹ Eryngo (leaf) Fennel (leaf, stem) Foxhead Galanga (rhizome) Garden rocket (leaf, stem) Garland chrysanthemum Garlic chive Guava (fruit; commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{8 14} Ginger bracts Ginger root ¹⁵ Gow-kee <i>Heckerea umbellata</i> (leaf, stem) Honewort Heartleaf (leaf stem) (<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>) Jackfruit (fruit) T105-a-1 ^{1 6 7} or T105-a-2 ^{6 8}</p>	<p>Japanese honewort (<i>Cryptotaenia japonica</i>) Jicama Knotweed Kudzu Lamb's quarters (leaf, stem) Lemon balm (leaf) Lemon grass (leaf, stem) Lettuce Lily bulb (<i>Lilium</i> spp.) Litchi ¹⁶ T102-d, T105-a-1 ¹, or T106-f Longan ¹⁶ T102-d, T105-a-1 ¹, or T106-f Lotus root Maguey leaf Mahogany fruit Malabar spinach Mango T105-a-3 Mangosteen (fruit) T105-a-1 ^{1 17} or T105-a-2 ^{8 12} Marigold (flower head) Marjoram (leaf), <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, inflorescence) Matsutake Melon (fruit) T105-a-1 ^{1 18} or T105-a-2 ^{8 18} Mint (leaf, stem) Moringa (pods) T105-a-1 ^{1 19} or T105-a-2 ^{8 19} 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-1 ¹, or T106-b-4, or T106-c Parsley Peanut Pepper (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.) T105-a-1 ¹</p>	<p>Peppermint (leaf, stem) Perilla Pineapple T106-b-5 or T105-a-1 ¹ Pineapple, smooth Cayenne and hybrids with 50 percent 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-1 ¹, T106-g Rhubarb Rosemary (leaf, stem) St. John's Bread Sage (leaf, stem) Saluyut jute (leaf, stem, inflorescence) Sapodilla T105-a-1 ¹ Sausage fruit Savory (leaf, stem) Screwpine (leaf) Singhara nut (<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>) Sorrel (leaf, stem) <i>Rumex</i> spp. Spinach Sweet potato T101-b-3-1, T105-a-1 ¹, T105-a-2 ¹, or T106-h ^{20 21} Tamarind bean pod Taro Tarragon (leaf, stem) Thyme (leaf, stem) Tomato T101-c-3, T105-a-1 ^{1 22} Truffle Turmeric (rhizome) Turnip Water-chestnut Watercress Yam</p>
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- 1 Must be irradiated at an approved facility in Hawaii.
- 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. This noxious weed is prohibited by 7CFR 360-Noxious Weed Regulations.
- 4 In lieu of treatment, Sharwil avocados may be moved interstate for distribution to specific northern states if harvested during the winter months of November 1 through March 31 and only if all conditions listed in 7 CFR 318.13-20 have been met. In addition, a compliance agreement detailing the requirements must be signed.
- 5 Treatment may be waived for green bananas of the cultivars ‘Williams,’ ‘Valery,’ Grand Nain standard, and dwarf ‘Brazilian’ after meeting the conditions of 7CFR 318.13-22(a). Irradiated bananas do not have to meet the varietal restrictions. Bananas to be treated with T105-a-1 (150 Gy) must be sampled and inspected (after the sampled bananas have been removed from the stalk) for the presence of banana moth (*Opogona sacchari*). If moth (eggs or larvae only) are found, refuse to certify for movement or require T105-a-2 (400 Gy). If adults or pupae of the moth are found, refuse to certify. Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 6 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.
- 7 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 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.
- 8 Must be irradiated at an approved facility in Hawaii or in the mainland U.S. Certified facilities may be located in any state except Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia (with the exception of Atlanta Hartsfield Airport), Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi (with the exception of maritime port at Gulfport), Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina (with the exception of maritime port at Wilmington), South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.
- 9 Inspect for freedom from the spherical mealybug (*Nipaecoccus viridis*) and a tuckerellid mite, (*Tuckerella ornata*).
- 10 Inspect for cassava red mite (*Oligonychus biharensis*) and adults and pupae of the order Lepidoptera before undergoing irradiation treatment. The pods must be free of stems and leaves. If infested with these pests or stems and leaves, REFUSE to certify.
- 11 For fruit presented for inspection, ensure that the sepals were removed and that the fruits are free from leaves and stems. 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). If you find stems and leaves, REFUSE to certify.
- 12 Consignment must be free from stems and leaves. If you find stems and leaves, REFUSE to certify.
- 13 Limited to *Calendula* spp. (pot marigold), *Tagetes* spp. (marigold), *Tropaeolum* spp. (nasturtium), and *Viola* spp. (johnny-jump-ups, pansies, and violets).
- 14 Each consignment must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of the red spider mite (*Eutetranychus orientalis*) and the cassava red mite (*Oligonychus biharensis*).
- 15 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.
- 16 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.”

Reference

Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

- 17 Fruit presented for inspection must have the sepals removed in order 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 Gy 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.
- 18 Melons must be washed to remove dirt and must be 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 these 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. Regardless of irradiation dose, melons must be washed to remove dirt and must be free of stems and leaves.
- 19 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 § 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.
- 20 Inspect for gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meliodogyne konaensis*). Per the conditions of 7CFR 305.34(b)(7), sweet potatoes must be sampled, cut, and inspected in Hawaii and found free of ginger weevil (*Elytrotreinus subtruncatus*) before undergoing treatment in Hawaii. REJECT or treat with 400 Gy (T105-a-2) if the mealybug or ginger weevil is found. REJECT consignment if the nematode is found.
- 21 Vapor heat treatment may be used if the conditions of 7CFR 318.13-14(d) have been met. Sweet potato must be sampled, cut, and inspected and found free of ginger weevil (*Elytrotreinus subtruncatus*), gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meliodogyne konaensis*) before undergoing treatment.
- 22 Tomatoes must meet the conditions listed in 7CFR 318.13-14(c).

Processed Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

Processing should render the 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 3-2](#)
- ◆ Dried or Cured—[Table 3-3](#)
- ◆ Frozen—[Table 3-4](#)
- ◆ Juiced, Pureed, Concentrated, Pickled, Jellied—[Table 3-5](#)

Table 3-2 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 rigid plastic containers	Small or no air space between the lid and the top of the liquid	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
			Significant space between the lid and the top of the liquid	PROHIBIT movement	
		Plastic bags or similar non-rigid containers	→		
	Not processed as described in the cell above	→			
Precut fruit other than that for fruit salsa	Sufficiently processed ¹	→		RELEASE	
	Insufficiently processed to so as to preclude any live pests	→		USE Table 3-1 on page 3-2	

1 Cooked, dried, cured, or processed in such a way so as to preclude any live pests.

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

If the product is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of harboring fruit flies or other plant pests	USE Table 3-1 on page 3-2 and REGULATE the product as fresh.	7CFR 318.13 7CFR 330.105
Incapable of harboring fruit flies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

Table 3-4 Frozen Fruits and Vegetables

If:	And the temperature is:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Mangos with seed	—————→		PROHIBIT movement	7CFR 318.13
Other than mangos with seed	Above 20 °F at time of inspection	Prevents an effective inspection		
		Permits an effective inspection	USE Table 3-1 on page 3-2	
	20 °F or below at the time of inspection	—————→	RELEASE	

Table 3-5 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	7CFR 330
Fresh juice	Noncommercial	Hinders inspection	—————→	PROHIBIT movement	
		Does not hinder inspection	No live fruit fly larvae present	RELEASE	
			Live fruit fly larvae present	PROHIBIT movement	
	Commercial	—————→		RELEASE	
Concentrates, purees, jellies, pickles, preserves, or marmalades	—————→				

Table 3-6 Additional Fruits and Vegetables Approved for Movement from Hawaii to Alaska Only (these fruits and vegetables may not be retransported to the contiguous United States)

Avocado (commercial consignments only)	Okra	Watermelon
Banana, green	Onion, green	Winged bean
Chayote	Pea	Winter melon
Cucumber ¹	Pumpkin	Yard long bean
Lima bean	Snow pea	Zucchini
Long eggplant ¹	String bean	
	Tomato ¹	

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

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 3-7 Cotton

If the item is:	And:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton wax, cottonseed oil, or manufactured cotton	→		CERTIFY consignment	7CFR 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ INSPECT AND CERTIFY consignment at origin, or ◆ INSPECT at port of arrival 	
		Not a sample nor as above	USE Table 3-8	
Seed	→		SEE Seeds and Nuts	
Other than one listed in the cells above	→		PROHIBIT movement	

Table 3-8 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	7CFR 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 7CFR 319.8)	
Bale covers or wrappings	Used	3. HANDLE as foreign origin cotton at the port of arrival (follow directions in 7CFR 319.8)	
	New or unused	RELEASE	
Cottonseed cake or meal		REQUIRE either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 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:

- ◆ Bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*)
- ◆ Bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus*)
- ◆ Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) (*Diaphorina citri*)
- ◆ Light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*)

NOTICE

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

Reference

Miscellaneous Processed Products

Table 3-9 Cut Flowers and Leis


If the flowers are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
<i>Canavalia cathartica</i> (Mauna-loa) or <i>Strongylodon lucidus</i> (jade vine)	→	PROHIBIT movement	7CFR 318.13 7CFR 330.105
Cut flowers, decorative branches, or leis constructed from hosts of the Asian citrus psyllid (<i>Dia-phorina citri</i>) ¹	→	1. REQUIRE T101-n-2 or T105-a-2 ² and meet the conditions of 7CFR 301.76, then 2. CERTIFY consignment	
<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 whiteflies or any other significant pests	PROHIBIT movement	
None of the above	→	INSPECT and CERTIFY the consignment based on the absence of pests	

1 *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'* (faustrimedon), *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)

2 Must be irradiated at an approved facility in Hawaii.

Packing Material

Table 3-10 Packing Material

If used as packing material for:	And packing material is:	Then:
Propagative material		USE Table 3-18 on page 3-17
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.

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 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Table 3-11 Sand¹, Soil, and Earth

If the shipment is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
More than 3 pounds		REQUIRE movement to a lab ² listed as approved to receive foreign soil ³	7CFR 330.300
Three pounds or less	Treatment is practical and will not interfere with intended use	1. ISSUE an oral permit, then 2. TREAT soil according to Table 3-12	
	Treatment is impractical	REQUIRE movement to a lab ² listed as approved to receive foreign soil ³	

- 1 Clean ocean sand is unrestricted.
- 2 Found in [Laboratories Approved to Receive Soil](#).
- 3 Lab directors wishing approval to receive soil from Hawaii should complete PPQ Form 525, *Application and Permit to Move Soil*.

Table 3-12 Approved Heat Treatments for Sand, Soil, or Earth

Dry heat		Steam Heat
Temperature:	Exposure time: ¹	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.
◆ 230–249 °F	◆ 16 hours	
◆ 250–309 °F	◆ 2 hours	
◆ 310–379 °F	◆ 30 minutes	
◆ 380–429 °F	◆ 4 minutes	
◆ 430–450 °F	◆ 2 minutes	

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

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 (*Sternochetus 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 3-13 Seeds and Nuts

If the seed or nut is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton	Seed cotton	1. REQUIRE T301-a-4, then 2. CERTIFY consignment	7CFR 318.47
	Cottonseed		
Mango	—————→	PROHIBIT movement (it is also prohibited into Guam and CNMI)	7CFR 318.13
Pulpy seed	Capable of harboring fruit flies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Incapable of harboring fruit flies		
Sugarcane (true seed or seed cane pieces)	Moving to Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 301.87
	Moving to other than Guam or CNMI	1. REQUIRE T514-1 for seed cane, and T514-2 for true seed, then 2. CERTIFY consignment	
Other than one listed in the cells above	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 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 comes in contact with the sugarcane, machinery or processing equipment used for extracting and refining sugarcane juice, as well as plants, plant parts, products, and seed are regulated. Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, excluding Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Table 3-14 Sugarcane

If the item is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Bagasse	Treated with dry heat for 2 hours at 158 °F	CERTIFY consignment	7CFR 301.87
	Not treated as in cell above	USE Table 3-15	
Chews	Boiled for at least 30 minutes or peeled and without nodes	CERTIFY consignment	
	Not as described in cell above	USE Table 3-15	
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	
	Not as describe in cell above	USE Table 3-15	
Other than bagasse, chews, or equipment	→	USE Table 3-16	

Reference

Miscellaneous Processed Products

Table 3-15 Sugarcane—Issuing Limited Permits for Non-certifiable 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	7CFR 301.87
	Not intended to be used for harvesting or processing sugarcane	→	1. ISSUE a Limited Permit (PPQ Forms 530 or 537), then 2. ALLOW movement	
Bagasse or sugarcane chews	Moving to a county that grows sugarcane ¹	→	PROHIBIT movement	
	Moving to a county that does not grow sugarcane ¹	An area less than 10 miles from the nearest sugarcane field		
		An area 10 miles or more from the nearest sugarcane field	1. ISSUE a Limited Permit (PPQ Forms 530 or 537), then 2. ALLOW movement	

1 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 3-16 Sugarcane Juice and Other Articles Derived from Sugarcane

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Juice	Boiled for 10 minutes at 212 °F	CERTIFY consignment	7CFR 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 sugarcane diseases	CERTIFY consignment	
	You are unsure , or there is the risk of spreading sugarcane diseases	CONTACT Quarantine Policy and Analysis (QPAS) through channels	

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 or not 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 non-human 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.

Reference

Fresh Plant Parts Not for Propagation

Table 3-17 Fresh Plant Parts Not for Propagation

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
The plants are or could be used as fruits, vegetables, or herbs	Found in Table 3-1	Apply the conditions per Table 3-1	318.13
	Not found in Table 3-1	PROHIBIT ENTRY (See Pre-Requisite Requirements for Commodity Risk Assessments on page A-1 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 on page 3-8 Cut Flowers and Leis on page 3-9 Packing Material on page 3-11 Rice Straw on page 3-11 Seeds and Nuts on page 3-12 Sugarcane on page 3-13	
	Plant parts covered in other Federal quarantines	Apply restrictions per the appropriate authority	301.76, other 301 regulations, or Federal Orders
Medicinal plant parts not covered in this manual or other Federal regulations		Perform 100% inspection and evaluate the risk	318.13 and 330.105
	Plant parts not for human consumption and not covered in this manual or other Federal regulations		

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. vasculorus*), cactus borer (*Cactoblastis cactorum*), the sweet potato scarabee (*Eusepes 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 7CFR 301.76.




Table 3-18 List of Approved Growing Media

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

Plants in approved media must also meet these three conditions:

1. Media was **not** previously used for growing plants.
2. Media was stored prior to use under adequate safeguards.
3. 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 3-19 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	7CFR 318.13
	Moving to other than St. Croix, USVI	PROHIBIT movement	
Citrus ¹		Verify that the conditions of 7CFR 301.76 have been met, and CERTIFY the consignment	7CFR 301.76
Cotton		PROHIBIT movement	7CFR 318.47
Soybean		PROHIBIT movement	7CFR 330.105
Sweet potatoes	Roots	1. REQUIRE treatment, then 2. CERTIFY consignment	7CFR 318.13
	Other than roots	PROHIBIT movement	
Other than one listed in the cells above	Plants rooted in growing media that is not approved. SEE Table 3-18	PROHIBIT movement	7CFR 318.60
	Bare rooted plants or plants rooted in approved growing media. SEE Table 3-18	INSPECT AND CERTIFY	

- 1 Plants for propagation that are hosts to ACP must meet the conditions of 7CFR 301.76. *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* (citrangle), *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' (faustrimedin), *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* (trifoliata orange), *Severinia buxifolia* (Chinese box-orange), *Swinglea glutinosa* (tabog), *Toddalia asiatica* (orange-climber), *Toddalia lanceolata* (toddalia), *Triphasia trifolia* (trifoliata lime-berry), *Vepris lanceolata* (white ironwood, wild-lime), or *Zanthoxylum fagara* (lime prickly-ash)



Appendix A

Pre-Requisite 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 ([Table 3-1](#)) 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 [Table 3-1](#) requires that a pest risk analysis be conducted, rule making 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, in order for APHIS to consider whether a currently prohibited commodity can be safely moved interstate, the pre-requisite 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 particular 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

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

Pest and Disease Information

8. 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
9. Plant part attacked by each pest, pest life stages associated with each plant part attacked, and location of pest (in, on, or with commodity)
10. References

Strategies for Risk Mitigation or Risk Management

11. Overview of agronomic or horticultural management practices used in the production of the commodity, including methods of pest risk mitigation or control programs
12. 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

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