



**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

Puerto Rico

Regulation and Clearance from Puerto Rico to Other Parts of the United States

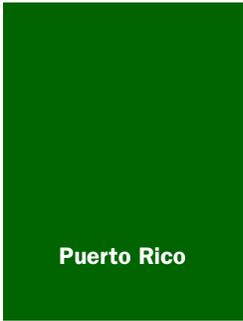


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CAUTION: Pesticides can be injurious to humans, domestic animals, desirable plants, fish, or other wildlife—if they are not handled or applied properly. Use all pesticides selectively and carefully. Follow recommended practices for the disposal of surplus pesticides and pesticide containers.



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Introduction

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Background and Introduction

How to Use This Manual

This 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 Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officers with regulatory information in one manual.

Where to Begin

To become familiar with this manual, read the **What is Covered** section to learn what is and what is not covered. Once you know that an item is covered in this manual, turn to the **Reference Section** to determine what restrictions or prohibitions to apply. Read the **Methods And Procedures** section to learn what is involved in clearing cargo and mail.



If a fresh fruit, herb, or vegetable is listed, it's admissible (although it may have to meet additional conditions for entry). If an item is **not** listed, it's prohibited. Use the Index if you have any trouble finding items in the Reference Section.

If you have a foreign name of a fruit or vegetable and need its English equivalent, use the Glossary in the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. If you have the Spanish name of a fruit, herb, or vegetable, also see your "List of Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables in Spanish and English."

What is Covered

This manual covers clearance procedures for aircraft, baggage, cargo, mail, and vessels and the movement of regulated items from Puerto Rico to the United States and its territories. There are no restrictions on the movement in either direction between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Introduction:Background and Introduction

Regulated items covered in this manual:

Cotton, [page 3-6](#)

Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables, [page 3-1](#)

Packing Material, [page 3-7](#)

Palm Frond, [page 3-8](#)

Plants for Propagation, [page 3-14](#)

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Rice, [page 3-9](#)

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What is Not Covered

The movement of plant pests is not covered in this manual. To find this information, go to 7CFR 330.200–214.

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Puerto Rico

Methods And Procedures

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Introduction

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

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

Application for Inspection

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

Inspection of Cargo

Inspect all restricted cargo prior to departure from Puerto Rico, even though regulated articles are subject to inspection at the first U.S. port of arrival. Review outbound manifests and air waybills for regulated items destined to 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.

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 a 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 (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 “Release.”

Inspection of Mail

Use the same steps listed under **Inspection of Cargo** in the cargo section. The major difference between cargo and mail shipments is that the shipper does not normally submit parcels for PPQ inspection. Also, inspections or seizures are documented differently for mail than for cargo as indicated in this section.

Make arrangements with the local postal authorities in Puerto Rico to make available for inspection parcels destined to the United States. Postal employees will screen those parcels which apparently contain plant material and refer such parcels to PPQ for inspection and appropriate disposition.

Refer to “Taking action on parcels” below to determine the correct regulatory action to take. (Check the **Reference Section** of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions.)



Refer all first-class mail and airmail parcels which do not bear labels authorizing their opening for inspection to the postal receiving clerk to obtain authorization from the sender for opening.

TABLE 2-1 Taking action on parcels

If the parcel is:	And it contains:	And the items are:	Then:	
Opened for inspection	Only unauthorized items	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CROSS out the name and address of the addressee, 2. MARK on package—"Return to Sender" on the address side of parcel, 3. COMPLETE PPQ Form 287 Mail Interception Notice and distribute, 4. REFER parcel to the postal supervisor for return 	
	Approved and unauthorized items	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REMOVE the unauthorized items, 2. COMPLETE PPQ Form 287 Mail Interception Notice and distribute, 3. STAMP the parcel "Inspected and Released," and 4. ALLOW parcel to move to addressee 	
	Only approved items	Treated		STAMP the parcel "Treated and Released"
		Plant material not regulated by PPQ		STAMP the parcel "Plant Material"
		Inspected		STAMP the parcel "Inspected and Released"
Not opened for inspection		→	STAMP the parcel "Passed"	

Inspection of Baggage Carried on Aircraft

Step 1—Decide When and Where to Inspect

Inspect the baggage prior to passenger check-in at the airline counter or its equivalent at military establishments. Arrangements may be made to inspect baggage elsewhere (at hotels or locations with tour groups) if you are notified in advance and it's on a reimbursable basis.

Step 2—Examine Baggage at Gate

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

Step 3—Examine Carry-on 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 inspection.¹

Step 4—Question Travelers

Thoroughly question the travelers. Ask travelers if they are carrying fruits or vegetables. 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 pit baggage.

Inspection of Aircraft—Predeparture Inspection and Clearance

Aircraft leaving Puerto Rico for destinations in the United States and its territories are to be inspected prior to departure.² Military flights from bases outside of San Juan are precleared by military personnel designated by PPQ. These personnel are kept current of our requirements. When inspecting departing aircraft, use the following steps.

Step 1—Prevent Loading Prior to Inspection

Do not allow baggage, cargo, or commissary supplies to be loaded prior to inspection.³

Step 2—Check Regulated Articles

Make sure that all regulated articles loaded on the aircraft are authorized. (Check the [Reference Section](#) of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions.) Have unauthorized articles off-loaded.

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 Treatment Manual for directions).

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- 1 If inspecting 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](#).
 - 2 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 port of destination so the flight can be met immediately upon it arrival.
 - 3 If residue cargo or pit baggage that 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 7CFR 352 and its manual part.

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 Treatment Manual) or refuse to allow the infested article to go forward.

Inspection of Vessels

Step 1—Examine Stores and Quarters on Vessels

Upon boarding a vessel, notify a responsible ship's officer of your presence. Then 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)¹ found. Fruits and vegetables approved for entry (see list of approved fruits and vegetables in [Reference Section](#)) may remain in open stores if no significant pests are found. Allow only approved fruits and vegetables or those that are certifiable to be off-loaded. Examine carefully for hitchhiking fruit flies.

Step 2—Disinfect Vessel

If the vessel is infested, infected, or contaminated with any plant pest designated in 7CFR 318.58, then supervise the disinfection of the vessel following the guidelines in the Treatment Manual. If hitchhiking fruit flies or other objectionable insects are found, see the Treatment Manual.

Step 3—Notify of Clearance

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

1 Prohibited articles include all fruits and vegetables of Puerto Rican origin which are not certified or certifiable.

Methods And Procedures

Inspection of Vessels

3

Puerto Rico

Reference Section

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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 borer (*Maruca testulalis*), mango seed weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae*), and pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). **Table 3-1** lists commodities that are approved for movement to the United States and its other territories. Commodities that are **not** listed are prohibited movement from Puerto Rico into the United States and its other territories.

With two exceptions, there are no restrictions on items (regardless if they are listed or not) moving in either direction between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The exceptions are:

1. Pigeon peas—Pigeon peas may move from the Virgin Islands to Puerto Rico but are prohibited from Puerto Rico into the U.S. Virgin Islands.
2. Mangoes—Mangoes may move from Puerto Rico into the Virgin Islands but are prohibited from the Virgin Islands into Puerto Rico.

There are two reasons a fruit, herb, or vegetable may not be listed as approved for movement to other parts of the United States: 1) PPQ has not studied the pest risk, or 2) PPQ has studied the pest risk and finds it too great. Shippers can request that items be added to the list of approved fruits, herbs, and vegetables by submitting a formal request to the USDA-APHIS Permit Services in Riverdale, Maryland.

Reference Section

Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

TABLE 3-1 List of approved fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables (Authority 7CFR 318.58)

<i>Allium</i> spp.	Chayote	Jackfruit ²	Pineapple
Aloe vera (above ground parts)	Chervil	Kale	Plantain (fruit, leaf without stalk or midrib)
Amaranth, <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. (leaf, stem)	Chicory	Kudzu	Pokeweed greens, (leaf, stem)
Anise	Chinese waternut	Lambsquarter	Pomegranate arils ⁷
<i>Annona</i> spp. (leaf)	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. (leaf, stem)	Lemon (fruit)	Potato
Arracacha, <i>Arracacia xanthorrhiza</i>	Cilantro	Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Pumpkin
Arrowroot	Citrus ²	Leren	Purslane
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Coconut	Lettuce	Radish
Asparagus	Collard	Lily bulb, edible	Rhubarb
Avocado	Corn-on-the-cob	Lime (fruit)	Rosemary (leaf)
Balsam apple	Cornsalad, <i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Lotus root	Rutabaga
Bamboo shoots	Cucumber, includes Angola cucumber, <i>Sicana odorifera</i>	Maguey	St. John's bread ²
Banana (fruit, leaf without stalk or midrib)	Cyperus corm	Mango from PR, T102-a (prohibited from USVI) ⁵	Salsify
Basil	Dandelion greens (leaf, stem)	Mangosteen	Savoy
Bay laurel	Dasheen, <i>Colocasia</i> , <i>Caladium</i> spp., and <i>Xanthosoma</i> spp.	Marjoram, <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, stem)	Sorrel, <i>Rumex</i> spp.
Beans, in pods ¹ (faba, lima, string)	Edible flowers, ³ (inflorescences only) ⁴	Mint, <i>Mentha</i> spp.	Spinach
Beans, shelled (faba, lima, string)	Eggplant	Mushrooms	Squash
Beet	Endive	Mustard greens	Stinking-toe (pod)
Bitter melon	Ethrog (fruit)	Okra ⁶	Strawberry
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	False coriander	Orange (fruit) ²	Sweet potato ⁸ T101-b-3-1
Breadfruit, <i>Artocarpus</i> spp.	Fennel	Oregano, <i>Origanum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare</i> (leaf, stem)	Sweet potato (leaf only)
Breadnut	Garlic cloves, peeled	Palm heart	Swiss chard
Broccoli	Gnip	Papaya	Tamarind bean pod
Brussels sprouts	Ginger root	Parsley	Taro, <i>Colocasia</i> and <i>Caladium</i> spp.
Cabbage	Gourd	Parsnip	Tarragon
Cacao bean pod	Grapefruit	Peas, in pod or shelled, <i>Pisum sativum</i>	Thyme
Cannonball fruit	Guava, (leaf)	Pepper	Tomato
Cantaloupe	Honeydew melon	Pigeon pea (pod or shelled from Puerto Rico), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1	Truffle
Carrot	Horseradish, <i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Pigeon pea, in pods from USVI ¹	Turnip
Casabanana, <i>Sicana odorifera</i>	Indigo, <i>Indigofera</i> spp. (leaf)	Pigeon pea, shelled, from USVI	Vegetable marrow
Cassava			Water-chestnut
Cauliflower			Watercress
Celery			Watermelon
Chamomile, <i>Anthemis</i> spp.			Yam, <i>Dioscorea</i> spp.
			Yautia (tanier), <i>Xanthosoma</i> spp.

- 1 Refer to **Table 3-2 Regulatory action for fresh beans in pods and pigeon peas on page 3-3.**
- 2 Citrus fruit moving to production areas where Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) is not present (Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Louisiana, Northern Marian Islands, those portions of Texas not quarantined due to the presence of ACP, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) must be cleaned using standard packinghouse procedures.
- 3 Limited to *Calendula* spp. (pot marigold), johnny-jump-ups, pansies, and violets).
- 4 If stems or leaves are attached, refuse to certify movement.
- 5 Mangoes are also prohibited movement from the U.S. Virgin Islands into Puerto Rico.
- 6 Refer to **Table 3-3 Regulatory action for fresh okra on page 3-3.**
- 7 The edible, fleshy, juicy, red colored cover of individual pomegranate seeds that entirely envelopes the seed.
- 8 If moving to a North Atlantic (NA) port, allow movement under a permit issued by Permit Services for fumigation at port of arrival.

TABLE 3-2 Regulatory action for fresh beans in pods and pigeon peas

If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
North of and including Washington, DC (38° N) and east of and including Salt Lake City (115° W)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 318.58
Other than an area listed in the cell above	1. REQUIRE treatment using T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1, then 2. RELEASE	

TABLE 3-3 Regulatory action for fresh okra

If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois ¹ , Kentucky ¹ , Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri ¹ , Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia ¹	1. REQUIRE treatment, then 2. RELEASE	7CFR 318.58
Other than a State listed in the cell above	1. REQUIRE: ◆That shipment is for consumption or immediate processing, or ◆REQUIRE treatment, then 2. RELEASE	

1 Require treatment only for those shipments destined to areas of the State that are south of the 38th parallel

Processed Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

Processing should render the fruit, vegetable or herb incapable of harboring live fruit flies. The fruit, vegetable or herb is **restricted** only if they are insufficiently processed.

Three types of approved processing are covered in this section:

- ◆ Frozen—**Table 3-4**
- ◆ Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, Precut—**Table 3-5**
- ◆ Juiced, Pureed, Concentrated, Pickled, Jellied—**Table 3-6**
- ◆ Dried or Cured—**Table 3-7**

TABLE 3-4 Frozen Fruits and Vegetables

If the temperature is:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Above 20°F at time of inspection	Prevents an effective inspection	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.58
	Permits an effective inspection	REFER to Table 3-1 on page 3-2 . Regulate the product as if fresh.	
20°F or below at the time of inspection ¹	—————→	RELEASE	

1 EXCEPTION: Frozen mangoes with seed are prohibited because freezing does not kill the mango seed weevil.

TABLE 3-5 Fruit—Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, or Otherwise Precut

If the precut fruit ¹ is:	Then:	Authority:
Sufficiently processed so as to preclude any live pests	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Insufficiently processed such that pests may have survived	REFER to Table 3-1 on page 3-2 .	

1 Fruit that is precut and in liquid or is chilled to 31°F or lower is incapable of sustaining fruit flies

TABLE 3-6 Fruit Juices, Purees, Concentrates, Pickles, Jellies, Marmalades, and Preserves

If the item is:	And the shipment is:	And the amount of pulp present:	And there is:	Then:	Authority :
Canned, frozen, or pasteurized juice			→	RELEASE	7CFR 330
	Fresh juice	Non-commercial	Hinders inspection	→	
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 3-7 Dried or Cured Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

If the product is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of harboring fruit flies or other plant pests	REFER to Table 3-1 on page 3-2 . Regulate the product as if fresh.	7CFR 318.58
Incapable of harboring fruit flies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

Miscellaneous Products

This section covers the methods and procedures for regulating miscellaneous products including cotton, various packing material, rice, seeds and nuts, and palm fronds.

Cotton

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

TABLE 3-8 Cotton

If the item is:	And:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton wax, cottonseed oil, or manufactured cotton		→	CERTIFY SHIPMENT	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), cotton-seed hulls, cake, or meal	◆ INSPECT AND CERTIFY shipment at origin, or ◆ INSPECT at the port of arrival	
		Not a sample nor as above	REFER to Table 3-9	
Seed		→	REFER to Seeds and Nuts	
Other than one listed in the three cells above		→	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.47

TABLE 3-9 Cotton—Unfumigated cotton products

If the item is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cottonseed hulls, lint, linters, seed, seedy waste, or waste	Processed sufficiently to eliminate pests	1. INSPECT the shipment at origin, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 318.47
	Not processed as described in cell above	1. REQUIRE a permit issued by PPQ Permit Services, 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	3. HANDLE as foreign origin cotton at the port of arrival (follow directions in 7 CFR 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 permit issued by PPQ Permit Services and inspect at port of arrival 	

Packing Material

TABLE 3-10 Packing Material

If used as packing material for:	And packing material is:	Then:
Propagative material		GO to the list of approved growing media in the Plants for Propagation section of this manual.
Other than propagative material	Bagasse, plant litter, soil, or unmanufactured cotton	ALLOW authorized material to move only after the packing material is removed.
	Other than above	ALLOW MOVEMENT

Palm Fronds

Palm fronds and articles made from them are regulated to prevent entry of the red palm mite, *Raoiella indica*, a serious pest of palms.

TABLE 3-11 Palm Fronds and Articles Crafted From Them

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Noncommercial consignment (baggage or mail)	Single fronds or bundles of single fronds	Completely dried or processed beyond drying	INSPECT ¹ AND CERTIFY MOVEMENT	7CFR 330.105
		Fresh, green, and/or pliable	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
	Fronds crafted or woven into articles ²	Processed beyond crafting or weaving (bleached, dyed, painted, or shellacked)	INSPECT ¹ AND CERTIFY MOVEMENT	
		Not processed beyond crafting or weaving (fronds remain fresh, green, or pliable)	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
Commercial consignment	—————→		INSPECT ¹ AND CERTIFY MOVEMENT	

- 1 Look for very small but visible, bright-red, mites. Also look for colonies of mites along the midrib of the leaves. Look for evidence of the mites feeding: green leaves having bright green to pale green, to yellow, and finally copper-brown streaking or spots. Look for webbing and cast skins of the mites.
- 2 Articles woven or crafted into animal figurines, baskets, bracelets, braided headbands, fans, hats, napkin rings, and place mats.

Rice

Plants and plant parts of rice (*Oryza* spp. including but not limited to *O. sativa* and *O. latifolia*) and *Cyperus iria* are regulated to prevent the entry of the panicle rice mite, *Steneotarsonemus spinki*, a serious pest of rice.

TABLE 3-12 Rice

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Rice plant or plant part	→	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	Federal Domestic Quarantine Order DA-2008-29 ¹
Seed	Seed has been treated using one of the following treatments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ T303-a-1 PH fumigation ◆ T303-a-2 MB fumigation ◆ T303-a-3 Cold treatment 	INSPECT seed according to protocol and CERTIFY MOVEMENT	Federal Domestic Quarantine Order DA-2008-29 ¹

1 Refer to the [Federal Domestic Quarantine Order DA-2008-29](#) for treatment details.

Sand, Soil and Earth

Soil is restricted to prevent the spread of soil borne diseases and insects. Movement is restricted from Puerto Rico to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.



Clean ocean sand is unrestricted.

TABLE 3-13 Sand, Soil, And Earth

If the shipment is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
More than 3 pounds	→	REQUIRE movement to a lab ¹ listed as approved to receive foreign soil ²	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 3-14	
	Treatment is impracticable	REQUIRE movement to a lab ¹ listed as approved to receive foreign soil ²	

1 Refer to *Laboratories Approved to Receive Soil*

2 Lab directors wishing approval to receive soil from Hawaii should complete PPQ Form 525, *Application and Permit to Move Soil*

TABLE 3-14 Heat Treatments for Soil

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*). Pulpy seed are prohibited because they can harbor fruit flies. Sugarcane seed is restricted because it can transmit diseases such as gummosis disease (*Xanthomonas vasculorum*) and leaf scald disease (*Xanthomonas albilineans*). Movement of these seeds is restricted from Puerto Rico to the United States and its other territories for cotton and pulpy seed, but excluding Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for sugarcane. Movement is not restricted in either direction between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

TABLE 3-15 Seeds and Nuts

If the seed or nut is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton	Seed cotton	1. REQUIRE T203-f, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 318.47
	Cottonseed	1. REQUIRE T301-a-7, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	
Pulpy seed capable of harboring fruit flies	→	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.58
Sugarcane	→	1. REQUIRE T514, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 301.87
Rice (<i>Oryzae</i> spp.)	→	REFER to Table 3-12	
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 scald disease (*Xanthomonas albilineans*) and gummosia disease (*Xanthomonas vasculorum*). Because the diseases are easily transmitted by any article that comes in contact with the sugarcane, machinery and processing equipment used for extracting and refining sugarcane juice as well as plants, plant parts, products, and seed are regulated. Movement is restricted from Puerto Rico to the United States, excluding Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

TABLE 3-16 Sugarcane

If the item is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Bagasse	Treated with dry heat for 2 hours at 158 °F	CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 301.87
	Not treated as in cell above	REFER to Table 3-17	
Chews	Boiled for at least 30 minutes or peeled and without nodes	CERTIFY shipment	
	Not as described in cell above	REFER to Table 3-17	
Seed		GO to Seeds and Nuts	
Equipment used for growing, harvesting, or processing sugarcane	Free of all plant debris and soil	CERTIFY shipment	
	Not as described in cell above	REFER to Table 3-17	
Other than bagasse, chews, or equipment		REFER to Table 3-18	

TABLE 3-17 (Sugarcane)—Issuing Limited Permits

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 The sugarcane growing areas are: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. If you are unsure whether a county grows sugarcane, then contact that State's Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 3-18 (Sugarcane)—Sugarcane juice and other articles derived from sugarcane

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

Plants for Propagation

Plants, as well as growing media, are restricted from Puerto Rico 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*). Movement is restricted to the United States and its other territories, but is not restricted in either direction between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.



Plants for propagation that are hosts to the Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) must be treated per [Federal Domestic Quarantine Order: Citrus Greening Disease \(CG\) and Asian Citrus Psyllid \(ACP\)](#) and inspected within 72 hours of shipping and found free of ACP. Regulated articles may not be moved to American Samoa, Arizona, Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, those portions of California and South Carolina not quarantined due to the presence of ACP, and must be accompanied by a limited permit issued by an authorized representative of the State, Territory, Commonwealth, or APHIS, or by a person operating under compliance agreement. The statement "Limited permit: USDA-APHIS-PPQ. Not for distribution in AZ, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and the Virgin Islands of the United States or those portions of CA and SC not quarantined due to the presence of ACP" must be displayed on a plastic or metal tag attached to each plant, or on the box or container if the plant is sealed in plastic, or in the case of plant parts (leaves, cuttings, etc.) on the box or other container in which plant material is packed. In addition, this statement must be displayed on the outside of any shipping containers used to transport these plants, and the limited permit must be attached to the bill of lading or other shipping document that accompanies the plants.

Visit the following link, [Hosts of Asian Citrus Psyllid](#), to see a list of hosts for this pest.

Do not circumvent the certifications and requirements enforced by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Federal Experiment Station in St. Croix for the interstate shipment of nursery stock. PPQ officers acting as official collaborators may participate in such certifications as appropriate.

TABLE 3-19 List of approved growing media

Agar or other translucent tissue culture media	Ground cork Ground peat Ground rubber	Sawdust Shavings—wood or cork Sphagnum moss	Vegetable fiber (free of pulp) includes: coconut and osmunda excludes: cotton and sugarcane
Buckwheat hulls	Paper	Tree fern slab	
Clean ocean sand	Polymer stabilized cellulose	(approved only for orchids)	
Excelsior	Quarry gravel		
Exfoliated vermiculite			

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.

- 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 official.

TABLE 3-20 Plants for Propagation—Plants moving to other parts of the United State

If the plant is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cactus	Plants rooted in growing media that is not approved (Refer to Table 3-19 List of approved growing media on page 3-14)	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.60
	Bare rooted plants or plants rooted in approved growing media (Refer to Table 3-19 List of approved growing media on page 3-14)	1. REQUIRE T201-f ¹ , then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 318.58
Cotton	—————→	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.47
Sugarcane	Seed	1. REQUIRE T514-2, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 301.87
	Other than seed	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
Sweet potatoes	Roots	1. REQUIRE treatment, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 318.30
	Other than roots	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
Rice (<i>Oryzae</i> spp.)	—————→	REFER to Table 3-12	
Other than one listed in the three cells above	Plants rooted in growing media that is not approved (Refer to Table 3-19 List of approved growing media on page 3-14)	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.60
	Bare rooted plants or plants rooted in approved growing media (Refer to Table 3-19 List of approved growing media on page 3-14)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Small, noncommercial shipment of cacti that can be inspected 100 percent and are found to be free from pests may be released without treatment. Such small shipment if found to be infested by pests, may also be released without treatment if it is practicable to remove those pests by hand.

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