



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

Hawaii

Regulation and Clearance of Carriers, Mail, Passengers, Plants, Plant Products, Sand, Soil, and Earth from Hawaii to Other Parts of the United States



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This publication reports research involving pesticides. All uses of pesticides must be registered by appropriate State and/or Federal agencies before they can be recommended.

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 officers with regulatory information in one manual.

Where to Begin

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, turn to the [Reference Section](#) to determine what restrictions or prohibitions to apply. Read [Methods and Procedures](#) to learn what is involved in clearing cargo and mail.

Special Procedures

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.

Notes

1. 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's **prohibited**. Use the Index if you have any trouble finding items in the [Reference Section](#).
2. 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.

What is, and What is Not Covered

This manual 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.

TABLE 6-1: Examples of regulated items covered in this manual

Cotton, page 6-9
Cut Flowers and Leis, page 6-10
Dried or Cured Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables, page 6-11
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Topics Not Covered

Movement of plant pests is **not** covered. To find this information, go to M330.200–214.

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Methods and Procedures

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:

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

Inspection of Cargo

Application for Inspection

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

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 (see [Special Procedures](#)).

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. Guidelines for inspection are listed in the “Plant Import: Nonpropagative” manuals

EXAMPLE: Inspectional guidelines for fresh fruits and vegetables are listed on [page 2-11](#) of the Fruits and Vegetables Manual.)

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 Baggage Carried Aboard Aircraft

Step 1—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 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 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.

1 If inspecting the baggage or personal effects of “privileged persons,” use the guidelines found in the Air-
port and Maritime Operations Manual

Step 3—Waive Inspection of Pit Baggage

TABLE 6-1: Deciding Whether to Waive Inspection of 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 preflight inspection	WAIVE the inspection of the pit baggage
		Disagrees to distribute information on preflight inspection	Selectively INSPECT the pit baggage
April and October	Mild or no winters	—————→	
		—————→	

Inspection of Aircraft

Predeparture Inspection and Clearance

Aircraft leaving Hawaii for destinations in the conterminous United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands are to 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 6-2: 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 Vessels

These procedures for inspecting vessels plying 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 **other than** a California port and are **not** staffed or organized so as 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 6—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 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 judgement to set the time and place of boarding.

Step 7—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:

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.

TABLE 6-3: 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 ships' stores, or 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 of the conditions identified in the cell above	SEAL or SEIZE the produce

Step 8—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 9—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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Reference Section

Prohibitions and Restrictions

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ INSPECT AND CERTIFY shipment at origin, or ◆ INSPECT at the port of arrival 	
		Not a sample nor as above	USE Table 1	
Seed			SEE entry on Seed And Nuts	
Other than one listed in the three cells above			PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.47

Table 1 (Cotton)—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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INSPECT the shipment at origin, then 2. CERTIFY shipment 	7CFR 318.47
	Not processed as described in cell above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 MCFR 319.8) 	
Bale covers or wrappings	Used	RELEASE	
	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 	

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.

Cut Flowers and Leis

If the flowers are:			Then:	Authority:
<i>Canavalia cathartica</i> (Mauna-loa), <i>Gardenia</i> spp. (gardenia or cape jasmine), or <i>Strongylodon lucidus</i> (jade vine)			PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR318.13 7CFR330.105
Cut flowers, decorative branches, or leis constructed from hosts of the Asian citrus psyllid (<i>Diaphoria citri</i>) ¹			1. REQUIRE T101-n-2 or T105-a-1 ² , then 2. CERTIFY shipment	
<i>Gardenia</i> spp. (gardenia or cape jasmine)	From an approved grower	Inspected and found free from green scale or any other significant pests	CERTIFY the shipment based on monitoring and the absence of pests	
		Inspected and found infested with green scale or any other significant pests	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
	Not from an approved grower			
<i>Rosa</i> spp. (rose)		Monitored and found free of spiny orange whiteflies or any other significant pests	CERTIFY the shipment based on monitoring and the absence of pests	
		Monitored and found infested with spiny orange whiteflies or any other significant pests	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	

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' (faustrimedine), *Microcitrus papuana* (desert-lime), *Microcitrus australasica* (finger-lime), *Microcitrus australis* (Australian round-lime), *Murraya paniculata* (orange jasmine), *Naringi crenulata* (naringi), *Pamburus missionis* (pamburus), *Poncirus trifoliata* (trifoliate orange), *Severinia buxifolia* (Chinese box-orange), *Swinglea glutinosa* (tabog), *Toddalia asiatica* (orange-climber), *Toddalia lanceolata* (toddalia), *Triphasia trifolia* (trifoliate lime-berry), *Vepris lanceolata* (white ironwood, wild-lime), or *Zanthoxylum fagara* (lime prickly-ash)

2 Must be irradiated at an approved facility in Hawaii

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*), and the bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus*), pests of Mauna-loa and jade vine

- ◆ Green scale (*Coccus viridis*), a pest of gardenia and cape jasmine

Dried or Cured Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

If the product is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of harboring fruit flies or other plant pests	USE the Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables section in this Reference. Regulate the product as if fresh.	7CFR 318.58 7CFR 330.105
Incapable of harboring fruit flies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

Fruits, herbs, and vegetables are restricted only if they are insufficiently dried so that they are capable of harboring fruit flies. Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables



Important

Fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables are restricted to prevent the spread of fruit flies, bean pod borers (*Maruca testulalis*), and pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). On the following page is a list of items which are approved for movement to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Prohibit the movement of all items that are not listed. A list of fruits, herbs, and vegetables approved for movement from Hawaii to Alaska also follows.

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 Permit Unit in Riverdale, Maryland.

List of approved fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables from Hawaii—Authority 7CFR 318.13:

Abiu, T105-a-1 ¹	Celery (root, top)	Japanese honewort (<i>Cryptotaenia japonica</i>)	Pepper, (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.) T105-a-1 ¹
<i>Aechmea bracteata</i> (fruit bearing panicle)	Chervil (leaf, stem)	Jicama	Peppermint (leaf, stem)
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb)	Chinese amaranth	Knotweed	Perilla
Alokon (inflorescence)	Chinese cabbage	Kudzu	Pineapple, T106-b-5 or T105-a-1 ¹
Anise (leaf, stem, seed)	Chinese chives (leave, stem)	Lambs quarter (leaf, stem)	Pineapple, smooth Cayenne and hybrids with 50 percent or more smooth cayenne parentage
Arrowhead ²	Chinese water chestnut	Lemon balm (leaf)	<i>Piper</i> spp.
Arrowroot	Cilantro (leaf coriander)	Lemon grass (leaf, stem)	Pohole fern (leaf, stem)
Artichoke, globe	Citrus, T103-b-1 or T105-a-1 ^{1 7}	Lettuce	<i>Athyrium</i> spp. and <i>Diplazium</i> spp.
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Coconut (unrestricted)	Litchi ¹¹ , T102-d, T105-a-1 ¹ , or T106-f	Poreleaf (leaf, stem)
Asiatic pennywort (leaf, stem)	Corn	Longan ¹¹ , T102-d, T105-a-1 ¹ , or T106-f	Potato
Asparagus	Corn-on-the-cob	Lotus root	Radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>)
Atemoya T105-a-1 ¹	Cowpea (pod) T105-a-2 ^{6 8}	Mahogany fruit	Rambutan, T103-e, T105-a-1 ¹ , T106-g
Avocado (commercial shipments only), T101-c-1 and T108-a	<i>Cucurbita</i> spp., T105-a-1 ¹	Malabar spinach	Rhubarb
Bamboo shoots	Curry leaf (<i>Bergera koenigii</i>) T101-n-2 or T105-a-1 ¹	Mango, T105-a-3	Rosemary (leaf, stem)
Banana (fruit), T105-a-1 ^{1 3}	Dandelion	Mangosteen (fruit) T105-a-1 ^{1 12} or T105-a-2 ^{6 13}	Sage (leaf)
Basil (leaf)	Dill (leaf, stem, seed)	Marigold (flower head)	Saluyut jute (leaf, stem, inflorescence)
Bay laurel (leaf, stem), Bean sprout, mung, and soy	Dragon fruit (fruit), T105-a-1 ^{1 9} or T105-a-2 ^{6 10}	Marjoram (leaf), <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, inflorescence)	Sapodilla, T105-a-1 ¹
Beet	Dropwort, water	Melon (fruit) T105-a-1 ^{1 14} or T105-a-2 ^{6 14}	Sausage fruit
Beremi (leaf, stem) (<i>Limnophila chinensis</i> ssp. <i>aromatica</i>)	Drumstick (leaf, inflorescence)	Mint (leaf, stem)	Savory (leaf, stem)
Borage (leaf, stem)	Durian	Moringa (pods) T105-a-1 ^{1 15} or T105-a-2 ^{6 15}	Screw pine (leaf)
Breadfruit (fruit) T105-a-1 ^{1 4 5} or T105-a-2 ^{4 6}	Eggplant, T105-a-1 ¹	Mountain papaya, <i>Vasconcellea pubescens</i> , T106-b-3	Sorrel (leaf, stem) <i>Rumex</i> spp.
Broccoli	Eryngo (leaf)	Mugwort	Spinach
Brussels sprouts	Fennel (leaf, stem)	Mushroom	Sweet potato, T101-b-3-1 or T105-a-1 ^{1,16,17}
Burdock	Foxhead	Mustard greens	Taro
Burnet (leaf, stem)	Galanga (rhizome)	Oregano (leaf) <i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Tarragon (leaf, stem)
Butterbur	Garden rocket (leaf, stem)	Palm hearts (stem) peeled or trimmed (white to off- white)	Thyme (leaf, stem)
Cabbage	Garland chrysanthemum	Papaya, T103-d-2, T105-a-1 ¹ or T106-b-4	Tomato, T101-c-3, T105-a-1 ^{1, 18}
Carambola, T105-a-1 ¹	Garlic chive	Parsley	Turmeric (rhizome)
Carrot	Ginger bracts		Turnip
Cassava	Ginger root		Water-chestnut
Cauliflower	Gow-kee		Watercress
Celery (root, top)	<i>Heckerea umbellata</i> (leaf)		Yam
Chervil (leaf, stem)	Honewort		
Cauliflower	Heartleaf (leaf, stem) (<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>)		
	Jackfruit (fruit) T105-a-1 ^{1 4 5} or T105-a-2 ^{4 6}		

1 Must be irradiated at an approved facility in Hawaii

2 *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

- 3 Treatment may be waived if the bananas are green and free from pests. However, 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 green scale, *Coccus viridis*, and banana moth, *Opogona sacchari*. If green scale or 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. "Cultivars 'Williams,' 'Valery,' Grand Mainland standard and dwarf 'Brazilian' may be moved interstate from Hawaii after meeting the conditions of 7CFR318.4i(a). However, irradiated bananas do not have to meet these varietal restrictions. Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 4 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 fungical dip may be used.
- 5 Inspect for spiraling whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*), inornate scale (*Aonidiella inornata*), red wax scale (*Ceroplastes rubens*), green scale (*Coccus viridis*), 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 the any of these pests are found, prohibit entry or treat with 400 Gy (T105-a-2). Fruit receiving the 150 gray 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.
- 6 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 exception of Atlanta Hartsfield Airport), Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi (with exception of maritime port of Gulfport MS), Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina (with exception of maritime port at Wilmington), South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.
- 7 Inspect for freedom from the spherical mealybug (*Nipaecoccus viridis*) and a tuckerellid mite, (*Tuckerella ornata*).
- 8 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.
- 9 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 gray dose. Fruit receiving the 150 gray 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. 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.
- 10 Consignment must be free from leaves and stems. If you find stems or leaves, REFUSE to certify.
- 11 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."
- 12 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 leaves and stems. If you find stems or leaves, REFUSE to certify. Inspect for the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), pink hibiscus mealybug (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*), citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*), and *Thrips florum* before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii at the 150 gray dose. If infested with these pests, REFUSE to certify or treat with 400 Gy (T105-a-2). Fruit receiving the 150 gray 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 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 gray dose.
- 13 Consignment must be free from leaves and stems. If you find stems or leaves, REFUSE to certify.

- 14 Post-treatment inspection is not required if the fruit undergoes irradiation treatment at the 400 gray dose. Melons must be washed to remove dirt and must be free from leaves and stems. If the melons receive the the 150 gray dose, inspect the consignment for spiraling whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*) before undergoing irradiation treatment at the 150 gray dose. If infested with these the spiraling whitefly, REFUSE to certify or treat with 400 Gy (T105-a-2). Fruit receiving the 150 gray 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 gray dose. Regardless of irradiation dose, melons must be washed to remove dirt and must be free of stems and leaves.
- 15 Post-treatment inspection in Hawaii is **not** required if the fruit undergoes irradiation treatment as the 400 gray dose. If the fruit receives the 150 gray dose, inspect the consignment for spiraling whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*), inornate scale (*Aonidiella inornata*), green scale (*Coccus viridis*), and citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*) before undergoing irradiation at the 150 gray dose. If infested with these pests, REFUSE to certify or treat with 400 Gy (T105-a-2). Fruit receiving the 150 gray dose also must 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 gray dose.
- 16 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 shipment if the nematode is found.
- 17 Vapor heat treatment may be used if the conditions of 7CFR 318.13-4(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.
- 18 Tomatoes must meet the conditions listed in 7CFR 318.13-4c.

Additional fruits and vegetables approved for movement from Hawaii to Alaska only (These fruits and vegetables may not be retransported to the conterminous United States)

Avocado (commercial shipments only)	Long eggplant, page 6-7	String bean	Yard long bean
Banana, green	Okra	Tomato, page 6-7	Zucchini
Chayote	Onion, green	Watermelon	
Cucumber, page 6-7	Pea	Winged bean	
Lima bean	Pumpkin	Winter melon	
	Snow pea		

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	USE the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables section of this Reference. Regulate the product as if fresh.	
		Permits an effective inspection		
	20 °F or below at the time of inspection		RELEASE	

If fruits and vegetables are insufficiently frozen, then they may be capable of harboring live fruit flies. Frozen mangos with seed are prohibited because freezing does not kill the mango seed weevil. Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Fruit—Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, or otherwise Precut¹

If:	And:	And its condition:	And pack 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 ² so as to preclude any live pests	→	→	RELEASE	
	Insufficiently processed so as to preclude any live pests	→	→	USE the list of approved fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables from Hawaii	

1 Commercial shipments only

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

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	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	→	→	→		

Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, jellies, marmalades, and preserves are restricted only if they are insufficiently processed so that they are capable of harboring fruit flies. Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

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, rice straw, soil, or unmanufactured cotton	ALLOW authorized material to move only after the packing material is removed
	Other than above	ALLOW MOVEMENT

Plants for Propagation

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.)

List of approved growing media:

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

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; and
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.

Plants for Propagation—Plants moving to other parts of the United State

If the plant is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cactus	Moving to St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI)	INSPECT AND CERTIFY	7CFR 318.13
	Moving to other than St. Croix, USVI	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
Cotton	—————→	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.47
Soybean	—————→	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 330.105
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	
Other than one listed in the cells above	Plants rooted in growing media that is not approved (see previous list)	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.60
	Bare rooted plants or plants rooted in approved growing media (see previous list)	INSPECT AND CERTIFY	

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

Rice Straw

Then:	Authority:
PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.13

Rice straw is prohibited 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.

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 using one of the following schedules for heat	
	Treatment is impracticable	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*

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

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.

Seed And Nuts

If the seed or nut is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton	Seed cotton	1. REQUIRE 301-a-4, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	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	Moving to CNMI or Guam	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 301.87
	Moving to other than CNMI or Guam	1. REQUIRE T514, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	
Other than one listed in the five cells above		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

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.

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	USE Table 1	
Chews	Boiled for at least 30 minutes or peeled and without nodes	CERTIFY shipment	
	Not as described in cell above	USE Table 1	
Seed	—————→	GO to Seed 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	USE Table 1	
Other than bagasse, chews, or equipment	—————→	USE Table 2	

Table 1 (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 2 (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 Port Operations through channels	

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, 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.

Hawaii

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