

**United States  
Department of  
Agriculture**



Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

Plant Protection  
and Quarantine

# **Puerto Rico**

*Regulation And Clearance from Puerto  
Rico And The U.S. Virgin Islands to  
Other Parts of the United States*







# Puerto Rico

## 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 Background and Introduction 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 (behind the green tab labeled “Glossary”). 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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands 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.

Regulated items covered in this manual:

|  |
|--|
| Cotton, <a href="#">page 7-14</a>  |
| Dried or Cured Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables, <a href="#">page 7-13</a>                                    |
| Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables, <a href="#">page 7-10</a>   |
| Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, <a href="#">page 7-12</a>  |
| Fruit Juices, Purees, Concentrates, Pickles, Jellies, Marmalades, and Preserves, <a href="#">page 7-13</a> |
| Packing Material, <a href="#">page 7-15</a>  |
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| Sand, Soil, and Earth, <a href="#">page 7-17</a>   |
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### **What is Not Covered**

To find this information, go to M330.200–214.



# 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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands. 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.

### When and Where to Inspect

Inspect all restricted cargo prior to departure from Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands (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. Guidelines for inspection are listed in the “Plant Import: Nonpropagative” manuals (example—inspectional guidelines for fresh fruits and vegetables are listed on page 2.8 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 (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.”

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## **Inspection of Mail**

Use the same steps listed under “How to Inspect 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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands 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.

**Taking action on parcels:**

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

1 See M390.21/287 for instructions on completing and distributing the Mail Inspection Notice.

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

### **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.

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## **Inspection of Aircraft—Predeparture Inspection and Clearance**

Aircraft leaving Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands for destinations in the United States and its territories are to be inspected prior to departure.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

### **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 In inspecting the baggage or personal effects of “privileged persons,” 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.

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### **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)<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Prohibited articles include all fruits and vegetables of Puerto Rican or U.S. Virgin Island origin which are not certified or certifiable.





# 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 7-3-1** 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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands 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.

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

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

1 Refer to [Table 7-3-2, “\(Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables\)—Regulatory action for beans in pods and pigeon peas,” on page 7- 11.](#)

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 7-3-3, “\(Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables\)—Regulatory action for okra,” on page 7- 11.](#)

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 7-3-2: (Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables)—Regulatory action for beans in pods and pigeon peas**

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

**TABLE 7-3-3: (Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables)—Regulatory action for okra**

| <b>If destined to:</b>   | <b>Then:</b>   | <b>Authority:</b> |
|--|--|-------------------|
| Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois <sup>1</sup> , Kentucky <sup>1</sup> , Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri <sup>1</sup> , Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia <sup>1</sup> | 1. REQUIRE treatment, then<br>2. RELEASE   | 7CFR 318.58       |
| <b>Other than</b> a State listed in the cell above   | 1. REQUIRE:<br>◆That shipment is for consumption or immediate processing, or<br>◆REQUIRE treatment, then<br>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 7-3-4](#)
- ◆ Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, Precut—[Table 7-3-5](#)
- ◆ Juiced, Pureed, Concentrated, Pickled, Jellied—[Table 7-3-6](#)
- ◆ Dried or Cured—[Table 7-3-7](#)

**TABLE 7-3-4: 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 <a href="#">Table 7-3-1</a> , “List of approved fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables (Authority 7CFR 318.58),” on page 7- 10. Regulate the product as if fresh. |             |
| 20°F or below at the time of inspection <sup>1</sup> | —————→                           | RELEASE   |             |

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

**TABLE 7-3-5: Fruit—Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, or Otherwise Precut**

| If the precut fruit <sup>1</sup> 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 <a href="#">Table 7-3-1</a> , “List of approved fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables (Authority 7CFR 318.58),” on page 7- 10. |              |

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

**TABLE 7-3-6: 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  | Noncommercial        | Hinders inspection                | →                                | PROHIBIT MOVEMENT |            |
|  |                      | Does <b>not</b> 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 7-3-7: Dried or Cured Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables**

| If the product is:                                    | Then:  | Authority:                  |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Capable of harboring fruit flies or other plant pests | REFER to <a href="#">Table 7-3-1, "List of approved fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables (Authority 7CFR 318.58),"</a> on page 7- 10. Regulate the product as if fresh. | 7CFR 318.58<br>7CFR 330.105 |
| <b>Incapable</b> of harboring fruit flies             | INSPECT AND RELEASE  |                             |

## Miscellaneous Products

This section covers the methods and procedures for regulating miscellaneous products including cotton, various packing material, 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 7-3-8: 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 |   |  |             |
|   | <b>Not</b> 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"> <li>◆ INSPECT AND CERTIFY shipment at origin, or</li> <li>◆ INSPECT at the port of arrival</li> </ul> |             |
|   |   | <b>Not</b> a sample nor as above  | REFER to <a href="#">Table 7-3-9</a>   |             |
| Seed  |   |   | REFER to <a href="#">Seeds and Nuts</a>  |             |
| <b>Other than</b> one listed in the three cells above   |   |   | PROHIBIT MOVEMENT  | 7CFR 318.47 |



**TABLE 7-3-9: Cotton—Unfumigated cotton products**

| <b>If the item is:</b>                                       | <b>And it is:</b>                               | <b>Then:</b>   | <b>Authority:</b> |
|--|---|--|-------------------|
| Cottonseed hulls, lint, linters, seed, seedy waste, or waste | Processed sufficiently to eliminate pests       | 1. INSPECT the shipment at origin, then<br>2. CERTIFY shipment   | 7CFR 318.47       |
|  | <b>Not</b> processed as described in cell above | 1. REQUIRE a permit issued by PPQ Permit Services, then<br>2. ALLOW movement to port designated on the permit, then<br>3. HANDLE as foreign origin cotton at the port of arrival (follow directions in MCFR 319.8) |                   |
| Bale covers or wrappings                                     | Used  | 3. HANDLE as foreign origin cotton at the port of arrival (follow directions in MCFR 319.8)  |                   |
|  | New or unused                                   | RELEASE  |                   |
| Cottonseed cake or meal                                      |   | REQUIRE either of the following:   |                   |
|  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ INSPECT AND CERTIFY at origin, or</li> <li>◆ REQUIRE a permit issued by PPQ Permit Services and inspect at port of arrival</li> </ul>                                     |                   |

## Packing Material

**TABLE 7-3-10: Packing Material**

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

### Palm Fronds

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

**TABLE 7-3-11: 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 <b>beyond</b> drying                                       | INSPECT <sup>1</sup> AND CERTIFY MOVEMENT | 7CFR 330.105 |
|   |  | Fresh, green, and/or pliable   | PROHIBIT MOVEMENT                         |              |
|   | Fronds crafted or woven into articles <sup>2</sup> | Processed <b>beyond</b> crafting or weaving (bleached, dyed, painted, or shellacked)     | INSPECT <sup>1</sup> AND CERTIFY MOVEMENT |              |
|   |  | <b>Not</b> processed beyond crafting or weaving (fronds remain fresh, green, or pliable) | PROHIBIT MOVEMENT                         |              |
| Commercial consignment                      |  | →  | INSPECT <sup>1</sup> 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.

## Sand, Soil and Earth

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



Important

Clean ocean sand is unrestricted.

**TABLE 7-3-12: Sand, Soil, And Earth**

| If the shipment is:  | And:  | Then:  | Authority:   |
|----------------------|---|--|--------------|
| More than 3 pounds   | →   | REQUIRE movement to a lab <sup>1</sup> listed as approved to receive foreign soil <sup>2</sup> | 7CFR 330.300 |
| Three pounds or less | Treatment is practical and will not interfere with intended use | 1. ISSUE an oral permit, then<br>2. TREAT soil according to <a href="#">Table 7-3-13</a>       |              |
|                      | Treatment is impracticable                                      | REQUIRE movement to a lab <sup>1</sup> listed as approved to receive foreign soil <sup>2</sup> |              |

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 7-3-13: Heat Treatments for Soil**

| Dry Heat     |                             | Steam Heat   |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Temperature: | Exposure time: <sup>1</sup> | 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.<br><br>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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands 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 7-3-14: Seeds and Nuts**

| If the seed or nut is:                          | And:        | Then:  | Authority:   |
|---|-------------|--|--------------|
| Cotton  | Seed cotton | 1. REQUIRE T203-f, then<br>2. CERTIFY shipment   | 7CFR 318.47  |
|   | Cottonseed  | 1. REQUIRE T301-a-7, then<br>2. CERTIFY shipment |              |
| Pulpy seed capable of harboring fruit flies     | —————▶      | PROHIBIT MOVEMENT                                | 7CFR 318.58  |
| Sugarcane                                       | —————▶      | 1. REQUIRE T514, then<br>2. CERTIFY shipment     | 7CFR 301.87  |
| <b>Other than</b> 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 gummosis 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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands to the United States, excluding Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

**TABLE 7-3-15: Sugarcane**

| If the item is:   | And:   | Then:                                 | Authority:  |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Bagasse   | Treated with dry heat for 2 hours at 158 °F                | CERTIFY shipment                      | 7CFR 301.87 |
|   | <b>Not</b> treated as in cell above                        | REFER to <a href="#">Table 7-3-16</a> |             |
| Chews   | Boiled for at least 30 minutes or peeled and without nodes | CERTIFY shipment                      |             |
|   | <b>Not</b> as described in cell above                      | REFER to <a href="#">Table 7-3-16</a> |             |
| Seed  | —————→   | GO to <a href="#">Seeds and Nuts</a>  |             |
| Equipment used for growing, harvesting, or processing sugarcane | Free of all plant debris and soil                          | CERTIFY shipment                      |             |
|   | <b>Not</b> as described in cell above                      | REFER to <a href="#">Table 7-3-16</a> |             |
| <b>Other than</b> bagasse, chews, or equipment                  | —————→   | REFER to <a href="#">Table 7-3-17</a> |             |

**TABLE 7-3-16: (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 |
|                                    | <b>Not</b> intended to be used for harvesting or processing sugarcane | →   | 1. ISSUE a Limited Permit (PPQ Forms 530 or 537), then<br>2. ALLOW movement |             |
| Bagasse or sugarcane chews         | Moving to a county that grows sugarcane <sup>1</sup>                  | →   | PROHIBIT movement   |             |
|                                    | Moving to a county that does <b>not</b> grow sugarcane <sup>1</sup>   | 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<br>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 7-3-17: (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 |
|   | <b>Not</b> boiled for 10 minutes                                    | REFUSE to certify  |             |
| <b>Other than</b> 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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands 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. A limited permit is required to move regulated articles to non citrus producing states. The statement "Limited permit: Not for distribution in Alabama, Arizona, California, Louisiana, those areas in Texas not quarantined due to the presence of ACP, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and Virgin Islands of the United States." 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 7-3-18: List of approved growing media**

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

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 official.

**TABLE 7-3-19: Plants for Propagation—Plants moving to other parts of the United State**

| <b>If the plant is:</b>                               | <b>And it is:</b>   | <b>Then:</b>   | <b>Authority:</b> |
|---|---|--|-------------------|
| Cactus  | Plants rooted in growing media that is not approved (Refer to <a href="#">Table 7-3-18, “List of approved growing media,” on page 7- 21)</a> )            | PROHIBIT MOVEMENT  | 7CFR 318.60       |
|   | Bare rooted plants or plants rooted in approved growing media (Refer to <a href="#">Table 7-3-18, “List of approved growing media,” on page 7- 21)</a> )  | 1. REQUIRE T201-f <sup>1</sup> , then<br>2. CERTIFY shipment | 7CFR 318.58       |
| Cotton  | —————→  | PROHIBIT MOVEMENT  | 7CFR 318.47       |
| Sugarcane   | Seed  | 1. REQUIRE T514-2, then<br>2. CERTIFY shipment               | 7CFR 301.87       |
|   | <b>Other than</b> seed  | PROHIBIT MOVEMENT  |                   |
| Sweet potatoes  | Roots   | 1. REQUIRE treatment, then<br>2. CERTIFY shipment            | 7CFR 318.30       |
|   | <b>Other than</b> roots   | PROHIBIT MOVEMENT  |                   |
| <b>Other than</b> one listed in the three cells above | Plants rooted in growing media that is not approved (Refer to <a href="#">Table 7-3-18, “List of approved growing media,” on page 7- 21)</a> )            | PROHIBIT MOVEMENT  | 7CFR 318.60       |
|   | Bare rooted plants or plants rooted in approved growing media (Refer to <a href="#">Table 7-3-18, “List of approved growing media,” on page 7- 21 )</a> ) | 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.



# Puerto Rico

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