

**FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE ORDER:  
CITRUS GREENING DISEASE (CG)  
and  
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID (ACP)  
December 16, 2009**

The purpose and goal of this Federal Order is to prevent the spread of harmful citrus diseases and vectors, one is the citrus greening disease (CG) also known as Huanglongbing disease of citrus, caused by the bacterial pathogen *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* and the other is its vector the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. This Federal Order is issued pursuant to Section 412(a) of the Plant Protection Act of June 20, 2000, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 7712(a), which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or restrict the movement in interstate commerce of any plant, plant part, article, or means of conveyance if the Secretary determines that the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States of a plant pest or noxious weed or the dissemination of a plant pest or noxious weed within the United States.

The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has determined that it is necessary, in order to prevent the destructive and harmful dissemination of CG and/or ACP, to establish restrictions on the interstate movement of CG host material from quarantined areas in the States of Florida, Georgia, Puerto Rico, and portions of Louisiana and South Carolina. In addition, interstate movement of ACP host material from quarantined areas in the States of Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas, as well as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Territory of Guam as described below in this Federal Order.

Citrus greening disease, a highly injurious plant pest disease of citrus, has been confirmed in the State of Florida, Orleans and Washington Parishes in Louisiana, Chatham County in Georgia, Beaufort and Charleston Counties in South Carolina and all of Puerto Rico. ACP is both a vector for the CG disease, and a plant pest of citrus in its own right. ACP is currently present in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Puerto Rico, Guam, and portions of California and South Carolina.

Accordingly, the APHIS Administrator by this respective Federal Order is now revising the November 20, 2009 Federal Order to prevent further spread of CG and of ACP. This revised Federal Order amends the existing quarantine areas for ACP by adding a portion of Arizona and new areas within California. All other areas previously under quarantine remain unchanged. To view all quarantine areas for CG or ACP, go to the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Web site:  
[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/citrus\\_greening/index.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/citrus_greening/index.shtml).

Moreover, pursuant to this Federal Order, a partial State quarantine of specific areas is contingent upon affected States adopting parallel intrastate quarantines or amending their existing intrastate quarantines. These intrastate quarantines must provide equivalent controls for CG or ACP on the movement of restricted articles from quarantined Counties within the respective States. The provisions of these intrastate quarantines must be consistent with the provisions in Sections 1 and II of this Federal Order.

## **I. QUARANTINE FOR CITRUS GREENING DISEASE (CG)**

### **1. Quarantined Areas.**

The following areas remain under quarantine for CG:

**Florida:** The entire State.

**Georgia:** The entire State.

**Louisiana:** Orleans and Washington Parishes.

**Puerto Rico:** The entire Commonwealth.

**South Carolina:** Beaufort and Charleston Counties

**2. Restricted Articles.** The following articles are hosts of CG and are prohibited from being moved interstate from areas quarantined due to the presence of CG:

(a) All plants and plant parts, including but not limited to nursery stock, cuttings, budwood, and propagative seed (but excluding fruit), of: Aeglopsis chevalieri, Balsamocitrus dawei, Bergera (=Murraya) koenigii, Calodendrum capense, X Citroncirus webberi, Citrus madurensis (= X Citrofortunella microcarpa), Citrus spp., Clausena indica, C. lansium, Fortunella spp., Limonia acidissima, Microcitrus australasica, Murraya spp., Poncirus trifoliata, Severinia buxifolia, Swinglea glutinosa, Triphasia trifolia, Vepris (=Toddalia) lanceolata.

(b) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance, if an inspector determines that it presents a risk of spreading citrus greening, and after the inspector provides written notification to the person in possession of the product, article, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the restrictions of the regulations.

The APHIS Administrator may allow the interstate movement and exportation of restricted plants and/or nursery stock if it has been grown, produced, handled, treated, and transported in a manner that, in the judgment of the Administrator, prevents the restricted article from presenting a risk of spreading CG. The APHIS Administrator has determined that restricted plants and trees grown, produced, or maintained at a nursery or other facility located in a quarantined area that are not eligible for interstate movement under this Federal Order may be moved interstate but only for immediate exportation out of the United States. Accordingly, these restricted plants and trees from Florida, Georgia, Puerto Rico, Beaufort and Charleston Counties in South Carolina or Orleans and Washington Parishes in Louisiana, must be moved directly to the port of export in accordance with the conditions of the limited permit, in a container sealed by APHIS.

It should also be noted that regardless of any action that might be taken with regard to CG, many species that are restricted articles under this Federal Order are also regulated with regard to very destructive plant pest disease citrus canker under the Federal Citrus Canker Quarantine regulations (7 CFR 301.75).

## **II. QUARANTINE FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID (ACP)**

**1. Quarantined Areas.** This Federal Order revises the following quarantine area due to the presence of the ACP:

**Alabama:** The entire State of Alabama.

**Arizona:** In Yuma County: Sections 19, and 28 through 35 of Township 5 South and Range 20 West; Sections 15 through 36 of Township 5 South and Range 21 West; Sections 13 and 85 of Township 5 South and Range 22 West; Sections 7, 17 through 21, and Sections 27 through 34 of Township 6 South and Range 19 West; All Sections of Township 6 South and Range 20 West through 22 West; Section 31 of Township 7 South and Range 18 West; All Sections of Township 7 South and Range 19 West through 22 West; Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31 of Township 8 South Range 18 West; All Sections of Township 8 South and Range 19 West through 24 West; Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19 of Township 9 South and Range 18 West; All Sections of Townships 9 South and Range 19 West through 25 West; Sections 1 through 23, 27 through 33 of Township 10 South and Range 19 West; All Sections of Townships 10 South and Range 20 West through 25 West; Sections 5, 6, and 7 of Township 11 South and Range 19 West; All Sections of Townships 11 South and Range 20 West through 25 West; All Sections of Townships 12 South and Range 21 West through 23 West; All Sections of Townships 16 South and Range 21 East and 22 East.

**California:** Imperial, Los Angeles and Orange counties

In addition to these three Counties, portions of Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego Counties also are under quarantine for ACP as described below:

**(a) In Riverside and San Diego Counties:** Beginning at the intersection of US Interstate 5 and Las Flores Creek; then, starting northeasterly along Las Flores Creek to its intersection with Las Pulgas Creek; then, starting northeasterly along Las Pulgas Creek to its intersection with Las Pulgas Road; then northeasterly along an imaginary line to the intersection of Roblar Truck Trail and De Luz Road; then, northerly along De Luz Road to its intersection with De Luz Murrieta Road; then starting northeasterly along De Luz Murrieta Road to its intersection with Sky Ranch Road; then, starting northwesterly along Sky Ranch Road to its intersection with Vista del Mar; then, starting northeasterly along Vista Del Mar to its intersection with Carancho Road; then, starting southeasterly along Carancho Road to its intersection with De Luz Road; then starting easterly along De Luz Road to its intersection with Guava Street; then, northeasterly along

Guava Street to its intersection with Douglas Avenue; then, southeasterly along Douglas Avenue to its intersection with Elm Street; then, northeasterly along Elm Street to its intersection with Washington Avenue; then, southeasterly along Washington Avenue to its intersection with Diaz Road; then southeasterly along Diaz Road to its intersection with Winchester Road; then northeasterly along Winchester Road to its intersection with Nicolas Road; then starting southeasterly along Nicolas Road to its intersection with Santa Gertrudis Creek; then, starting northeasterly along Santa Gertrudis Creek to its intersection with Anza Road and Las Uvas Drive; then, northeasterly along Anza Road to its intersection with Buck Road; then, starting easterly along Buck Road to its intersection with Rancho California Road; then, southwesterly along Rancho California Road to its intersection with Glen Oaks Road; then, starting southeasterly along Glen Oaks Road to its intersection with De Portola Road; then, starting northeasterly along De Portola Road to its intersection with East Benton Road; then, starting northeasterly along East Benton Road to its intersection with San Ignacio Road; then, starting southeasterly along San Ignacio Road to its intersection with Ravenna Lane; then southerly along Ravenna Lane to its intersection with Kenyon Lane; then starting easterly along Kenyon Lane to its intersection with San Ignacio Road; then starting southerly along San Ignacio Road to its intersection with Pocket Canyon Road; then, northeasterly along Pocket Canyon Road to its intersection with County Road R3; then, starting southeasterly along County Road R3 to its intersection with Wilson Valley Road; then starting northeasterly along Wilson Valley Road to its intersection with State Highway 371; then, northeasterly along State Highway 371 to its intersection with Foolish Pleasure Road; then, starting southeasterly along Foolish Pleasure Road to its intersection with Leff Road; then, easterly along Leff Road to its intersection with Sorensen Road; then, starting southerly along Sorensen Road to its intersection with Mateus Divide; then, starting southerly along Mateus Divide to its intersection with Dove Drive; then, starting southeasterly along Dove Drive to its intersection with Lupin Lane; then, southeasterly along an imaginary line to its intersection with the boundary line of the Cleveland National Forest at 33.362319 latitude and -116.719026 longitude; then, southerly along the boundary line of the Cleveland National Forest to its intersection with an unnamed road at 33.342069 latitude and -116.717088 longitude; then southwesterly along the unnamed road to its intersection with State Highway 79; then, starting southeasterly along State Highway 79 to its intersection with State Highway 78; then, starting northeasterly along State Highway 78 to its intersection with Yaqui Pass Road; then, starting northeasterly along Yaqui Pass Road to its intersection with Borrego Springs Road; then starting westerly along Borrego Springs Road to its intersection with Stagecoach Way; then, westerly along Stagecoach Way to its intersection with Anza Park Trail; then, northerly along Anza Park Trail to its intersection with Cayote Way; then, easterly along Cayote Way to its intersection with De Anza Trail; then, starting northerly along De Anza Trail to its intersection with Horse Camp Road; then, northwesterly along an imaginary line to its intersection with State Highway 371 and State Highway 74; then, northwesterly along State Highway 74 to its intersection with Fobes Ranch Road; then northerly along an

imaginary line to its intersection with Tipton Road and US Interstate 10; then, starting easterly along US Interstate 10 to its intersection with State highway 62; then, northerly along State Highway 62 to its intersection with Dillon Road; then, starting easterly along Dillon Road to its intersection with US Interstate 10; then, starting easterly along US Interstate 10 to its intersection with 33.672844 latitude and -115.930156 longitude; then, northeasterly along an imaginary line to its intersection with the boundary line of Joshua Tree National Park at 33.729711 latitude and -115.889275 longitude; then, starting easterly along said boundary line to its intersection with 33.714508 latitude and -115.658006 longitude; then, easterly along an imaginary line to its intersection with Powerline Road and Hayfield Road; then, starting southerly along Hayfield Road to its intersection with an unnamed dirt road; then, southerly along said road to its intersection with US Interstate 10; then, starting northeasterly along said interstate to its intersection with -115.205269 longitude and 33.671111 latitude; then, southerly along an imaginary line to its intersection with the boundary line of Riverside County and The Bradshaw Trail; then, westerly along the boundary line of Riverside County to its intersection with the boundary line of San Diego County; then, southerly along the boundary line of San Diego County to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California then, starting westerly along said boundary line to its intersection with the Santa Margarita River; then, starting northeasterly along the Santa Margarita River to its intersection with US Interstate 5; then, northwesterly along US Interstate 5 to the point of beginning.

**(b) In Riverside and San Bernardino Counties:** Beginning at the intersection of State Highway 2 and State Highway 138; then, starting southeasterly along State Highway 138 to its intersection with US Interstate 15; then, starting southeasterly along US Interstate 15 to its intersection with Kenwood Avenue and the boundary of the San Bernardino National Forest; then, starting northerly along the boundary of the San Bernardino National Forest to its intersection with the boundary line of Riverside and San Bernardino counties at 34.034163 latitude and -116.929549 longitude; then, starting southerly along the boundary line of Riverside and San Bernardino counties to its intersection with Mount Vernon Avenue; then, southerly along Mount Vernon Avenue to its intersection with Center Street; then, westerly along Center Street to its intersection with US Interstate 215; then, southwestly along US Interstate 215 to its intersection with Columbia Avenue; then, easterly along Columbia Avenue to its intersection with Chicago Avenue; then, southerly along Chicago Avenue to its intersection with 3<sup>rd</sup> Street; then southwestly along 3<sup>rd</sup> Street to its intersection with Redwood Drive; then, southwestly along Redwood Avenue to its intersection with Buena Vista Avenue; then northwesterly along Buena Vista Avenue to the Santa Ana River; then, southwestly along the Santa Ana River to its intersection with Mount Mclean Anza Narrows Park and Rubidoux Avenue; then, southeasterly along Rubidoux Avenue to its intersection with Grand Avenue; then, southwestly along Grand Avenue to its intersection with Streeter Avenue; then, southerly along Streeter Avenue to its intersection with California Avenue; then, southwestly along California Avenue to its intersection with Van Buren

Boulevard; then, southeasterly along Van Buren Boulevard to its intersection with State Highway 91; then, southwesterly along State Highway 91 to its intersection with La Sierra Avenue; then, starting southerly along La Sierra Avenue to its intersection with Cajalco Road; then, starting westerly along Cajalco road to its intersection with US Interstate 15; then, northwesterly along US Interstate 15 to its intersection with Foothill Parkway; then, starting westerly along Foothill Parkway to its intersection with Rimpau Avenue; then, southwesterly along Rimpau Avenue to its intersection with Cleveland Way; then southwesterly along Cleveland Way to its intersection with Gilbert Avenue; then, southerly along Gilbert Avenue to its intersection with Joseph Canyon Trail; then, southerly along Joseph Canyon Trail to its southernmost point; then, southwesterly along an imaginary line to its intersection with Main Divide Truck Trail and the boundary line of Riverside County; then, starting northwesterly along the boundary line of Riverside County to its intersection with the boundary line of San Bernardino County; then, starting northwesterly along the boundary line of San Bernardino County to its intersection with State Highway 2; then, starting southeasterly along State Highway 2 to the point of beginning.

**Florida:** The entire State of Florida.

**Georgia:** The entire State of Georgia.

**Guam:** All islands of the Territory of Guam.

**Hawaii:** All islands of the State of Hawaii.

**Louisiana:** The entire State of Louisiana.

**Mississippi:** The entire State of Mississippi.

**Puerto Rico:** The entire Commonwealth.

**South Carolina:** The following Counties: Beaufort, Charleston, and Colleton.

**Texas:** The entire State of Texas.

**2. Regulated Articles:** The following are regulated articles based on the fact that they are plants or plant parts that are hosts of ACP. Regulated articles may only be moved interstate from areas quarantined due to the presence of the ACP in strict accordance with all of the applicable requirements and restriction imposed by this Federal Order:

(a) The following are regulated articles: All plants, budwood, cuttings, or other fresh or live plant parts, except seed and fruit, of: Aegle marmelos, Aeglopsis chevalieri, Afraegle gabonensis, A. paniculata, Atalantia monophylla, Atalantia spp., Balsamocitrus dawaei, Berbera (=Murraya) koenigii, Calodendrum capense, X

Citroncirus webberi, Citropsis articulata, Citropsis gilletiana, C. schweinfurthii, Citrus madurensis (= X Citrofortunella microcarpa), Citrus spp., Clausena anisumolens, C. excavata, C. indica, C. lansium, Eremocitrus glauca, Eremocitrus hybrid, Fortunella spp., Limonia acidissima, Merrillia caloxylon, Microcitrus australasica, Microcitrus australis, M. papuana, X Microcitronella spp., Murraya spp., Naringi crenulata, Pamburus missionis, Poncirus trifoliata, Severinia buxifolia, Swinglea glutinosa, Tetradium ruticarpum, Toddalia asiatica, Triphasia trifolia, Vepris (= Toddalia) lanceolata, and Zanthoxylum fagara.

**3. Requirements for Interstate Movement.** In order to be eligible to move interstate from ACP quarantined areas, regulated articles must meet the following requirements:

A. Treatment. All regulated articles moving interstate from areas quarantined for the ACP must be treated with any approved treatment for ACP either listed in 7 CFR 305 or listed below in this Order<sup>1</sup> using an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved product labeled for use in nurseries. Persons applying treatments must follow the product label, its applicable directions, and all restrictions and precautions, including statements pertaining to Worker Protection Standards.

- i. Regulated articles not intended for consumption must be treated with a drench containing imidacloprid as the active ingredient within 30 days prior to shipping and also be treated with a foliar spray with a product containing either acetamiprid, chlorpyrifos, or fenprothrin as the active ingredient within 10 days prior to movement.
- ii. Or, in the case of regulated articles intended for consumption or decorative use, such as fresh curry leaf (*Bergera* (= *Murraya*) *koenigii*), or mock orange (*Murraya paniculata*) leaves that are incorporated into leis or floral arrangements, this plant material must be treated prior to the interstate movement in accordance with APHIS treatment schedule T101-n-2 (methyl bromide fumigation treatment for external feeding insects on fresh herbs) at the times and rates specified in the treatment manual and safeguarded until export. This information can be found on page 5-2-28 of the treatment manual, located on line at:  
[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment\\_pdf/05\\_02\\_t100schedules.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment_pdf/05_02_t100schedules.pdf); or
- iii. And, as an alternative to methyl bromide fumigation, these regulated articles described immediately above in ii originating from an area not quarantined for **CG** may be treated with irradiation in accordance with 7 CFR 305.

B. Fresh fruit. While fresh fruit is not a regulated article under this Federal Order, this Federal Order does impose the below described cleaning requirements for fruit

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<sup>1</sup> Irradiation may be used in accordance with 7 CFR 305 but may only be used if the regulated articles originate from an area not quarantined for CG.

being moved interstate from areas quarantined for ACP to citrus producing areas where ACP is not present: namely, such fruit moved interstate **must** be cleaned using normal packinghouse procedures. This means that fruit moved in bulk containers to these areas for repacking or processing **cannot** come directly from groves, but must go through the normal cleaning process at a packinghouse before it is moved.

C. Inspection. All regulated articles that have been treated as provided above must be inspected by an inspector and found free of the ACP within 72 hours prior to shipping. Inspection of curry leaf that is treated with methyl bromide fumigation will not be required since the treatment is considered to be effective in killing all life stages of ACP that might be present.

D. Conditions for issuance of a certificate for interstate movement for regulated articles intended for consumption, for use as apparel or as a similar personal accessory, or for other decorative use.

(a) A certificate will be issued for regulated articles intended for consumption (e.g., Bergera (=Murraya) koenigii and Citrus hystrix leaves), for use as apparel or as a similar personal accessory, or for other decorative use (e.g., Murraya paniculata flowers), and such articles may be moved interstate to any State from an area quarantined for Asian citrus psyllid, but not for citrus greening, if:

- (1) The article is treated with irradiation in accordance with 7 CFR part 305; and
- (2) The article is shipped in a container that has been sealed with an agricultural seal placed by an inspector; and
- (3) The container that will be moved interstate is clearly labeled with the certificate, which must contain:
  - (i) The name of the State or portion of a State where the regulated article was produced; and
  - (ii) A statement certifying that the article was treated in accordance with 7 CFR part 305; and
- (4) A copy of this certificate will be attached to the consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill.

(b) Conditions for the issuance of a certificate for the interstate movement of any regulated article. A certificate will be issued for any regulated article and the article may be moved interstate to any State from an area quarantined for Asian citrus psyllid, but not for citrus greening, if the article is treated with methyl bromide in accordance with 7 CFR part 305, rather than irradiation, and all other conditions for interstate movement of the article contained in paragraph (a) of this section are fulfilled.

(c) Conditions for issuance of a certificate for interstate movement for certain other regulated articles: Curry leaf (*Bergera (=Murraya) koenigii*) leaves intended for consumption, or other articles intended for decorative purposes that

include such plant material as mock orange (*Murraya paniculata*) leaves that are incorporated into leis or floral arrangements, may be moved interstate from any area quarantined for ACP **only** if (1) they have been fumigated using methyl bromide in accordance with T101-n-2 as specified in 3. A. iii. **or** (2) if they have been treated with irradiation as described in 7 CFR 305. The boxes or containers in which the treated regulated leaves are moved interstate **must** be marked to indicate where the leaves were produced and **must** also indicate that the leaves have been treated in accordance with APHIS requirements.

E. **Limited Permit.** All of the above described regulated articles may **not** be moved to American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, those portions of Arizona, 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 as specified below. The statement "Limited permit: **USDA-APHIS-PPQ**. Not for distribution in American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and the Virgin Islands of the United States or those portions of AZ, 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. This labeling may **not** be used on plants or products that do not meet the requirements of this Order.

F. **Compliance Agreements.** Any person engaged in the business of growing or handling regulated articles for interstate movement may enter into a compliance agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to facilitate the interstate movement of regulated articles in accordance with all of the requirements of this Federal Order and this specific subpart, subject to monitoring and audits by the State, Territory, Commonwealth, or APHIS regulatory official. Such persons must agree to handle, pack, process, treat, and move regulated articles in accordance with this Federal Order; to use all permits and certificates in accordance with instructions; and to maintain and offer for inspection such records as may be required. Compliance agreements may be arranged by contacting a local office of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (listed in local telephone directories), or by contacting the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

**Cancellation.** Any compliance agreement may be cancelled orally or in writing by an inspector if the inspector finds that the person who entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with all of the requirements of this Federal Order and this specific subpart. If the person is given notice of cancellation orally, written confirmation of the decision and the reasons for it must be provided as promptly as

circumstances allow. Any person whose compliance agreement is cancelled may appeal the decision in writing to the APHIS Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written notification. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully cancelled. The Administrator must grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision, as promptly as circumstances allow. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing will be held to resolve the conflict. Rules of practice concerning the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

#### **4. Definitions**

Certificate. A document, stamp, or other means of identification approved by APHIS and issued by an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement when he or she finds that, because of certain conditions, a regulated article can be moved safely from an area quarantined for Asian citrus psyllid without spreading the psyllid. This certificate authorizes the interstate movement of a regulated article and is therefore provided pursuant to the provisions of the Plant Protection Act (PPA) of 2000, as amended, 7 USC 7701 et seq., and anyone issuing such a certificate must comply with all of the applicable provisions of the PPA including 7 USC 7734 as well as this FO.

Inspector. Any person authorized by the Administrator of APHIS to enforce the requirements of this Order.