



Arizona Department of Agriculture

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SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

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SUMMARIES

Nursery Stock

States Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

Regulated Commodities - All trees, shrubs, vines, cacti, agaves, succulents, herbaceous plants whether annuals, biennials or perennials, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, decorative plant material, flowers, fruit pits or seeds, cuttings, buds, grafts, scions and other plants intended for sale, gift or propagation, either cultivated or collected in the wild, except seeds.

General Requirements - Each shipment of nursery stock shipped or transported into the state shall be accompanied with the following information:

- Name and address of the shipper and the receiver
- Common or botanical name of the commodities in the shipment
- An inspection certificate
- Quantity of each type of commodity in the shipment
- State or foreign country where each commodity originated
- Any other required certificate applicable to the commodity

House Plants

Sates Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

General Requirements - House plants that are free of live pests and that are grown indoors in a commercially prepared potting mix, rather than outdoor soil, and are not for sale are allowed entry into Arizona without an inspection certificate.

Boll Weevil Pest

States Regulated - Those areas of Texas infested with the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*).

Regulated Commodities - Gin trash, cotton lint, cotton seed, used cotton appliances or equipment, cotton plants, Spanish moss and Hibiscus plants.

General Requirements - Regulated commodities may enter Arizona if:

- Gin trash, cotton lint, cottonseed, or used cotton appliances or equipment that have any cotton plants attached or contained therein unless the commodity or appliance is accompanied by an original fumigation certificate attesting the commodity or appliance has been fumigated as prescribed in the USDA-APHIS-PPQ Treatment Manual, T301 – Cotton and Cotton Products.
- Cotton plants or hibiscus plants unless the commodity is accompanied by an original quarantine compliance certificate attesting the commodity was treated with a chemical to kill the pest and was visually inspected and found free of all live life stages of the pest within five days of shipment.
- Spanish moss, unless the commodity is accompanied by an original quarantine compliance certificate attesting the commodity was treated by commercial drying or chemical treatment.

See Page 19, A.A.C. R3-4-218 Cotton Boll Weevil Pests: Exterior Quarantine for additional information.

Citrus Nursery Stock Pests

States Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

Regulated Commodities - All plants or plant parts, except seed or attached green fruit, of all species, varieties, or hybrids of the genera *Citrus*, *Eremocitrus*, *Fortunella*, *Poncirus*, and *Microcitrus*.

General Requirements – Regulated commodities may enter Arizona if:

- The regulated commodity is permitted under a USDA-APHIS approved program for the interstate movement of citrus nursery stock
- The regulated commodity has been certified under an origin state department of agriculture authorized program or National Clean Plant Network program that ensures the regulated commodity is foundation or source material, or has been propagated from a foundation or source tree that has been:
 - Tested and found free of Citrus Cachexia (CCaVd), Citrus Exocortis Virus (CEVd), Citrus Psorosis Virus (CPsV) and Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV) within the previous thirty-six months;
 - Tested and found free of Citrus Greening Disease (HLB) within the previous twelve months;
 - Treated by thermotherapy or shoot-tip-grafting;
 - Assigned and tagged with an index number; and
 - Released from the origin state or federal quarantine.

Labeling Requirements – Regulated commodities shipped into Arizona shall have a single tag or label attached to each plant or plant part, or to each individual container containing a plant or plant part, that is intended for resale. The tag or label shall contain the following information separately provided for each scion variety grafted to a single rootstock:

- Name and address of the nursery that propagated the plant,
- Scion variety name,
- Scion variety registration number, and
- Rootstock variety name.

See Page 20, A.A.C. R3-4-220 Citrus Nursery Stock Pests for additional information.

Nut Tree Pests

States Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States except California

Regulated Commodities – (A)All plants and plant parts capable of propagation of the species and varieties of *Carya* or *Juglans*, including buds, scions and rootstock, except the nuts. (B)All byproducts of pruning, harvesting and/or processing, including firewood of *Carya* or *Juglans*. (C)Any used equipment or container used during the growing, harvesting, care, maintenance, handling, storage or transport of *Carya* or *Juglans*.

General Requirements – Regulated commodities, except if they are potted in any growing media, may enter Arizona if:

- The regulated commodity (A, B and C) is treated and certified at origin by Methyl bromide fumigation at manufacturers recommended rates.

- The regulated commodity (A and C) is treated and certified at origin by hot-water dip at 140° F or more for a minimum of 30 continuous seconds.
- The regulated commodity (B) is treated and certified at origin by heat treatment to an internal temperature of 160° F at the center of the commodity for at least 75 minutes.
- The regulated commodity (C) is steam cleaned, inspected and certified free from debris by the origin state.
- The regulated commodity (C) is treated and certified at origin by placing in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours).

Potted plants of any species and varieties of *Carya* or *Juglans*, in any growing media, are prohibited.

See Page 21, A.A.C. R3-4-229 Nut Tree Pests for additional information.

Nut Pests

Sates Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States except California

Regulated Commodities – (A)Nuts of all species and varieties of *Carya* and *Juglans* except extracted nut meats. (B) Any used equipment or container used during the growing, harvesting, care, maintenance, handling, storage or transport of *Carya* or *Juglans*.

General Requirements – Regulated commodities may enter Arizona if:

- The regulated commodity (A) is treated and certified at origin by placing in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours). The treatment shall not start until the entire content of the lot of nuts has reached 0° F.
- The regulated commodity (A) is treated and certified at origin by hot-water dip at 140° F or more for a minimum of five continuous minutes. Water temperature shall be maintained at or above 140° F during the entire treatment period.
- The regulated commodity (A and B) is treated and certified at origin by Methyl bromide fumigation at manufacturers recommended rates.
- The regulated commodity (B) is steam cleaned, inspected and certified free from debris by the origin state.
- The regulated commodity (B) is treated and certified at origin by placing in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours).

See Page 22, A.A.C. R3-4-230 Nut Pests for additional information.

Lettuce Mosaic Virus

Sates Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

Regulated Commodities - All plants and plant parts, including seeds, of lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*).

General Requirements - Regulated commodities may enter Arizona under the following conditions:

- All lettuce seed shall be mosaic-indexed unless exempted.

- Each container or sub container of mosaic-indexed seed shall bear a label with the statement "Zero infected seeds per 30,000 tested (0 in 30,000)" as well as the name of the certified or accredited laboratory that tested the seed.
- Lettuce transplants, unless exempted, shall be accompanied by an original certificate issued by the origin state which declares:
 - The name of the exporter,
 - The variety name and lot number of the see from which the transplants were grown, and
 - Verification that the seeds from which the transplants were grown were mosaic-indexed.

Exemptions - The following regulated commodities are exempted from the above requirements:

- Lettuce seed sold in retail packages of 1 oz. or less to the homeowner for noncommercial planting.
- Shipments of lettuce transplants consisting of five flats or less per receiver for noncommercial planting.
- Breeder trials for a plot of 1/20 of an acre or less.

See Page 23, A.A.C. R3-4-230 Lettuce Mosaic Virus for additional information.

Imported Fire Ants

States Regulated – All states or portion of any state listed in 7 CFR 301.81-3, and any area declared by a state as being infested with the pest, or any area infested with the pest.

Regulated Commodities – All plants associated with soil and soil, separately or with other articles.

General Requirements – Regulated commodities may only be shipped to Arizona receivers with a Department approved holding area.

Arizona's approved nursery stock holding areas:

<https://agriculture.az.gov/plantsproduce/nurseries-businesses/nursery-stock-holding-area>

Exemptions – The following regulated commodities are exempted from the above requirements:

- Potting soil shipped in an original container in which the potting soil is packaged after commercial preparation.
- Plants that are maintained indoors year-round, and are not for sale.
- Plants shipped bare-root and free of soil.

See Page 24, A.A.C. R3-4-239 Imported Fire Ants for additional information.

Palm Pests

States Regulated – The following areas are considered regulated for:

- Lethal yellowing:
 - The Florida counties of Broward, Collier, Hendry, Lee, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe and Palm Beach.
 - The Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy.
- Texas Phoenix palm decline:

- The Florida counties of Alachua, Desoto, Duval, Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Manatee, Miami-Dade, Orange, Polk, Sarasota and Volusia.
- The Louisiana parish of Orleans.
- The Texas counties of Bexar, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, Tarrant and Willacy.
- Fusarium wilt of queen and Mexican fan palms and *Mindus crudus* a planthopper:
 - The state of Florida.
 - The Texas county of Houston.

Regulated Commodities – All propagative parts, except seed, of the following:

- *Aiphanes lindeniana*,
- *Allagoptera arendria*,
- *Andropogon virginicus* (Broomsedge),
- *Arenga engleri*,
- *Borassus flabellifer* (Palmyra Palm),
- *Caryota mitis* (Cluster Fishtail Palm),
- *Caryota rumphiana* (Giant Fishtail Palm),
- *Chelyocarpus chuco*,
- *Chrysalidocarpus cabadae*, syn. *Dypsis cabadae* (Cabada Palm),
- *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut Palm),
- *Corypha elata* (Buri Palm),
- *Cynodon dactylon* (Bermuda Grass),
- *Cyperus* spp. (Sedges),
- *Dictyosperma album* (Princess Palm),
- *Eremochloa ophiuroides* (Centipede Grass),
- *Gaussia attenuata* (Puerto Rican Palm),
- *Howea belmoreana* (Belmore Sentry Palm),
- *Latania* spp. (Latan Palm),
- *Livistona chinensis* (Chinese Fan Palm),
- *Livistona rotundifolia* (Javanese Fan Palm),
- *Mascarena verschaffeltii* (Spindle Palm),
- *Nannorrhops ritchiana* (Mazari Palm),
- *Neodypsis decaryi*, syn. *Dypsis decaryi* (Triangle Palm),
- *Pandanus utilis* (Screw Pine),
- *Panicum purpurascens* (Para Grass),
- *Panicum bartowense*,
- *Paspalum notatum* (Bahia Grass),
- *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm),
- *Phoenix dactylifera* (Date Palm),
- *Phoenix reclinata* (Sengal Date Palm),
- *Phoenix roebelenii* (Pigmy Date Palm),
- *Phoenix rupicola* (Cliff Date Palm),
- *Phoenix sylvestris* (Wild Date Palm),
- *Phoenix zeylanica* (Ceylon Date Palm),
- *Polyandrococos caudescens*,
- *Pritchardia* spp.,
- *Pseudophoenix sargentii* (Florida Cherry Palm),

- *Ravenea hildebrandtii*,
- *Sabal mexicana* (Rio Grande Palmetto),
- *Sabal palmetto* (Cabbage Palmetto),
- *Stenotaphrum secundatum* (St. Augustine Grass),
- *Sygarus romanzoffiana* (Queen palm),
- *Syagrus schizophylla*
- *Thrinax radiata* (Florida Thatch Palm),
- *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Windmill Palm),
- *Veitchia* spp., and
- *Washingtonia robusta* (Mexican Fan Palm), and
- *Zoysia* spp. (Zoysia Grass).

General Requirements – Regulated commodities may be certified and shipped to Arizona under the following conditions:

- No field grown plants are included in the shipment.
- The commodity was treated with a labeled product to eliminate all live life stages of *Mindus crudus* a planthopper.
- The commodity originates from an outdoor facility no closer than one-half mile from a known infested area of the pests/diseases listed above.

See Page 25, A.A.C. R3-4-241 Palm Pests for additional information.

Noxious Weeds

Regulated Areas - All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

Regulated Commodities –

Class A Noxious Weeds

Common name	Scientific name
African rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Dudaim melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i> v. <i>Dudaim</i> Naudin
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Floating water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Globe-podded hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Elymus repens</i> (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Southern sandbur	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> ssp. <i>micranthos</i>
Sweet resinbush	<i>Euryops subcarnosus</i>

Ward's weed	Carrichtera annua
Wild mustard	Sinapis arvensis

Class B noxious weeds

Common name	Scientific name
Black mustard	Brassica nigra
Branched broomrape	Orobanche ramosa
Bull thistle	Cirsium vulgare
Camelthorn	Alhagi maurorum (A. pseudalhagi)
Dalmatian toadflax	Linaria dalmatica (L. genistifolia v. dalmatica)
Diffuse knapweed	Centaurea diffusa
Field sandbur	Cenchrus spinifex (synonym: C. incertus)
Giant reed	Arundo donax
Halogeton	Halogeton glomeratus
Jointed goatgrass	Aegilops cylindrica
Malta starthistle	Centaurea melitensis
Musk thistle	Carduus nutans
Natal grass	Melinis repens
Onionweed	Asphodelus fistulosus
Russian knapweed	Acroptilon repens
Russian olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia
Saharan mustard	Brassica tournefortii
Stinknet (Globe chamomile)	Oncosiphon piluliferum
Scotch thistle	Onopordum acanthium
Yellow bluestem	Bothriochloa ischaemum
Yellow starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis

Class C noxious weeds

Common name	Scientific name
Buffelgrass	Cenchrus ciliaris (Pennisetum ciliare)
Field bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis
Fountain grass	Pennisetum setaceum
Garden or common morning glory	Ipomoea purpurea
Grannyvine	Ipomoea tricolor
Ivy-leaf morning glory	Ipomoea hederacea
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
Kochia	Kochia scoparia
Morning glory	Ipomoea triloba
Morning glory	Ipomoea x leucantha
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris
Salt cedar	Tamarix ramosissima
Tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima

General Requirements – No Class A, B or C Noxious Weed, or commodity infested with a Class A, B or C Noxious Weed shall be admitted into Arizona.

See Page 27, A.A.C. R3-4-245 Noxious Weeds for additional information.

Japanese Beetle

States Regulated – All areas listed in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.

Regulated Commodities – All commodities listed in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.

General Requirements – Regulated Commodities may be certified and enter Arizona in accordance with the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.

ARTICLE 2. QUARANTINE

R3-4-201. Definitions

In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §§ 3-201, 3-231, 3-441, 3-481, and A.A.C. R3-4-101, the following terms apply to this Article:

“Associate Director” means the Associate Director of the Plant Services Division.

“Common carrier” means any person transporting a commodity or equipment for compensation or commercial purpose.

“Compliance agreement” means a written agreement or permit between a person and the Department for the purpose of allowing the movement or production of a regulated commodity or used equipment from a quarantined area of this state and containing demonstrated safeguarding measures to ensure compliance with the purposes of A.R.S. Title 3, Chapter 2, Article 1.

“Cotton harvesting machine” means any machine used to pick or harvest raw cotton in a field.

“Firewood” means wood that has been cut, sawn, or chopped into a shape and size commonly used for fuel, or other wood intended for fuel.

“Fumigate” means to apply a gaseous substance to a commodity or used equipment in a closed area to eradicate a pest.

“Green lumber” means freshly sawn, unseasoned wood.

“Hull” means the dry outer covering of a seed or nut.

“Infected” means any plant or other material on or in which a disease is found.

“Label” means all tags and other written, printed, or graphic representations in any form, accompanying or pertaining to a plant or other commodity.

“Limited permit” means a permit issued by the Department to a common carrier or responsible party to transport a commodity or used equipment that would otherwise be restricted.

“Master permit” means a permit issued by the Department to another state department of agriculture that gives that other state authority to certify, in accordance with the terms of the permit, that a regulated commodity or used equipment may enter Arizona without a quarantine compliance certificate.

“Origin inspection agreement” means a permit issued by the Department to a person that specifies terms to ship or transport a regulated commodity or used equipment into Arizona, which importation would otherwise be prohibited by this Article, and that the State Plant Regulatory Official agrees with.

“Package” means (i) any container, box, bag, or envelope used for the shipment of a commodity or used equipment through postal and parcel services or (ii) individual packets of seeds for planting.

“Pest free” means apparently free from all regulated plant pests, as determined by an inspection.

“Pest Management Program” means any state or federally recognized program designed for the prevention, monitoring, and control of a pest or disease. Based on a targeted management (Integrated Pest Management) or holistic approach (Total Systems Approach Program) that incorporates best management practices, monitoring, cultivation practices, cultural controls, treatment programs and/or pest resistant plant varieties, cultivars or hybrids for the control or effective management of any live life stages of a pest or disease.

“Quarantine compliance certificate” means a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official of the originating state that establishes that a commodity or used equipment has been treated or inspected to comply with Arizona quarantine rules and orders and includes a certificate of inspection.

“Receiver” means any person or place of business listed on a bill of lading, manifest, or freight bill as a consignee or destination for a commodity or used equipment.

“Regulated plant pest” means all live life stages of an arthropod, disease, plant, nematode, or snail that is regulated or considered under quarantine by a state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department.

“Responsible party” means a common carrier, person, or place of business that is legally responsible for the possession of a commodity or used equipment.

“Stub or soca cotton” means cotton stalks of a previous crop that begin to show signs of growth.

“Treatment Manual” means the USDA-APHIS-PPQ Treatment Manual, T301—Cotton and Cotton Products, revised May 2017. The Treatment Manual is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions, and is available from the Department and online at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment.pdf.

R3-4-202. Domestic Importation

- A.** Any commodity shipped or transported into the state shall be made available for inspection if required to determine whether the commodity is free of all live pests subject to federal and state laws and rules.
- B.** Restrictions.
1. Prior to or upon delivery, a shipper, consignor, or broker of a commodity, regulated or otherwise, (excluding processed products) which is shipped into the state must provide the receiver with a bill of lading, manifest, or other similar documentation that indicates:
 - a. The contact information of the consignor and consignee;
 - b. The contents of the shipment; and
 - c. The origin of the commodity.
 2. A shipper, consignor, or broker must provide common carriers documentation prior to shipment containing the following additional information for any commodity that is shipped or transported into the state that is regulated by this article or other state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department:
 - a. The name and physical address of the shipper and receiver;
 - b. A certificate of inspection for nursery stock, if applicable;
 - c. The botanical or common name of the commodity, if applicable;
 - d. The trade or descriptive name of the used container or used equipment, if applicable;
 - e. The quantity of each type of commodity;
 - f. The county and state or foreign country where each commodity originated;
 - g. Any other certificate or permit required by this Article or other state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department.
 3. Common carriers shall provide the receiver of a commodity regulated by this article or other state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department, with the documentation required under subsection (B)(2) at the time the regulated commodity is delivered to the receiver.
 4. Certificate of Release. Any person receiving a regulated commodity from a post office, package transportation and delivery terminal, or any carrier without a Certificate of Release shall immediately notify the Department and request an inspection.
- E.** Disposition of commodity. When a common carrier is in possession of, or responsible for, a commodity that has been inspected by an inspector and found in violation of this article or other state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department, and elects to ship the commodity out-of-state, *A.R.S. § 3-210*:
1. The inspector shall notify the shipper, consignor or broker that the commodity is being shipped out-of-state.
 2. The common carrier shall follow the directions provided by the inspector on moving the commodity out-of-state.

R3-4-203. Plant and Crop Safeguards, Inspection, and Certification

- A.** Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:
1. “Actionable arthropod pest” means any arthropod pest that the Associate Director has determined to be an imminent threat to agriculture and horticulture within the state. Table 2 includes, but is not limited to, arthropod pests that would require immediate action and are prohibited from entry into the state.
 2. “Actionable nematode pest” means any nematode pest that the Associate Director has determined to be an imminent threat to agriculture and horticulture within the state. Table 3 includes, but is not

limited to, nematode pests that would require immediate action and are prohibited from entry into the state.

3. "Pest Management Program" means any state or federally recognized program designed for the prevention, monitoring, and control of an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest. Based on a targeted management (Integrated Pest Management) or holistic approach (Total Systems Approach Program) that incorporates best management practices, monitoring, cultivation practices, cultural controls, treatment programs and/or pest resistant plant varieties, cultivars or hybrids for the control of any live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest associated with the commodity, with a zero pest presence tolerance.
- B.** Regulated area. Unless otherwise indicated, all states, districts, and territories of the United States.
- C.** Commodities covered.
1. All plants and plant products for propagation, including nursery stock (bareroot or potted), budwood, seed for planting, cuttings, stolons, and tissue culture shipped or transported into the state that is a known host for an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest from the place of origin. Additionally, all agricultural, ornamental, and vegetable seed shall comply with the laws and regulations in Article 4 of this Chapter and any other law, order or Federal regulation enforced by the Department.
 2. All commercially harvested bulk shipments of a plant or crop, excluding processed products, which are shipped or transported into the state that may harbor an actionable arthropod pest.
 3. All domestic soil shipped or transported into the state that is:
 - a. not authorized under a permit or compliance agreement issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
 - b. not sterilized and not packaged for retail sale;
 - c. attached to a plant for the purpose of propagation; or
 - d. used for the purpose of landscaping or grading.
 4. All firewood and green lumber with attached bark.
 5. All used equipment utilized for the propagation, harvesting, transport, and/or maintenance of a commodity listed in subsection (C)(1), (2), (3), or (4).
- D.** Restrictions.
1. For commodities listed in subsection (C) that are not accompanied by proof of compliance with this section as indicated in the remainder of subsection (D); or are found infested with, or exposed to, an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest may be placed under quarantine until a disposition is determined by an inspector, *A.R.S* § 3-203.
 2. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or Federal law enforced by the Department, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(1), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this section by one of the following:
 - a. For an actionable arthropod pest known to occur at origin:
 - i. The commodities in the shipment(s) are inspected and a plant regulatory official provides a certificate attesting that the commodity is apparently free of any live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest;
 - ii. The Associate Director and State Plant Regulatory Official of the origin state has placed the producer under a compliance agreement, authorizing a Pest Management Program for actionable arthropod pests, and has provided certification of compliance to the producer if all provisions of a Pest Management Program are met; or
 - iii. A certificate attesting to treatment for actionable arthropod pests known to occur in the origin location is issued by a plant regulatory official.
 - b. For an actionable nematode pest known to occur at origin:

- i. The origin state determined through an annual survey conducted within the 12-month period immediately before shipment that the actionable nematode pests do not exist on the property or in the facility used to grow the commodity.
 - ii. The commodity in the shipment was sampled two weeks before shipment, and found free of actionable nematode pests.
 - iii. The commodity was protected from infestation of the actionable nematode pests by implementing all of the following steps:
 - (a) Propagated from clean seed or from cuttings taken 12 inches or higher above ground level;
 - (b) Planted in sterilized soil or other media prepared or treated to ensure freedom from actionable nematode pests;
 - (c) Retained in a sterilized container or bed;
 - (d) Placed on a sterilized bench or sterilized support 18 inches or higher from the ground or floor level; and
 - (e) Found pest-free using a sampling method approved by the Associate Director.
3. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or Federal law enforced by the Department, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(2), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this section by one of the following:
 - a. Authorize and validate compliance for an area-wide control program for actionable arthropod pests known to occur at the origin location;
 - b. Inspect bulk shipments of commodities by standard risk-based sampling rates to achieve a 95% confidence level that the shipment is apparently free of any live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest known to occur at origin; or
 - c. Require treatment for actionable arthropod pests known to occur in the origin location by a method known to control the pest and verify effectiveness of treatment.
 4. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or Federal law enforced by the Department, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(3), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this section by one of the following:
 - a. Authorize and validate a Pest Management Program or an area-wide control program for actionable arthropod pests; or
 - b. Require treatment for actionable arthropod pests known to occur in the origin location by a method known to control the pest.
 5. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or Federal law enforced by the Department, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(4), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this section by one of the following:
 - a. Heat treatment as indicated in the USDA Treatment Manual, Heat Treatment Schedule: T314-a; and accompanied by a treatment certificate issued by a certified heat-treatment facility, or a state or federal regulatory official; or
 - b. Any other method approved by the Associate Director that eliminates all live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest.
 6. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or Federal law enforced by the Department, a plant regulatory official shall ensure that the commodity listed in subsection (C)(5) is accompanied by a certificate issued by the origin state attesting that the commodity is reasonably free of all soil and extraneous plant material that could harbor a live life stage of an actionable arthropod pest.

E. Exemptions.

1. The Associate Director may issue an exemption to a restriction in this Section at the request of a State Plant Regulatory Official on an area-wide or county-wide basis, under the following conditions:
 - a. For an area-wide or county-wide exemption of a commodity (Master Permit):

- i. The State Plant Regulatory Official agrees to comply with the conditions of a Master Permit that indicates the necessary safeguarding measures including monitoring, inspection, treatment, alternate treatment, and/or certification of the commodity.
- ii. The Department may suspend or revoke a Master Permit if one or more shipments of a commodity are not in compliance with the conditions of the authorized Master Permit or live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest are found.
- b. For an exemption provided to a shipper of a commodity (Origin Inspection Agreement):
 - i. The State Plant Regulatory Official and the shipper agree to comply with the conditions of an Origin Inspection Agreement that indicates the necessary safeguarding measures including monitoring, inspection, treatment, alternate treatment, and/or certification of the commodity.
 - ii. The Department may suspend or revoke an Origin Inspection Agreement if one or more shipments of a commodity are not in compliance with the conditions of the Origin Inspection Agreement or live life stages of an actionable arthropod or actionable nematode pest are found.
2. Notwithstanding any other restriction, the Associate Director may declare a State, or an area within a state, exempt to a condition in this Section if it is demonstrated by a State Plant Regulatory Official that an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest is known not to occur in the origin state and that the actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest is part of a State or Federal authorized pest monitoring program that justifies the “free from” status.

F. Violations.

1. Any shipper of a commodity listed in subsection (C) that is not in compliance with the restrictions indicated in subsection (D), or an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest are found on the shipment, the shipper may be temporarily suspended from shipping or transporting commodities listed in subsection (C) into the state under the following guidelines:
 - a. The shipper will be notified of the violations and corrective measures will be provided;
 - b. The origin State Plant Regulatory Official will be notified of the violation and suspension;
 - c. The shipper will be required to contact the origin State Plant Regulatory Official to confirm completion of corrective measures;
 - d. The origin State Plant Regulatory Official will contact the Department to request approval to retract the suspension upon successful completion of the corrective measures; and
 - e. The Associate Director may retract the suspension upon satisfactory completion of the corrective measures.

Table 2. Actionable Arthropod Pests

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alfalfa plant bug	<i>Adelphocoris lineolatus</i>
Allium (Onion) Leafminer	<i>Phytomyza gymnostoma</i>
American palm cixid	<i>Myndus crudus</i>
Apple maggot	<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>
Apple mealybug	<i>Phenacoccus aceris</i>
Apple skinworm	<i>Tortrix franciscana</i>
Asian Longhorned beetle	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>
Asiatic garden beetle	<i>Maladera castanea</i>
Asparagus beetle	<i>Crioceris asparagi</i>
Avocado whitefly	<i>Trialeurodes floridensis</i>
Bagworm	<i>Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis</i>
Bean leaf beetle	<i>Cerotoma trifurcata</i>
Bifasciculate scale	<i>Chrysomphalus bifasciculatus</i>
Black cherry fruit fly	<i>Rhagoletis fausta</i>

Black orangeworm	<i>Holcocera iceryaeella</i>
Black thread scale	<i>Ischnaspis longirostris</i>
Black walnut curculio	<i>Conotrachelus retentus</i>
Blueberry maggot	<i>Rhagoletis mendax</i>
Boxwood leafminer	<i>Monarthropalpus buxi</i>
Brown citrus aphid	<i>Toxoptera citricida</i>
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>
Browntail moth	<i>Nygmia phaeorrhoea</i>
Butternut curculio	<i>Conotrachelus juglandis</i>
Cactus moth	<i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>
Cactus weevil	<i>Gerstaeckeria nobilis</i>
California red scale	<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i>
Camphor scale	<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i>
Caribbean fruit fly	<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i>
Carob moth	<i>Ectomyelois ceratoniae</i>
Cereal leaf beetle	<i>Oulema melanopus</i>
Chaff scale	<i>Parlatoria pergandii</i>
Chestnut moth	<i>Cydia splendana</i>
Chilli thrips	<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>
Chinch bug	<i>Blissus leucopterus</i>
Citrus blackfly	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>
Citrus snow scale	<i>Unaspis citri</i>
Citrus whitefly	<i>Dialeurodes citri</i>
Cloudy-winged whitefly	<i>Singhiella citrifolii</i>
Clover root borer	<i>Hylastinus obscurus</i>
Coconut scale	<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>
Coffee bean weevil	<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i>
Comstock mealybug	<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>
Conifer Auger Beetle	<i>Sinoxylon unidentatum</i>
Corn stem weevil	<i>Hyperodes humilis</i>
Cottony grape scale	<i>Pulvinaria vitis</i>
Cowpea curculio	<i>Chalcodermus aeneus</i>
Croton soft scale	<i>Phalacrocooccus howertoni</i>
Cycad aulacaspis scale	<i>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</i>
Date palm mite	<i>Oligonychus afrasiaticus</i>
Dogwood borer	<i>Synanthedon scitula</i>
Eggplant pinworm	<i>Keiferia peniculo</i>
Emerald ash borer	<i>Agrilus plannipennis</i>
Euonymus scale	<i>Unaspis euonymi</i>
European chafer	<i>Amphimallon majalis</i>
European corn borer	<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>
European crane fly	<i>Tipula paludosa</i>
European peach scale	<i>Parthenolecanium persicae</i>

European pine shoot moth	<i>Rhyacionia bouliana</i>
Eyespotted bud moth	<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>
False parlatoria scale	<i>Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides</i>
Florida carpenter ant	<i>Camponotus floridanus</i>
Florida red scale	<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i>
Florida wax scale	<i>Ceroplastes floridensis</i>
Glacial whitefly	<i>Trialeurodes glacialis</i>
Glover scale	<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i>
Grape thrips	<i>Drepanothrips reuteri</i>
Gray sugarcane mealybug	<i>Dysmicoccus boninsis</i>
Green cloverworm	<i>Plathypena scabra</i>
Ground mealybug	<i>Ripersiella hibisci</i>
Hessian fly	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i>
Holly leafminer	<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>
Indian wax scale	<i>Ceroplastes ceriferus</i>
Jack Beardsley mealybug	<i>Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi</i>
Juniper scale	<i>Carulaspis juniperi</i>
Kirkaldy whitefly	<i>Dialeurodes kirkaldyi</i>
Kondo ground mealybug	<i>Ripersiella kondonis</i>
Lantana mealybug	<i>Phenacoccus parvus</i>
Lesser clover leaf weevil	<i>Hypera nigrirostris</i>
Lesser snow scale	<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i>
Light brown apple moth	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>
Little fire ant	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>
Lobate lac scale	<i>Paratachardina pseudolobata</i>
Maskell scale	<i>Lepidosaphes pallida</i>
Mealybug	<i>Delottococcus confusus</i>
Mealybug	<i>Hypogeococcus pungens</i>
Melon worm	<i>Diaphania hyalinata</i>
Mimosa webworm	<i>Homadaula anisocentra</i>
Mining scale	<i>Howardia biclavis</i>
Minute cypress scale	<i>Carulaspis minima</i>
Myrmicine ant	<i>Monomorium destructor</i>
Myrmicine ant	<i>Monomorium floricola</i>
Northern citrus root weevil	<i>Pachnaeus opalus</i>
Obscure scale	<i>Melanaspis obscura</i>
Old house borer	<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>
Oleander pit scale	<i>Russellaspis pustulans</i>
Oriental fruit moth	<i>Grapholita molesta</i>
Oriental scale	<i>Aonidiella orientalis</i>
Palm fiorinia scale	<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i>
Palm thrips	<i>Thrips palmi</i>
Papaya fruit fly	<i>Toxotrypana curvicauda</i>
Pepper flower bud moth	<i>Gnorimoschema gudmannella</i>

Pepper maggot	<i>Zonosemata electa</i>
Pepper tree psyllid	<i>Calophya schini</i>
Persimmon borer	<i>Sannina uroceriformis</i>
Pickleworm	<i>Diaphania nitidalis</i>
Pink hibiscus mealybug	<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>
Pitmaking pittosporum scale	<i>Planchonia arabidis</i>
Plum curculio	<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>
Plum fruit moth	<i>Cydia funebrana</i>
Plumeria whitefly	<i>Paraleyrodes perseae</i>
Potato stalk borer	<i>Trichobaris trinotata</i>
Proteus scale	<i>Parlatoria proteus</i>
Purple scale	<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i>
Pyriform scale	<i>Protopulvinaria pyriformis</i>
Red palm mite	<i>Raoiella indica</i>
Red-banded thrips	<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i>
Rednecked cane borer	<i>Agrilus ruficollis</i>
Rose chafer	<i>Macrodactylus subspinosus</i>
Royal palm bug	<i>Xylastodoris luteolus</i>
Rufous scale	<i>Selenaspidus articulatus</i>
Saddleback caterpillar	<i>Acharia stimulea</i>
Satin moth	<i>Leucoma salicis</i>
Sirex woodboring wasp	<i>Sirex noctilo</i>
South African pit scale	<i>Planchonia stentae</i>
South American fruit fly	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>
South American palm weevil	<i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i>
Southeastern Boll Weevil Biotype	<i>Anthonomus grandis</i>
Southern chinch bug	<i>Blissus insularis</i>
Southern citrus root weevil	<i>Pachnaeus litus</i>
Southern green stink bug	<i>Nezara viridula</i>
Spotted Lanternfly	<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>
Stalk borer	<i>Papaipema nebris</i>
Strawberry root weevil	<i>Otiorhynchus ovatus</i>
Subtropical pine tip moth	<i>Rhyacionia subtropica</i>
Sugarcane root borer	<i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i>
Sweetpotato weevil	<i>Cylas formicarius</i>
Tawny mole cricket	<i>Neoscapteriscus vicinus</i>
Tea parlatoria scale	<i>Parlatoria theae</i>
Tea scale	<i>Fiorinia theae</i>
Tropical fire ant	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>
Tropical palm scale	<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i>
Weevil	<i>Artipus floridanus</i>
West Indian Sweet potato weevil	<i>Euscepes postfaciatus</i>

Wheat strawworm	<i>Harmolita grandis</i>
White peach scale	<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>
White waxy scale	<i>Ceroplastes destructor</i>
White-footed ant	<i>Technomyrmex difficilis</i>
Yellow scale	<i>Aonidiella citrina</i>
Yellow margined leaf beetle	<i>Microtheca ochroloma</i>

Table 3. Actionable Nematode Pests

Common Name	Scientific Name
Burrowing nematode	<i>Radopholus similis</i>
Golden nematode	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
Oat cyst nematode	<i>Heterodera avenae</i>
Reniform nematode	<i>Rotylenchulus reniformis</i>
Sheath nematode	<i>Hemicycliophora arenaria</i>
Soybean cyst nematode	<i>Heterodera glycines</i>
Sting nematode	<i>Belonolaimus longicaudatus</i>
White cyst potato nematode	<i>Globodera pallida</i>

R3-4-204. Cotton Pest Management: Interior

A. Definitions. The following terms apply to this Section:

1. “Crop remnant” means the stalks, leaves, bolls, lint, pods, and seeds of cotton;
2. “Stub cotton” means cotton stalks of a previous crop that begin to show signs of growth;
3. “Volunteer cotton” means a sprout from seed of a previous crop.

B. Regulated commodities and appliances.

1. Cotton, all parts;

C. Cultural practices.

1. Arizona’s cultural zones are:
 - a. Zone “A” -- Yuma County west of a line extended directly north and directly south of Avenue 58E.
 - b. Zone “B” -- Cochise County, Graham County, and Greenlee County.
 - c. Zone “C” -- Mohave County and La Paz County, except for the following: T6N, R11W, 12W, 13W; T5N, R12W, 13W; T4N, R12W, 14W, 15W; T3N, R10W, 11W; and T2N, R11W.
 - d. Zone “D” -- Pima County; the following portions of Pinal County: T10S, R10E, sections 34-36; T10S, R11E, section 31; T7S, R16E; T6S, R16E; T5S, R15E; T5S, R16E and T4S, R14E; and the following portions of the Aguila area: T6N, R8W; T7N, R8W, 9W, 10W; T7N, R11W, other than sections 24, 25 and 36; and T8N, R9W, sections 31-36.
 - e. Zone “E” -- All portions of the state not included in zones “A”, “B”, “C”, and “D.”
2. No stub or volunteer cotton shall be grown in or allowed to grow in the state. The landowner or grower shall be responsible for eliminating stub-or volunteer cotton.
3. Tillage deadline. Except as provided in subsection (C)(4), a grower shall ensure that a crop remnant of a host plant remaining in the field after harvest is shredded and the land tilled to destroy the host plant and its root system so no stalks remain attached to the soil before the following dates or before planting another crop, whichever occurs earlier: Zone “A”, January 15; Zone “B”, March 1; Zone “C”, February 15; Zone “D”, March 1; Zone “E”, February 15.
4. Rotational crop following cotton harvest.
 - a. If a grower elects to plant a small-grain crop following a cotton harvest, the grower may, after the host plant is shredded, irrigate and plant with wheat, barley, or oats (or other similar small-grain crops approved in

- writing by the Associate Director before planting) instead of tilling as prescribed in subsection (C)(3). The small-grain crop shall be planted before the tillage deadline for the zone.
- b. The Associate Director shall approve small-grain crops other than wheat, barley, and oats, if the planting, growth, and harvest cycles of the small-grain crop prevents the maturation of stub or volunteer cotton. A grower shall submit a written request for approval of a small-grain crop, other than wheat, barley, or oats, at least 15 days before the tillage deadline for the zone. The written request shall include the scientific and common name of the proposed small-grain crop and the estimated date of harvest.
 - c. If a grower elects to plant a crop other than an approved small-grain crop following a cotton harvest, the requirements specified in subsection (C)(3) apply.
5. Planting dates.
 - a. A grower who meets the tillage deadline specified in subsection (C)(3) for the preceding cotton crop year shall not plant cotton earlier than 15 days after the tillage deadline for the zone.
 - b. A grower who does not meet the tillage deadline specified in subsection (C)(3) for the preceding cotton crop year shall not plant cotton on a farm until 15 days after the grower ensures that all crop remnants of a host plant remaining in the fields after harvest are shredded and the land tilled to destroy the host plant and its root system so no stalks remain attached to the soil.
 6. Dry planting. Any grower who meets the tillage deadline for the zone may dry plant cotton five days after the tillage deadline for that zone, but shall not water until 15 days after the tillage deadline for that zone.
 7. An inspector shall give written notice to any owner or person in charge or control of the nuisance found in violation of subsection (C). The processes established in subsections (C)(3) and (C)(4) shall be repeated, as necessary, to destroy the pests.

R3-4-218. Boll Weevil Pest: Exterior Quarantine

- A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:
 1. “Cotton appliance” means a container used in handling cotton, including sacks, bags, tarps, boxes, crates, and machinery used in planting, harvesting and transporting cotton.
 2. “Cotton lint” means the remnant produced when cottonseed is processed in a gin.
 3. “Cottonseed” means a seed derived from cotton plants which is destined for propagation or other use.
 4. “Fumigation certificate” means a quarantine compliance certificate that specifies the fumigation chemical used, the treatment schedule, and the commodity treated.
 5. “Hibiscus” means all parts of *Hibiscus* spp.
 6. “Pest” means the following, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
 - a. Boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* (Boheman)
 7. “Spanish moss” means all parts of *Tillandsia usneoides*.
- B. Area under quarantine.
 1. In the state of Texas, the following counties: Anderson, Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Burnett, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Camp, Cass, Chambers, Cherokee, Collin, Colorado, Comal, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Franklin, Freestone, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Gregg, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hardin, Harris, Harrison, Hays, Henderson, Hidalgo, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Houston, Hunt, Jack, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Johnson, Karnes, Kaufman, Kendall, Kenedy, Kinney, Kleberg, Lamar, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Llano, Madison, Marion, Matagorda, Maverick, McLennan, McMullen, Medina, Milam, Mills, Montague, Montgomery, Morris, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Panola, Parker, Polk, Rains, Red River, Refugio, Robertson, Rockwall, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Shelby, Smith, Somervell, Starr, Tarrant, Titus, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upshur,

Uvalde, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Wise, Wood, Zapata, and Zavala.

C. Regulated commodities.

1. Gin trash,
2. Cotton lint,
3. Cottonseed,
4. Used cotton appliances or equipment that have any cotton plants attached or contained therein,
5. Cotton plants,
6. Spanish moss, and
7. Hibiscus plants.

D. Restrictions. A person shall not ship or transport into Arizona from an area under quarantine:

1. Gin trash, cotton lint, cottonseed, or used cotton appliances or equipment that have any cotton plants attached or contained therein unless the commodity or appliance is accompanied by an original fumigation certificate attesting the commodity or appliance has been fumigated as prescribed in the Treatment Manual.
2. Cotton plants or hibiscus plants unless the commodity is accompanied by an original quarantine compliance certificate attesting the commodity was treated with a chemical to kill the pest and was visually inspected and found free of all live life stages of the pest within five days of shipment.
3. Spanish moss, unless the commodity is accompanied by an original quarantine compliance certificate attesting the commodity was treated by one of the following methods:
 - a. Commercial drying; or
 - b. Chemical treatment using a pesticide registered and labeled for use on the commodity to kill all live life stages of the pest.

R3-4-220. Citrus Nursery Stock Pests

A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:

1. "Diseases" means any of the following diseases, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
 - a. Citrus Cachexia (CCaVd),
 - b. Citrus Exocortis Virus (CEVd),
 - c. Citrus Psorosis Virus (CPsV),
 - d. Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV), or
 - e. Citrus greening disease (HLB), *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*.
2. "Shoot-tip-grafting" means a treatment method that employs micro-grafting to eliminate the chances of transmitting a disease.
3. "Thermotherapy" means a treatment method for propagative material that employs high temperatures to eliminate the presence of a disease.

B. Area under quarantine. All states, territories, and districts of the United States, except the state of Arizona.

C. Regulated commodities.

1. Citrus nursery stock. All plants or plant parts, except seed or attached green fruit, of all species, varieties, or hybrids of the genera *Citrus*, *Eremocitrus*, *Fortunella*, *Poncirus*, and *Microcitrus*.

D. Restrictions.

1. The commodity listed in subsection (C) is prohibited from entry into the state from the area under quarantine unless one of the following conditions are met prior to shipment:
 - a. The regulated commodity is permitted under a USDA-APHIS approved program for the interstate movement of citrus nursery stock;
 - b. A regulated commodity that is not subject to the restrictions for the interstate movement of citrus nursery stock may be certified under an origin state department of agriculture authorized program or National Clean Plant Network program that ensures the regulated commodity is foundation or source material, or has been propagated from a foundation or source tree that has been:

- i. Tested and found free of the diseases listed in subsection (A)(1)(a),(b),(c), and (d) within the previous thirty-six months;
 - ii. Tested and found free of the disease listed in subsection (A)(1)(e) within the previous twelve months;
 - iii. Treated by thermotherapy or shoot-tip-grafting;
 - iv. Assigned and tagged with an index number; and
 - v. Released from the origin state or federal quarantine.
- c. The regulated commodity is safeguarded and certified by an alternative method approved by the Associate Director.
2. A person shipping a regulated commodity into Arizona shall attach a single tag or label to each plant or plant part, or to each individual container containing a plant or plant part, that is intended for resale by an Arizona receiver. The tag or label shall contain the following information separately provided for each scion variety grafted to a single rootstock:
- a. Name and address of the nursery that propagated the plant,
 - b. Scion variety name,
 - c. Scion variety registration number, and
 - d. Rootstock variety name.
- E. Disposition of regulated commodity not in compliance. A regulated commodity shipped into Arizona in violation of this Section shall be destroyed, treated, or transported out-of-state (*A.R.S. § 3-210*).

R3-4-229. Nut Tree Pests

- A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:
- 1. “Brooming” means a phytoplasma disease that drastically reduces nut production and sometimes causes death of the host tree.
 - 2. “Pest” means any of the following, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
 - a. Pecan leaf casebearer, *Acrobasis juglandis*;
 - b. Pecan nut casebearer, *Acrobasis nuxvorella*;
 - c. Pecan phylloxera, *Phylloxera notabilis*; and
 - d. The phytoplasma disease that causes brooming disease of walnut.
- B. Area under quarantine: All states, districts, and territories of the United States except California.
- C. Infested area.
- 1. For the pests in subsection (A)(2)(a)and(b): All states and districts east of and including the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.
 - 2. For the pest in subsection (A)(2)(c): Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas.
 - 3. For the pest in subsection (A)(2)(d): All states and districts east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.
- D. Commodities covered:
- 1. All species and varieties of the following trees and all plant parts capable of propagation, except the nuts. Plant parts include buds, scions, and rootstocks:
 - a. Hickory and pecan (*Carya* spp.);
 - b. Walnut and butternut (*Juglans* spp.);
 - 2. All by-products of pruning, harvesting and/or processing, including firewood of a commodity listed in subsection (D)(1).
 - 3. Any used equipment used during the growing, harvesting, care, or maintenance of a commodity listed in subsection (D)(1);
 - 4. Any used container, used in the handling, storage, or transport of a commodity listed in subsection (D)(1).
- E. Restrictions:
- 1. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(1), that are potted in any growing media shall be prohibited from the area under quarantine, unless otherwise exempted by the Associate Director.
 - 2. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(1), that are not potted in any growing media, shall be admitted into Arizona:

- a. From the infested area prescribed in subsections (C)(1) and (C)(2) if treated at origin and each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming the commodity has been treated in accordance with a selected method prescribed in subsection (F)(1), (2), or (5);
 - b. From an area under quarantine outside the infested area, if each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming that the commodities originated in a county not known to be infested with the pests listed in subsections (A)(2)(a), (b), and (c).
3. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(1)(b) shall be:
 - a. Prohibited from entering Arizona from the infested area prescribed in subsection (C)(3);
 - b. Admitted into Arizona from an area under quarantine outside the infested area prescribed in subsection (C)(3), if each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming the pest listed in subsection (A)(2)(d) is unknown in the origin county.
 4. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(2) are prohibited from entering the state unless treated by a method prescribed in subsection (F)(1), (3), or (5).
 5. The commodities listed in subsections (D)(3) and (4) are prohibited from entering the state unless treated by a method indicated in subsection (F)(1),(4) or (5).
- F. Treatments:**
1. Methyl bromide fumigation at manufacturers recommended rates.
 2. A hot-water dip at 140° F or more for a minimum of 30 continuous seconds.
 3. Heat treated to an internal temperature of 160° F at the center of the commodity for at least 75 minutes.
 4. Used equipment and containers.
 - a. Steam-cleaned, inspected, and certified free from debris by the origin state, or
 - b. Cold treatment in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours).
 5. Any other treatment approved by the Associate Director.

R3-4-231. Nut Pests

- A. Definitions.** In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201 and A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following term applies to this Section:
- “Pest” means any of the following, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
1. Pecan weevil, *Curculio caryae* (~~Horn~~);
 2. Butternut curculio, *Conotrachelus juglandis* ~~LeG~~;
 3. Black walnut curculio, *Conotrachelus retentus* ~~Say~~;
 4. Hickory shuckworm, *Cydia caryana*.
- “Sticktight” means the remnant husks and/or debris that remain on an in-shell nut after the cleaning process.
- B. Area under quarantine:**
1. For the pest under subsection (A)(1): The New Mexico counties of Chaves, Curry, Eddy, and Lea and all other states and districts of the United States except California.
 2. For the pest under subsection (A)(2): The New Mexico counties of Lea, Eddy, and Dona Ana, and all other states and districts of the United States except California.
 3. For the pests under subsection (A)(3) and (4): All states and districts of the United States except California.
- C. Commodities covered:**
1. Nuts of all species and varieties of hickory, pecan (*Carya spp.*), walnut and butternut (*Juglans spp.*), except extracted nut meats.
 2. Any used equipment used during growing, harvesting, care, or maintenance of a commodity listed in subsection (C), (1).
 3. Any used container, used in the handling, storage, or transport of a commodity listed in subsection (C)(1).
- D. Restrictions:**
1. A commodity listed in subsection (C)(1), originating in or shipped from the area under quarantine, shall be admitted into Arizona if the commodity has been cleaned of husks, hulls, debris, and sticktights and each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming the commodity has been treated by a method prescribed in subsection (E) (1), (2), (3), or (5)..
 2. A commodity listed in subsections (C)(2) and (3) shall be admitted into Arizona if the commodity has been treated by a method prescribed in subsections (E)(3), (4), or (5).
- E. Treatment:**

1. Cold treatment: The commodities shall be held in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours). The treatment shall not start until the entire content of the lot of nuts has reached 0° F
2. A hot-water bath treatment at 140° F for a minimum of five continuous minutes. Water temperature shall be maintained at or above 140° F during the entire treatment period.
3. Methyl bromide fumigation at manufacturers recommended rates.
4. Used equipment and containers.
 - a. Steam-cleaned, inspected, and certified free from debris by the origin state,
 - b. Cold treatment in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours).
5. Any other treatment approved by the Associate Director.

R3-4-233. Lettuce Mosaic Virus

- A. Definitions.** In addition to the definitions provided in R3-4- 101, the following terms apply to this Section:
1. "Breeder seed" means unindexed lettuce seed that a lettuce breeder or researcher controls, and that is not avail- able for commercial sale or propagation.
 2. "Breeder trial" means breeder seed grown to develop a new variety of lettuce.
 3. "Mosaic-indexed" means that a laboratory tested at least 30,000 lettuce seeds from a seed lot and found that all sampled seeds were determined to be free from lettuce mosaic virus .
 4. "Pest" means lettuce mosaic virus.
 5. "Unindexed lettuce seed" means lettuce seed that is not mosaic-indexed.
- B. Area Under Quarantine:** All states, districts, and territories of the United States.
- C. Regulated Commodities:** Plants and plant parts, including seeds, of all varieties of lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*
- D. Restrictions.**
1. A person shall not import into , transport within, plant, or sell in Arizona unindexed lettuce seed unless the unindexed lettuce seed is exempted under subsection (E) or the person obtains a permit as prescribed in subsection (G).
 2. Each container or sub container of mosaic-indexed seed shall bear a label with the statement "Zero infected seeds per 30,000 tested (0 in 30,000)" as well as the name of the certified or accredited laboratory that tested the seed under subsection (D)(5).
 3. A person shall not import in to, transport within, plant, or sell in Arizona lettuce transplants unless the transplants are exempted under subsection (E), or unless an original certificate, issued by the origin state, accompanies the shipment. The certificate shall declare:
 - a. The name of the exporter,
 - b. The variety name and lot number of the seed from which the transplants were grown, and
 - c. Verification that the seeds from which the transplants were grown were mosaic-indexed.
 4. A grower shall disk or otherwise destroy all lettuce fields within 10 days after the last day of commercial harvest or abandonment, unless prevented by documented weather conditions or circumstances beyond the control of the grower.
 5. Laboratories that index lettuce seed that is shipped to Arizona shall be certified by the agricultural department of the laboratory's state of origin or by the Arizona Department of Agriculture, in accordance with A.R.S. § 3-145, or shall be accredited by the National Seed Health System. Laboratories shall provide a copy of their certificate or accreditation letter to the Arizona Department of Agriculture by January 1 of the year that shipping will take place.
- E. Exemptions.** The requirements of subsection (D) do not apply to:
1. Lettuce seed sold in retail packages of 1 oz. or less to the homeowner for noncommercial planting,
 2. Shipments of lettuce transplants consisting of five flats or less per receiver for noncommercial planting,
 3. Breeder trials for a plot of 1/20 of an acre or less, or
 4. Breeder trials for a plot of greater than 1/20 of an acre but no more than 1.25 acres provided the breeder or researcher:
 - a. Places a flag, marked with a trial identification number, at each corner of a breeder trial plot;
 - b. Provides the following written information to the Department within 10 business days of planting breeder seed:
 - i. GPS coordinates for each breeder trial plot using NAD 83 decimal degrees;
 - ii. A detailed map showing the location of each breeder trial plot;

- iii. An identification number for each breeder trial plot; and
 - iv. The name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address for the breeder or researcher;
 - c. Monitors the lettuce for pest symptoms, and notifies the Department, by telephone, by the end of the first business day following the detection of pest symptoms;
 - d. Removes and destroys all plants exhibiting pest symptoms from the breeder trial plot and places them in a sealed container for disposal in a land fill;
 - e. Labels bills of lading or invoices accompanying breeder seed into Arizona with the statement "LETTUCE SEED FOR BREEDER TRIALS ONLY"; and
 - f. Destroys lettuce plants remaining in a breeder trial plot within 10 days after the completion of breeding trials unless prevented by documented weather conditions or circumstances beyond the control of the researcher or breeder.
- F.** A breeder or researcher may conduct multiple breeder trials in Arizona under the provisions of subsection (E)(3) and (4).
- G.** Permits.
- 1. A person may apply for a permit to import unindexed lettuce seed for temporary storage in Arizona if the person:
 - a. Maintains the identity of the seed while in Arizona;
 - b. Does not sell or distribute the seed for use in the state;
 - c. Does not transfer the seed to any other facility in the state; and
 - d. Reships the seed from the state within seven days or the period of time specified on the permit, whichever is longer.
 - 2. A person may apply for a permit to transport unindexed lettuce seed into Arizona to be mosaic-indexed.
- H.** Disposition of Violation.
- 1. Any infected shipment of lettuce seed or transplants arriving in or found within the state, in violation of this Section, shall be immediately destroyed. The owner or the owner's agent shall bear the cost of the destruction.
 - 2. Any shipment of unindexed lettuce seed or transplants arriving in or found within the state in violation of this Section shall be immediately sent out-of-state or destroyed at the option of the owner or the owner's agent. The owner or the owner's agent shall bear the cost of the destruction or of sending the lettuce seed or transplants out-of-state.
 - 3. Any Arizona lettuce fields in violation of this Section shall be abated as established in A.R.S. §§ 3-204 and 3-205. The owner or person in charge may be assessed a civil penalty established in A.R.S. § 3-215.01.
 - 4. Violation of any provision of a permit issued under subsection (G) may result in suspension or revocation of the permit.

Historical Note

Former Rule, Quarantine Regulation 17. Amended effective July 1, 1975 (Supp. 75-1). Section R3-1-65 renumbered to R3-4-233 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed; new Section adopted effective December 2, 1998 (Supp. 98-4). Amended effective December 2, 1998 (Supp. 98-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 14 A.A.R. 4091, effective December 6, 2008 (Supp. 08-4).

R3-4-239. Imported Fire Ants

A. Definitions.

“Pest” means any species of imported fire ants, including *Solenopsis invicta* and *Solenopsis richteri*, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201.

B. Area under quarantine. A state or portion of a state listed in 7 CFR 301.81-3, 57 FR 57327, December 4, 1992, Federal Domestic Order DA-2018-11, April 17, 2018, and any area a state declares infested. This material is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department and the Office of the Secretary State, and does not include any later amendments or editions.

C. Regulated commodities.

- 1. Soil, separately or with other articles, except potting soil shipped in an original container in which the potting soil is packaged after commercial preparation; and
- 2. All plants associated with soil, except:
 - a. Plants that are maintained indoors year-round, and are not for sale; and

- b. Plants shipped bare-root and free of soil.
- D. Restrictions.**
 1. An Arizona receiver of a regulated commodity shall establish a Department-approved quarantine holding area that meets the following specifications:
 - a. The floor is of a permeable surface, such as sand or soil, and free from debris, grass, or weeds;
 - b. The area is isolated from public access, surrounded by a fence or other barrier;
 - c. The integrity and security of the area is maintained at all times; and
 - d. If outdoors, the area is at least 15 feet from any masonry wall, property boundary, or non-quarantine plant.
 2. A shipper or receiver shall unload a regulated commodity at destination into an approved quarantine holding area as prescribed in subsection (D)(1). The Department may inspect the regulated commodity as follows:
 - a. A regulated commodity from an area under quarantine in subsection (B) shall be held at least three consecutive days, unless otherwise released by an inspector.
 - b. A regulated commodity may be inspected to determine compliance with this section.
 - c. A disposition shall be provided by an inspector upon completion of an inspection.
 - d. If an inspection to determine compliance with this section is not conducted, an inspector shall release the regulated commodity.
 3. A receiver shall only apply a pesticide or other chemical to a regulated commodity located in a quarantine holding area as authorized by the Associate Director.
- E. Exemptions.** Soil samples of no more than fifteen (15) pounds that comply with the interstate movement requirements of 7 CFR §§ 301.81 et seq., 75 FR 4240, January 26, 2010, Federal Domestic Order DA-2018-11, April 17, 2018, are exempt from the requirements of this Section.
- F. Disposition of commodity not in compliance.** A regulated commodity shipped into Arizona in violation of this Section may be treated, destroyed, or transported out-of-state by the owner and at the owner's expense as authorized by the Associate Director.

R3-4-241. Palm Pests

- A. Definitions.** In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-01, the following term applies to this Section:

“Pest” means, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:

 1. *Candidatus* Phytoplasma palmae subgroup 16SrIV, strain A (Lethal yellowing);
 2. *Candidatus* Phytoplasma 16SrIV-D (Texas Phoenix palm decline);
 3. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *palmarum* (Fusarium wilt of queen and Mexican fan palm); or
 4. *Myndus crudus*, a planthopper that vectors the pest defined in (A)(1) and (2).
- B. Area under quarantine.**
 1. For the pest in subsection (A)(1):
 - a. In the state of Florida, the following counties: Broward, Collier, Hendry, Lee, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, and Palm Beach.
 - b. In the state of Texas, the following counties: Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy.
 2. For the pest in subsection (A)(2):
 - a. In the state of Florida, the following counties: Alachua, Desoto, Duval, Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Manatee, Miami-Dade, Orange, Polk, Sarasota, and Volusia.
 - b. In the state of Louisiana, the following parish: Orleans
 - c. In the state of Texas, the following counties: Bexar, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, Tarrant, and Willacy
 3. For the pest in subsection (A)(3):
 - a. The state of Florida
 - b. In Texas, the following county: Houston
 4. For the pest in subsection (A)(4):
 - a. The state of Florida
 - b. In Texas, the following counties: Houston
- C. Regulated commodities.** All propagative parts of the following plants, except seed:
 - Aiphanes lindeniana*,
 - Allagoptera arendria*,

Andropogon virginicus (Broomsedge),
Arenga engleri,
Borassus flabellifer (Palmyra Palm),
Caryota mitis (Cluster Fishtail Palm),
Caryota rumphiana (Giant Fishtail Palm),
Chelyocarpus chuco,
Chrysalidocarpus cabadae, syn. *Dypsis cabadae* (Cabada Palm),
Cocos nucifera (Coconut Palm),
Corypha elata (Buri Palm),
Cynodon dactylon (Bermuda Grass),
Cyperus spp. (Sedges),
Dictyosperma album (Princess Palm),
Eremochloa ophiuroides (Centipede Grass),
Gaussia attenuata (Puerto Rican Palm),
Howea belmoreana (Belmore Sentry Palm),
Latania spp. (Latan Palm),
Livistona chinensis (Chinese Fan Palm),
Livistona rotundifolia (Javanese Fan Palm),
Mascarena verschaffeltii (Spindle Palm),
Nannorrhops ritchiana (Mazari Palm),
Neodypsis decaryi, syn. *Dypsis decaryi* (Triangle Palm),
Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine),
Panicum purpurascens (Para Grass),
Panicum bartowense,
Paspalum notatum (Bahia Grass),
Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm),
Phoenix dactylifera (Date Palm),
Phoenix reclinata (Sengal Date Palm),
Phoenix roebelenii (Pigmy Date Palm),
Phoenix rupicola (Cliff Date Palm),
Phoenix sylvestris (Wild Date Palm),
Phoenix zeylanica (Ceylon Date Palm),
Polyandrococos caudescens,
Pritchardia spp.,
Pseudopheenix sargentii (Florida Cherry Palm),
Ravenea hildebrandtii,
Sabal mexicana (Rio Grande Palmetto),
Sabal palmetto (Cabbage Palmetto),
Stenotaphrum secundatum (St. Augustine Grass),
Sygarus romanzoffiana (Queen palm),
Syagrus schizophylla
Thrinax radiata (Florida Thatch Palm),
Trachycarpus fortunei (Windmill Palm),
Veitchia spp., and
Washingtonia robusta (Mexican Fan Palm), and
Zoysia spp. (Zoysia Grass).

- D.** Restrictions. The commodities in subsection (C) are prohibited from the area under quarantine unless the following conditions are met prior to shipment:
1. The plant regulatory official issues a certificate or certifies an ongoing Pest Management Program attesting that the conditions in (D)(2), (3), (4), and (5) were met prior to shipment;
 2. No field grown plants are included in the shipment;
 3. The commodity was inspected prior to shipment and no symptoms of any pest (A)(1), (2), or (3) were observed;
 4. The commodity was treated with a labeled product to eliminate all live life stages of the pest (A)(4); and

5. The commodity originates from an outdoor facility no closer than one-half mile from a known infested area of a pest indicated in (A)(1), (2), or (3).
- E. Disposition of commodity not in compliance. A regulated commodity shipped into Arizona in violation of this Section shall be destroyed or transported out-of-state by the owner and at the owner's expense.

R3-4-245. Noxious Weeds

- A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following apply to this Section:
1. "Class A Noxious Weed" is categorized as a species of plant that is not known to exist or of limited distribution in the State and is a high priority pest for quarantine, control, or mitigation, Class A noxious weeds are listed in Table 4.
 2. "Class B Noxious Weed" is categorized as a species of plant that is known to occur, but of limited distribution in the State and may be a high priority pest for quarantine, control or mitigation if a significant threat to a crop, commodity, or habitat is known to exist. Class B noxious weeds are listed in Table 5.
 3. "Class C Noxious Weed" is categorized as a species of plant that is widespread but may be recommended for active control based on risk assessment. Class C noxious weeds are listed in Table 6.
- B. Restrictions:
1. No Class A, B, or C Noxious Weed, or commodity infested or contaminated with a Class A, B, or C Noxious Weed, shall be admitted into the state unless otherwise authorized by the Associate Director.
 2. The Department may quarantine and abate an area infested or contaminated with a Class A or Class B Noxious Weed if it has been determined by the Associate Director that an imminent threat to agriculture or horticulture exists.

Table 4. Class A Noxious Weeds

Common name	Scientific name
African rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Dudaim melon	<i>Cucumis melo v. Dudaim Naudin</i>
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Floating water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Globe-podded hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Elymus repens (Elytrigia repens)</i>
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Southern sandbur	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos</i>
Sweet resinbush	<i>Euryops subcarnosus</i>
Ward's weed	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>
Wild mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>

Table 5. Class B noxious weeds

Common name	Scientific name
Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Branched broomrape	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>

Camelthorn	Alhagi maurorum (A. pseudalhagi)
Dalmatian toadflax	Linaria dalmatica (L. genistifolia v. dalmatica)
Diffuse knapweed	Centaurea diffusa
Field sandbur	Cenchrus spinifex (synonym: C. incertus)
Giant reed	Arundo donax
Halogeton	Halogeton glomeratus
Jointed goatgrass	Aegilops cylindrica
Malta starthistle	Centaurea melitensis
Musk thistle	Carduus nutans
Natal grass	Melinis repens
Onionweed	Asphodelus fistulosus
Russian knapweed	Acroptilon repens
Russian olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia
Saharan mustard	Brassica tournefortii
Stinknet (Globe chamomile)	Oncosiphon piluliferum
Scotch thistle	Onopordum acanthium
Yellow bluestem	Bothriochloa ischaemum
Yellow starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis

Table 6. Class C noxious weeds

Common name	Scientific name
Buffelgrass	Cenchrus ciliaris (Pennisetum ciliare)
Field bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis
Fountain grass	Pennisetum setaceum
Garden or common morning glory	Ipomoea purpurea
Grannyvine	Ipomoea tricolor
Ivy-leaf morning glory	Ipomoea hederacea
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
Kochia	Kochia scoparia
Morning glory	Ipomoea triloba
Morning glory	Ipomoea x leucantha
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris
Salt cedar	Tamarix ramosissima
Tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima

R3-4-248. Japanese beetle

- A.** Definitions. . In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following apply to this Section:
1. “Host commodities” means the commodities listed in the JBHP, Appendix 6.
 2. “JBHP” means the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan, adopted by the National Plant Board on August 19, 1998, and revised June 20, 2016.
 3. “Pest” means the Japanese beetle, *Popillia japonica*, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201.
- B.** Area under quarantine: All Category 2 and 3 areas listed in the JBHP, which is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions, and is on file with the Department, the Office of the Secretary of State, and the National Plant Board at <http://nationalplantboard.org/japanese-beetle-harmonization-plan/>.
- C.** Host commodities covered. All commodities, except grass sod, listed in the JBHP, Appendix 12.
- D.** An out-of-state grower who imports a host commodity into Arizona shall comply with the JBHP, except as provided under subsection (E).

E. Restrictions on importation.

1. An out-of-state grower shall not import into Arizona a host commodity under subsection (C) from an area under quarantine unless the commodity is accompanied by a certificate issued by plant regulatory official of the origin state ensuring compliance with the requirements of the JBHP, Appendix 1.
2. Notwithstanding the requirements of the JBHP, Appendix 1, the Associate Director may admit grass sod from an out-of-state grower for shipment to Arizona if:
 - a. The out-of-state grower requests an exception agreement from the Department;
 - b. The out-of-state grower, the State Plant Regulatory Official of the origin state, and the Associate Director sign an agreement that includes the following terms:
 - i. The out-of-state grower shall ship sod grown only in a Japanese beetle-free county;
 - ii. The State Plant Regulatory Official or designee shall place and monitor Japanese beetle traps on the grass sod farm during the agreement period. At least one trap shall be placed on each 10 acres of land. A buffer zone of a one-mile radius shall be established around the grass sod farm, and two traps per square mile shall be placed in the buffer zone. The Department shall revoke the agreement if the origin state documents that one or more Japanese beetles are detected in any trap;
 - iii. The State Plant Regulatory Official or designee shall inspect sod before shipment to ensure it is free of the pest; and
 - iv. The out of state grower shall notify the Associate Director or their designee of sod shipments destined to Arizona prior to shipment..
 - c. Both the out-of-state grower and the State Plant Regulatory Official shall perform any other requirement established by the Associate Director to ensure the grass sod is free from all life stages of Japanese beetle.
3. An out-of-state grower shall not import into Arizona a host commodity from a Category 4 state unless certified by the State Plant Regulatory Official or designee attesting that the host commodity is apparently free of Japanese beetle and has been treated by an approved method to eliminate all live life stages of the pest.
4. Exemptions from importation ban:
 - a. Privately-owned houseplants grown indoors; and
 - b. Commodities that have been treated by an alternate method approved by the Associate Director and certified by a plant regulatory official of the state of origin.