ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES
PLANT PROTECTION
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

CHAPTER 80-10-19
RULES TO ESTABLISH QUARANTINE AGAINST THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID (ACP) AND CITRUS DISEASES AND OTHER PESTS

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80-10-19-.01 Determination Of Problem And Establishment Of Quarantine.

(1) It has been determined that the destructive disease known as citrus greening disease (CG), also known as Huanglongbing disease of citrus, caused by the bacterial pathogen "Candidatus liberibacter asiaticus", defined as an injurious disease under the provisions of Code of Ala. 1975, §2-25-1(1). It is also found and determined that quarantine against said disease would be in the best interest of horticulture and agriculture in Alabama.

(2) It has also been determined that the destructive insect, Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP), Diaphorina citri Kuwayama, defined as an insect pest under the provisions of Code of Ala. 1975, §2-25-1(1), has been found in the state of Alabama. It is also found and determined that quarantine against said insect pest would be in the best interest of horticulture and agriculture in Alabama.

(3) It is also determined that other Citrus diseases and pests are detrimental to the Citrus industry in Alabama. These include

viruses, viroids, and diseases listed in the following Chart 1 and Citrus pests listed in the following Chart 2. It is also found and determined that quarantine against such viruses, diseases and pests would be in the best interest of Horticulture and Agriculture in Alabama.

(4) The purpose of this rule is to establish quarantine against the Asian Citrus Psyllid and Citrus pests and diseases listed in Chart 1 and Chart 2 for the protection of the citrus industry of Alabama.

Citrus Disease Chart 1

Common Name	**Casual Organism**
Citrus Black Spot	Fungus (*Guignardia citricapra*)
Citrus Blight	Unknown
Citrus Canker	Bacterium (*Xanthomonas axonopodis pv.citri*)
Citrus Greening (also called Huanglongbing, HLB, or Yellow Dragon Disease)	Bacterium (*Candidatus Liberibacter africanus*, or *Candidatus Liberibacter americanus*, or *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*)
Citrus Leprosis	Citrus Leprosis Virus (CiLV)
Citrus Psorosis (Scaly Bark)	Citrus Psorosis Virus (CPsV) (genus *Ophiovirus*)
Citrus Scab	Fungus (*Elsinoe fawcetti*)
Citrus Tristeza	Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV) (genus Closterovirus)
Citrus Variegated Chlorosis (CVC)	Bacterium (*Xylella fastidiosa*)
Stubborn Disease of Citrus	Mycoplasmalike pathogen (*Spiroplasma citri*)
Sweet Orange Scab	Fungus (*Elsinoe australis*)
Exocortis	Exocortis viroid
Hop stunt virioid (HSVd)	Cachexia/Xyloporosis

Citrus Pest Chart 2

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
African Psylid	*Trioza erytreae*
Asian grey weevil	*Myllocerus undatus*
Avocado whitefly	*Trialeurodes floridensis*
Black citrus aphid	*Toxoptera aurantii*
Black citrus aphid	*Toxoptera citricidus*
Branch and twig borer	*Melalgus confertus*
Brown citrus aphid	*Toxoptera citricida*
Caribbean black scale	*Saissetia neglecta*
Citrus bud mite	*Eriophyes sheldoni*

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Citrus grey mite	*Calacarus citrifolii*
Citrus root weevil	*Pachnaeus litus*
Citrus snow scale	*Unaspis citri*
Citrus thrips	*Scirtothrips citri*
Diaprepes root weevil	*Diaprepes abbreviatus*
False codling moth	*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*
Insoncpicuous whitefly	*Bemesia inconspicua*
Orange spiny whitefly	*Aleurocanthus spiniferous*
Plumeria whitefly	*Paraleurodes perseae*
Rufous scale	*Selenaspidus articulatus*
Six-spotted mite	*Eotetranychus sexmaculatus*
Yuma spider mite	*Eotetranychus yumensis*

Author: Robert J. Russell, Patrick B. Moody
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§2-25-1, et seq.
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80-10-19-.02 Definitions.

For the purposes of this quarantine, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) Infestation. The presence of the Asian Citrus Psyllid and Citrus diseases listed in Chart 1 and Citrus pests listed in Chart 2 in any stage of development, or the existence of circumstances which make it reasonable to believe that they are present.

(2) Regulated Area. Any county, parish, township, or city or other civil division or part thereof in any state or territory listed in this quarantine as being placed under quarantine, and such other areas that may become infested or deemed to present a hazard to the citrus industry of Alabama.

(3) Certificate of Quarantine Compliance. A certificate or document issued by a duly authorized official, representative of the state of origin verifying compliance with the provisions of this quarantine. Such certificates shall specify pesticidal treatment applied, place where grown, name and address of distributor or consignor, tag number of truck and/ or trailer and state of registration, car number if by rail, and name and address of consignee.

(4) Compliance Agreement. An agreement between a person and/or business and the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries stating the stipulations for the treatment of regulated articles in accordance with the Alabama ACP and Citrus Disease Quarantine.

(5) Citrus Disease. Any pathogen or causal agent affecting in the citrus plant or plant parts to the detriment of the Citrus Industry.

(6) Regulated Articles. Regulated articles refer to any Citrus and other Rutaceous plants that are host of Citrus insects, mites, and diseases detrimental to the Alabama citrus industry.

(7) Originating within Alabama. A tree or plant propagated and grown within the state of Alabama.

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80-10-19-.03 Quarantine Imposed.

Upon the findings and determinations set out in Rule 80-10-19-.01 above, it is hereby ordered under the provisions of Code of Ala. 1975, §2-25-4(5), that a quarantine be imposed upon the articles in Rule 80-10-19-.04 and diseases and pests set out in this quarantine, subject to the conditions imposed by this quarantine.

Author: Robert J. Russell, Patrick B. Moody
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80-10-19-.04 Regulated Articles.

(1) Host of Citrus Diseases: All plant and plant parts, including but not limited to nursery stock, cuttings, budwood, and propagative seed (but excluding fruit), of any Citrus species and Rutaceous plant that may be found to be a host of diseases in Chart 1.

(2) Host of Citrus Pests: All plant and plant parts, including but not limited to nursery stock, cuttings, budwood, and propagative seed (but excluding fruit),of any Citrus species and Rutaceous plant that may be found to be a host of pests in Chart 2.

(3) Any plant, plant part, rootstock, cuttings, budwood, seed, or fruit that may be found to be infested or contain a pathogen that would present a disease risk or be harmful to the Alabama citrus industry.

(4) Any other products, materials, articles, or means or conveyance, if an inspector determines that it presents a risk or spreading ACP and other Citrus diseases and pests listed in Chart

1 and Chart 2, and after the inspector provides written notification to the person in possession of the products, materials, articles, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the restrictions of the regulations.
Author: Robert J. Russell, Patrick B. Moody
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80-10-19-.05 Out-Of-State Regulated Areas.

Out-of-state regulated areas are as follows:

(a) All areas outside of Alabama are regulated areas.

1. Asian Citrus Psyllid, Citrus Black Spot, Citrus Greening, Sweet Orange Scab, and Xanthomonas Canker Bacterium: Alabama follows the list of federally quarantined areas for these pests.[1]

(2) All other pest and diseases listed in Chart number 1 and Chart number 2 of this document: All States and territories.
Author: Robert J. Russell, Patrick B. Moody
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§2-25-1, et seq.
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80-10-19-.06 Alabama Regulated Areas.

Alabama regulated areas are as follows: The entire State is regulated for ACP. If CG is found within the state, a regulated area for this disease will be established with assistance of USDA APHIS.

(1) Any other portions of Alabama not listed above, hereinafter found to have CG and/or ACP infestations shall at this time be designated a regulated area.
Author: Robert J. Russell, Patrick B. Moody
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§2-25-1, et seq.
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80-10-19-.07 Requirements For Movement From An Out Of State Regulated Area Into Alabama.

(1) Regulated articles originating from areas outside of Alabama which are quarantined for ACP, CBS, Citrus Greening, Citrus Canker, or SOS must be moved in accordance with APHIS requirements. The movement of such articles into Alabama in a manner that is not in accordance with Federal requirements is prohibited.

(2) Citrus nursery stock, other than that permitted to move into other citrus producing states, is prohibited from movement into Alabama whether from quarantined or non-quarantined areas from out of state.

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1 Seehttp://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth1dmy&urile=wcm%3apath%3a%2Faphis_content_library%2Fsa_our_focus%2Fsa_plant_health%2Fsa_do

(3) Regulated articles cited in 80-10-19-04 originating from areas outside of Alabama which are not quarantined for ACP, CBS, Citrus Greening, Citrus Canker, or SOS must be accompanied by a certificate from the originating state citing freedom from all the diseases and pests listed in Chart number 1 (one) and Chart 2 (two). The protocols for certification shall be as follows:

(a) The citrus nursery stock, scions, or budwood being transported into Alabama must have been inspected and found free of all Citrus diseases and pests listed in Chart 1 (one) and Chart 2 (two) within 30 days of shipment.

(b) The nursery stock, scions or budwood is from parent stock which has been indexed and found free of Citrus viruses and viroids listed in Chart 1 (one) within 12 months of shipment of such regulated articles.

(c) A copy of the test results of such testing and inspections, when required, must be provided/mailed to the Plant Pest Administrator of the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries.

(4) Additional Conditions for Regulated Article Movement:

(a) The nursery in which the nursery stock is produced has entered into a compliance agreement with APHIS in which it agrees to meet the relevant construction standards, sourcing and certification requirements, cleaning, disinfecting, and safeguarding requirements, labeling requirements, and recordkeeping and inspection requirements specified in the PPQ

protocol document "Interstate Movement of Citrus and Rutaceous Plants For Planting From Areas Quarantined For Citrus Canker, Citrus Greening, or Asian Citrus Psyllid."

The protocol document is available on the internet at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/citrus/downloads/chrp.pdf

In regard to the above federal regulations, citrus nursery stock other than that permitted to move into other citrus producing states, is prohibited from movement into Alabama whether from quarantined or non-quarantined areas from out of state.

When all requirements and protocols stated in the above document are met and verified then nursery stock is free to move into Alabama.

(5) Before any regulated article may be moved into Alabama, advance notice must be given in writing, to the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries, Plant Protection Section. Notice must include the following:

(a) Origin of shipment

(b) Date of shipment

(c) Contents of shipment

(d) Destination of shipment

(6) All regulated articles that have been treated as provided above must be inspected by the person engaged in growing or handling the regulated articles or by his trained designee and found free of ACP within 72 hours prior to shipping. Inspection of curry leaves 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.

(7) Any person engaged in the business of growing or handling regulated articles in a regulated area must enter into a compliance agreement with the department of agriculture of the state in which they originate. Regulated articles cited in 80-10-19-.04 must be accompanied by a Certificate of Quarantine Compliance stating that such articles are in compliance with the Federal Domestic Quarantine Order for CG and ACP and the Alabama Citrus Quarantine for ACP and CG.

Author: Robert J. Russell, Patrick B. Moody
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80-10-19-.08 Movement Of Regulated Articles Originating Within Alabama.

(1) Regulated articles must be treated using products approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the department for use in nurseries. Persons applying treatments must follow the product label, its applicable directions, restrictions and precautions, including statements pertaining to Worker Protection Standards.

(2) All regulated articles not intended for human or animal consumption must be treated with a drench containing imidacloprid as the active ingredient within 30 days prior to shipping and also be treated with foliar spray with a product containing either acetamiprid, chlorpyrifos, or fenpropathrin as the active ingredient within 10 days prior to product being shipped. Additional active ingredients may be approved upon consultation with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

(3) In the case of regulated articles intended for consumption, such as fresh curry leaves (Bergera (=Murraya) koenigii), (instead of the treatments specified in paragraph (2) of this paragraph), or for decorative purposes such as mock orange (Murraya panculata) leaves that are incorporated into leis or floral arrangements, the leaves must be treated prior to the movement in accordance with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) treatment schedule TT101-n-2 (methyl bromide fumigation treatment for external feeding insects on fresh herbs) at the times and rates specified in the treatment manual and must be safeguarded until movement. As an alternative to methyl bromide fumigation, regulated materials originating from an area not quarantined for CG may be irradiated in accordance with 7 CFR 305.

(4) All regulated articles that have been treated as provided above must be inspected by the person engaged in growing or handling the regulated materials or by his trained designee and found free of ACP within 72 hours prior to shipping. Inspection of curry leaves 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.

(5) Any person engaged in the business of growing or handling regulated articles in the quarantine area outlined in 80-10-19-.06 must enter into a compliance agreement with the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries if the regulated materials are to be moved.

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80-10-19-.09 Requirements For Lifting Quarantine (Repealed 12/17/15).

(Repealed)
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Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§2-25-1, et seq.
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80-10-19-.10 Authority Of Commissioner To Inspect And Seize.

Under the Provisions of Code of Ala. 1975, 2-25-3, the commissioner may, after first being properly identified, stop and inspect, without a warrant, any person or means of conveyance moving into, within or from the state of Alabama upon probable cause to believe that such means of conveyance or articles are infested with any harmful citrus pest or disease, and he is authorized to seize, treat, destroy, or otherwise dispose of articles found to be moving in violation of these rules.
Author: Robert J. Russell, Patrick B. Moody
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§2-25-1, et seq.
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80-10-19-.11 Violation Of Quarantine.

Any person violating any provisions of this quarantine shall be subject to the penalties imposed under the provisions of Code of Ala. 1975, §2-25-22.
Author: Robert J. Russell
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§2-25-1, et seq.
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80-10-19-.12 Commissioner May Waive Quarantine Requirements.

The commissioner of Agriculture and Industries may, in his discretion, waive any duty, requirement, or any other provision of this quarantine for any time period necessary, if he determines that said waiver would be in the best interests of agriculture, the citrus industry and the citizens of Alabama.
Author: Robert J. Russell
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§2-25-1, et seq.
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