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**CLEMSON UNIVERSITY**

**STATE CROP PEST COMMISSION**

CHAPTER 27

Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 46-9-40

27-137. Designation of Asian Citrus psyllid as plant pest and quarantine

**Synopsis:**

Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama, has been discovered in Charleston County, Beaufort County and Colleton County. It is the primary vector for citrus greening, also called Huanglongbing or yellow dragon disease, which is one of the more serious diseases of citrus. Citrus greening disease is a threat to the US citrus industry and has been found throughout Florida and in Orleans Parish, Louisiana. The proposed actions will focus on the most effective method of preventing the introduction of the disease into the State by giving greater effect to state and federal quarantines at point of origin.

**Instructions:**

This is a new regulation, designated as Regulation 27-137. Insert the new regulation in numerical order in the South Carolina Rules and Regulations. Additionally, insert the term “Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama” in the proper alphabetical order in Regulation 27-135.

**Text:**

27-137. Designation of Asian Citrus psyllid as plant pest and quarantine

1. Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama, is hereby designated a plant pest, pursuant to Title 46, Chapter 9, Section 15, SC Code of Laws.

2. Effective immediately, a quarantine is placed on Charleston County, Beaufort County and Colleton County for ACP. Regulated articles as cited below may not be moved into or within unregulated areas of South Carolina from these counties except as outlined hereafter.

3. The following are regulated articles based on the fact that they are plants or plant parts that are hosts of ACP: All plants, budwood, cuttings, or other fresh or live plant parts, except seed and fruit, of: *Aegle marmelos, Aeglopsis chevalieri, Afraegle gabonensis, A. paniculata, Atalantia monophylla, Atalantia spp., Balsamocitrus dawaei, Bergera (=Murraya) koenigii, Calodendrum capense, X Citroncirus webberi, Citropsis articulata, Citropsis gilletiana, C. schweinfurthii, Citrus madurensis (= X Citrofortunella microcarpa), Citrus spp., Clausena anisum-olens, C. excavata, C. indica, C. lansium, Eremocitrus glauca, Eremocitrus hybrid, Fortunella spp., Limonia acidissima, Merrillia caloxylon, Microcitrus australasica, Microcitrus australis, M. papuana, X Microcitronella spp., Murraya spp., Naringi crenulata, Pamburus missionis, Poncirus trifoliata, Severinia buxifolia, Swinglea glutinosa, Tetradium ruticarpum, Toddalia asiatica, Triphasia trifolia, Vepris (=Toddalia) lanceolata, and Zanthoxylum fagara.*

4. In order to be eligible to move interstate or intrastate from ACP quarantined areas, regulated articles must meet the following requirements:

 A. Treatment. All regulated articles moving from quarantined counties must be treated with any approved treatment for ACP either listed in 7 CFR 305 or listed below in this Order1 using an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved product labeled for use in nurseries. Persons applying treatments must follow the product label, its applicable directions, and all restrictions and precautions, including statements pertaining to Worker Protection Standards.

 i. Regulated articles not intended for consumption must be treated with a drench containing imidacloprid as the active ingredient within 30 days prior to shipping and also be treated with a foliar spray with a product containing either acetamiprid, chlorpyrifos, or fenpropathrin as the active ingredient within 10 days prior to movement.

 ii. Or, in the case of regulated articles intended for consumption or decorative use, such as fresh curry leaf (*Bergera Murraya) koenigii*), or mock orange (*Murraya paniculata*) leaves that are incorporated into leis or floral arrangements, this plant material must be treated prior to the interstate movement in accordance with APHIS treatment schedule T101-n-2 (methyl bromide fumigation treatment for external feeding insects on fresh herbs) at the times and rates specified in the treatment manual and safeguarded until 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.

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

 C. Compliance Agreements. Any person engaged in the business of growing or handling regulated articles for intrastate movement shall enter into a compliance agreement with the Department of Plant Industry to facilitate the movement of regulated articles in accordance with all of the requirements of the above requirements. Such persons must agree to handle, pack, process, treat, and move regulated articles in accordance with state regulations; to use all permits and certificates in accordance with instructions; and to maintain and offer for inspection such records as may be required.

 D. Cancellation*.* Any compliance agreement may be cancelled by an inspector if the inspector finds that the person who entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with all of the regulatory requirements.

**Fiscal Impact Statement:**

No additional state funding is requested. The Commission estimates that no additional costs will be incurred by the State and its political subdivisions in complying with the proposed revisions.

**Statement of Rationale:**

This regulation is necessary to enhance the ability of the Commission to prevent the introduction and spread of Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama into the State, while minimizing administrative burdens on ornamental nursery operators and agriculture generally.