



United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)

APHIS PPQ Permits: What, Why, and How

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APHIS Permits

- Permitting Overview
- PPQ's Role
 - What we do
 - What we don't do
- Permitting Home Page
 - ePermits
 - eAuthentication
- PPQ Permitting Specifics
- Questions

Jeff – Overview, PPQ Role, Permitting web pages, ePermit account setup and eAuthentication procedures.

Tim – Specifics on permits, eligibility for permits, plant, insect, soil permit apps, State of Nebraska involvement

APHIS Mission

- To protect the health and value of U.S. agriculture, natural, and other resources.

This mission is accomplished in many different ways. Pest survey, animal welfare checks, disease monitoring, wildlife damage control, and...
permitting.

...promote trade, regulate GE (genetically engineered) organisms, administer the AWA (Animal Welfare Act), carry out wildlife damage control...

Permitting Overview

- APHIS issues permits for the import, transit, and release of regulated animals, animal products, veterinary biologics, plants, plant products, pests, organisms, soil, and genetically engineered organisms.

Animals, animal products, soils, insects, plants, plant pathogens, etc....that are brought into Nebraska from the US and the world, can pose specific risks to our rural and urban agriculture and environment. Accidental introductions of agricultural pests...happens. But we want to make sure, that if a purposeful introduction of a pest into the US from a foreign source, or the introduction of a non-cosmopolitan pest from a domestic source, is not responsible for agricultural damage (Chestnut blight, Dutch elm disease)

The permitting process is somewhat complex and there is a lot of information found on the following websites. That information is a very condensed version of the regulations that it is based on.

PPQ's Role

- APHIS issues permits for the import, transit, and release of regulated ~~animals, animal products, veterinary biologics,~~ plants, plant products, pests, organisms, soil, ~~and genetically engineered organisms.~~

PPQ's permitting role: potential plant pests, pathogens, soil, protected plants and invertebrates (organisms covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora [CITES] and the Endangered Species Act [ESA]).

Some of the common things that might need a PPQ permit:

- **Butterflies and moths**
- **Bees (Dead bees of any genus, beeswax of beekeeping, honey for bee feed)**
- **Snails and slugs**
- **Federal noxious weeds and parasitic plants**
- **Earthworms**
- **SOIL – whether for isolation and/or culturing of soil inhabiting organisms or for non-biological analyses**

Other APHIS Programs

- Regulated animals, animal products, veterinary biologics
 - **Veterinary Services (VS)**
- Genetically engineered organisms
 - **Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS)**

We will not be discussing these permitting programs today. If you need more information about animal product permits or BRS permits we will provide that information.



PPQ permits do not fulfill the requirements of other federal or state regulatory authorities.

As appropriate, please contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the APHIS Veterinary Services unit, or your State's Department of Agriculture to ensure proper permitting.

Keep in mind that having a PPQ permit does not necessarily fulfill the requirements of other federal agencies.

Receipt or use of foreign isolates or samples from countries under OFAC (Office of Foreign Asset Control) sanctions requires specific permission from the U.S. Department of Treasury. Comprehensive sanction programs include Burma (Myanmar), Cuba, Iran, Sudan, and Syria. Non-comprehensive programs are in place that affect other countries. OFAC programs change frequently, for current information see:

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Pages/default.aspx>

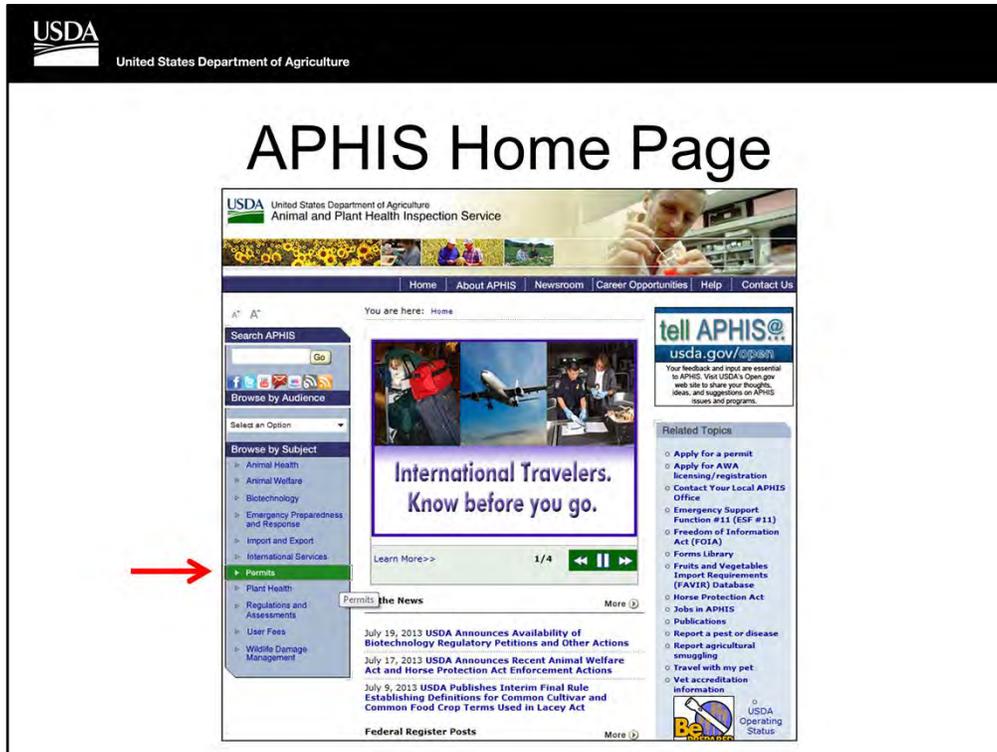
If your country of interest is on the list, contact OFAC for definitive information.



United States Department of Agriculture

APHIS Home Page

www.aphis.usda.gov



Clicking on the Permits link in the left hand column of the APHIS home page will take you to information that covers all APHIS permits



APHIS Permitting Home Page

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Home About APHIS Newsroom Career Opportunities Help Contact Us

You are here: Home > Permits

Permits

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ePermits

Permits and Certifications

APHIS issues permits for the import, transit and release of regulated animals, animal products, veterinary biologics, plants, plant products, pests, organisms, soil, and genetically engineered organisms.

ePermits is a web-based system that allows users to submit import /interstate movement/transit/release permit applications, track applications, apply for renewals and amendments, and receive copies of their permits. [Learn more about ePermits.](#)

APHIS also issues some certifications as a service to United States exporters.

Animal and Animal Products

Includes live animals, semen, embryos and materials derived from animals or exposed to animal-source materials such as animal tissues, blood, cells or cell lines of livestock or poultry origin, RNA/DNA extracts, hormones, enzymes, microorganisms including bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi. In addition, animal materials including dairy products (except butter and cheese), and meat products (e.g., meat pies, prepared foods) from countries with livestock diseases exotic to the U.S.

- Export Guidelines and Regulations
- Import Guidelines and Regulations
- Apply for an Import or Transit Permit

Related Topics

- Permits Home
- Learn about ePermits
- Register for ePermits
- Login to the ePermits
- Technical support
- Authentication home page
- Permit Information for...
- Animals or Animal Products
- Biotechnology
- Plants, Organisms, or Soil
- Veterinary Biologics

The **Contact Us** link

Contact Us

Permits (ePermits), Notifications, Petitions

For questions and assistance regarding permit application status, whether or not you need a permit, and regulations and policies concerning allowable imports please contact the appropriate office listed below:

- **Plants and Plants Products:**
Telephone Number: 301-851-2046 or
Toll free: 1-877-770-5990
Email: Permits@aphis.usda.gov
- **Pest Permits and Noxious Weeds:**
Telephone Number: 301-851-2046 or Toll free: 866-524-5421
Email: Pest.Permits@aphis.usda.gov
- **Genetically Engineered Organisms that may pose a Plant Pest Risk:**
Telephone Number: 301-851-3877
Email: biotechquery@aphis.usda.gov
- [ePermits Technical Support](#)

The **Contact Us** link – will take you to a page with multiple customer service contacts for a variety of relevant plant and animal programs including those shown.

APHIS Permitting Home Page

- [Pet Travel Information](#)

Veterinary Biologics

Includes vaccines, bacterins, antisera, diagnostic kits, and other products of biological origin.

- [Import and Export Permits](#)

Biotechnology Permits

Includes genetically engineered organisms considered to be regulated articles.

- [Learn about BRS Permitting and Notification Process](#)
- [Apply for a BRS Notification or Permit](#)

Plants, Organisms, and Soil

- [Guidelines and Regulations for the Importation of Plants and Plant Products](#)
Includes nursery stock, small lots of seed, fruits and vegetables, lumber, cotton, cut flowers, and protected, threatened and endangered plants;

- [Guidelines and Regulations for the Importation of Pests and Organisms](#)
Includes arthropods and mollusks (insects and snails); fungi, bacteria, nematodes, mycoplasma, viroids and viruses, biological control agents, bees, Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratories, federal noxious weeds, and parasitic plants.

- [Guidelines and Regulations for the Importation of Soil](#)

- [Guidelines and Regulations for the Transit of Plants, Pests or Soil through the U.S.](#)

- [Apply for a Plant, Organism or Soil Import/Interstate Movement/Transit/Release Permit](#)

- [Obtain a Plant Export Certification](#)

Last Modified: February 6, 2013

Plants, organisms and soil...all covered by PPQ.

The image shows a screenshot of the APHIS Home Page. At the top left is the USDA logo and the text "United States Department of Agriculture". The main heading is "APHIS Home Page". Below this is a banner for the "Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service". A navigation bar includes links for Home, About APHIS, Newsroom, Career Opportunities, Help, and Contact Us. On the left side, there is a "Search APHIS" box and a "Browse by Subject" menu. A red arrow points to the "Plant Health" link in this menu. The "Plant Health" link is highlighted with a green background. Other links in the menu include Animal Health, Animal Welfare, Biotechnology, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Import and Export, International Services, Permits, Regulations and Assessments, User Fees, and Wildlife Damage Management. The main content area features a video player for "Accredited Veterinarians" with a "Watch accreditation renewal video now!" button. Below the video is an "In the News" section with several news items. On the right side, there is a "tell APHIS" box and a "Related Topics" section with various links.

Back to the APHIS home page → click on Plant Health. This will take you to the PPQ Permitting

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture

APHIS vs. PPQ Home Page

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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You are here: Home > Plant Health

Search APHIS

Plant Health

Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) is a program within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). PPQ safeguards agriculture and natural resources from the entry, establishment, and spread of animal and plant pests and noxious weeds into the United States of America; and supports trade and exports of U.S. agricultural products.

Plant Pest Program Information
PPQ responds to many new introductions of plant pests to establish, suppress, or contain them through various programs in cooperation with state departments of agriculture and other government agencies. There may be emergency or longer term domestic programs that target a specific pest. This page lists a variety of insect, plant disease, mollusc, or weed programs with detailed information linked to each.

Pest Detection
The goal of PPQ's pest detection program is to protect America's agricultural and ecological resources by ensuring the early detection of harmful or economically significant plant pest and weeds. View this page to learn more about this program.

Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST)
The Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST) provides scientific support for PPQ regulatory decisions and operations.

Pest Identification
The National Identification Service coordinates the identification of plant pests in support of USDA's regulatory programs. This page provides procedures and resources relating to the identification of plant pests of regulatory concern.

Plant Import and Export
PPQ serves to allow legitimate international and interstate trade while preventing the introduction of foreign plant pests. View this page to learn more about import and export requirements for live plants and plant products, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, and certification information on solid wood packing material. Links to PPQ's electronic manuals are also available at this site. To learn about information related to what roles APHIS facilitates for import and export, click here.

Related Topics

- Overview
- Plant Pest Program Information
- Pest Detection
- CPHST
- Pest Identification
- Plant Import and Export
- Permits
- Crop Biosecurity and Emergency Response
- Accreditation, Certification, and Network Services
- Locate my State Plant Health Director
- Learn about PPQ
- View the PPQ Organization Structure
- View the PPQ Strategic Plan
- Work for PPQ
- Spotlights for PPQ

I Want To...

- Join the PPQ Stakeholder Registry
- Learn About and Access the FAVIR Database
- View the PPQ Irradiation Website
- Learn About the Special Needs Request Rule
- View PPQ electronic manuals
- Import a plant, plant product, or soil into the U.S. (PERMIT)
- Transport a plant, plant product, or soil through the U.S.

Permits
Permits are required under specific USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Regulatory Authorities to import designated plants, plant products and soil into the U.S., transport designated plants and plant products through the U.S., import plant pests and biological control organisms into the U.S., and move plant pests and biological control organisms between States. View this page for more information about permitting.

Crop Biosecurity and Emergency Response
PPQ, the Federal response agency for plant health emergencies, develops and delivers strategic science-based regulatory programs designed to protect US crops and natural resources. View this page to learn about PPQ's infrastructure, programs, and activities that strive to deliver an effective systems approach to mitigate risks posed by select agents and regulated pests.

Accreditation, Certification, and Network Services
The Accreditation, Certification, and Network Services (ACHS) unit manages the National Seed Health System; the U.S. Turkey Certification Program; the U.S. Greenhouse Certification Program; the State National Harmonization Program for seed potatoes; Special Foreign Inspection and Certification programs; Plants in Growing Media; Postentry Quarantine, Audit-Based Certification Systems pertaining to section 10221(d)(1) of the Farm Bill; and the National Clean Plant Network pertaining to section 10202 of the Farm Bill.

Safeguarding American Plant Resources
A Stakeholder Review of the APHIS-PPQ Safeguarding System.

Spotlights

- Join the PPQ Stakeholder Registry and receive emails on topics of interest.
- Citrus Authorized Entry into the United States
- Citrus Health Response Program Protecting US citrus
- 2008 Farm Bill WESSnet related to the Farm Bill

Notify Me
small updates
PPQ Stakeholder Registry

Road Map to 2015
A Strategic Plan for PPQ
Learn More

Last Modified: November 30, 2011

Click on the Permits link about half way down in the center of the Plant Health Home Page

If you click to the PPQ Permit page, the permit info is streamlined to invertebrate organisms, plant pests, and soil...the things that PPQ regulates



This is the jumping off point for most of the PPQ permit information and one way to navigate to ePermits

What to find on this page:

- **Links to Organism/Soil Permit info**
- **Link to Plants and Plant Product Permit info**

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Organism and Soil Permits

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You are here: Home > Permits > Plant Health Permits > Organism Permits

Permits

Regulated Organism and Soil Permits

Under the authority of the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) 526 permit is required for the importation, interstate movement and environmental release of plant pests (plant feeding insects, mites, snails, slugs, and plant pathogenic bacteria, viruses, fungi, etc.), biological control organisms of plant pests and weeds, bees, parasitic plants and Federally listed noxious weeds.

PRQ also requires a 526 permit for the importation and interstate movement of soil for the purpose of isolating or culturing microorganisms from the soil. If the organism is imported on/in host material, no separate permit is required for the host material if the host material is not intended for propagation.

PRQ is authorized to inspect shipments and/or facilities at any time to verify compliance with permit conditions. Receipt of a PRQ permit does not relieve the applicant from the obligation to comply with the regulations of other Federal, State, and local agencies (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Environmental Protection Agency).

PPQ 526 Permit
The PRQ 526 permit for importation, interstate movement, possession, and/or release into the environment of:

- Insects and Mites (other than Bees, Butterflies and Moths, and Biocontrol Organisms)
- Bees
- Butterflies and Moths
- Biocontrol Organisms
- Pal Food, Fish Bait, and Animal Feed
- Plant Pathogenic Bacteria, Viruses, Fungi, Mycoplasmas, and Nematodes
- Snails and Slugs
- Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants
- Earthworms
- Soil (Use PPRQ Form 525-A, Application for Permit to Receive Soil)
- Western Corn Rootworm, *Diabrotica virgifera*
- Widely Prevalent Regulated Organisms

Related Topics

- Overview
- Organism Permits
- Plant and Plant Product Permits

I Want To...

- Import a plant, plant product into the U.S.
- Export Plants for Planting
- Transit a plant, plant product through the U.S.
- Bring a plant pest, biological control organism, or soil into the U.S.
- Export a plant or plant product
- Learn About and Access the FAVOR Database
- View electronic manuals
- Identify a pest
- Register to use ePermits
- Login to ePermits

How to Apply for a PPRQ Form 526

APHIS offers both the on-line ePermits system and a manual process for application submission. PRQ strongly recommends applicants submit permit applications on-line, via the ePermits system because ePermits efficiently provides applicants electronic access to their applications and permits. View the above link for information on these application options, and the following link to start the application process.

- Apply for a Permit

Permit Processing Steps and Timelines

Applications for 526 permits are processed in the order received. PRQ receives over six thousand 526 permit applications per year. The average application processing time is eighty (80) days. The processing time depends on the complexity of the request. On-line application submission using ePermits can save up to thirty (30) days. Click on the above link to view a list of time frames generally associated with each step in the process.

Compliance, Enforcement and Inspections

PRQ is committed to the safe and proper handling of regulated organisms to mitigate the potential harm resulting from release and establishment. PRQ mitigates pest risk by ensuring compliance with conditions, conducting inspections of facilities, and by tracking importation shipments into the country.

Frequently Asked Questions

View a list of the commonly asked questions and concerns associated with the application process for a permit to move live plant pests or noxious weeds.

For Additional Information on Organism Permits:
Contact Us
Telephone 301-851-2046, Toll Free 866-524-5421, or E-mail Evaluation and Permitting of Regulated Organisms & Soil

Last Modified: March 11, 2013

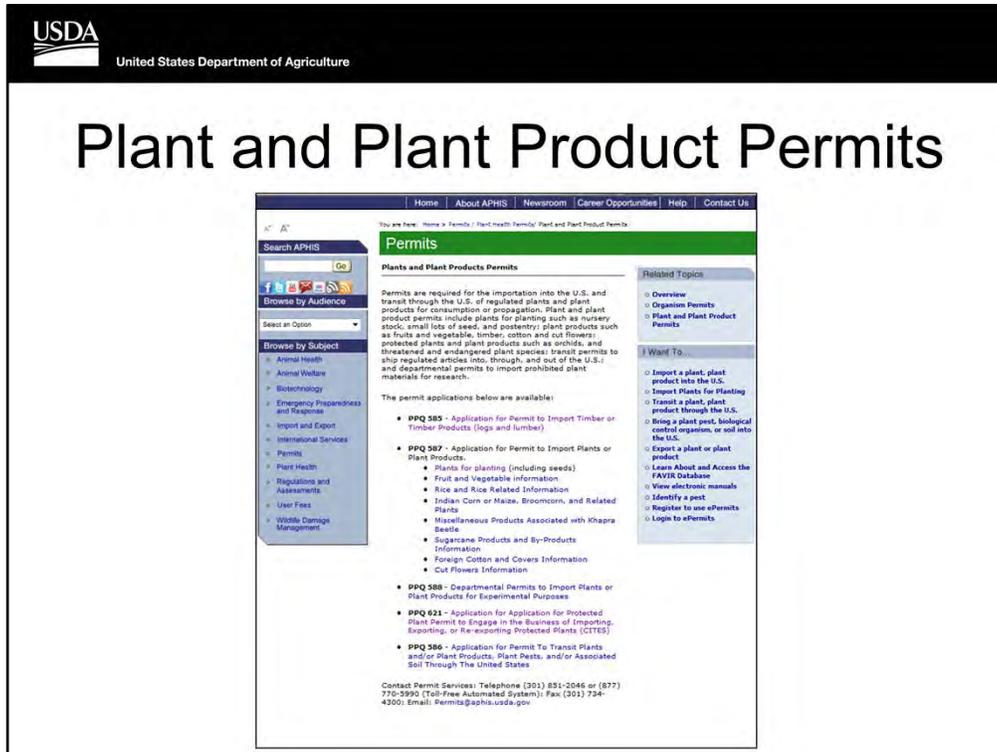
APHIS Home | USDA.gov | Site Map | Policies and Links | FOIA | Accessibility Statement | Privacy Policy | Non-Discrimination Statement | Information Quality | USA.gov | White House

The most common permit applications is the 526.

526 – Import of insects, mollusks, nematodes, mites, noxious weeds, parasitic plants, earthworms,

For UN-L – The most common applications are for Plant Pathogens and Insects and Mites.

525 – Soil – currently have 5 UN-L soil permit holders



Less used Permit applications for Nebraska destinations

585 – timber and timber products

621 – Import, export, or re-export of CITES material

586 – Transit permit for plants, plant products, plant pest, and/or soil through the US

546 – Post entry quarantine permits

Most frequently used application types.

587 – plants and plant products (including plants for planting)

588 – Plants and plant products for experimental purposes



Establishing an eAuthenticated Account to submit applications in ePermits

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You are here: Home » Permits » Plant Health » Permits

Permits

Plant, Organism and Soil Permits

Permits are required for the importation, transit, domestic movement and environmental release of Organisms that impact plants, and the importation and transit of Plants and Plant Products under authority of the Plant Protection and Honeybee Acts.

Organism and Soil Permits

Organism Permits include Plant Pests such as insects and snails; Plant Pathogens such as fungi, bacteria, and virus; Biological Control Agents, Bees, Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratories, Soil Microbe Isolation Laboratories, Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants.

Plants and Plant Products Permits

Plant and Plant Product Permits include Plants for Planting such as nursery stock, small lots of seed, and Popentry; Plant Products such as fruits and vegetable, timber, cotton and cut flowers; Protected Plants and Plant Products such as orchids, and Threatened and Endangered plant species; Transit Permits to ship regulated articles into, through, and out of the U.S.; and Departmental Permits to import prohibited plant materials for research. Go to this section for detailed information about Plant and Plant Product permits.

Survey Announcement

One of the goals and objectives of the APHIS-PPQ- Permit Unit's Quality Management System is to increase our customer service awareness. To address this, we are initiating our Stakeholder/Customer Satisfaction Survey to hear from you. We need your valuable feedback to help us evaluate and improve our customer service. We would like to thank you in advance for completing the survey.

- Stakeholder/Customer Satisfaction Survey

Last Modified: April 25, 2012

Related Topics

- Overview
- Organism Permits
- Plant and Plant Product Permits

I Want To...

- Import a plant, plant product into the U.S.
- Import Plants for Planting
- Transit a plant, plant product through the U.S.
- Bring a plant pest, biological control organism, or soil into the U.S.
- Export a plant or plant product
- Learn About and Access the FAVIR Database
- View electronic manuals
- Identify pests
- Register to use ePermits**
- Login to ePermits

Register to use ePermits

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Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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You are here: home > ePermits > Register to Use ePermits

Permits

Register to Use ePermits

To access ePermits, you must have a **USDA eAuthentication account**. eAuthentication is a registration system that enables customers to access USDA Web applications and services via the Internet.

The USDA eAuthentication system supports different levels of authentication. ePermits requires a **Level 2 authentication** for most permit applications.

Exceptions to the Level 2 requirement are made for the APHIS Form 2005 (Application for Permit for the Research and Evaluation or Transit Shipment of Veterinary Biological Products) and also for some biotechnology ePermits and notifications. Please click here for more information about **Biotechnology eAuthentication Requirements**.

[Create an eAuthentication Account to access ePermits](#)

eAuthentication Account Restrictions:

- After 180 days with no login, your USDA eAuthentication password will expire. To use the system again, contact ATAC to unlock your password:
 - Email: ePermitshelp@aphis.usda.gov
 - Phone: ATAC Helpdesk: 1-866-794-2827
- After 400 days with no login, your USDA eAuthentication account will be disabled. To unlock your account, contact the eAuthentication Helpdesk:
 - Email: eAuthHelpDesk@ftc.usda.gov
 - Phone: 800-457-3642.
- Learn more about USDA eAuthentication password rules.
- Each person who uses USDA eAuthentication must use his or her own user id. No sharing is allowed. USDA reserves the right to terminate any account if this policy is violated.

Related Topics

- Permits Home
- Learn about ePermits
- Register for ePermits
- Login to the ePermits
- Technical support
- eAuthentication home page
- Frequently Asked Questions

Permit Information for...

- Animals or Animal Products
- Biotechnology
- Plants, Organisms, or Soil
- Veterinary Biologics

Tech support - if you have problems

Create an account

Note the Tech support link

Note that a Level 2 authentication account is required to apply for a PPQ permit. - An account with Level 2 access allows the user to enter USDA website portals and applications that have been determined to have the need of higher security requirements or restrictions than are accessible through a Level 1 account. An additional requirement for Level 2 access is the need for a verified identity for each User ID and profile.

Note the 180 days and 400 days with no login cautions – this is a very common problem with UN-L applicants. Logging in and out of your account at least every 180 days should keep both your password and account active. Follow the instructions to change your password when the program prompts you to do so.



- Quick Links**
- What is an account?
 - Create an account
 - Update your account
- Administrator Links**
- Local Registration Authority Login

You are here: eAuthentication Home > Site Map

Site Map

Links to eAuthentication Services and Information
The eAuthentication Service has new web pages. Please use one of the links below to locate the service you are trying to reach.

- eAuthentication Home
 - Site Map
 - Login or Update Your Account
- Account Information
 - What is an Account?
 - Create an Account
 - Create a Level 1 Customer Account
 - Create a Level 2 Customer Account
 - Find an LRA
 - Find an Agency Registration Lead
 - Register an Internal Account
- General Information
 - About eAuthentication
 - Contact Us
 - eAuthentication Help
 - Frequently Asked Questions
 - User Guides & Documentation
- Self-Service
 - Change Password
 - Forgotten Password
 - Forgotten User ID
- Administration Links
 - LRA Information, Training, & Login

Create a Level 2 Customer Account

The screenshot shows the USDA eAuthentication registration page. The main heading is "Register for Your Account - Level 2". Below this, it states "Form Approved OMB No. 0503-0014" and "Step 1 of 4 - Level 2 Access Account Registration". The instructions read: "USDA customers should complete the information below to create a USDA eAuthentication account. Please read the eAuthentication Privacy Act Statement and Public Burden Statement for more information on how your personal information will be protected." A note specifies: "All required fields are red and marked by an asterisk (i.e. *). Enter your first and last name exactly as it appears on your Government issued photo ID (e.g. state driver's license). Note: The characters < > ^ | are not allowed on this form." The form fields are: First Name*, Middle Initial, Last Name*, Address*, City*, State* (dropdown), Zip/Postal Code*, Country* (dropdown), Home Phone, Email*, Confirm Email*, and Login Information.

Fill out and submit the online application form.

The system will create an account in your name and within a short time send you an email instructing you to go to an LRA to have the account activated.

Present your government issued photo ID to an LRA (Local Registration Authority) and they will activate the account.

Acceptable government-issued photo ID's include: U.S. state-issued or Canadian province-issued driver's license, valid passport issued by any country listed on the U.S. Dept. of State website., or U.S. military or U.S. federal government employment PIV/CAC (Smart) ID card.

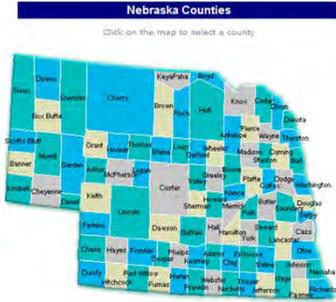


United States Department of Agriculture



USDA Service Centers are designed to be a single location where customers can access the services provided by the Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Rural Development agencies. This web site will provide the address of a USDA Service Center and other Agency offices serving your area along with information on how to contact them.

Farm Service Agency



This service is provided by the USDA-Office Information Profile System.

This is an Official United States Government System, which may be used only for authorized purposes. Unauthorized modification of any information stored on this system may result in criminal prosecution. The Government may monitor and audit usage of this system, and all persons are hereby notified that use of this system constitutes consent to such monitoring and auditing.

[Accessibility Statement](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Non-Discrimination Statement](#)

LRA's are available at our office in the Trade Center at 5940 South 58th St.

There is also generally at least one LRA at each USDA Service Center housing NRCS and/or FSA personnel.

A USDA Service Center Locator for Nebraska offices is available at:

<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=ne&agency=fsa>

Call ahead to make sure one is on duty.



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Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)

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PPQ Permits - Eligibility

- Residency requirements vary among permit types. Take note of any draft permit conditions that deal with residency and make sure you meet the qualifications before confirming your ability to comply. Failure to do so may invalidate your permit.
- Permits are only issued to individuals, not to institutions.
- Permits are not transferable to other individuals or locations.
- Permits are not renewable. New permits must be applied for and obtained before the expiration of the current permit in order to maintain continued authorization to possess the regulated material.
- Students generally don't have the authority to control the assets and procedures required to insure safeguarding requirements are met. Responsible faculty members should obtain the permit and supervise the student's work.
- The permittee is the responsible party.

Required PPQ Authorizations - Organisms -

Required for the importation, interstate movement and environmental release of plant pests (plant feeding insects, mites, snails, slugs, and plant pathogenic bacteria, viruses, fungi, nematodes, etc.), biological control organisms of plant pests and weeds, bees, parasitic plants and Federally listed noxious weeds.

Required PPQ Authorizations - Soil -

Required for the importation and subsequent interstate movement of untreated soil imported for “non-biological” uses (uses not involving PPQ P526P-authorized organism isolation or culturing).

Required for the interstate movement of untreated domestic regulated soil crossing a quarantine boundary.

Required PPQ Authorizations - Plants and Plant Products -

Required for the importation of:

- Plants for Planting such as nursery stock, small lots of seed, and postentry quarantine;
- Plant Products such as fruits and vegetables, timber, cotton, and cut flowers;
- Protected Plants and Plant Products such as orchids, and Threatened and Endangered plant species;
- Transit Permits to ship regulated articles into, through, and out of the U.S.; and
- Controlled Import Permits (CIP) to import plants or plant products for experimental, therapeutic, or developmental purposes.

The screenshot shows the USDA APHIS website page for Plant Health Permits. At the top left is the USDA logo and the text "United States Department of Agriculture". Below this is the URL http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/index.shtml. The page header includes the USDA logo, "United States Department of Agriculture", and "Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service". A navigation bar contains links for Home, About APHIS, Newsroom, Career Opportunities, Help, and Contact Us. Below the navigation bar is a search bar labeled "Search APHIS" and a "Go" button. There are also social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and RSS. The main content area is titled "Permits" and is divided into sections: "Plant, Organism and Soil Permits", "Organism and Soil Permits", "Plants and Plant Products Permits", and "Survey Announcement". The "Plant, Organism and Soil Permits" section explains that permits are required for the importation, transit, domestic movement, and environmental release of organisms that impact plants. The "Organism and Soil Permits" section lists types of permits such as Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratories, Soil Microbe Isolation Laboratories, Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants, and Organism Permits. The "Plants and Plant Products Permits" section lists types of permits such as Plant and Plant Product Permits, Plant Products Permits, and Transit Permits. The "Survey Announcement" section states that the goal is to increase customer service awareness and mentions a Stakeholder/Customer Satisfaction Survey. On the right side of the page, there are two sidebars: "Related Topics" with links for Overview, Organism Permits, and Plant and Plant Product Permits; and "I Want To..." with links for Import a plant, plant product into the U.S., Import Plants for Planting, Transit a plant, plant product through the U.S., Bring a plant pest, biological control organism, or soil into the U.S., Export a plant or plant product, Learn About and Access the FAVIR Database, View electronic manuals, Identify a pest, Register to use ePermits, and Login to ePermits. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links for APHIS Home, USDA.gov, Site Map, Policies and Links, FOIA, Accessibility Statement, Privacy Policy, Non-Discrimination Statement, Information Quality, USA.gov, and White House. The page was last modified on April 25, 2012.

I'll display the page's web address at the top of the slide.
Beginning at the Plant Health Permits home page...

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/index.shtml

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Home | About APHIS | Newsroom | Career Opportunities | Help | Contact Us

You are here: Home » Family » Plant Health » Permits

Permits

Plant, Organism and Soil Permits

Permits are required for the importation, transit, domestic movement and environmental release of Organisms that impact plants, and the importation and transit of Plants and Plant Products under authority of the Plant Protection and Honeybee Acts.

Organism and Soil Permits

Organism Permits include Plant Pests such as insects and snails; Plant Pathogens such as fungi, bacteria, and virus; Biological Control Agents, Bees, Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratories, Soil Microbe Isolation Laboratories, Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants.

Plants and Plant Products Permits

Plant and Plant Product Permits include Plants for Planting such as nursery stock, small lots of seed, and Postentry; Plant Products such as fruits and vegetable, timber, cotton and cut flowers; Protected Plants and Plant Products such as orchids, and Threatened and Endangered plant species; Transit Permits to ship regulated articles into, through, and out of the U.S.; and Departmental Permits to import prohibited plant materials for research. Go to this section for detailed information about Plant and Plant Product permits.

Survey Announcement

One of the goals and objectives of the APHIS-PPQ Permit Unit's Quality Management System is to increase our customer service awareness. To address this, we are initiating our Stakeholder/Customer Satisfaction Survey to hear from you. We need your valuable feedback to help us evaluate and improve our customer service. We would like to thank you in advance for completing the survey.

- Stakeholder/Customer Satisfaction Survey

Last Modified: April 25, 2012

APHIS Home | USDA.gov | Site Map | Policies and Links | FOIA | Accessibility Statement | Privacy Policy | Non-Discrimination Statement | Information Quality | USA.gov | White House

To improve visibility of the relevant contents, screenshots will be cropped to remove the blue link boxes on either side.

I'm going to remove the side link boxes and the banner and limited the screen shots to the relevant content sections to attempt to make it a little easier see.

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/index.shtml

You are here: [Home](#) > [Permits](#) > [Plant Health Permits](#)

Permits

Plant, Organism and Soil Permits

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Organism and Soil Permits

Going first to the Organism and Soil Permits page...



Required PPQ Authorizations - Organisms

You are here: [Home](#) > [Permits](#) > [Plant Health](#) > [Permits](#) > [Organism Permits](#)

Permits

Regulated Organism and Soil Permits

Under the authority of the Plant Protection and Honeybee Acts, a Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) 526 permit is required for the importation, interstate movement and environmental release of plant pests (plant feeding insects, mites, snails, slugs, and plant pathogenic bacteria, viruses, fungi, etc.), biological control organisms of plant pests and weeds, bees, parasitic plants and Federally listed noxious weeds.

PPQ also requires a 526 permit for the importation and interstate movement of soil for the purpose of isolating or culturing microorganisms from the soil. If the organism is imported on/in host material, no separate permit is required for the host material if the host material is not intended for propagation.

PPQ is authorized to inspect shipments and/or facilities at any time to verify compliance with permit conditions. Receipt of a PPQ permit does not relieve the applicant from the obligation to comply with the regulations of other Federal, State, and local agencies (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Environmental Protection Agency).

PPQ 526 Permit

The PPQ 526 permit for importation, interstate movement, possession, and/or release into the environment of:

- Insects and Mites (other than Bees, Butterflies and Moths, and Biocontrol Organisms)
- Bees
- Butterflies and Moths
- Biocontrol Organisms
- Pet Food, Fish Bait, and Animal Feed
- Plant Pathogenic Bacteria, Viruses, Fungi, Mycoplasmas, and Nematodes
- Snails and Slugs
- Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants
- Earthworms
- Soil (Use PPQ Form 525-A, Application for Permit to Receive Soil)
- Western Corn Rootworm, *Diabrotica virgifera*
- Widely Prevalent Regulated Organisms

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/index.shtml

Regulated Organism and Soil Permits

Application – PPQ 526
Permit Issued – PPQ P526P

Import vs. Interstate – issued separately

Movement from Canada is an import

Movement from Hawaii and U.S. possessions is domestic interstate

Authorization to move an organism requires submission of a PPQ 526 application. The permit that is issued is a P526P. Permits are required for importation into the country and to move an organism across a state line. They are issued separately – a P526P will not be written with both foreign and domestic origins.

Movement of organisms from Canada is considered a foreign import.

Movement from Hawaii and U.S. possession is considered domestic interstate movement.

PPQ 526 Permit

The PPQ 526 permit for importation, interstate movement, possession, and/or release into the environment of:

- [Insects and Mites](#) (other than Bees, Butterflies and Moths, and Biocontrol Organisms)
- [Bees](#)
- [Butterflies and Moths](#)
- [Biocontrol Organisms](#)
- [Pet Food, Fish Bait, and Animal Feed](#)
- [Plant Pathogenic Bacteria, Viruses, Fungi, Mycoplasmas, and Nematodes](#)
- [Snails and Slugs](#)
- [Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants](#)
- [Earthworms](#)
- [Soil](#) (Use PPQ Form 525-A, Application for Permit to Receive Soil)
- [Western Corn Rootworm, *Diabrotica virgifera*](#)
- [Widely Prevalent Regulated Organisms](#)

Additional information on the indicated topics is available by clicking the links

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/index.shtml

Compliance, Enforcement and Inspections

More

PPQ is committed to the safe and proper handling of regulated organisms to mitigate the potential harm resulting from release and establishment. PPQ mitigates pest risk by ensuring compliance with conditions, conducting inspections of facilities, and by tracking importation shipments into the country.

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/plantpest_compliance.shtml

PPQ P526P Permit is required for importation and for interstate movement of any plant pest or Federal noxious weed despite the distribution of the organism within the U.S. or the state.

Intrastate Movement

A PPQ 526 Permit is not needed for intrastate movement (movement within a state), unless the organism was originally moved into the state under a PPQ 526 permit and the permit requires Federal approval for further movement (listed as a condition in the PPQ 526 permit) or the organism is a **Program Pest** (i.e. currently under federal quarantine – when in doubt **contact** the PPQ permit unit). Please contact the PPQ permit unit if you have questions about federal quarantines for specific regulated organisms, telephone 301-851-2046, Toll Free 866-524-5421, or email at pest.permits@aphis.usda.gov.

Interstate Movement

A PPQ 526 Permit is required for the interstate movement (movement across state lines) of any plant pest or noxious weed. Permits are required despite the distribution of the organism within the State.

Importation

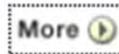
A PPQ 526 Permit is required for the importation into the United States and territories of a plant pest or noxious weed. Permits are required despite the distribution of the organism with the United States.

Further down on the Organism and Soil Permit page is the Compliance, Enforcement and Inspections section. Clicking on the “More” link will take you to the page with the information displayed below the dashed line.

Note that permits are required even if the organism is already present.

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/index.shtml

Permit Processing Steps and Timelines



Applications for 526 permits are processed in the order received. PPQ receives over six thousand 526 permit applications per year. The average application processing time is eighty (80) days. The processing time depends on the complexity of the request. On-line application submission using ePermits can save up to thirty (30) days. Click on the above link to view a list of time frames generally associated with each step in the process.

A query of the ePermits database returned a list of 6,433 records associated with 5,887 PPQ Form 526 applications submitted during 2012. A total of 5,314 P526P permits were issued in 2012.

Also further down on the Organism and Soil Permits page is the section on permit processing.

One of the most common mistakes made by first-time applicants is underestimating the time required to process an application. They wait until a couple of weeks before they need it and anticipate that it can be issued in time.

Clicking on the "More" link will take you to the table on processing steps.



http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/plantpest_processing_steps.shtml

Processing procedures and times vary across permit types.

Requirements may include the evaluation of the applicant's SOPs and facilities as they relate to safeguarding requirements and capabilities. The evaluation process may involve an on-site containment facility inspection by a local PPQ Officer.

The State Plant Regulatory Officer (SPRO) at the Nebraska Department of Agriculture has a role in evaluating various application types.

Permit Processing Steps

The PPQ 526 permit review process includes the following steps*:

Step	Time Range
Review application for completeness of required information, such as; applicant contact information, genus and species of regulated material, destination state, origin, and shipment information. Add one month for processing paper applications that are not submitted on-line.	1 week
Evaluate pest risk.	1-4 weeks
Prepare environmental assessment and publish in Federal Register, if necessary. Environmental assessments are typically required for first time releases of biological control agents.	6 months - 1 year
Inspect containment facility, if necessary.	1-4 months
Determine conditions necessary to mitigate risk.	1-4 weeks
Consult with the State Department of Agriculture.	1-4 weeks
Evaluate State response.	1-2 weeks
Send draft permit to the applicant for agreement to permit conditions.	1-4 weeks
Issue final permit. For importation only, issue Red and White Labels.	1 week
Total:	8 weeks to 18 months

*These steps and timelines are not all-encompassing, if necessary, additional steps or time may be required.

This is a partial breakdown of the different portions of a 526 application approval process and illustrates why you need to submit the application well in advance of the need. The process also generally involves the preparation and submission of an SOP by the applicant. This, and the applicant's response to the draft permit conditions (and any other inquiries by the permit staff) can add significantly to the time if the applicant is slow in responding. Communication is generally by email and there have been instances where the applicant did not recall receiving the inquiry. The State Department of Ag has a role in evaluating a PPQ 526 application and is allotted up to 30 days for the procedure. If you are concerned with where your application is in the system, your local PPQ office can check on it's status for you on the application's Tracking Sheet. If the Tracking Sheet entry indicates that a response from the applicant is required and the applicant has no record of receiving the inquiry, the PPQ officer can request that the Permit Specialist re-send it.

The process summarized in the table on the slide expands to 91 different task lines on a 526 Tracking Sheet.

A 587 Tracking Sheet has 264 task lines (a 587 application may lead to one of 17 different permit types and the tracking sheet has to accommodate all the possibilities).

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/index.shtml

PPQ 526 Permit

The PPQ 526 permit for importation, interstate movement, possession, and/or release into the environment of:

- Insects and Mites (other than Bees, Butterflies and Moths, and Biocontrol Organisms)
- Bees
- Butterflies and Moths
- Biocontrol Organisms
- Pet Food, Fish Bait, and Animal Feed
- Plant Pathogenic Bacteria, Viruses, Fungi, Mycoplasmas, and Nematodes
- Snails and Slugs
- Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants
- Earthworms
- Soil (Use PPQ Form 525-A, Application for Permit to Receive Soil)
- Western Corn Rootworm, *Diabrotica virgifera*
- Widely Prevalent Regulated Organisms

Soil



If you wish to import or move interstate soil in order to isolate and/or culture an organism from it then you need to submit a 526 application for the organism of interest and specify that you want it shipped to you in soil.

If you wish to import soil for non-biological analyses, then you need to submit a PPQ 525 application (if you wish to conduct both biological and non-biological procedures, submit only a 526 application and describe both procedure types on the application).

Clicking on the Soil link on the Organism and Soil Permits page will take you to the Soil Permits page for the non-biological uses.

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/soil/index.shtml

Application – PPQ 525
Permit Issued – PPQ P330

Imported – P330 soil import permit

Domestic regulated

- Domestic quarantines in which soil is a regulated article
 - Soil Compliance Agreement
 - PPQ Form 530 Limited Permit
 - PPQ Form 540 Certificate

Movement from Canada is “domestic”

Movement from Hawaii and U.S. possessions is a foreign import

Circular

Soil

Soil is strictly controlled under APHIS quarantine regulations 7 CFR 330 because it can readily provide a pathway for the introduction of a variety of dangerous organisms into the United States.

Importation of soil into the United States from foreign sources is prohibited, and movement within the continental U.S. is restricted unless authorized by APHIS under specific conditions, safeguards and controlled circumstances described in a permit and/or compliance agreement.

- **Apply for a Permit** - Use PPQ Form 525-A, Application for Permit to Receive Soil or PPQ Form 526, Application for permit to move live plant pests, biological control agents, or noxious weeds

General Information

Frequently Asked Questions
View a list of the commonly asked questions and concerns associated with the application process for a soil permit.

Circular
Soil can contain numerous diseases and pests. Soil from almost all foreign countries and from many States of the United States can move only if conditions and safeguards are met. For more information on how to import and move soil, view circular.

For non-biological analyses of soil (not involving the isolation and/or culturing of organisms) you need to submit a PPQ 525 application for a P330 soil import permit. All permit applications are routed directly to the Permit Unit in MD, except for a 525. A 525 routes to the local PPQ office.

The Permit Unit will not process a 525 application until the local PPQ office issues the applicant a Soil Compliance Agreement (with the exception of an 525 application for sample treatment at a Plant Inspection Station).

Movement of domestic soil for non-biological purposes is regulated if the soil is defined as a regulated article in a domestic Federal quarantine. Movement of domestic regulated soil is authorized by a soil compliance agreement, a limited permit, or a certificate, depending on the regulations in the specific quarantine.

Unlike the case with the 526, movement of soil for non-biological uses from Canada is regulated as domestic and interstate movement from Hawaii and the U.S. possessions is regulated as importation and requires a P330 permit.

The circulars provided on the various permitting sites are, for the most part, very good sources of information.



http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/soil/index.shtml

USDA Approved Soil Laboratories

This is the updated list of facilities inspected by USDA-APHIS to receive foreign and interstate (domestic) soil samples. This list supersedes all previous lists. Facilities inspected to receive foreign soil samples must obtain a soil permit and sign a compliance agreement. The compliance agreement also authorizes the facility to receive domestic shipments. Facilities inspected to receive foreign soil samples have the permit expiration date in parenthesis following the name and address. Facilities shown without a date or with an asterisk are authorized to receive domestic soil only. Soil received by an inspected facility may not be re-shipped to any other facility unless the destination facility is shown in this list as eligible to receive that type of soil.



USDA APHIS Inspected Facilities Authorized to Receive Soil

This is the updated list of facilities inspected by USDA-APHIS to receive foreign and interstate (domestic) soil samples. This list supersedes all previous lists. Facilities inspected to receive foreign soil samples must obtain a soil permit and sign a compliance agreement. The compliance agreement also authorizes the facility to receive domestic shipments. Facilities inspected to receive foreign soil samples have the permit expiration date in parenthesis following the name and address. Facilities shown without a date or with an asterisk are authorized to receive domestic soil only. Soil received by an inspected facility may not be re-shipped to any other facility unless the destination facility is shown in this list as eligible to receive that type of soil.

To make revisions or obtain a soil permit, please contact:
Pest Permitting Branch
Plant Protection and Quarantine
Animal And Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
4720 River Road, Unit 136
Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1226
Fax: (301) 734-6700
Telephone: 866-544-4421 or 301-851-2046
E-Mail: Pest.Permits@aphis.usda.gov

[Washington D.C.](#)

[Back to PPO Home](#)

ALABAMA

Alabama A&M University, College of Agriculture, Normal, AL ***DOMESTIC ONLY***
Auburn University Soil Testing Lab, (Dr. Gobena Huluka), Auburn, AL, (05/02/12)
Auburn University, Aquatic Resource Management Laboratory (Claude E. Boyd), Auburn University, AL (03-14-15)
Chemical Waste Management, (Guy Coghlan), Emelle, AL, (03-07-2016)

It is also permissible to arrange for an existing permittee to import soil for you under their permit and have them heat treat it before turning it over to you, if they are willing to do so. At the bottom of the Soil Permit page is a link to the USDA Approved Soil Laboratories page which lists the P330 permit and Soil Compliance Agreement holders. The ***DOMESTIC ONLY*** notation indicates that the individual only has a Soil Compliance Agreement and not a P330 soil permit. The dates in parentheses following an individual's name indicates the expiration date of their P330 permit. If the list is not recently updated there will be expired entries still posted, so make sure you only work with individuals whose permits are current.



This is the list of Nebraska P330 soil permittees.

Nebraska has no “DOMESTIC ONLY” authorizations.

Including Dr. Wienhold, there are 6 permittees at UN-L;
4 on City Campus and 2 on East Campus

NEBRASKA

Ag Source Harris, (Kevin Klink), Lincoln, NE (06-24-2015)

Midwest Laboratories, Inc. (Jerome King), Omaha, NE (12-28-14)

Olsen's Agricultural Lab, (Kevin Grooms), McCook, NE, (01-04-15)

University of Nebraska-Lincoln (Dr Paul Hanson) Lincoln, Nebraska (12-17-2013)

University of Nebraska (Dr. Sabrina Russo) Lincoln, NE (09-21-2013)

University of Nebraska, Water Science Laboratory, (Daniel D. Snow), Lincoln, NE (09-02-2013)

University of Nebraska, (Dr. Johannes Knops), Lincoln, NE (01-11-2014)

University of Nebraska, (Dr. Sherilyn Fritz), Lincoln, NE (08-29-2015)

USDA-NRCS-NSSC-Kellogg Soil Survey Laboratory, (Dr. Richard Ferguson), Lincoln, NE, (05-04-2016)

USDA, NRCS, National Soil Mechanics Center, (Stephen Reinsch), Lincoln, NE (09-07-2013)

USDA/ ARS, Agroecosystem Management Research Unit (Brian Wienhold), Lincoln, NE (06-19-2015)

Ward Laboratories, Inc., (Duane Osmanski), Kearney, NE (01-30-2015)

Current Federal Domestic Quarantines that regulate movement of soil

Imported Fire Ant	- All of LA, MS, AL, GA, SC, FL, PR - Portions of TX, OK, AR, TN, NC, VA, NM, CA	
Witchweed	- Portions of NC, SC	<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; color: red; text-align: center;"> Movement authorized by Soil Compliance Agreement </div>
Golden Nematode	- Portions of NY	
Pale Cyst Nematode	- Portions of ID	<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; color: red; text-align: center;"> Movement authorized by Limited Permit or Certificate </div>
Fruit Fly (several species)	- Portions of TX	
Phytophthora ramorum	- Portions of CA, OR	<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; color: red; text-align: center;"> Movement authorized by Certificate </div>

Be aware that due to the way the regulations are currently written, a Soil Compliance Agreement only authorizes movement of untreated regulated soil from the three domestic quarantines in the top section. Other regulatory instruments are required to authorize movement from the other three quarantines.

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/index.shtml

You are here: Home > Plant Health

Plant Health

Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) is a program within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). PPQ safeguards agriculture and natural resources from the entry, establishment, and spread of animal and plant pests and noxious weeds into the United States of America; and supports trade and exports of U.S. agricultural products.

Plant Pest Program Information

Plant Pest Program Information

PPQ responds to many new introductions of plant pests to eradicate, suppress, or contain them through various programs in cooperation with state departments of agriculture and other government agencies. These may be emergency or longer term domestic programs that target a specific pest. This page lists a variety of insect, plant disease, mollusk, or weed programs with detailed information linked to each.

Pest Detection

The goal of PPQ's pest detection program is to protect America's agricultural and ecological resources by insuring the early detection of harmful or economically significant plant pest and weeds. View this page to learn more about this program.

Center for Plant Health Science and Technology

The Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST) provides scientific support for PPQ regulatory decisions and operations.

Pest Identification

The National Identification Services coordinates the identification of plant pests in support of USDA's regulatory programs. This page provides procedures and resources relating to the identification of plant pests of regulatory concern.

Information on the location of the various quarantines (other than the Witchweed quarantine) can be found under the Plant Pest Program Information page
On the Plant Health home page, click on the Plant Pest Program Information Link

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/index.shtml

Plant Pest Program Information

Plant Pest Program Information

Insects and Mites

- Asian Longhorned Beetle
- Cotton Pests
- *Drosophila suzukii* (Spotted Wing *Drosophila*) - Pest Alert
- Emerald Ash Borer
- European Grapevine Moth
- Fruit Flies
- Grasshopper/ Mormon Cricket
- Gypsy Moth
- Imported Fire Ant
- Japanese Beetle
- Light Brown Apple Moth
- Pine Shoot Beetle
- Palm Weevils

Mollusks

- Giant African Snails
- Temperate Terrestrial Gastropods - New Pest Response Guideline

Nematodes

- Golden Nematodes

Imported Fire Ant



Scroll down as needed and click on the link to the quarantine pest of interest

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/fireants/index.shtml

Imported Fire Ants

Background

Two species of Imported Fire Ants (IFA) were introduced into the United States from South America at the port of Mobile, Alabama. The black imported fire ant, *Solenopsis richteri* Forel, arrived sometime around 1918 and the red imported fire ant, *Solenopsis invicta* Buren, in the late 1930's. Both species probably came to the port in soil used as ballast in cargo ships. Today, IFA infest more than 343,000,000 acres in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Puerto Rico. IFA are a major public nuisance because of their ferocious sting and aggressive behavior, and also damage several agricultural commodities.

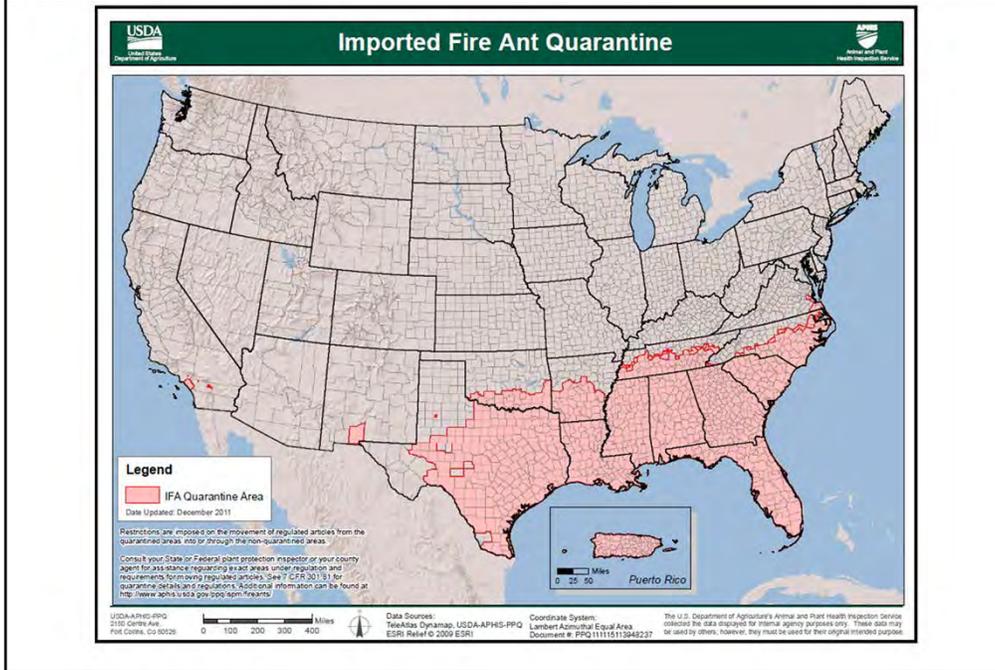
Maps

- [Search Quarantine Information by Zip Code](#)
- [Imported Fire Ant Quarantine Map \(PDF; 810 Kb\)](#)
 - [Enlarged Map \(PDF; 790 Kb\)](#)
- [Latest Quarantine Area Changes \(PDF; 15 Kb\)](#)

Quarantine Map



Scroll as needed to find the link associated with the current quarantine information

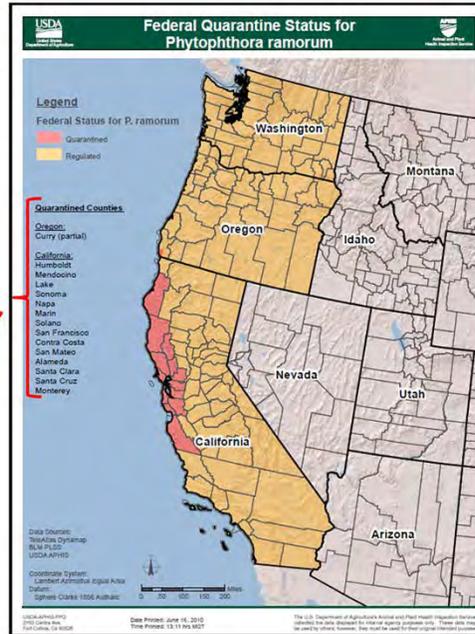


This is the current map for the area quarantined for imported fire ants.

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/index.shtml

Phytophthora ramorum Quarantine Map

- Quarantined Counties**
- Oregon:**
Curry (partial)
- California:**
Humboldt
Mendocino
Lake
Sonoma
Napa
Marin
Solano
San Francisco
Contra Costa
San Mateo
Alameda
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Monterey

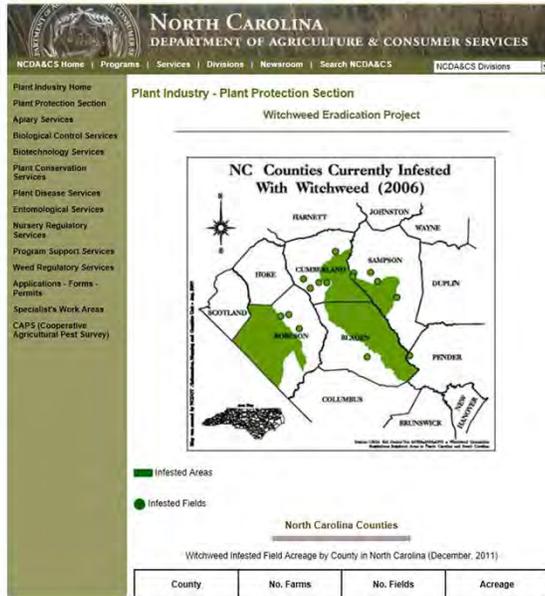


Following the same procedure you can navigate to the current map for the *Phytophthora ramorum* quarantine map. The areas designated as “Regulated” have restrictions on the movement of nursery stock. In addition to other items, only the areas designated as “Quarantined” have restrictions on the movement of soil as a regulated article.

<http://www.ncagr.gov/plantindustry/plant/weed/witchnc.htm>

A depiction of the NC areas affected by the Witchweed quarantine is available on the NC DoACS web site, as is tabular information on the SC areas.

The 5 NC counties and 2 SC counties that are partially quarantined for Witchweed are all within the larger area where the entire counties are quarantined for Imported Fire Ants (IFA) – so movement of soil to Nebraska from anywhere within a Witchweed county will still be regulated under the IFA quarantine even if it originates from outside the Witchweed quarantine.



Permits

Plant, Organism and Soil Permits

Permits are required for the importation, transit, domestic movement and environmental release of Organisms that impact plants, and the importation and transit of Plants and Plant Products under authority of the Plant Protection and Honeybee Acts.

Organism and Soil Permits

Organism Permits include Plant Pests such as insects and snails; Plant Pathogens such as fungi, bacteria, and virus; Biological Control Agents, Bees, Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratories, Soil Microbe Isolation Laboratories, Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants.

Plants and Plant Products Permits

Plant and Plant Product Permits include Plants for Planting such as nursery stock, small lots of seed, and Postentry; Plant Products such as fruits and vegetable, timber, cotton and cut flowers; Protected Plants and Plant Products such as orchids, and Threatened and Endangered plant species; Transit Permits to ship regulated articles into, through, and out of the U.S.; and Departmental Permits to import prohibited plant materials for research. Go to this section for detailed information about Plant and Plant Product permits.

Plants and Plant
Products Permits

Moving now to the plant permits, from the Plant Health Permits home page, click on the link to the Plants and Plant Products Permits page



Plants and Plant Products Permits

Applications –
PPQ 587; PPQ 588

Applications –
PPQ 585 (timber);
PPQ 586 (transit);
PPQ 621 (CITIES)
(Convention on International
Trade in Endangered Species
of Wild Fauna and Flora)

Plants and Plant Products Permits

Permits are required for the importation into the U.S. and transit through the U.S. of regulated plants and plant products for consumption or propagation. Plant and plant product permits include plants for planting such as nursery stock, small lots of seed, and postentry; plant products such as fruits and vegetable, timber, cotton and cut flowers; protected plants and plant products such as orchids, and threatened and endangered plant species; transit permits to ship regulated articles into, through, and out of the U.S.; and departmental permits to import prohibited plant materials for research.

The permit applications below are available:

- **PPQ 585** - Application for Permit to Import Timber or Timber Products (logs and lumber)
- **PPQ 587** - Application for Permit to Import Plants or Plant Products.
 - Plants for planting (including seeds)
 - Fruit and Vegetable information
 - Rice and Rice Related Information
 - Indian Corn or Maize, Broomcorn, and Related Plants
 - Miscellaneous Products Associated with Khapra Beetle
 - Sugarcane Products and By-Products Information
 - Foreign Cotton and Covers Information
 - Cut Flowers Information
- **PPQ 588** - Departmental Permits to Import Plants or Plant Products for Experimental Purposes
- **PPQ 621** - Application for Application for Protected Plant Permit to Engage in the Business of Importing, Exporting, or Re-exporting Protected Plants (CITES)
- **PPQ 586** - Application for Permit To Transit Plants and/or Plant Products, Plant Pests, and/or Associated Soil Through The United States

Applications most likely needed by UN-L personnel are the 587 and 588 applications. The others will not be discussed here other than pointing out the links for additional information.

- **PPQ 587** - Application for Permit to Import Plants or Plant Products.
 - [Plants for planting \(including seeds\)](#)
 - [Fruit and Vegetable information](#)
 - [Rice and Rice Related Information](#)
 - [Indian Corn or Maize, Broomcorn, and Related Plants](#)
 - [Miscellaneous Products Associated with Khapra Beetle](#)
 - [Sugarcane Products and By-Products Information](#)
 - [Foreign Cotton and Covers Information](#)
 - [Cut Flowers Information](#)

- **PPQ 588** - Departmental Permits to Import Plants or Plant Products for Experimental Purposes

PPQ 588 – Application for importing otherwise prohibited or restricted plants or plant products under a Controlled Import Permit (CIP) to for experimental, therapeutic, or developmental purposes.

The [Plants for planting](#) link will take you to the section dealing with importation of propagative plant material.

Effective June 3, 2013, the Departmental Permits issued previously to an applicant filing a PPQ 588 were replaced by the CIP's. A CIP will also be issued in response to a PPQ 546 application for a postentry quarantine agreement.

Take Permit / Entry requirements into account when planning work that will involve imports – make sure that you can bring in what you need, when you need it, and that you can do what you need to do with it when it gets here.

For instance, consider this scenario – you are working collaboratively with a colleague in Mexico to improve a wheat variety and you want to send seed there for increase and then return it and run an additional increase in the field here.

Here's what the Plants for Planting Manual says about importing common wheat seed from Mexico for planting.

Entry for common wheat seed from the Plants for Planting Manual

Plant Material:	Prohibited/Not Authorized from:	Postentry from:	Requirements or Authority:
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> ssp. <i>aestivum</i> (Poaceae alt. Gramineae) • common wheat Seeds	Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Republic of, and Democratic People's Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, <u>Mexico</u> , Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Venezuela by		7 CFR 319.59-3 and 7 CFR 319.59-4 Admissible from the areas in Mexico where Karnal bunt is not known to occur (the states of Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacan, Queretaro and the Mexicali valley of Baja California and Sonora) but only if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate listing the Mexican state of origin of the wheat and an additional declaration stating that "The grain originated in an area where Karnal bunt is not known to occur as attested to by either survey results, or by testing for bunted kernels or spores" FSA-A (subject to sampling as an agricultural seed)

First of all, the fact that the species is listed in the Plant Material column indicates that wheat is not a "Generally Admissible" species. If it's in the manual, it means that it is at least Restricted Entry. The next thing you notice is there are a number of countries in the "Prohibited/Not Authorized from:" column and Mexico is one of them. If importation is "Prohibited" it means that you will need to file a PPQ 588 application to obtain the appropriate CIP permit. This is required because the level of pest risk associated with this species and this origin is too high for lesser measures to mitigate the risk – and one of those more conservative measures is that it is unlikely that you will be authorized to plant the seed in the field. You will likely be required to grow it under controlled conditions and the scrutiny of a plant pathologist in the greenhouse for a generation before the F1 seed is allowed into the environment.

However, you also note that wheat seed from Mexico is admissible if it is grown in a specified Karnal bunt-free area and the shipment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with the appropriate additional declaration. The FSA-A notation refers to the Federal Seed Act-Agricultural, which means that the seed will need to meet the labeling requirements of the FSA and is subject to being sampled at the quantities specified for an agricultural seed (compared to the quantities specified for a vegetable seed, which is designated by FSA-V).

Admissible seed can be brought in under a permit obtained by submitting a PPQ 587 application and planting in the field would likely be authorized.

So if you were going to increase the seed in Mexico before bringing it back for another increase planting, you need to know before you send it down there that it must be planted in a Karnal bunt-free area or you will not be able to take it to the field when you get it back.

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/plants_for_planting.shtml

With limited exceptions, all material for propagation requires a phytosanitary certificate for entry

Plants for planting, including nursery stock, roots, bulbs, seeds and other plant parts

The regulations in 7 CFR part 319 prohibit or restrict the importation into the United States of certain plants and plant products to prevent the introduction of plant pests into the United States. The regulations contained in "Subpart-Plants for Planting" (§ 319.37) prohibit or restrict the importation of living plants, plant parts, and seeds for planting.

All articles covered under the plants for planting regulations must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by the national plant protection service of the exporting country with the exception of certain greenhouse-grown plants from Canada or articles accompanied by a PPQ-issued permit that specifically provides an exemption from such documentation.

General Information

- What plant material requires a permit?
- **Circulars - General Information**
- Plant Material with Special Restrictions
- List of Plant Inspection Stations
- Frequently Asked Questions

Circulars

The circulars are an excellent source of relevant information.

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/nursery.shtml

Plants intended for planting, including nursery stock, roots, bulbs, seeds and other plant parts

Circulars – General Information

[Suggestions to Applicants for Permits to Import Plants for Planting](#)

[Plant Importing Procedures and Responsibilities of Plant Importers](#)

[Entry Status of Seeds for Planting](#)

[Protocol for Importing Obscured Seed \[Seed that is coated, pelleted or embedded in tape, mats or any other substrate that obscures visibility\]](#)

[Small Lots of Seeds Program](#)

[Importation of Bulbs](#)

[Plant Size and Age Limitations](#)

Available circulars for this section. This selection contains the answers to the majority of the questions we get from UN-L applicants on importation of propagative material.

Permit / Entry requirements can be affected by a number of potential variables – including, but not limited to those listed below:

Species	Intended use	Physical state / condition
Growth stage / form	Propagation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled environment • Field • Environmental release 	Fresh (including fresh cut) Frozen Air-dried Processed Treated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hot air ○ Vapor heat ○ Steam ○ Hot water • Cold • Chemical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aerosol ○ Spray ○ Dust ○ Dip ○ Fumigant • Irradiation
Origin	Non-propagation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food or feed • Processing • Fresh cut 	
Country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarantined areas • Pest-free zones 	Safeguarding capabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocols Facilities Treatment capabilities 	
Source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled environment • Field collected 	Decontamination process	
Packaging		
Means of Importation		
Port of Entry		
Destination		

The entire permitting process is admittedly both extensive and complex. While the web sites and ePermits may not be the most intuitive, user-friendly resources you've encountered, they are infinitely simpler and more straightforward than the written regulations that they attempt to interpret and facilitate.



<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ECFR?page=browse>

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For questions concerning e-CFR programming and delivery issues, email webteam@gpo.gov.

Should you wish to read the actual regulations on which the decisions and actions regarding permits are based, the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR) is the regularly updated version.



United States Department of Agriculture

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Browse: Select a title from the list below, then press "Go".

Title 7 - Agriculture [Go]

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To access the relevant sections, select "Title 7 - Agriculture" from the drop down menu and click on the Go button.

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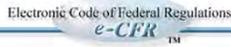
Table with columns: Title, Volume, Chapter, Browse Parts, Regulatory Entity. Rows include Title 7 Agriculture, Subtitle A, Subtitle B, and various services like Agricultural Marketing Service, Food and Nutrition Service, etc.

Then click on the link to Parts 300-399 for Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service



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TITLE 7--Agriculture
Subtitle B--REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CHAPTER III--ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table with 3 columns: Part, Table of Contents, and Headings. Lists parts 300 through 330 with their respective sub-sections.

Table with 3 columns: Part, Table of Contents, and Headings. Lists parts 331 through 380 with their respective sub-sections.

For questions or comments regarding e-CFR editorial content, features, or design, email ecfr@nara.gov. For questions concerning e-CFR programming and delivery issues, email webteam@gpo.gov.

Then click on, expand, and search in the section(s) of interest.

Permits

Plants and Plant Products Permits

Permits are required for the importation into the U.S. and transit through the U.S. of regulated plants and plant products for consumption or propagation. Plant and plant product permits include plants for planting such as nursery stock, small lots of seed, and postentry; plant products such as fruits and vegetable, timber, cotton and cut flowers; protected plants and plant products such as orchids, and threatened and endangered plant species; transit permits to ship regulated articles into, through, and out of the U.S.; and departmental permits to import prohibited plant materials for research.

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 - [Miscellaneous Products Associated with Khapra Beetle](#)
 - [Sugarcane Products and By-Products](#)

Related Topics

- [Overview](#)
- [Organism Permits](#)
- [Plant and Plant Product Permits](#)

I Want To...

- [Import a plant, plant product into the U.S.](#)
- [Import Plants for Planting](#)
- [Transit a plant, plant product through the U.S.](#)
- [Bring a plant pest, biological control organism, or soil into the U.S.](#)
- [Export a plant or plant product](#)
- [Learn About and Access the FAVIP Database](#)
- [View electronic manuals](#)
- [Identify a pest](#)
- [Register to use ePermits](#)
- [Login to ePermits](#)

View electronic manuals

The Port program manuals that are used as work aids to interpret the CFR and translate them into the regulatory requirements and actions associated with permitting and entry can be accessed through this link if you care to review them, but that's a topic that is too complex to discuss in this presentation. The current version of the Plants for Planting Manual alone contains 682 pages.



<http://www.nationalplantboard.org/laws/index.html>



National Plant Board

Laws and Regulations

CLICK HERE for National Plant Board Statement on e-Commerce.
 CLICK HERE for List of State Statutes Pertaining to Genetically Engineered Plants and Plants Pests

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine Program (USDA APHIS PPQ) and the plant health agencies in each of the 50 states, regulate the shipment of nursery and greenhouse stock in an effort to minimize the spread of harmful insects, diseases, and other pests. The Federal & State Quarantine Summaries is designed as a reference tool for nursery stock growers, brokers, purchasers, and others involved in the buying selling, and interstate transport of nursery and greenhouse plant crops... MORE >

STATE SUMMARIES OF PLANT PROTECTION LAWS AND REGULATIONS

State	Current as of:	Word	PDF
AL	July 2010		
AK	September 2009		
AR	July 2013		
AZ	March 2009		
CA	February 2011		
CO	February 2013		

To add yet another layer of complexity – the individual states also have various quarantine and permit regulations that restrict movement of regulated articles that are not regulated at the Federal level.

State summaries are available for download at the National Plant Board web site in the Laws & Regulations section – but you should contact the relevant state department(s) of agriculture (or the equivalent) to confirm your understanding and that the posted summaries are the most current versions.



United States Department of Agriculture

<http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/index.html>

Official Nebraska Government Website

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Nebraska
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Greg Ibach, Director
Bobbie Kriz-Wickham, Assistant Director

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- Animal & Plant Health Protection**
- Food Safety & Consumer Protection
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- Trade Office - Proud to Buy
- Youth

Animal Health

- Plant Health
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- Online Renewals
- Pesticide & Noxious Weed Newsletter
- Programs
- Resources & Multimedia
- Searchable Databases
- Media Content

Aflatoxin Information for Grain Handlers

NDA NEWS

RENT NEWS / MEDIA INFORMATION

ch Encourages Nebraskans to Celebrate National Market Week

Entomology & Apiary

European Corn Borer

Export Certification

Fertilizer & Ag Lime

Noxious Weed Program

Nursery Certification

Pesticide Program

Pest: Survey & Detection

Seed

PROGRAMS

- Animal Imports
- Hay Info
- LEDRS
- Locate In 48
- Ag Statistics
- Nebraska Buffer Strip Program
- Livestock Friendly Counties
- Nebraska's SFMNP and WIC FMNP
- State Meat Inspection Report (LB305)

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Generations of Growing

On the Nebraska DoA web site at:

- Animal & Plant Health Protection
- >
- Plant Health
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- Programs
- >
- Entomology & Apiary



http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/plant/entomology_apiary.html

Official Nebraska Government Website

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- Youth

Animal & Plant Health Protection
Plant Health

Entomology & Apiary Program

The mission of the Entomology Program, Bureau of Plant Industry, is to protect Nebraska's agricultural, horticultural, and environment from the introduction and establishment of plant pests, and facilitate the export of Nebraska plants and plant products. This is accomplished by conducting plant pest (insects, plant diseases, and nematodes) surveys, plant quarantine compliance inspections, plant pest eradication programs, nursery stock certification programs, and the certification of plants and plant products for export. Please choose from the following selections:

- Apiary Inspection Program
- Emerald Ash Borer
- European Corn Borer Certification Program
- Export Certification Program
- Nebraska Apiary Act
- Nebraska Apiary Act Regulations
- Nebraska Columbia Root Knot Nematode Quarantine
- Nebraska Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut Quarantine
- Nursery Certification Program
- Other Permits
- Plant Protection and Plant Pest Act
- Plant Protection and Plant Pest Act Regulations
- Survey and Detection Program
- 2012 Annual Report

Files in PDF format can be viewed with Adobe Acrobat Reader.

You will find the links to at least two state quarantines currently in effect that regulate the domestic interstate movement of plant and/or plant pest-related articles that differ from those regulated by PPQ.

Nebraska Columbia Root Knot Nematode Quarantine

Nebraska Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut Quarantine



United States Department of Agriculture

For assistance with the various aspects of USDA-APHIS permitting – remember that “Contact Us” link for the national contact information



And for the relevant local PPQ contact(s)

Click on the “Contact your Local APHIS Office” link



United States Department of Agriculture

And then on the appropriate state outline

http://www.aphis.usd...

Report a Pest or Disease

Nebraska

To report an **animal** pest or disease, contact:

[Dr. Kathleen Aikin](#)
 Area Veterinarian-in-Charge
 5940 South 58th St. (Packages)
 P.O. Box 81866 (Letters)
 Lincoln, NE 68516
 Phone: (402) 434-2300
 Fax: (402) 434-2330

To report a **plant** pest or disease, contact:

[Vicki Wohlers](#)
 State Plant Health Director
 5940 South 58th Street
 Lincoln, NE 68516
 Phone: (402) 434-2346
 Fax: (402) 434-2330

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Home About APHIS Newroom Career Opportunities Help Contact Us

You are Here: Services > Report a Pest Disease

Report a Pest Disease

Contact Your Local APHIS Office

If you would like to report a plant or animal pest or disease, or ask a question related to animal and plant health or regulations, click on your state or Regional office for APHIS' local contact information.

tell APHIS@
 usda.gov

Your feedback and input are essential to APHIS. Visit USDA's Open.gov web site to share your thoughts, ideas, and suggestions on APHIS issues and programs.

Related Topics

- Apply for a permit
- Apply for AWA Licensing/registration
- Contact Your Local APHIS Office
- Emergency Support Function #13 (ESF #13)
- Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
- Forms Library
- Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements (FAVIR) Database
- Horse Protection Act
- Jobs in APHIS
- Publications
- Report a pest or disease
- Report agricultural smuggling
- Travel with my pet
- Vet accreditation information

Be PREPARED
 USDA Operating Status

Spotlights

Browse by Subject

- Animal Health
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- Biotechnology
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Import and Export
- International Services
- Permits
- Plant Health
- Regulations and Assessments
- User Fees
- Waste Cleanup Management

Select a State:

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Select a Region
 Western Region, Eastern Region

And for the contact information for the relevant SPRO(s) – click the “Membership” link on the NPB home page and then on the appropriate state outline(s)

<http://www.nationalplantboard.org/>

The screenshot displays the National Plant Board website. On the left is a navigation menu with the following items: Home, About Us, NPB Positions, Membership, Committees, Regional Boards, Meetings, Laws & Regulations, Documents & Policies, Jobs, and Contact Us. The 'Membership' link is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to it. The main content area shows the 'Membership' page, which includes a map of the United States with state outlines. A red arrow points from the 'Membership' link in the navigation menu to the map. Below the map is a list of states with their abbreviations: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. The text above the map reads: 'Click on a state below to view that member's contact and web site information.'



National Plant Board

Nebraska

State Plant Regulatory Official

Julie C. Van Meter, Program Manager/State Entomologist

Mailing Address

Animal and Plant Health Protection

~~Office of Plant Industry~~
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PO Box 94756
Lincoln, NE 68509-4756

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Physical Address

301 Centennial Mall south
Lincoln, NE 68509-4756

Web Site

<http://www.agr.ne.gov/plant/>



APHIS Permits:

Questions?

If we don't know,
we'll do what we
can to find out.