Pests No Longer Regulated at U.S. Ports of Entry, FRSMP Program

Last Modified:

The Federally Recognized State Managed Phytosanitary (FRSMP) program provides a process for APHIS, in close collaboration with the states, to re-categorize pests so they no longer require action at ports of entry.

To accomplish this, APHIS submits a proposal to the National Plant Board (NPB) to change the regulatory status of certain insect and plant diseases. The NPB reviews each proposal and must concur with the recommendation to change the pest’s regulatory status. Copies of the NPB's decision letters are included below.

To be considered for re-categorization, the pest must be already established and unlikely to cause additional harm to the U.S. agriculture, the environment or the economy. During the evaluation process, PPQ examines a number of risk factors, such as the probability that the pest could be effectively contained, excluded, or eradicated under a phytosanitary program, and the potential impact of changing the pest’s regulatory status on export markets. More information about the criteria used to re-categorize pests can be found in the FRSMP Program Manual.

The following table lists all pests that have been re-categorized under the FRSMP Program as non-actionable at U.S. ports of entry. However, some pests will remain actionable at certain ports of entry in Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the U.S. territories of Guam, the US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia,

Midway Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, Republic of Palau, and Republic of the Marshall Islands. For information on a pest’s status at ports of entry in specific U.S. territories, email FRSMP@usda.gov.

Loading...

List of Pests No Longer Regulated at U.S. Ports of Entry

Print