

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT  
FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES  
OMB NO. 0579-0049**

**This request for reinstatement includes the merging in of 61 active information collections: 0579-0128, 0579-0129, 0579-0131, 0579-0173, 0579-0190, 0579-0203, 0579-0242, 0579-0257, 0579-0264, 0579-0274, 0579-0282, 0579-0284, 0579-0285, 0579-0286, 0579-0289, 0579-0302, 0579-0303, 0579-0308, 0579-0312, 0579-0314, 0579-0319, 0579-0347, 0579-0350, 0579-0351, 0579-0357, 0579-0358, 0579-0371, 0579-0373, 0579-0374, 0579-0375, 0579-0378, 0579-0380, 0579-0387, 0579-0390, 0579-0391, 0579-0394, 0579-0400, 0579-0401, 0579-0402, 0579-0405, 0579-0406, 0579-0408, 0579-0410, 0579-0411, 0579-0413, 0579-0415, 0579-0418, 0579-0419, 0579-0421, 0579-0423, 0579-0433, 0579-0434, 0579-0435, 0579-0437, 0579-0439, 0579-0444, 0579-0446, 0579-0447, 0579-0448, 0579-0454, 0579-0463; 11 discontinued information collections: 0579-0172, 0579-0176, 0579-0221, 0579-0261, 0579-0266, 0579-0316, 0579-0345, 0579-0355, 0579-0366, 0579-0384, and 0579-0386; and one information collection awaiting OMB approval: 0579-0464. Upon approval of this request, these information collections will be discontinued and/or no longer pursued for reinstatement and approval. New information collections that should be in this information collection but are in the approval/rulemaking processes will be transferred into 0579-0049 when they are approved.**

**On a quarterly basis, APHIS will submit a report to the Office of Management and Budget that documents the burden imposed by import requirements for commodities covered by this information collection (fruits, vegetables, plants for planting, logs, lumber, unprocessed wood products, cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, and coffee) that have been finalized within that quarterly period. This will be submitted as a non-substantive change, unless we make a significant change to the type or format of data collected.**

**JUSTIFICATION**

**1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection.**

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has Federal responsibility for preventing plant diseases or insect pests from entering the United States, preventing the spread of pests and noxious weeds not widely distributed in the United States, and eradicating those imported pests when eradication is feasible.

The Plant Protection Act (PPA) (Title IV, Public Law 106-224, 114 Statute 438, 7 U.S.C. 7701-et seq) grants the Secretary of Agriculture authority to prohibit or restrict the importation, entry, exportation, or movement in interstate commerce of plants and other articles when such actions prevent the introduction or dissemination of plant pests into or within the country. Implementing the laws described above is necessary in order to prevent injurious plant and insect pests from entering the United States.

Regulations and subsequent requirements authorized by the PPA concerning the importation of fruits, vegetables, plants for planting, logs, lumber, unprocessed wood products, cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, and coffee, are contained in Parts 319 and 352 of Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). They require APHIS to collect information from a variety of foreign governments, businesses, and individuals, both within and outside of the United States, and provide the basis for the APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) program's foreign quarantine notices.

This request for reinstatement consolidates most of the current information collections related to 7 CFR 319 and realigns the information collection to new regulatory models. It also includes an estimate of new burden acquired annually as commodities are approved for import. APHIS is asking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve for 3 years the reinstatement of this information collection and its use of the following information activities associated with the program's efforts to prevent the spread of plant pests and diseases from entering the continental United States.

**2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.**

APHIS uses the following activities to collect information from individuals within and outside the United States who are responsible for growing, packing, handling, transporting, and importing of fruits, vegetables, plants for planting, logs, lumber, unprocessed wood products, cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, and coffee into the United States.

**Bilateral Operational Workplan; (7 CFR 319); (Foreign Government)**

The National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) for each country must enter into a formal bilateral operational workplan with APHIS that details the activities it and APHIS will carry out to meet the U.S. import requirements for specific articles regulated in accordance with 7 CFR 319. These details include protocols for a "systems approach" pest mitigation plan; procedures implemented at treatment facilities in the country; and other related activities necessary to participate in an APHIS Preclearance Program.

**Audit; (7 CFR 319); (Foreign Government) (Business) (New)**

The NPPO and place of production may be required to perform audits that ensure the plan approved and documented by APHIS and the NPPO of the exporting country is being followed and is achieving the appropriate level of pest management.

**Requesting or Revising Pest Risk Assessment; (7 CFR 319); (Foreign Government) (Business)**

Before APHIS can prepare a pest risk assessment for the country, the NPPO must submit to APHIS specific information included in the plan. This includes a description and/or map of the specific location(s) of the areas in the exporting country where the plant, plant parts, or plant products are produced; the scientific name (including genus, species, and author names) and taxonomic classification of arthropods, fungi, bacteria, nematodes, viruses, viroids, mollusks, phytoplasmas, spiroplasmas, etc., attacking the crop; and the plant part attacked by each pest,

pest life stages associated with plant part attacked, and location of pest (in, on, with commodity). APHIS further uses this information to evaluate all the pests that could be associated with a taxon to determine if it is a host of a quarantine pest, if there are additional quarantine pests for which the taxon can serve as a host, or if it may be a quarantine pest itself.

**Cooperative Service Agreement with Trust Fund; (7 CFR 319); (Foreign Government)**

Some articles, as part of an APHIS Preclearance Program, may only be imported into the United States if the exporting country NPPO, serving on the local industry's behalf, enters into a cooperative service agreement and establishes a trust fund with APHIS for that shipping season. The agreement describes the general nature and scope of APHIS services provided at host nation treatment facilities covered by the agreement, and the trust fund outlines host nation financial responsibilities to the preclearance program.

**Plant Broker, Production or Processing Site/Facility Registration; (7 CFR 319); (Foreign Government) (Business)**

APHIS requires certain plant and plant products be produced, grown, packed, or processed at facilities that meet various requirements depending on the article and the pests of concern, to include status as low-prevalence certification. These sites and facilities must be registered with the NPPO, and the list of facilities made available to APHIS when requested. The registration information ensures producers are complying with U.S. import standards, and also facilitates the tracing of shipments and source location when pests are discovered.

**Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment (PPQ Form 203); (7 CFR 319); (Business)**

APHIS requires that some plants and plant products be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 when they are precleared in the exporting country as part of an APHIS Preclearance Program. APHIS uses information on the form to verify that all phytosanitary activities outside of the United States were performed in accordance with APHIS Preclearance Program, and supervised by an APHIS inspector in the country exporting the regulated articles to the United States.

**Application for Permit to Import Timber and Timber Products (PPQ Form 585); (7 CFR 319); (Business) (Individual)**

PPQ Form 585 is prepared by businesses or persons to obtain a permit for importing timber or timber products into the United States. The form contains specific information about the importer, as well as for the timber or timber products such as such as the country of origin, the type and the scientific names of the timber, and the condition of the articles (e.g., with or without bark, type of drying process). Provided information ensures importers are complying with U.S. import standards, and also facilitates the tracing of shipments and source location when pests are discovered.

**Application for Permit to Transfer Plants and/or Plant Products Through the United States (PPQ Form 586); (7 CFR 352); (Business) (Individual)**

PPQ Form 586 is prepared by businesses or persons to obtain a permit for transferring regulated plants, plant products, plant pests, or soil through the United States. The form contains specific information about the importer, as well as for the articles' country of origin, the types and scientific names of the articles, the means of conveyance, port of entry and port of exit, the handling of the shipment while in the U.S., and the time required for the movement. Provided

information ensures importers are complying with U.S. import standards, and also facilitates the tracing of shipments and source location when pests are discovered.

**Application for Permit to Import Plants or Plant Products (PPQ Form 587); (7 CFR 319); (Business) (Individual)**

PPQ Form 587 is prepared by businesses or persons to obtain a permit for importing regulated plants or plant products into the United States. The form contains specific information about the importer, as well as for the articles' country of origin; types, scientific names, and quantities, means of importation, and port of entry. Provided information ensures importers are complying with U.S. import standards, and also facilitates the tracing of shipments and source location when pests are discovered.

**Application for Controlled Import Permit to Import Restricted or Not Authorized Plant Material (PPQ Form 588); (7 CFR 319); (Business) (Individual)**

PPQ Form 588 is prepared by businesses or persons to obtain a permit for importing into the United States prohibited or restricted plants or plant products for experimental purposes only. The form contains specific information about the importer, as well as the articles' country of origin, identity of the plant material, quantity, intended port of entry, and descriptions of safeguarding measures during transport, utilization and final disposition. Provided information ensures importers are complying with U.S. import standards, and also facilitates the tracing of shipments and source location when pests are discovered.

**Appeal of Denial or Revocation of Permit; (7 CFR 319); (Business)**

Revocation or denial of an import permit may be appealed in writing by the importer within 10 days of notification by APHIS.

**Request for Additional Mailing Labels (PPQ Form 564); (7 CFR 319); (Business) (Individual)**

PPQ Form 564 is prepared in conjunction with a request for permit by businesses or persons importing regulated articles and requiring special mailing labels that will direct the package to a PPQ inspection station for inspection before release to the mail service for final delivery.

**Compliance Agreement (PPQ Form 519); (7 CFR 319); (Business) (Individual)**

Certain plant and plant products must be produced, grown or packed/packaged at registered facilities in foreign countries under compliance with APHIS requirements and/or processed, packaged at approved facilities at or near the port of entry utilized into the United States. PPQ Form 519 is initiated by businesses or persons to attest that specific APHIS requirements are followed. The compliance agreement includes details such as contact information, location of facility or site of processing, and a listing of the requirements for specific regulated articles to be imported.

**Phytosanitary Certificates; (7 CFR 319); (Foreign Government) (Business)**

Certain plants or plant products must be accompanied by a phytosanitary inspection certificate completed and issued by national plant health officials in the originating or transiting country. APHIS uses the certificates to ensure imported plants, plant products and other regulated articles conform with country-specific certifying statements and that consignments meet United States phytosanitary import requirements. Consignments without certificates could be refused entry into the United States.

**Labelling and Marking; (7 CFR 319); (Foreign Government) (Business)**

Producers, processors, brokers, and importers are required to ensure traceability of nursery stock, plants, roots, bulbs, seeds, fruits and vegetables, and other plant products to include logs, lumber, and other unmanufactured wood articles from place of production to the port of importation.

This entails labelling, marking, tagging, listing, and other methods of identification on cartons, crates, containers, packages, and other transport containers. Information may include importation and place of origin information such as identity of the orchard, grove, or production site; name of the grower or producer and/or registration number; the name of the packing house and/or registration number; restrictions on distribution (e.g., not allowed into Hawaii); the name of the municipality and/or the State in which it was produced; and the type and amount of commodity within the container. Federal inspectors must be able to associate the container with an approved importation action and trace its place of origin, if necessary.

**Importer Documents for Logs, Lumber, and Wood Mulch; (7 CFR 319); (Foreign Government) (Business)**

Certain tree articles imported from certain countries may include an origin and movement of articles document issued by the national plant health officials in the originating country in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate. The document must contain information such as the genus and species of the tree from which the regulated article was derived; the country, and locality if known, where the tree was derived and harvested; the quantity of the regulated article to be imported; the use for which the regulated article is imported; and any treatments or handling of the regulated article that were performed prior to arrival at the port of first arrival.

**Agreement For Post Entry Quarantine State Screening Notice (PPQ Form 546); (7 CFR 319); (State) (Business) (Individual)**

PPQ Form 546 is prepared by businesses or persons requesting a permit to engage in post-entry quarantine activity with regulated articles and requiring a post-entry quarantine agreement. The form contains information about the requester, the articles' country of origin, the scientific name of the plant, and the quantity. Provided information ensures importers are complying with U.S. import standards, and also facilitates the tracing of shipments and source location when pests are discovered.

**30-Day Article Notification; (7 CFR 319); (Business)**

For certain regulated plants imported for growth in the United States, an importer must notify a Federal inspector, orally or in writing, within 30 days of the time the importer or the person in charge of the domestic growing site finds any abnormality or if the plant dies or is killed by the importer, the person in charge of the growing site, or any other person.

**Request for Emergency Trans-shipment or Diversion; (7 CFR 352); (Business)**

Prohibited and restricted articles entering the United States are subject to inspection at their first port of entry. If an unauthorized change or diversion occurs in the Customs entry, the Federal inspector at the original port must endorse Customs documents to show that fact. However, the Federal inspector at the United States port of export may approve a diversion or change of Customs entry to permit movement to a different foreign country or entry into the United States. If a diversion or change is desired where there is no inspector available, the owner may apply to PPQ for information as to applicable conditions. If the diversion or change is approved, PPQ will confirm this to the appropriate inspectors and Customs officers.

**Notice of Arrival (PPQ Form 368); (7 CFR 319; 7 CFR 352); (Business)**

Businesses importing regulated articles must complete PPQ Form 368 (or equivalent Federal form depending upon port procedures) at or before the shipment's arrival into the United States. The form provides information needed by Federal inspectors or officers to identify and track shipments en route to the United States, and to schedule inspections and treatments at the appropriate ports of entry. Timely submission mitigates delays in the port clearance process.

**Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523); (7 CFR 319); (Business) (Individual)**

PPQ Form 523 is prepared by a Federal official and issued to a broker, shipper, market owner, or other stakeholder responsible for a certain consignment failing specific import requirements and requiring remedial action. The form describes the reasons for refusal of entry into the United States and basic explanations of required remedial actions. Receipt and consignment disposition are annotated by the stakeholder before further port clearance procedures may resume.

**Training Records; (7 CFR 319); (Business) (New)**

APHIS may require a training program be established, approved by the NPPO, and documented at the place of production.

**Trapping, Production or Processing Site, Facility Monitoring Recordkeeping; (7 CFR 319); (Foreign Government) (Business)**

U.S. agricultural import activities conducted by foreign plant and plant product producers, growers, packers, and processors; treatment facilities; and foreign national plant protection organizations are subject to monitoring and records inspection by APHIS, as needed, to ensure compliance with United States importation regulations, if appropriate. Managers of these activities may also be asked to provide records needed to trace the movement of plant and plant products suspected of carrying plant pests, if necessary. Such records may include greenhouse and field inspections, production area insect trapping and surveying, packinghouse protocols and activity, production site quality control, field records, and treatment facility data.

**3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.**

The APHIS website for information and procedures for importing plants and plant products into the United States may be found at [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/import-information/permits/plants-and-plant-products-permits/ct\\_plantproducts](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/import-information/permits/plants-and-plant-products-permits/ct_plantproducts).

The following forms are available in fillable PDF format and may be downloaded from the APHIS PPQ forms website at [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/forms/ct\\_ppq\\_forms](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/forms/ct_ppq_forms), then completed and faxed or emailed to APHIS. Except for PPQ Form 203, PPQ Form 368 and PPQ Form 519, the forms may also be submitted by authorized users using e-Permits found at [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/permits/sa\\_plants/ct\\_ppq\\_epermits](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/permits/sa_plants/ct_ppq_epermits).

PPQ Form 203, Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment  
PPQ Form 368, Notice of Arrival  
PPQ Form 519, Compliance Agreement  
PPQ Form 546, Agreement For Post Entry Quarantine State Screening Notice  
PPQ Form 585, Application for Permit to Import Timber and Timber Products  
PPQ Form 586, Application for Permit to Transfer Plants and/or Plant Products Through the  
United States  
PPQ Form 587, Application for Permit to Import Plants or Plant Products  
PPQ Form 588, Application for Controlled Import Permit to Import Restricted or Not  
Authorized Plant Material

PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification, is initiated and issued by Federal officials.

PPQ Form 564, Request for Additional Mailing Labels, is currently available only through e-Permits.

All other documents submitted by the NPPO are prepared to national or international standards. They may be delivered to APHIS via mail or email. APHIS enters phytosanitary certificates into its ARM system at ports of entry.

All other documents submitted by individuals or businesses are created at the discretion of the individual or business. There are no specific formats for these activities. They may be mailed, faxed, emailed, or telephoned.

The methodology for marking and labelling containers is at the discretion of the business or government provided they comply with basic industry and APHIS guidelines.

The methodology for creating and maintaining records is at the discretion of the accumulating activity. Electronic records are encouraged but not mandated.

APHIS works closely with Customs and Border Protection and is involved with the Government-wide utilization of the International Trade Data System (ITDS) via the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) to improve business operations and further Agency missions. ITDS will allow respondents to submit data required by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and its Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) to import and export cargo through a Single Window concept. APHIS is also developing a system known as e-File for CARPOL (Certification, Accreditation, Registration, Permitting, and Other Licensing) activities. It is still under development and will strive to efficiently automate some of these information collection activities.

**4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purpose described in item 2 above.**

APHIS is the only Federal agency responsible for implementing laws that require the collecting of information from a variety of individuals from within and outside the United States who are

responsible for growing, packing, handling, transporting, and importing foreign plants, roots, bulbs, seeds, importing foreign logs, lumber, and other unmanufactured wood articles. The information collected by APHIS is unique to the Agency's mission and is not duplicated or available from any other source.

**5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.**

The information APHIS collects in connection with this program is the absolute minimum needed to protect the United States from injurious plants and insect pests from entering the United States. APHIS estimates that 11 percent of the respondents are considered small entities.

**6. Describe the consequences to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.**

This information collection is critical to APHIS' mission of preventing plant pests from entering the United States. Introduction of a plant or insect pest into the country could cause inestimable damage to United States crops and severe economic losses for United States agriculture and food industries.

**7. Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with the general information collection guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5.**

- **requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- **requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**

Respondents must notify a Federal inspector, orally or in writing, within 30 days of discovering an authorized regulated plant imported for growth in the United States has an abnormality or it dies or is killed by the importer, the person in charge of the growing site, or any other person.

Revocation of an import permit may be appealed in writing within 10 days of notification by APHIS.

An Emergency Action Notice (PPQ Form 523) may be issued by a Federal official and issued to a broker, shipper, market owner, or other stakeholder responsible for a certain consignment failing specific import requirements and requiring remedial action. The form describes the reasons for refusal of entry into the United States and basic explanations of required remedial actions. Consignment disposition is annotated by the stakeholder usually within seven days of receipt of the notice.



- **requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
- **requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, governmental contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
- **in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- **requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
- **requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

No other special circumstances exist that would require this information collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with the general guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5.

**8. Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting form, and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB.**

APHIS engaged in productive consultations with the following individuals:

Evan Moss  
 Import Manager  
 J&K Fresh East, a Division of 721 Logistics  
 300 Stevens Drive, Suite 105  
 Lester, PA 19113  
 Phone (610) 994-5068

Albert Cuellar  
 Global Business Development  
 Duda Fresh Farm Foods  
 P.O. Box 620257  
 Oveido, Florida 32762  
 Phone (407) 365-2111

Allison McKerkle  
Aweta – Americas, Inc.  
4516 East Citron Ave.  
Fresno, California 93725  
Phone (559) 244-8346  
email: sales@aweta.us

On January 29, 2018, APHIS published in the Federal Register on pages 4023 and 4024 a 60-day notice seeking public comments on its plans to request a reinstatement and 3-year renewal of this collection of information. One comment from the public was received. The commenter asked for an explanation of how the number of respondents was derived, the duration of the collection of information cycle, and the approval period for an information collection. The commenter did not contact the APHIS Information Collection Coordinator before posting his comment.

This information collection is an estimation composed of 80 smaller information collections, themselves compilation of estimates. From this amalgamation, APHIS estimated there were 22,115 respondents -- 75 foreign governments, 21,040 businesses, and 1,000 individuals (note: this doesn't include the "buffer" to account for future market accesses). That this estimate is nearly identical to another information collection in the Federal Government is a coincidence. The burden in this information collection is being reported as yearly estimates. The approval duration for an information collection is determined by the Office of Management and Budget with the current maximum period being 3 years.

**9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than reenumeration of contractors or grantees.**

This information collection activity involves no payments or gifts to respondents.

**10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.**

No additional assurance of confidentiality is provided with this information collection. However, the confidentiality of information is protected under 5 U.S.C. 552a.

**11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and others that are considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.**

This information collection activity asks no questions of a personal or sensitive nature.

**12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated.**

- **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens in Item 13 of OMB Form 83-I.**

See APHIS Form 71.

- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories.**

APHIS estimates the total annualized cost to respondents is \$14,309,438. APHIS arrived at this figure by multiplying the hours of estimated burden (550,363 hours) by the estimated average hourly wages of respondents (\$26.00 per hour).

Respondents are foreign government agriculture officials, foreign farm and facility operators, plant brokers, and importers. The \$26 average hourly wage was developed through discussions with the PPQ Regulatory Coordination Specialist and previous information collections.

**13. Provide estimates of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information, (do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in items 12 and 14). The cost estimates should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and startup cost component annualized over its expected useful life; and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component.**

There are no annual cost burdens associated with this program; however, some user fees for port and processing activities may apply.

**14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government. Provide a description of the method used to estimate cost and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.**

See APHIS Form 79. The estimated annualized cost to the Federal government is \$5,853,059.

**15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB Form 83-1.**

	Requested	Program Change Due to New Statute	Program Change Due to Agency Discretion	Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Estimate	Change Due to Potential Violation of the PRA	Previously Approved
Annual Number of Responses	51,972,017	0	51,972,017	0	0	0
Annual Time Burden (Hours)	550,363	0	550,363	0	0	0

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To align with the amended regulation’s revised importing standards, some activities were renamed as like activities were aggregated to simplify their purposes and eliminate redundancies and burden inflation. This standardization allows the management of burden within Part 319.56 to be similar of that for the remainder of Part 319.

To account for additional burden as commodities are approved for importation, a buffer was created and added to capture the projected annual burden increases.

Including the buffer, APHIS estimates the annual number of respondents to be 22,353, comprised of 80 foreign government national plant protection offices; 36 State plant health offices; 21,189 businesses comprised of producers, processors, brokers, and importers; and 1,048 individuals.

The adjusted annual estimates for this information collection are 51,972,017 responses and 550,363 hours of burden, including the buffer of 506,190 responses and 7,500 hours of burden per year for commodities added to the information collection. A detailed analysis of these projected increases is attached as a supplemental APHIS 71. To account for the increases, APHIS will submit a quarterly report to the Office of Management and Budget that documents the burden imposed by import requirements for commodities covered by this information collection (fruits, vegetables, plants for planting, logs, lumber, unprocessed wood products, cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, and coffee) that have been finalized within the quarterly period.

Two new activities resulting from the regulation amendment, audits and training records, were added with placeholders of 3 responses and 3 hours of total burden.

With the mergers, significant changes in responses are for trapping survey procedures (-73,070 responses), emergency action notices (+28,000 responses), certificates of inspection (+30,150 responses), phytosanitary certificates (+269,240 responses), notices of arrival (+885,046 responses), and labelling and marking (+50,017,468 responses). Significant changes in burden hours are for emergency action notifications (+14,000 hours), foreign site certificates of inspection (+15,075 hours), recordkeeping (+24,000 hours), phytosanitary certificates (+26,226 hours), notices of arrival (+73,804 hours), and labelling and marking (+297,397 hours).

Labelling and marking activities ranged from automated assembly lines wrapping or applying labels to hundreds of packages per hour to individuals manually applying labels to complex items such as plant and flower arrangements at 5 per hour. The Agency settled upon an estimate of 167 labels per hour or .006 responses per hour.

**16. For collections of information whose results are planned to be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication.**

APHIS has no plans to publish information it collects in connection with this program.

**17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.**

Upon approval of this information collection renewal request, the following forms will be associated with only this information collection. APHIS will publish the OMB approval expiration date on the forms.

PPQ Form 203, Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment  
PPQ Form 546, Agreement for Post-entry Quarantine-State Screening Notice  
PPQ Form 564, Request for Additional Mailing Labels  
PPQ Form 585, Application for Permit to Import Timber or Timber Products  
PPQ Form 587, Application for Permit to Import Plants or Plant Products  
PPQ Form 588, Application for Permit to Import Prohibited Plants or Plant Products for Experimental Purposes

The following forms are associated with multiple information collections, each with different OMB approval expiration dates. It would not be practical to add an expiration date to the form at this time; however, APHIS is exploring additional information collection mergers and/or the creation of common forms.

PPQ Form 368, Notice of Arrival, is also used in:

0579-0076, Endangered Species Regulations and Forfeiture Procedures (7 CFR 355).

PPQ Form 519, Compliance Agreement, is also used in:

- 0579-0088, Domestic Quarantine Regulations (7 CFR 301)
- 0579-0155, Irradiation Phytosanitary Treatment of Imported Fruits and Vegetables (7 CFR 319)
- 0579-0310, Phytophthora Ramorum; Quarantine and Regulations (7 CFR 301)
- 0579-0317, Citrus Canker; Interstate Movement of Regulated Nursery Stock and Fruit from Quarantined Areas (7 CFR 301)
- 0579-0322, Pale Cyst Nematode (7 CFR 301)
- 0579-0331, Interstate Movement of Fruit from Hawaii (7 CFR 318)
- 0579-0337, South American Cactus Moth; Quarantine and Regulations (7 CFR 301)
- 0579-0346, Revision of the Hawaiian and Territorial Fruits and Vegetables Regulations (7 CFR 318)
- 0579-0363, Citrus Greening and Asian Citrus Psyllid; Quarantine and Interstate Movement Regulations (7 CFR 301)
- 0579-0383, Irradiation Treatment; Location of Facilities in the Southern United States (7 CFR 305)
- 0579-0450, Standardizing Phytosanitary Treatment Regulations: Approval of Cold Treatment and Irradiation Facilities; Cold Treatment Schedules; Establishment of Fumigation and Cold Treatment Compliance Agreement (7 CFR 305)

PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notice, is also used in:

- 0579-0040, Importation of Animals and Poultry, Animal and Poultry Products, Certain Animal Embryos, Semen, and Zoological Animals (9 CFR 93)
- 0579-0088, Domestic Quarantine Regulations (7 CFR 301)
- 0579-0142, Importation of Gypsy Moth Host Materials from Canada (7 CFR 319)
- 0579-0144, Importation of Poultry Meat and other Poultry Products from Sinaloa and Sonora, Mexico; Poultry and Pork Transiting the United States from Mexico (9 CFR 94)
- 0579-0159, Plum Pox Compensation (7 CFR 301)
- 0579-0207, Bees and Related Articles (7 CFR 322)
- 0579-0310, Phytophthora Ramorum; Quarantine and Regulations (7 CFR 301)

PPQ Form 586, Application for Permit to Transit Plants and/or Plant Products Through the United States, is also used in:

- 0579-0346, Revision of the Hawaiian and Territorial Fruits and Vegetables Regulations (7 CFR 318)

This information collection captures activities found in 7 CFR 319, Foreign Quarantine Notices. All but two of these other information collections capture activities found in other sections of the regulations. 9 CFR 93 and 94 are for animal programs. 7 CFR Section 301 covers domestic quarantine notices, Section 305 covers phytosanitary treatments, Section 318 covers Hawaii and the U.S. territory quarantine notices, Section 322 covers bees, bee byproducts, and beekeeping equipment; and Section 355 covers endangered species regulations concerning terrestrial plants.

Of the two exceptions, 0579-0155 is another broad information collection being considered for consolidation with other treatment information collections under 7 CFR 305. Information collection 0579-0142 concerns gypsy moths which is a special program within APHIS PPQ. Further, the information collection is specifically for activities from a specific part of Canada and is not a merger candidate because it does not fit the systems approach model being adopted under the 7 CFR 319 streamlining.

**18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in the "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act."**

APHIS is able to certify compliance with all the provisions in the Act.

**B. Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods**

There are no statistical methods associated with the information collection activities used in this program.