



EASTERN PLANT BOARD

*86th Annual Meeting
Proceedings*

**Hilton Garden Inn
Worcester Massachusetts
April 11-14, 2011**

Eastern Plant Board

86th ANNUAL MEETING PROCEEDINGS

Worcester, Massachusetts

April 11-14, 2011

Click on [\[blue bracketed text\]](#) for supplemental material

Tuesday

April 12, 2011

Topic
Morning
Discussion – EPB Members Only <i>Gary Gibson</i>
PPQ Meeting <i>Patty Douglas, CT, MA, RI SPHD</i>
CBP Meeting <i>Kevin Harringer</i>
Afternoon
Welcome <i>Gary Gibson, WV – EPB President ; Scott J. Soares, Commissioner of MA Department of Agricultural Resources</i>
CWR: Development of a Better Strategy for Changes <i>Lin Schmale, SAF</i> [ppt] Discussion: How to encourage change in federal program? Pressure from industry is conflicting. Budget may drive decisions; support from plant boards will help to move issue forward. Can smaller growers influence large growers? Industry is engaged in process improvement and better communication, grower education
Joint Session EPB/CAPS/HIS
BMSB: What to do When it Blows Up in Your Face <i>Carol Holko, MD</i> Not a regulatory issue. Plan ahead - public outreach, consistent message; identify appropriate sources for information to refer stakeholders; listen and validate; support ongoing efforts.
Leek Moth <i>Kevin King, NY</i> 1 st found in garden in U.S. in northern NY 2009; Pest of regulatory concern; APHIS discussing deregulation; trade impacts, Western states discussing regulating NY onions and garlic; home garden pest in NY, none found in production fields, manageable, products used for other pests control leek moth
Winter Moth <i>Vicki Smith, CT</i> Forest defoliater; Bruce spanworm looks similar, attracted to lure; not regulated at federal; forming hybrids with native moths; molecular identification; how to id, quantify damage at state level; natives under natural control; APHIS has been releasing beneficial for six years, establishment documented.
Late Blight <i>Ann Gibbs, ME</i> 2009 unusual year, weather, new pathway - tomato seedlings sold in big box stores; NY and Maine growers very concerned with early season, widespread symptoms; ME proposed legislation in 2009 regulating import of host seedlings; political realities, dependency on out of state sources of plant material need to be acknowledged;

prenotification requirement passed; not regulated but can be devastating; industry has systems in place to manage the problem

Panel Discussion: What are the Roles and Responsibilities of Regulatory and Extension

- Communication between regulatory community and extension is critical; existing mechanisms include pest risk assessment committees, state CAPS committees, ICS exercises
- States may want to consider exterior regulations similar to Western states; limited resources in the Northeast; need to develop and build on focused, effective regulations

Meeting Banquet – Hilton Hotel

Wednesday

April 13, 2011

Topic
Morning
<p>View from the National Plant Board <i>Carl Schulze, NPB President</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships ongoing through plant board system to find ways to keep markets open, target plant pests • NPB leadership through BOD - draft strategic plan, increase communication with regional plant boards; meets with PPQ leadership; present resolutions and other concerns to NASDA • Representation on <i>P. ramorum</i> regulatory working group – report with recommendations; advance notification ongoing • NPB members serve on a variety of committees • 5 cooperative agreements with APHIS – covers cost of travel • Working on state to state tdy to assist each other and leverage expertise • FRSMP – Formerly Official Control • Audit based certification
<p>View from the PPQ Eastern Region <i>Vic Harabin, APHIS</i> [ppt]</p>
<p>Customs and Border Protection Overview <i>Mikel Tookes, CBP</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also facing budget reductions – losing federal career intern program; but CBP will continue recruiting efforts for CBP Agriculture Specialist • There will be only one Basic Agriculture Safeguarding Training class at the Professional Development Center this year; but the CBP Agriculture Specialist attrition rate is declining • CBP Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison at headquarters will have change in leadership and must fill the executive director position and several program manager positions • There is an increase in reportable interceptions, Emergency Action Notifications, civil penalties, and passenger arrivals • CBP will continue to focus on invasive species (AGM, Khapra beetle (KB), wood packing material (WPM)); KB ppts were developed for the trade industries; KB interceptions have increased significantly as a result of joint CBP and PPQ training; CPB is using title 19 (Customs Duties) to write liquidated damages violations for WPM in addition to enforcement by IES on noncompliant wood shipments • CBP will continue to stress Pest Risk Committees (PRC) and work with PPQ and State Officials

to improve; risk analysis, trend analysis, and coordinate special operations at ports of entry. PRC are invaluable and CBP now has 54 PRC with signed charters

- Significant Agricultural Interception Reports are increasing since their beginning in fiscal year 2009 and distribution continues to PPQ and State Officials
- CBP is working with local and national media to increase press releases and to inform the public about the agricultural mission
- Encourage PPQ and State Officials to continue working with CBP at ports of entry to develop special operations for agriculture commodities, make better risk decisions.

PPQ Strategic Plan for Dummies

Vic Harabin, APHIS

[\[ppt\]](#)

NPDES Update

Lee Corte-Real, MA, Gary Gibson, WV

Non Point Discharge Elimination System – Court decision that permit is required under Clean Water Act, separate from FIFRA, for discharge of pesticides into waters of United States; EPA worked to institute permits w/in two years for e.g. mosquito control, aquatic vegetation management

- 2 recent developments:
 - 1) Stay issued for April 9 implementation of requirements to October 31, 2011
 - 2) Resolution passed by House in favor of rolling back requirements (paper reduction); has not yet passed in Senate
- Impacts on ag. industry – initially needed permit that didn't exist for cropping systems, e.g. cranberries, soybeans etc.; logistics of implementation, high volume of permits would be required.
- Concerns with definition of “waters of the United States” to include all waters, not just navigable waters, could include ground water, ag. wetlands depending on states' delegated authority
- Under CWA, citizens could initiate lawsuits, potential injunctions against application mid-season, ag. vulnerable even if following all pesticide use (FIFRA) requirements
- States should work with local farming communities to let them know they are at risk.

SITC Update

Patty Douglass, PPQ, for Anthony V. Campo, USDA APHIS PPQ SITC

September 2010, SITC received tip that garlic bulbs from Canada being sent as for consumption were actually for propagation, infested with stem nematode, *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, actionable on propagative *Allium*, pest of concern for trade; doesn't need soil, can exist under bulb skin, between cloves, etc.; not a quarantine pest; distributed to all EPB states except DE; CBP will target shipments; states have option for FRSMP, need outreach to growers and consumers – could use for consumption and/or propagation; can be managed with sprays, concern for organic growers

Firewood/Pallets: Status of BMP's, Labeling and Regulations

Ann Gibbs, ME., Patty Douglass, USDA APHIS PPQ, Jennifer Forman Orth, MA, Kevin King, NY

Firewood labeling ANPR coming soon

NFTF

Firewood industry facilitating adoption of voluntary BPMs from NFTF recommendations

Multi state pilot project – SPHDs build local outreach efforts; WA OR IL IN

APHIS working with Continental Dialogue on outreach – build hub around successful Don't Move Firewood initiative

Lessons learned:

- Good way to address novel problems and diverse points of view

- Effective multi-pronged approach
- Difficult to communicate with larger companies
- Differing partner agency organizational structures complicate process

Forest Pest Outreach and Survey Project

Coordinated outreach with state cooperators

Adult fatigue – turning to K-12 educational tools

Jeopardy-style game in ppt – share for adaptation to other states and pests

NY - Prism network; survey hubs in high risk areas

Afternoon

USFS Report: Impacts of Forestry Redesign

Mark Buccowich, USFS

[\[ppt\]](#)

NAASF – State of Forest Health Initiative

Chris Martin, NAASF – CT

Forest Health Committee

Interest in working closer with partners, including state departments of ag.; EPB states should review their state assessment

Discussion (re both USFS and NAASF presentations): Competitive process may put state partners at odds; possibly formalize relationship with MOU similar to NPB/NASF

NAASF perspective? – good to ramp up accountability; increased forest pest pressure has changed things, brought us closer; appreciative of partnerships

Thousand Canker Disease: An Eastern State Perspective

Gary Gibson, WV

[\[ppt\]](#)

One more thing; no federal help; would like to see FS or CPHST work on biocontrol or management options

ALB Field Trip

Clint McFarland, USDA – PPQ

Thursday

April 14, 2011

Topic

Morning

Phytophthora Ramorum: What’s Happening with the Program?

Billy Newton, USDA APHIS PPQ (Prakash Hebbar’s ppt)

[\[ppt\]](#)

IPHIS

Todd Schroeder, USDA APHIS PPQ

[\[ppt\]](#)

Direct questions to Todd, Brad Jones, IPHIS Help Desk

Farm Bill Update

Matt Royer, USDA APHIS PPQ (by phone)

- Fix for Farm Bill funding included in spending bill
- When spending bill is passed, request transfer of CCC funds; then provide guidance to programs
- May be too late for some surveys, will work through that with cooperators
- Projects funded through states/industry have 1 year from date of award to expend funds

Discussion/Questions: Stick with prioritized list and contact cooperators re continuing interest? Process not defined, will need to have discussion when money is released.

Timeframe for release of funds? Unclear how process will work; at least 3-4 weeks

Nursery Certification Initiative

Carl Schulze, NJ

[\[ppt\]](#)

HIS Report

Ethan Angell, NY

[\[ppt\]](#)

CAPS Report

Jennifer Forman-Orth, MA

[\[ppt\]](#)

EPB Meeting Wrap-Up and Next Steps

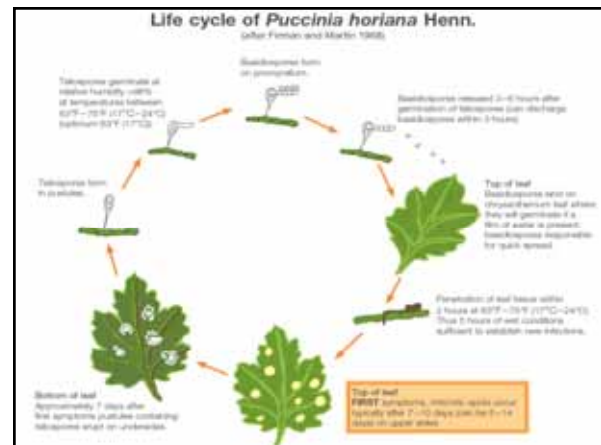
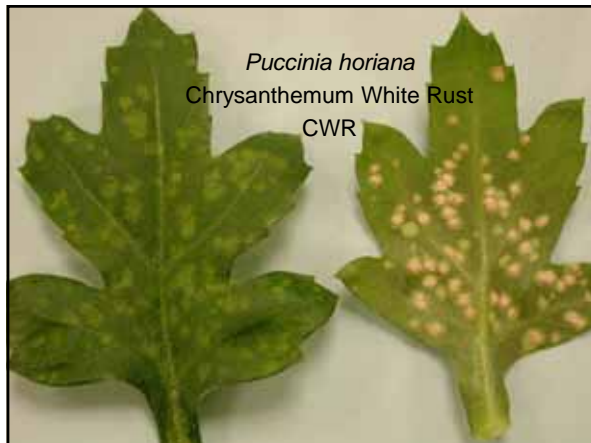
EPB Members Only

Chrysanthemum White Rust Quarantines: Worth the Cost?

Lin Schmale
Society of American Florists
Presentation to the Eastern Plant Board
April 12, 2011

Setting the Stage

- The Pathogen
- The Regulations
- Chrysanthemums and CWR- **Then & Now**
- Compare/Contrast with *Ralstonia* on Geranium
- What are the options?
- Will politics trump science?



Chrysanthemum Growing and CWR: Then & Now

Then (1940-80)

- Cut mums dominated
- MANY small growers across country
- Greenhouse production
- Self propagation
- Limited control options

Now

- Garden and pot mums dominate
- MANY growers (small & large) across country
- Outdoor production for garden mums
- LESS self propagation
- Good fungicides available
- Growers more aware

MARKET DYNAMICS

TODAY, DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF GARDEN MUMS DOMINATES IN US – MUMS ARE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GARDEN CROPS

- Mums as cut flowers: about 90% from Colombia; smaller quantities from Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico
- US production of cuts: small % - mostly California
- Hardy garden mums: \$109 million wholesale value of sales 2009 (for the 15 NASS survey states).
- Florist mums: \$25 million wholesale for the 15 states
- High percentage of total garden plants sold (15-20%)

CWR versus *Ralstonia*

CWR

- *Puccinia horiana* (fungus)
- **Quarantine Pest**
- Spreads by windblown spores, humans
- Hosts: Limited-*Chrysanthemum* species
- Control: fungicides
- Overwintering evaluation underway

Bacterial Wilt

- *Ralstonia solanacearum* (bacterium) Race3 Biovar2
- **Quarantine Pest**
- Spreads by infested soil, water, infected cuttings
- Hosts: Wide-geraniums, potatoes, tomatoes, solanaceous weeds
- Control: eradication only
- Overwinters- soil, certain weeds in northern climates

Regulated at several places in CFR

- 7 CFR 319.37-2(a): *Chrysanthemum* species are prohibited except as provided in paragraph (c) from:

Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, the EU, and all countries ... between 90° and 180° East longitude

Regulated at several places in CFR

- 7 CFR 319.37-2(c): Any prohibited article may be imported... pursuant to a Departmental permit (for scientific purposes)

Regulated at several places in CFR

- 7 CFR 319.37-5(c): *Chrysanthemum* species from any place except the countries listed in 319.37-2(a) must have a phyto declaring that it was grown in a greenhouse and found by the NPPO to be free of CWR based on visual inspection of the parent stock, the imported articles, and the greenhouse once a month for 4 consecutive months immediately prior to import AND

Regulated at several places in CFR

7 CFR 319.37-7: Postentry Quarantine

Chrysanthemum species from any place except the countries listed in 319.37-2(a) can enter only under a postentry quarantine permit conditions specified in the regs include isolation, inspection, no propagation without written permission, grown in a greenhouse, and "to comply with the above conditions for 6 months after importation...."

Regulated at several places in CFR

7 CFR 319.74-2(d)(3) – CUT FLOWERS

- must be grown in a production site registered with the NPPO
- accompanied by a phyto with an Additional Declaration stating the place of production and the consignment have been inspected and found free of CWR

The Regulations

- Chrysanthemum species (as cuttings) are **prohibited** entry into the U.S. from most countries due to threat of CWR
- Chrysanthemum species (as cuttings) **may be** imported under a "Departmental Permit" with 6 month post-entry quarantine
- Cut flower mums from prohibited countries **may** enter if originate from APHIS-approved production locations
- CWR is a pest of **quarantine** significance. When discovered it must be eradicated following APHIS protocols - \$\$\$\$\$

The Regulations – OPTIONS?

- MA and Connecticut Flower Growers Associations sent letter to Rebecca Bech supporting deregulation
- Will APHIS propose a **complete** deregulation in an ANPR?
- Without proposing alternatives, would severely slow any change in regulations

The Regulations – OPTIONS?

How about Regulated Non-Quarantine Pest?

- Would deregulate all **cut flowers**. (IPPC standard).
- Cut flowers with rust would not be popular in the trade. Quality pest – industry controls.
- Would lead to decreased fungicide use in Colombia (major source of cuts).
- Lower the cost of cuts from Colombia.
- Could California cut flower growers manage?

The Regulations – OPTIONS?

How about Regulated Non-Quarantine Pest?

- Regulate **cutting production** offshore and onshore (similar to current geranium program)
- Would allow more breeders, competition
- Canada wants access to European varieties, not now possible
- One breeder strongly opposes quick change
- Other breeders would support (allows them into the market)
- U.S. and Canadian commercial growers - ???

SO.....

INDUSTRY BELIEVES IT MUST COME DOWN TO THE

SCIENCE

MUST BE BASED ON SCIENCE

WHAT ARE THE QUESTIONS THAT NEED ANSWERS?

OVERWINTERING

- At conclusion of 2009 growing season, CWR-infected mums were noted at a MA homeowner and transferred to secure research facilities for further study.
- In the opinion of those involved in the industry in the northeast, is CWR overwintering?

THE SCIENCE

WILL REDUCED REGULATION LEAD TO RESISTANCE TO CURRENT FUNGICIDES?

Currently, heavy “preventative” use among growers fearing quarantines

Reduced regulation would allow growers to target fungicide use, rogue out plants, continue in business – so could actually reduce chemical use?

Which fungicides are most effective?

THE SCIENCE

OTHER QUESTIONS:

Are there resistant mum varieties?

How do the spores survive? And how long?

Are there different (possibly more virulent) strains?

How does the pathogen work inside the plant?

Would it survive in cuttings undetected?

FARM BILL FUNDING THIS YEAR WILL STUDY THESE AND OTHER ASPECTS.

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April 13, 2011
Worcester, Massachusetts

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Budget Outlook

- Continuing Resolution
- Farm Bill Status
- President's 2012 Budget Proposal


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2012 Administration Budget Proposal

- Serious economic deficit
- Continue to support Secretary's initiatives:
 - Support for rural communities
 - Conserving forest, natural resources and private lands
 - Safe trade in biotech-derived products
 - Fighting hunger at home and across the globe
 - Exports


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2012 Budget Proposal

- Changes:
 - Tree and Wood Pests: \$15.68 million decrease
 - P. ramorum - \$276,000 decrease
 - ALB - \$12 million increase
 - EAB, Gypsy Moth, Sirex – all decreased
- Specialty Crops
 - Fruit Flies - \$3 million decrease
 - Glassy Winged Sharpshooter - \$2.7 million decrease

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2012 Budget Proposal (cont.)

- Field Crops:
 - Potato Cyst Nematode - \$ 2.1 million decrease
 - Karnal bunt - \$1.08 million decrease
- Cotton Pest Programs - \$14.4 million decrease
- Farm Bill - \$50 million for Section 10201/ \$5 million for Section 10202
- \$12.5 million for LBAM and EGVM
- Noxious Weeds - Elimination of program

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U.S. Budget Deficits

- Congressional response to President's budget
- Debt Ceiling
- Pressure to reduce overall spending
- Discretionary spending
- Planning for rest of 2011 and 2012?
- For info:
 - www.whitehouse.gov/omb
 - www.house.gov
 - www.senate.gov

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Immediate PPQ Actions

Anticipating 2011 and 2012:

- 20% Travel Reduction – Secretary's direction
- Meetings and Conferences
- Hiring Restrictions
- Training

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PPQ Earmarks 2010

Line Item	Earmark Name	Earmark Amount
App AQI	Hawaii Interline	3,000,000
EPP Misc Pests	Varroa Mite Suppression, Hawaii	469,000
EPP ALB	Technology to Combat Asian Long Horned Beetles in NY Forests	500,000
GH	Mormon crickets, Nevada	1,000,000
Gypsy Moth	New Jersey Gypsy Moth Pest Management	500,000
Noxious Weeds	Nez Perce Bio-Control Center, Idaho	176,000
Noxious Weeds	Cogongrass control in Mississippi Dept. of Agriculture	208,000
Noxious Weeds	Noxious weed management in Nevada Dept. of Agriculture	235,000
Noxious Weeds	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Kiski Basin, PA	200,000
Pest Detection	California County Pest Detection Augmentation Program CDFA	619,000
Pest Detection	California county pest detection import inspection program CDFA	738,000
Biocontrol	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, University of TN	500,000
Fruit Fly	Building design, construction, demolition in HI	2,600,000
	Total	10,745,000

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2010 PPQ Farm Bill Goals

Goal	Total 2010 Obligations
Goal 1 Enhanced Survey & Analysis	14,741,092
Goal 2 Domestic Inspection	4,577,043
Goal 3 Technology Enhancement	4,735,527
Goal 4 Safeguarding Nursery Production	1,762,326
Goal 5 Outreach & Education	3,085,554
Goal 6 Enhanced Mitigation	14,590,410
Total	43,491,952

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2011 Farm Bill Goals? TBD

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CCC Program Funding FYs 2008 - 2011

Fiscal Year	Program	Amount
2008	LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH	74,538,610
2009	ALB	24,042,362
2010	ALB GH/MORMON CRICKET	27,323,822 8,070,070
2011	EGVM	16,922,000

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Program Accomplishments

- PCN
- Fruit Fly Eradications – CA & FL
- Grasshopper/Mormon Cricket
- EGVM
- ALB

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Asian Longhorned Beetle Highlights 2011

- New York
 - Islip – Eradication projected for late 2011
 - Manhattan – finish survey
 - Staten Island and Brooklyn – finished treatment
- New Jersey
 - Final surveys projected for completion in late 2012
- Massachusetts (Worcester County)
 - 900,000 host trees surveyed. Completion for late 2012.
 - 291 infested trees detected in 2011, with a cumulative total of 19,219
 - 96,000 trees will be treated in 2011
- Massachusetts (Boston)
 - 6 infested trees detected
 - Over 47,000 host trees surveyed. Delimitation projected for late 2011
 - 3,200 host trees planned for treatment applications
- Development of New Technologies
 - ALB Detector Dogs
 - Detection Traps

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National ALB Curriculum for Middle/High School Students

– Available through BeetleBusters.info



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Emerald Ash Borer Program Update


Biological Control Rearing Facility at full production
3 Parasitic stingless wasps produced
Releases conducted in 8 States (IN, IL, KY, MD, MI, MN, OH, and WV)
Over 150,000 parasitoids released

National Survey in 49 States in 2011


Regulatory operations continue
New treatment 60/60 firewood

Outreach efforts reinforce “Don’t Move Firewood” message


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New Detections of Emerald Ash Borer in 2010



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Phytophthora ramorum



- The Federal Order requiring pre-notification went into effect on March 1, 2011.
- PPQ and the shipping states are documenting possible violations.
- The Eastern Region is surveying SPROs to gauge impact and implementation of the F.O.

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Chrysanthemum White Rust (CWR)

2010 Incidents:

- 4 ER states involved in 2010 (CT, DE, MD and PA) down from 7 in 2009
- PPQ is not actively surveying
- State survey efforts are reduced

Regulatory:
PPQ leadership is evaluating an analysis of options for potential changes to the CWR regulatory framework.


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Program Accomplishments (cont.)

- Export Certification
- Plant Inspection Stations
- SITC
- Coordination with Customs and Border Protection
- Progress on Q-37 revisions - NAPRA
- Outreach

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Challenges for 2011 and Beyond

- Determining essential programs
- Stakeholder Partnerships
- Funding Strategies
- Succession Planning
- Taking care of our employees in uncertain times



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Thank You



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Roadmap to 2015



PPQ's Strategic Plan

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A JOURNEY IN SHARED LEADERSHIP



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Planning to Plan

- Rebecca Bech joined PPQ in 2008
 - Delayed start of new plan
 - Communicated her values and her areas of emphasis
- Wanted the process to be inclusive
 - PPQ major units Leadership Teams
 - Employees
 - NAPPQM
 - Stakeholders
 - Tribal Leaders
- Incoming Obama Administration

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External & Internal scanning

Summer 2009: Conducted Meetings with Leadership Teams of major units in PPQ

Outcome: Lists of external factors that could impact PPQ's ability to accomplish its mission in future

- Political
- Economic
- Industry (Agriculture, Transportation, Forestry)
- Environment
- Science & Technology
- New Administration

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SWOT Analysis

Continuing in Summer and Fall 2009

- Shared lists of external Threats and Opportunities with Leadership Teams
- Examined PPQ's internal capacity (Strengths and Weaknesses) to meet the external challenges
- Had the conversation about the meaning of the external factors and their impact on PPQ
- **Outcome:** Framework of Strategic Goals for the plan
- **PPQ Executive Team** endorsed the framework

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Fleshing out the Plan

- The Plant Health Strategies Task Force, (PHSTF) to look at ways to improve/enhance PPQ's capacity to meet current challenges.
- Continued meetings with major unit Leadership Teams to develop objectives and strategies
 - Incorporated the PHSTF recommendations endorsed by the PPQ Executive Team
- Also developed performance measurements for each major program goal in the plan


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Employee Blog

- Opened Deputy Administrator's Blog in spring 2010 and ended it in October
- Invitation to all employees to provide input and feedback on the strategic plan
 - 620 employees visited the site
 - 3000 server requests
 - Mission discussion was the liveliest and most interactive
 - Impressed by thoughtfulness of input
 - Shared comments with major unit Leadership Teams


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PPQ Managers

- Summer 2010: made presentation at NAPPQM Convention
- NAPPQM Recommendations on rolling out the plan
 - Webinar with all PPQ Managers
 - Develop discussion guidelines for work unit level discussions
 - Encouraging work units to identify ways they can help support PPQ's strategic goals
 - Want to encourage people to think more "out of the box"

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Stakeholders

Winter 2010-2011

- Sent e-invitation to all stakeholders inviting them to review the plan and provide feedback and input into the plan
- Mailed letter and hard copy of the plan to Tribal Leaders for their feedback and input
- Receive 24 comments to date
- Tribal Leaders asked for extension of deadline
- Hope to finalize and roll out the plan by the end of March

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Framework for the Plan

Section I

- Mission
- Vision
- Values
- Organizational Structure
- Overview of the Goals

Section II

- Background (Environmental Scan & SWOT)
- Actionable Strategies
- Performance Measures

Section III

- Linkage to USDA & APHIS Strategic Goals

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Organization of The Goals

- **Overarching Goals (3)**
- **Program Oriented Goals (4)**
- **Management Initiatives (6)**



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Overarching GOals

- 1. Enhance Outreach**
- 2. Strengthen Partnerships**
- 3. Enhance Science and Technology**



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Program GOals

1. Pest Exclusion/Prevention
2. Pest Detection
3. Emergency Preparedness, Response & Recovery
4. Ongoing Pest Programs



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Management Initiatives

1. Decision Making
2. Civil Rights Vision of 2006
3. Building PPQ's Capacity
4. Streamlining Administrative Procedures
5. IT Systems
6. Reduce PPQ's Carbon Footprint

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Next Steps

- Review stakeholder feedback & input
- Finalize the plan
- Communicate & roll out the plan to PPQ employees
- Operational Planning

USFS and NAASF
Competitive Allocation Process
and Forest Health

From Redesign to CARP



- ### Competitive Process and Forest Health
- NA Structure
 - 3 Field Offices
 - Field Representative and FH Group Leader
 - Durham, NH
 - FR - Terry Miller
 - FH Group Leader - Mike Bohne
 - Morgantown, WV
 - FR - Bob Lueckel
 - FH Group Leader - Dan Twardus
 - NA HQ Staff

- ### Competitive Process and Forest Health
- Northeastern Area Forest Health Issues
 - Budget
 - Travel Reductions
 - NPDES
 - TCD
 - SPB
 - EAB Training in NY State

- ### Competitive Process and Forest Health
- REDESIGN
 - Driven by Farm Bill
 - National Themes
 - Conserve Working Forests; Protect Forests from Threats; Enhance Public Benefits from Forests.
 - State Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies
 - Competitive Resource Allocation

- ### Competitive Process and Forest Health
- State Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies
 - **Assessments** - Comprehensive state forest resource assessments assess forest conditions, identify high priority forest landscapes, and outline strategies for addressing landscapes and issues identified.
 - **Strategies** - describe how the state proposes to invest competitive federal dollars, in combination with other available resources, to address the national S&PF themes and desired outcomes along with priorities identified in their own state assessments.

Competitive Process and Forest Health

- State Forest Assessment and Strategy Synthesis for FH
 - Forest health maintenance or protection is included as an issue by all States
 - Exotic and invasive species, including insects, diseases, and plants are emphasized

“Exotic and invasive pests are posing a significant threat to the health of trees and the forest ecosystems they inhabit and could have a potentially devastating impact” (WI)

Common Forest Health Themes

- Detect and monitor forest health threats
- Manage for high-risk native & non-native pests
- Prevent introductions of new pests
- Increase public awareness
- Develop risk assessments
- Provide emergency response
- Provide training, tools, & assistance to land managers

Competitive Process and Forest Health

- Competitive Allocation Request for Proposals (CARP)
 - **Time Frame** – Nov 1 – February 1
 - **Outreach:** Broad and wide
 - **Eligibility:** “State Ag agencies or other orgs with State Forest Health program responsibilities can submit proposals through the State Forester or they can submit them directly with a letter of concurrence from the State Forester.”

Competitive Process and Forest Health

- CARP - What’s in Play?
 - Replaces previously separate RFP processes: National State & Private Forestry (S&PF) Competitive Resource Allocation (“Redesign Grants”), Hazard Mitigation, & the national FH special projects & other FH discretionary efforts.
 - Available funding does not include, nor does it affect, core program funding for the programs.

Competitive Process and Forest Health

FY 2010	
Survey and Technical Assistance	\$1,610,000 (state funding)
Forest Health Monitoring	\$80,000 (state funding)
Asian Longhorned Beetle	180,000
Emerald Ash Borer	595,000
Hemlock woolly Adelgid Initiatives	719,000
Borer	75,000
Invasive Plants	\$17,000
Pest Suppression & Eradication	Varies Annually
Urban Forest Health Monitoring	\$3,000
Bark Beetle Surveys	30,000 (national process)
Early Detection Rapid Response project	200,000 (national process)
Gypsy moth Blow the Spread	8,799,000 (national direction)
National Information Center	17,000 (national direction)
Emerald Ash Borer Restoration	1,500,000 (national direction)
Verpoint Monitoring Cooperative	100,000 (national direction)
Wood Education Resource Center(WERC)	200,000 (national direction)

Competitive Process and Forest Health

- CARP – What results/impact?
 - 217 proposals received; \$40 M in request
 - 33% Forest Health related; 20 of 21 states
 - 60% of top 20 proposals
 - Multi-state proposals addressing EAB, HWA, TCD

Competitive Process and Forest Health

- Competitive Allocation Request for Proposals (CARP)
 - With whom and how to engage?
 - State Forester and His/Her staff
 - NA Field Office Staff

Competitive Process and Forest Health

- CARP – Next Steps
 - Waiting on a budget
 - Communication with recipients
 - After-action analysis to identify necessary mods
 - Negotiation with the Washington Office - Integrating processes

Competitive Process and Forest Health

- Impacts, effectiveness, course corrections from Plant Board perspective?
 - What worked, what didn't?
 - How well did communications work?
 - What process revisions should we be considering?
 - What don't we know or understand but need to?

Thank You!

Mark Buccowich
Northeastern Area S&PF
Acting Asst. Dir. Forest Health & Economics
mbuccowich@fs.fed.us
610-557-4029


Possible consequences of introduction of TCD into the eastern United States

- Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and English walnut (*J. regia*) are economically important species in the east
- Assumptions:
 - WTB and *Geosmithia* sp. can survive throughout the east
 - All walnuts are at risk
- Loss of *J. nigra* will affect: timber harvesting, furniture manufacturing, nut production, recreation, nursery stock production, homeowners, and ecosystems (especially wildlife)



Acknowledgements

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| □ Diane Alston, USU | □ Todd Morgan, UMT |
| □ Malli Aradhya, ARS, NCGR | □ Marion Murray, USU |
| □ Manuel Colunga, MSU | □ Mitch Nelson, APHIS |
| □ Dan Borchert, APHIS | □ Carolyn Pizzo, APHIS |
| □ Tom Culliney, APHIS | □ Jay Pscheidt, OSU |
| □ Tim Ford, IPPFB | □ Bob Rabaglia, USFS |
| □ Jim Hafferty | □ Steve Seybold, USFS, UC-Davis |
| □ Frank Koch, USFS | □ Bill Smith, USFS |
| □ Andrea Lemay, APHIS | □ Jim Smith, APHIS |
| □ Chuck Leslie, UC-Davis | □ Mark Stirling, CDFA |
| □ Heike Meissner, APHIS | □ Mikell Tanner, APHIS |
| □ Bruce Moltzan, USFS | □ Ned Tisserat, CSU |
| | □ Vicki Smith, |

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Phytophthora ramorum Update

**Presented by:
William Newton
USDA APHIS PPQ**


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New ways to Spell

Fi top though ra
Fight-off tora tora!! (sounds like the program)
Phy top tho ra (anything missing? getting close)
Phy (put your tongue out Billy- PFTHH)– top h thora
PhytopHthora!!! (Phew!!!)


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APHIS-NPB Consultations on *P. ramorum*

- National Program Review Dec, 2009: vision and a road map was published
 - http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/program_review.shtml
- October 25, 2010 – Regulatory Working Group Co-chairs met in Salem, OR
- January 2011, compiled working group draft and reports sent to co-chairs and stakeholders for comments
- February 16-17, Continental Dialogue Meeting in Washington, DC; presented draft to wider group


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Working Group - Topics

- **Working Group Chairs:** Gray Haun NPB (TN) and Prakash Hebbar, APHIS-PPQ (MD)
- **Sub-teams and Co-Chairs:**
 - **High Risk Plants:** Carolyn Pizzo (PPQ); Kathleen Kosta (CA)
 - **Q37:** Matthew Travis (PPQ); Shashank Nilakhe (TX)
 - **Regulatory Surveys:** Anthony Man-Son-Hing(PPQ); Dennis Barclift (AL)
 - **Nursery Field Teams:** Steven Whitesides (PPQ); Jan Hedberg (OR)
 - **Triggers:** Steven Miller (PPQ); Gary Gibson (WV)
 - **Critical Control Points/Best Management Practices:** Catherine Marzolf (PPQ); Carol Holko (MD)
 - **Protocols:** Don Givens/Stacy Scott (PPQ); Victoria Smith (CT)

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High Risk Plants – “Sentinel Hosts”

Year	Camellia	Rhododendron	Viburnum	Pieris	Kalmia	Others (#Genera)
2003	45%	30%	12.5%	10%	2.5%	0
2004	71%	21%	2%	2%	1%	3% (6)
2005	37%	46%	5%	5%	3%	4% (6)
2006	46%	32%	5%	4%	1%	12% (10)
2007	23%	45%	3%	4%	14%	11% (7)
2008	31%	32%	15%	5%	5%	12% (4)
2009	7%	56%	9%	11%	4%	14% (9)
2010	22%	43%	9%	8%	3%	11% (8)
Average	35%	38%	8%	6%	4%	8% (6)

- Percent of positive confirmations for the top 5 genera from year 2004 to 2010 account for ~92% of the detections confirming the earlier findings.
- The top 5 hosts have been the “sentinel” hosts for the regulatory program, alerting us on the presence of the pathogen in a nursery.
- The other 28 genera, positive occasionally, account for the remaining 8%

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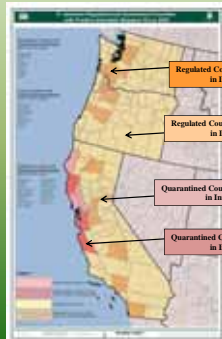
2004 -2010 – Additional Host Species

#	Plant Genus	Detection (years)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Magnolia	6y	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
2	Laurus nobilis	5y	0	2	2	1	0	1	3
3	Loropetalum	4y	0	0	0	1	3	2	1
4	Osmathus	3y	0	0	3	3	0	0	1
5	Syringa	2y	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	Umbellularia	2y	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	Aebis	2y	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	Nerium	2y	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
9	Prunus	2y	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
10	Arbutus	2y	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
11	Leucothoe	2y	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

- Of the 28 other genera found positive in nurseries, *Magnolia*, *Laurus*, *Loropetalum* and *Osmathus* were positive between 3-6 times since 2004. All other genera were detected once or twice at the most.
- The data has assisted APHIS in determining risk , prioritize resources and focus better regulatory activities.

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Triggers



- *P. ramorum* detected on vegetation (SOD) in only 14 quarantined counties in California and in a portion of 1 (Curry) county in Oregon. No new county since 2006
- In regulated counties, *P. ramorum* has been detected only once on vegetation (Salal) adjacent to a nursery and in several streams / a river in WA
- *P. ramorum* has not been detected in majority of the inter-state shippers in both quarantined regulated counties

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Data on Counties with *P. ramorum* detections in Interstate shippers

State	Total number of Counties in the State	Number of Counties with <i>P. ramorum</i> detections in interstate shippers	Number of Counties with no <i>P. ramorum</i> detections in interstate shippers
CA	58	15 (26%)	43 (74%)
OR	36	7 (19%)	29 (81%)
WA	39	7 (18%)	32 (72%)
Total	133	29 (22%)	104 (78%)

- Out of the 133 quarantined or regulated counties in CA, OR and WA, *P. ramorum* has been detected in interstate shippers located in only a small number (29) of counties.
- Majority (72-81%) of the counties have no *P. ramorum* detections in their interstate shippers

Sudden Oak Death Pathogen Found in Eastern Streams
Steve Oak¹, Ed Yockey¹, and Borys Tkacz²
¹USDA Forest Service, Southern Region FHO, Asheville, NC; ²USDA Forest Service, Washington Office FHO, Washington, D.C.



High precipitation along eastern forest ecosystems are at risk for Sudden Oak Death

P. ramorum Stream Survey Eastern Locations

Widespread leaf killing of high risk streams resulting in oak mortality has been reported in national early detection surveys since 2006.

Are streams acting as pathways for spread of *P. ramorum* into terrestrial forest ecosystems?

2007 2008 2009 2010

The number of streams in which wild *P. ramorum* infections are observed by year. (Data positive, no streams were reported to pathogens from other far as entire year in 2008 streamwise survey to help detect positive forest growth, but no pathogen in the stream water.)

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Triggers for Regulations - Criteria

- How to establish triggers for designating a county as quarantined – **When *P. ramorum* is detected on Vegetation and/or Stream?**
- What triggers the release of currently quarantined counties from regulation – **Feasibility of Eradication? Eradication is difficult.**
- What determines triggers to release currently regulated counties in CA, WA and OR from regulation – **No detections in the nurseries and streams?**
- What are the triggers for designating a county/area/entity as regulated in currently non-regulated areas – **limit to positive detections (plant, soil, water?) in nurseries and/or streams?**

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Recommendations – Critical Control Points and Best Management Practices

- CCPs and BMPs could be implemented through nursery management plans tailored to individual nurseries
- BMPs options should not be set in stone and remain flexible to incorporate scientific findings.
- Nursery management plans can be attached to compliance agreements
- The requirement should be for a particular subset of nurseries, but did not come to agreement on what subset
 - nurseries located in quarantined areas
 - those that are positive irrespective of their location
 - or only repeat positive nurseries

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Recommendations - Protocols

- All first time positive nurseries will receive the APHIS CCP/BMP guidance document/checklist and acknowledge receipt when signing the EAN.
- A second time positive nurseries will have a mandatory CCP assessment. Nursery is required to select BMPs to address CCP issues identified in the assessment report. Selected BMPs would be incorporated into the EAN (short term) and into the compliance agreement (long term).
- APHIS has initiated discussions with the nursery industry on implementation of the above recommendations

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Regulatory Survey - Status

- In Regulated Areas (CA, OR, WA): For certifying interstate shipments of host plants
- In Non-Regulated areas : For minimizing spread of the pathogen and carried out through,
 - Program funding – Eastern Region (GA, FL, AL)
 - CAPS surveys (CT, IN, KY, MA, NC, NY, SC, VA, VT, WV)
 - Farm Bill funding 2010 (AL, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, MI, MS, NY, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV, LA, TX, OK)

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Data from Surveys in Regulated states - 2010

State	Total Nurseries surveyed	Host Nurseries Surveyed	Host Nurseries positive for <i>P. ramorum</i> (%)	Interstate shippers	Non-host Nurseries Surveyed	Non-host Nurseries positive for <i>P. ramorum</i>
California	2070	634	7 (1.1%)	4 (0.6%)	1436	0
Oregon	1334	644	9 (1.4%)	7 (1.0%)	690	0
Washington	261	142	6 (4.2%)	4 (3.0%)	119	0
	3665	1420	22 (1.5%)	15 (1.0%)	2245	0

- Percentage of host nurseries positive for *P. ramorum* very low (1.5%)
- No detections reported from non-host nurseries
- Trends were similar in 2007, 2008 and 2009

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2010 National Survey – In Non Regulated States

- Conducted in 540 nurseries and over 4,562 plant, 355 water and 133 soil samples tested
 - 5 leaf positives (in AL, MS), 2 nursery soil positives (VA, SC), 2 nursery water positives (GA, NY)
 - Interstate Shippers positive due to trace forward and/or only water (irrigation, collection ponds positive)
 - Soil and Plant positive detected under CAPS program (NC)
- 2010, Two Trace Forwards:
 - 1 in Illinois, *Rhododendron* from OR
 - 1 in PA *L. nobilis* seeds from CA.
- In the non-regulated states, detection of *P. ramorum* in both retail and inter-state shipping nurseries is of concern

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Farm bill funds supported *Phytophthora ramorum* Soil & Water Diagnostic Workshop with Expertise from Regulated States

- at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, August 17-18, 2010
- at Virginia Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Oct 5-7, 2010



Participation from AL, KS, MI, TX, VA, PA, WV, GA, MD, MS, TN

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Continental Dialogue on Non-native Forest Insects & Disease February 16-17, 2011, Washington, D.C.

In February this year APHIS shared the recommendations from the working groups with a wider group of stakeholders and also obtained feedback and future plans from them. The stakeholders were from,


- NPB
- Industry
- Environmental Groups
- Scientists
- Forestry groups
- Federal Agencies

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Consultations with Stakeholders and Recommendations

Topic	Non-Regulatory Actions needed / Impact	Regulatory Actions or Rule making required / Impact
Q37	Speed-up the current information sharing with states on host-plant imports / improve traceability	Changes to Q37 rules on high-risk host plant imports / post-entry requirement for imports from affected areas
High Risk Plants	Improved data collection and validate potential risk / better resource utilization	Nil
Regulatory Survey	Standardize procedure / efficient response	Nil
Nursery Assessment	Industry facilitation / collaboration with industry	Nil
Triggers	Develop guidance document for wild land finds / a quick guide for roles and responsibilities, treatment options	Regulation of the pathogen in soil, water, stream / will trigger regulatory actions
BMPs/ CCPs	Outreach and Adoption by high-risk nurseries / Improved disease management	Nil or Compliance Agreements
Protocols	Modify protocols to reflect BMP recommendations for repeat positive nurseries / reduced risk	Changes to compliance agreements / rapid implementation of recommendations
"High Risk" vs. "Low Risk" Area Concept	Continued discussions with stakeholders / maximizing resources and mitigating risk	Re-designation of currently regulated / non-regulated areas (~ to BSR Program)


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Advance Notification Federal Order

- Effective on March 1, nurseries in the regulated States of California, Oregon and Washington must provide advance notification to the non-regulated States when they ship high-risk (*Rhododendron*, *Camellia*, *Pieris*, *Kalmia*, *Viburnum*) plant genera
- Inter-state shippers in 37 (out of 137) counties, with one or more previous positive detections in an inter-state shipping nursery, are affected by the FO
- The main objectives of the FO is to facilitate rapid response, provide traceability in case of a trace incident and prioritize resources
- Guidance Document and State Contact List have been provided by APHIS:
 - http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/ppq/downloads/pdf_files/PlantProtectionOrderFO_GuidanceDoc.pdf
 - http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/ppq/downloads/pdf_files/ppq_notification_statecontacts.pdf
- After the fall 2011 shipping season, APHIS, in consultation with stakeholders, will conduct a thorough review to determine if changes to the Federal Order are warranted.
- APHIS is compiling issues related to the FO and raised by both the states and the industry

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APHIS PPQ *Phytophthora ramorum* Regulatory Program Contacts



See No Evil



Speak No Evil



Hear No Evil

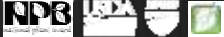
Dr. Prakash Hebbar, PPQ
National Program Manager for
the *Phytophthora ramorum*
Regulatory Program

Anthony Man-Son-Hing
Eastern Regional
Program Manager

Stacy Scott
Western Regional
Program Manager


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INTEGRATED PLANT HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM




AGENDA

- × What is IPHIS?
- × 2011 Expectations
- × Minimum Requirements for Use
- × Management Structure
- × Update




WHAT IS IPHIS?

- × IPHIS is:
 - + Data Entry
 - + Data Management
 - + Mapping
 - + Reporting
 - + Planned to support all PPO emergency and domestic pest programs




WHAT IS IPHIS?

- × IPHIS will not specify to users requirements for data to be collected, data resolution, or reporting frequency.
- × Requirements will be determined by individual programs and specified in Cooperative Agreements.




2011 EXPECTATIONS

- × Transition Year
- × Building Capacity to Train
- × Begin to Use IPHIS (Excludes CAPS and ALB)
- × Cooperative Agreements and Workplans



WHAT IS THE MINIMUM REQUIRED?

- × IPHIS contains three options for getting data into the system:
 - + Entering data through the web interface;
 - + Using a PDA or mobile electronic device; or
 - + Using Microsoft Excel to upload data in bulk.
- × Use of electronic devices is not mandatory.



WHAT IS THE MINIMUM REQUIRED?

- × PPQ is sponsoring a train-the-trainer, certification based training
 - + Five Day Course
 - + Will cover all aspects of IPHIS
- × Certified trainers will be available to provide tailored training to meet basic needs of using the system.



MANAGEMENT BOARDS

- × Executive Steering Committee
 - + PPQ and NPB
- × Configuration Control Board
 - + PPQ and NPB
- × Contractor Configuration Control Board
 - + Contractor and PPQ
- × Technical Sub-Group
 - + PPQ



UPDATE

- × Training
- × Challenges



Thank You!

Todd E. Schroeder

Todd.E.Schroeder@APHIS.USDA.GOV


(301) 734-5700



Audit-based Nursery Certification Project

Carl Schulze
 Eastern Plant Board Meeting
 Worcester, MA
 April 14, 2011

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2008 Farm Bill: Section 10201(d)(1)

SPECIALTY CROP CERTIFICATION AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall provide funds and technical assistance to specialty crop growers, organizations representing specialty crop growers, and State and local agencies working with specialty crop growers and organizations for the development and implementation of—

“(1) **audit-based certification systems**, such as best management practices—

“(A) to address plant pests; and

“(B) to mitigate the risk of plant pests in the movement of plants and plant products;

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Strategy: Program Development

Collaborate with State regulatory partners, industry stakeholders and non-governmental organizations to formulate policy and procedures, establish infrastructure, and fund audit-based certification programs and pilots

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Program Development: Projects

- Comparison of the efficacy of three certification schemes to mitigate the risk of spreading plant pests through trade in nursery stock; OR Dept. of Ag
- Quality assessment of the US Greenhouse Certification program; UFL
- NPB assessment of audit-based certification in domestic commerce of nursery stock; NPB
- Evaluation of the US Nursery Certification program; HRI/GWU
- Feasibility of audit-based certification for the US nursery and greenhouse industry; Northeast/Midwest Inst.
- Movement of plant pests on certified nursery stock in domestic trade; UMD
- Development of audit-based certification for high risk conifer nurseries; MI Dept. of Ag

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Harmonization: Projects

- Development of a harmonized certification standard for fruit trees and pilot demonstration; PA Dept. of Ag.
- Development of harmonized standards for blueberry certification; UAR
- Development of harmonized standards for strawberry certification; OR Dept. of Ag.
- Development of harmonized standards for raspberry certification; UAR


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Audit Training: Projects

- Audit training for PPQ and State regulatory officers

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Outreach and Education: Project

- Development of outreach and education materials for audit-based certification; UMD
- Development of a generic certification manual and training program; OR Assoc. of Nurseries

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

- Gray Haun, Chair
- Carol Holko, Ruth Welliver / Walt Blosser
- Collin Wamsley, Dan Kenny
- Wayne Dixon, Stephen Schmidt
- Gary McAninch, Mike Colvin
- Carl Schulze
- Aurelio Posadas
- Ken Rauscher – Program Associate

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

Audit Based Nursery Certification Workshop
February 23 and 24, 2011
USDA Center - Riverdale, MD

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

- NPB Assessment Workshops: Role of Certification in Interstate Commerce
- Cooperative Agreement Farm Bill 10201
- VOLUNTARY
- Does this make sense?
- IS concept a non-starter? Barriers?
- Opportunities...

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

Preliminary Survey of NPB Members:

- 39 NPB members responded
- Generally (87.2% yes, 12.8% no) NPB members are willing to consider alternative certification (audit based) systems for interstate shipping and receiving with caveats: must be shown to be effective, science based, cost neutral, scalable for various size businesses, must reduce risk of pest movement.

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

Preliminary Survey of NPB Members:

- NPB members not entirely sure how much they would have to revise their existing laws to implement an audit system.
- Impediments to implementation were: need for increased resources, more training, and incentives for industry to support.

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

Preliminary Survey of NPB Members:

- Some variability exists relative to certification for interstate shipping, but the majority of states inspect material one or two times per year.
- Majority of states felt that the state regulatory agency should be a partner or sole provider of training to nurseries .

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

Preliminary Survey of NPB Members:

- Fee structures supporting certification are extremely variable from state to state, are generally low, and reflect varying levels of general fund support and funding mechanisms.
- Respondents (2 to 1) indicated that they were not knowledgeable enough to confidently discuss ABC with industry or other regulators.

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Systems Approaches

ISPM No. 14– “The Use of Integrated Measures in a Systems Approach for Pest Risk Management” defines a systems approach as:

- The integration of different pest risk management measures, at least two of which act independently, and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection.

From: Walter Gould
Senior Risk Manager
Regulations, Permits and Manuals

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Ralstonia – Offshore Geranium cutting production



- Greenhouse production required
- Minimum standards for facilities and equipment
- Required wash stations for sanitation
- Required personnel Training
- Traceability
- Water sources for irrigation, sterile potting media
- NPPO oversight – APHIS audits
- Separation of Nucleus (tissue culture), Increase and Production blocks including dedicated equipment and work plans.

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/ralstonia/downloads/ralstoniaworkplan.pdf

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Systems Approaches


- ▶ Offer more opportunities than traditional options, an alternative to fumigations or other quarantine treatments, especially if no treatment options exist
- ▶ **Encourage innovation and industry / grower participation**
- ▶ Monitoring is required and may be difficult or resource intensive



HACCP

- **Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point**
- **Preventive**, not reactive
- A management tool used to protect the food supply against **biological, chemical and physical** hazards
- Applicable to **all phases** of food production, including basic agriculture, food preparation and handling, food processing, food service, distribution, and consumer handling and use

From: Dr. Y. Martin Lo
Department of Nutrition & Food Science
University of Maryland

Ensuring Food Safety:
You Can Make a Difference




Seven Principles of HACCP

- Conduct hazard analysis and identify preventive measures
- Identify critical control points (CCPs) in the process
- Establish critical limits
- Monitor each CCP
- Establish corrective actions
- Establish verification procedures
- Establish record-keeping and documentation procedures

Ensuring Food Safety:
You Can Make a Difference



Introduction


The Grower Assisted Inspection Program, or GAIP, was developed in 2007 by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). The program was developed to help reduce the risk of nursery plants from being infected with *Phytophthora ramorum*. GAIP's basic objective is to assist nurseries to self monitor for *Phytophthora* species and mitigate pathogen problems using appropriate management practices.

The goals of GAIP are the following:

- prevent the introduction and spread of *Phytophthora ramorum* on high risk host plants, such as Rhododendron and Camellia.
- meet or exceed United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA, APHIS) standards for shipping host material, and
- assure all exported high risk plants are free from non-regulated aerial *Phytophthora* species.


The GAIP program will use the best cultural practices (BCP), developed by researchers at Oregon State University for their online *Phytophthora* course. The plan will be based on standard operating procedures (SOP) outline in the mitigation manual. These standard operating procedures will be structured primarily from the BCP and best available science with modifications specific to each nursery, as appropriate. Initial training and continuing education of employees as to the overall plan, specific SOP, new developments and *Phytophthora* species biology are critical element of the GAIP program.

For more information about the Growers Assisted Inspection Program, please contact the GAIP Auditor, [Melissa Lujan](#), or contact the Plant Division, Oregon Department of Agriculture, by phone (503) 510-5529 or FAX (503) 986-4564.



A new direction...

- The systems approach
- Known critical control points
- Implementing best management practices
- Preliminary results
- Future studies





P. ramorum-infected viburnum

From: Dr. Nancy Osterbauer
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Photo by J. Hedberg

A systems approach...

- Hazard Analysis & Critical Control Points
 - Food safety
 - Pharmaceutical safety
- Based on critical control points (CCP)
 - Physical
 - Biological
 - Chemical
- Focus is prevention
 - No inspection of finished product

Photos by M. Lujan

Critical control points

- The best points at which contamination can be prevented or reduced
- *Phytophthora* chosen as target species
 - Common problem
 - Can be soilborne or foliar
 - Can spread via water, splash dispersal, or movement of contaminated plants or equipment
- Drs. Jennifer Parke and Nik Grünwald




Photo by M. Lujan

Mandatory CCP

- Irrigation water
- Soil substrate and potting media
- Used containers
- Incoming plant material
 - *P. ramorum*-specific
- Other...
 - Visitors
 - Delivery trucks
 - ???



Photo by M. Lujan

Virus-Tested Certification for Fruit Tree Nursery Stock

Sarah Gettys
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Riverdale, MD
February 23, 2011



Harmonization Needed

- 11 States and Canada have fruit tree nursery stock virus regulations
 - Subtle differences in regulatory language and requirements can lead to confusion and lack of consistency
 - Harmonization allows for a unified approach to virus control and monitoring
 - Trade is facilitated when regulations are in agreement
 - Nurseries can promote certified stock in marketing efforts
 - The model provides a template for states interested in instituting or revamping regulations
 - Most regulations have not been updated in over 30 years, and several are inactive

Road to the Model Regulation

- *Fruit Tree Certification Working Group of the Fruit Tree Clean Plant Network* established in 2009
 - Representatives from state departments of agriculture, USDA-APHIS, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, clean plant centers, universities, and the nursery industry
- Working Group agrees on concept and format
 - Use the systems approach, which involves independent components that work together to minimize the presence and spread of viruses
 - I.e. virus-testing, field inspection, isolation distances and vector control
 - Make the system auditable, and a cooperative effort between regulators and industry
 - Format based on RSPM No. 35 *Guidelines for the Movement of Stone and Pome Fruit Trees and Grapevines into a NAPP0 Member Country*
- Pennsylvania writes the first draft and submits to Working Group for comment

Two-Pronged Approach

1. Creation of a **harmonized state level model regulatory standard**
 "State Level Model Regulatory Standard: Virus-Tested Certification Program for *Prunus*, *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Chaenomeles*, and *Cydonia* Nursery Stock Production Systems"
 2. Initiate **pilot studies** in nurseries to gauge success of the standard and the required nursery-instigated best management practices
- Both the standard and the pilots embrace a systems approach and are audit-based

US Nursery Certification Program

- Industry expressed interest in a pilot program based on identifying critical control points and develop production processes which will enable them to meet **the pest free criteria of Canada**
- APHIS set a limit on the number of nurseries which could participate the pilot program (4 per state) in Oregon and Washington in 2005

US Nursery Certification Program

- Expanded to a total of 7 nurseries in Unites States in participating in program.
- Very similar to a CFIA program developed to meet **the pest free criteria of the United States**
 - with 5 nurseries participating in program.

USNCP Core Concepts

- Systems approach **based** upon the International Organization for Standardization and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point concepts
- It is **NOT** ISO-certified or HAACP

USNCP Core Concepts

- Nurseries must document all processes which are in place at the nursery, from receiving to shipping
- Nurseries identify critical control points and develop production processes which will enable them to meet the pest free criteria of Canada
- The documentation of these processes is done in an Export Production Manual

USNCP Requirements

- Development of an Export Production Manual
- Designation of Responsibilities
- Establishment of Pest Management Plan
- Maintenance of records

USNCP Requirements (cont.)

- Inspection of Incoming Material
- On-going inspection of production areas
- Inspection of shipping areas and material to be shipped

USNCP Requirements (cont.)

- Procedures for handling non-conforming product
- Internal audits (by facility)
- External Audits (by APHIS and State/County ACOs)

ANLA / HRI/George Washington University Review of USNCP

- USNCP start up costs for nurseries are high, but the benefits to the industry and environment could be great.
- A systems approach to certification could prevent pest infestations that end-point inspection systems would not.

ANLA / HRI/George Washington University Review of USNCP

- The report suggests that the USNCP could be streamlined and improved to increase the benefits to all stakeholders.
- It also suggests that the USNCP and programs like it are excessively costly for average to small nurseries.

ANLA / HRI/George Washington University Review of USNCP

- The lack of data about this audit based approach make it extremely difficult to say that the USNCP is the best approach to concerns about existing certification programs

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

- States and Industry feel current Nursery System is not broken
- Current Nursery System can be improved upon:
 - Risk Based CCP's/BMP's
 - Training
 - Outreach

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

- Transition away from "load by load" inspections where appropriate
- Develop and encourage the use of basic CCP's/BMP's system-wide
- Re-brand – don't use the term "Audit"
- ISO Certification and HACCP are not applicable in their entirety to the Nursery Industry.

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

- States familiar with compliance agreements concepts, many already utilize
- Three- tiered "market focused" approach:
 - Domestic shippers
 - Interstate shippers w/ modules for quarantines
 - International shippers
 - vs -
- "Gold Standard" approach

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

Next Steps –

- **Systems approach/Compliance Agreement Subcommittee:**
- **Mission:** The mission of this subcommittee is to develop examples and templates of compliance agreements and other systems approach components which may be utilized as models by regulatory staffs and industry personnel.

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

Next Steps –

- **NPB Model Nursery Bill and Regulations Subcommittee:**
- **Mission:** The mission of the Model Bill/Regulations Subcommittee is to update and revise the model bill and regulation to provide a template that promotes uniform state nursery certification legislation, improves pest management and quality nursery production, and advances the value of state certification programs and the image of the nursery industry.

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

Next Steps –

- **Outreach and Education Subcommittee**
- **Mission:** The mission of this Subcommittee is to develop materials and opportunities to express the significance of nursery certification and in particular the value of a systems approach to nursery certification.

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

Next Steps -


- **Training Subcommittee:**
- **Mission:** The mission of this subcommittee is to develop training materials and opportunities for industry and state regulatory staffs that promote strong nursery certification programs and encourage systems or risk based approaches.

Audit-based Certification Workgroup

- Work with industry to establish and verify both need and interest
- Work with industry to develop pilots and training


Audit-based Certification Workgroup

- Work to "harmonize" not "federalize" nursery inspection system
- Report out recommendations to National Plant Board membership, industry and USDA-APHIS-PPQ



Report to the Eastern Plant Board

April 14th 2011 – Worcester, Massachusetts



Thank You

- We wish to thank the host state of Massachusetts for hosting this years annual meeting and for all their hard work to help make our 37th meeting a success.




Officers

Executive Committee

Past President – Ethan Angell (NY)
 President – Sarah Scally (ME)
 Vice President – Jeff Brothers (DE)
 Secretary – Carole Neil (ME)
 Treasurer – Tia Blevins (CT)


Other Officers

Newsletter Editor – Peter Trenchard (CT)
 Archivists – Steve Sandrey (CT)




Presentations & Discussions

- Canine Program – USDA-APHIS
- Biological control of:
 - EAB - CPHST
 - Mile-a-minute – CAES
 - HWA - CAES
- ALB applied research - USFS
- Blueberry Plant Certification - NJDA
- Overview of Horticultural Inspector responsibilities to CAPS
 - NYSDAM
 - CAES
 - WVDA
 - MDA




Roll Call of States: 8 out of 12 present

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CONNECTICUT ▪ DELAWARE ▪ MAINE ▪ MARYLAND ▪ MASSACHUSETTS ▪ NEW HAMPSHIRE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEW JERSEY ▪ NEWYORK ▪ PENNSYLVANIA ▪ RHODE ISLAND ▪ VERMONT ▪ WEST VIRGINIA
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Our Meeting Participation

Year	Number of States Present	Number of Members Present
2011	9	13
2010	8	23
2009	5	7
2008	8	15
2007	10	16



Resolution #1

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE HORTICULTURAL INSPECTION SOCIETY, EASTERN CHAPTER, APRIL 14, 2011, in WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS


WHEREAS the Eastern Chapter of the Horticultural Inspection Society was established to promote education, cooperation and interaction among state horticultural inspection personnel,

WHEREAS the Eastern Chapter of the Horticultural Inspection Society values and appreciates the participation of inspectors from member states during the annual meeting,

WHEREAS the Eastern Plant Board has supported the attendance of state personnel,

WE RESOLVE THAT:

The Eastern Chapter of the Horticultural Inspection Society at its 37th Annual Meeting recognizes the Eastern Plant Board for their continued support.



Resolution #2

Resolution Adopted by the Horticultural Inspection Society, Eastern Chapter, April 14, 2011 in Worcester, Massachusetts


WHEREAS Chrysanthemum white rust, *Puccinia horiana*, has been detected in *Chrysanthemum* production in the eastern region for a number of years, and

WHEREAS it appears that *Chrysanthemum* propagative material may originate from a contaminated source, and

WHEREAS complete deregulation of Chrysanthemum white rust would be harmful to the horticultural industry,

WE RESOLVE THAT:

The Eastern Plant Board should encourage USDA/APHIS-PPQ to change the regulatory status of Chrysanthemum white rust to "Regulated Non-Quarantine Pest".



Resolution #3

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE HORTICULTURAL INSPECTION SOCIETY, EASTERN CHAPTER, APRIL 14, 2011, in WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS


WHEREAS the Eastern Chapter of the Horticultural Inspection Society was established to promote education, cooperation and interaction among state horticultural inspection personnel, and

WHEREAS the current and future members of the Horticultural Inspection Society will continue to benefit from the formation of the society and its mission,

WE RESOLVE THAT:

The Eastern Chapter of the Horticultural Inspection Society at its 37th Annual Meeting recognizes Gary Gibson's foresight for the need of our society and the support he has provided over the years, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT we formally thank him for his endeavors in this regard and sincerely give our best wishes to a founding member of the Eastern Chapter of the Horticultural Inspection Society.



Awards and Nominations

- Carl Carlson Award – Peter Trenchard (CT)
 - 37 years with CAES
 - 24 years of membership
 - Past President
- Distinguished Service Award – Galen Ettinger (NJ)
 - 19 years with NJDA
 - 15 years of membership
 - Past President

