

Understanding the Federally Recognized State Managed Phytosanitary Program

California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers
Association

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Topics

- What is Official Control/FRSMP?
 - Why does PPQ want to implement this program?
- How will the FRSMP Program operate?
- What does the program mean to your industries?
 - Import
 - Export
 - Interstate trade
- Example
- Next steps for FRSMP



Federally Recognized State Managed Phytosanitary (FRSMP) Program

Nicknamed “Free-stamp”





Official Control is a Term Defined by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

- It refers to the phytosanitary regulations imposed on pests in an importing country that are present but not widely distributed.
- The government must have a program to contain or eradicate the pest.



FRSMP builds on the IPPC concept

- The States manage a harmonized program that PPQ will recognize and oversee.
- PPQ defines each phytosanitary measure to be recognized:
 - Contain
 - Eradicate
 - Exclude from endangered area

Why does PPQ want to implement FRSMP?

- Consequences could affect our exports if countries retaliate with their own import restrictions outside the IPPC guideline
- Trading partners could take us to World Court and possibly win
- It is very expensive to be taken to World Court

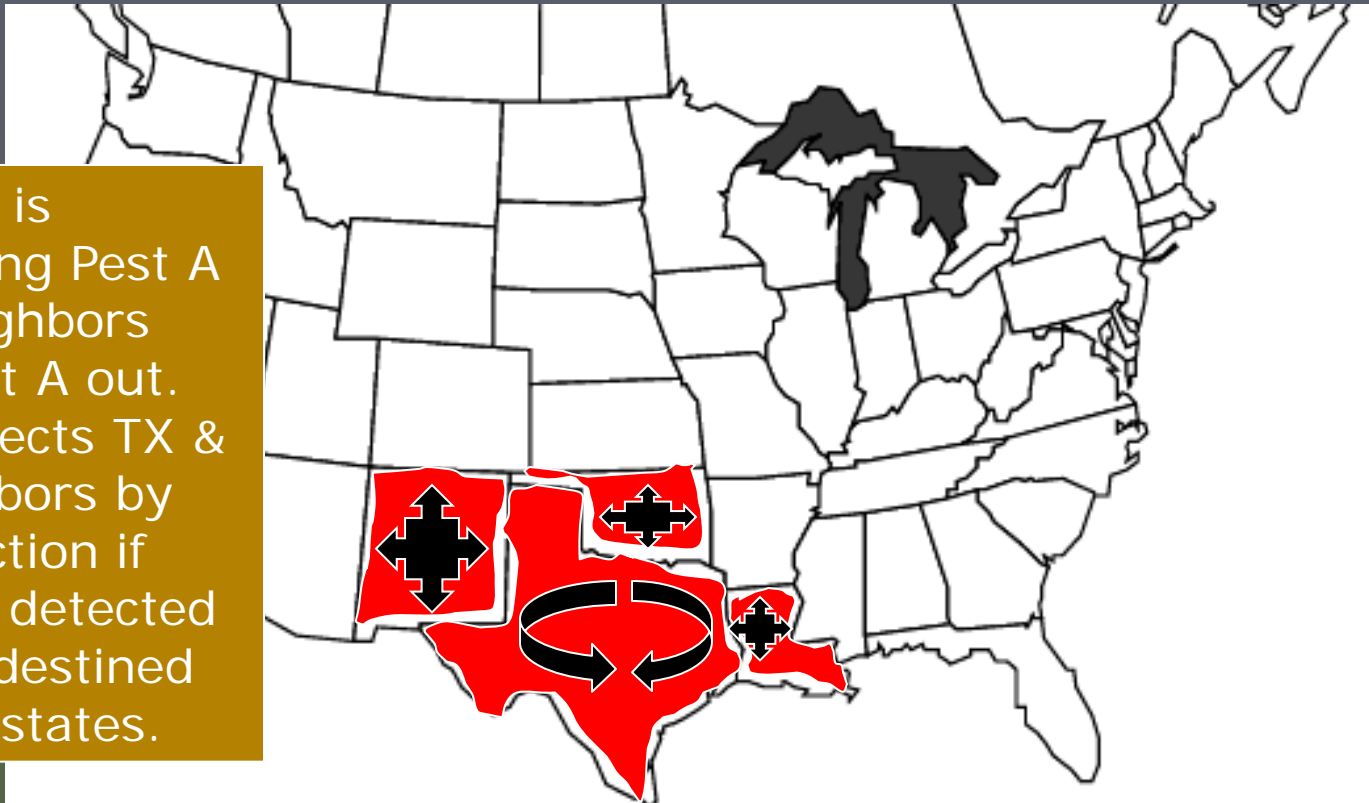


How will FRSMP operate?



Essentially like the Application of State Quarantines to U.S. Ports of Entry

E.G. –TX is eradicating Pest A & its neighbors keep Pest A out. PPO protects TX & its neighbors by taking action if Pest A is detected at POEs destined to those states.





What are the State Plant Regulatory Official's (SPRO) responsibilities?

- Decide what pest to consider
- Evaluate the pest for a State-managed program
- Contact PPQ staff for discussion and or to request information if desired
- Consult with Regional/National Plant Board
- Consult with any affected Tribes



What are the SPRO's responsibilities?

- Collaborate with other SPROs
- Design a State-managed program, conscious of non-discrimination & equivalency requirements for material moving in foreign trade
- Complete a petition for recognition to PPQ
- Manage the recognized program
- Assure reporting requirements to PPQ are met



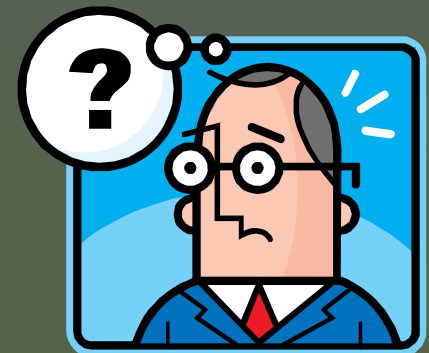
What material will States be required to submit in their petition?

For Quarantine Pests, evidence of:

1. Absence or Limited Distribution
2. Likelihood of entry and establishment
3. Potential Economic/ environmental harm
4. A Program for Maintenance/ Verification
5. Phytosanitary regulations

How could CACASA fit in?

- Phytosanitary regulations for a pest can be determined at the “local” level rather than State
- The counties would be represented/coordinated in this program by the State department of agriculture



Who pays for this program?

- Fee for service
- CAPS discretionary
- General nursery survey/ warehouse survey
- ???



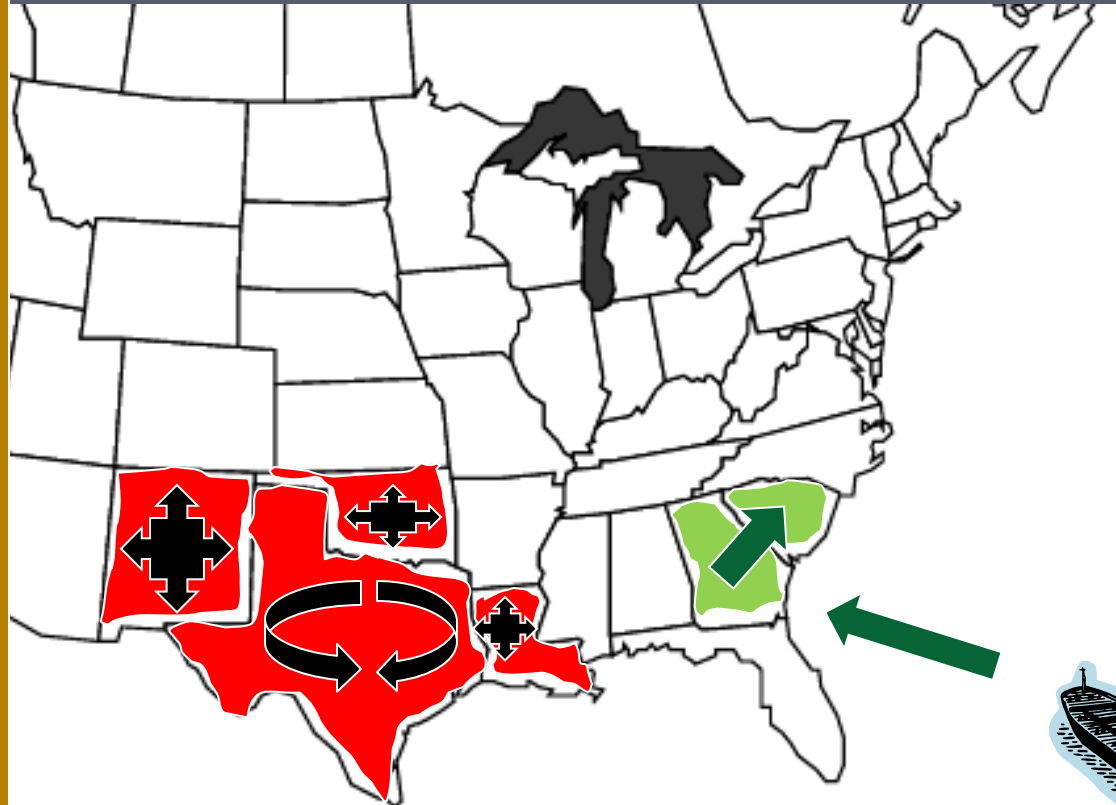


What happens at the Port of Entry?

- In general, shipments where a FRSMP pest is detected arriving in or destined to a FRSMP State will be subject to the same phytosanitary requirements as today
- Importers of shipments where a FRSMP pest is detected that are NOT arriving in or destined to a FRSMP State will receive formal notice that phytosanitary action is required to move the shipment to a FRSMP State

FRSMP Program shipments move freely outside FRSMP Program States but PPO monitoring may check for shipment in red States (States will be checking, too!)

E.G. –TX, NM, OK, & LA have a FRSMP Program for Pest A. A shipment with Pest A arrives in GA & is destined to SC. The importer receives EAN that shipment cannot move to the FRSMP States without phytosanitary measures. PPO can track the EAN for that ID.



The first phase of the program began in July 2010, eliminating lowest risk pests from consideration

22 pests have been deregulated since October 2010



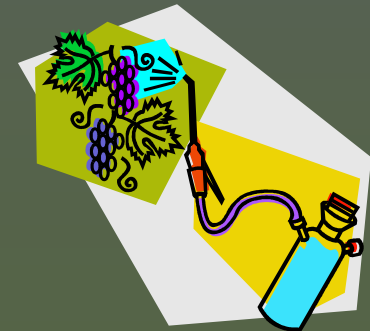


What are the 22 pests?

- *Dialeurodes schefflerae*, Schefflera whitefly
- *Elixothrips brevisetis*, Banana rind thrips
- *Neohydatothrips burungae*, a thrips with no common name
- *Oecophora bractella*, a moth with no common name
- *Uredo dianellae*, Dianella rust
- *Xanthochilus saturnius*, seed bug
- *Tetraleurodes perseae*, red-banded whitefly
- *Cosetacus camelliae*, camellia bud mite
- *Ctenarytaina eucalypti* and *Ctenarytaina spatulata*, 2 species of eucalyptus psyllid
- *Insignorthezia pseudinsignis*, Greenhouse mealybug
- *Fiorinia pinicola*, juniper fiorinia scale
- *Sybra alternans*, small longhorn beetle
- *Thysanofiorinia nephelii*, longan scale
- *Aleuroclava jasmini*, jasmine whitefly
- *Eulecanium kunoense*, kuno scale
- *Neolochmaea dilatipennis*, skeletonizing leaf beetle
- *Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis*, Trilobite Scale
- *Acizzia jamatonica*, a psyllid with no common name
- *Kweilingia divina*, bamboo rust
- *Pyrrhocoris apterus*, firebug
- *Raglius alboacuminatus*, tuxedo bug

How will your imports be affected?

- Most pests that will be in the program require remedial measures today. Under FRSMP, they will only require those measures when arriving in or destined to States with a recognized program for that pest.
- Electing to treat a commodity infested with a FRSMP pest will assure the commodity can move freely throughout the United States with no restrictions.

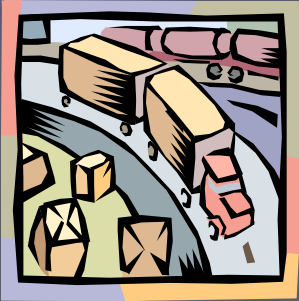


How will your exports be affected?

- In the event of a challenge or to provide required documentation for export, a FRSMP program will provide the support needed that a State or area in that State is free of that pest or that it is being officially controlled
- Having FRSMP programs could give the United States leverage if a trading partner imposes import restrictions outside the IPPC guideline
- Perhaps this model for trade liberalization would be adopted by trading partners



What about interstate trade?



- Industry will be subject to State quarantine requirements
- State quarantines will be equivalent to requirements at import



Let's look at an example -

A good candidate might
look like Apple leaf
curling midge
(Dasineura mali)



- Present in the US
(WA, NY, VT, MA)
- Import pathway
(New Zealand apples)
- Technically sound
containment/eradication or
exclusion program is
possible (Border stations)

How a FRSMP Program may work

- California monitors domestic shipments of apples entering the State from infested areas.



- PPQ/CBP regulates the entry of infested apples at Ports of Entry when destined to California.



What's next for FRSMP?

- Finalize internal processes and CBP activities
- Obtain final Agency/Departmental clearances
- Issue Program announcement and WTO Notice



Thank you for your attention!

For questions/discussion, please contact:

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