Analysis Aid for States:
Evaluation of Pests for USDA's Federally Recognized State Managed Phytosanitary Program

DRAFT

PPQ Regulated Pest

1. Does APHIS PPQ regulate this pest under a federal domestic quarantine?

    Yes – **Does not** qualify for FRSMP

Examples: The State of California has an active role in addressing the response to Light brown apple moth, but a Federal quarantine is in place, which disqualifies this pest for consideration for a FRSMP program. (Some examples of pests that are established in the US but not widely distributed and not under a Federal quarantine are *Thrips palmi*, Hemlock wooly adelgid, Banana moth, and the fungal disease *Fusicoccum luteum*.)

Distribution of Pest

2. Is the pest established somewhere in the United States?

    No – **Does not** qualify for FRSMP

Examples: Chrysanthemum white rust has appeared in the U.S. on several occasions and been eradicated each time. It is not considered to be officially established in the U.S. If APHIS PPQ decided to stop taking regulatory action, this pest would not be a candidate unless it is considered present somewhere in the U.S. (Chilli thrips is an example of a pest APHIS PPQ does not regulate that is present in the United States, with populations detected in Florida, Texas, and Louisiana.)

Port of Entry Considerations

3. Can the pest be detected upon inspection?

    No – **May not** qualify for FRSMP

Examples: Blueberry scorch virus may not manifest symptoms for one to two years and there is currently no practical diagnostic procedure for detection of the disease in the absence of symptoms. Swede midge is so small it can escape detection. Visual inspection for Hosta Virus X is not adequate. Detection is usually dependent on conducting a diagnostic test which some States may determine that requirement is too expensive or logistically challenging.

4. Is the pest intercepted at ports of entry?*

No – FRSMP **may not** be cost effective.

Examples: *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* – Columbia root knot nematode- has never been found at a port of entry. Other examples include Peach mosaic virus and Hemlock wooly adelgid. States having FRSMP programs for such pests would not receive virtually no protection from PPQ for their efforts.

* Note: A FRSMP Program would, however, provide protection at ports of entry if that pest is detected as a hitchhiker or if a pathway emerges in the future.

5. Is the host commodity enterable from where the pest occurs?*

No or Not Likely – FRSMP **may not** be cost effective.

Example: Sweet potato weevil occurs in warm climates such as the Caribbean and Central and South America. Sweet potatoes are only enterable from Canada, where the pest does not exist. Few records of sweet potato weevil intercepted from cargo indicate it rarely arrives in other pathways. A state wishing to institute official control for this pest would only receive port of entry protection from an occasional hitchhiker, unless new import pathways are introduced.

* Note: A FRSMP Program would, however, provide protection at ports of entry if that pest is detected as a hitchhiker or if a pathway emerges in the future.

6. Is the host commodity regulated and/or treated as a condition of entry to exclude the pest, for example, to comply with IPPC International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures such as ISPM No. 15 for Wood Packing Material?

Yes – FRSMP **may not** be cost effective.

Example: Wood boring pests are addressed by ISPM 15, which calls for immediate reexportation of solid wood packing material that has not been treated as per the standard. Should detection of a live Q-pest occur on treated material, immediate reexportation will also be required.

7. Does the plant pest belong to a larger group that requires action by APHIS PPQ, and the pest cannot typically be identified to species when intercepted at ports of entry?

Yes – FRSMP **may not** be cost effective.

Example: Winter moth belongs to the family Geometridae. All larvae of that family are regulated at ports of entry because it is not possible to distinguish actionable larvae from non-actionable larvae. Therefore, immature stages of winter moth require action even though winter moth is not an actionable pest.

DRAFT

Technical Containment/Eradication Capabilities

8. Is a technically sound containment or eradication program possible?**

No – **Does not** qualify for FRSMP.

Examples: Soybean rust is carried on the wind, as well as Red Palm Mite. The movement of these pests cannot be stopped with regulatory actions. Crown gall of woody shrubs is a widespread pest on fruit trees that is impossible to contain or eradicate.

**Pests that are not contained, eradicated or excluded may be suppressed. It is important to note that suppression programs are not within the purview of official control and will not be recognized as FRSMP programs.

Export Considerations

9. Are the host commodities in the endangered area exported?

Yes - FRSMP **may not** satisfy all requirements of importing countries. A SPRO may wish to consider the establishment of a Pest Free Area (PFA).

Example: US exports of apples to Brazil must be certified as per Comite de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur (COSAVE) that "the product was cultivated in an area recognized by the phytosanitary authorities of the importing country as free of fire blight, according to COSAVE Standard 3.2 – Requirements for establishing pest free areas." Apples that originate in non fire blight-free areas must receive a post harvest treatment before being exported. The establishment of a PFA may facilitate the export of US apples to Brazil.

DRAFT