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## 41<sup>st</sup> NAPPO Annual Meeting Highlights

The 41<sup>st</sup> NAPPO Annual Meeting successfully concluded on Oct. 19<sup>th</sup>, 2017, when more than 90 participants stayed-on and attended the Thursday Symposium entitled – ***Surveillance programs in NAPPO member countries – supporting safe trade in plants and plan products.***

A webpage on the 41<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting is now available on the NAPPO website at - <http://nappo.org/index.php?cid=779>.

The NAPPO Secretariat wants to take this opportunity to thank our industry partners that attended the meeting. All -in all, we had industry representation from **twenty-five organizations** from Canada, the United States and

Mexico. They were ...the Canadian Lumber Standards Accreditation Board - CLSAB, the Canadian Seed Trade Association - CSTA, Flowers Canada Growers Inc., the Canadian Nursery Landscape Association, Pioneer Hi-Bred, HM Clause Inc., the Oregon Potato Commission, the National Potato Council, the American Seed Trade Association - ASTA, the National Wooden Pallet and Container Association - NWPCA, Dow Agrosiences, the California Fresh Fruit Association, the California Citrus Quality Council, MONSANTO, the U. S. Grains Council, the American Lumber Standards Committee - ALSC, American Hort, the Asociación Mexicana de Semilleros - AMSAC,



CITRISON, SA de CV, UNIFRUT, CESV – Yucatán, CESV – Nuevo León, CESV – Hermosillo, CESV – Sonora, the Asociación de Productores y Empacadores Exportadores de Aguacate de México A. C. – APEAM, and the Asociación de Proveedores de Productos Agropecuarios (México) A. C. – APPAMEX.

The NAPPO Secretariat also wants to thank all of those who in any way contributed to success the

meeting – we could not have done it without you! See **Annual Meeting survey results** at the end of this newsletter

Finally, remember to mark your calendars for the **42<sup>nd</sup> NAPPO Annual Meeting** that will be held Oct. 22-25, 2018 at the beautiful and historic Westward Look Grand Resort in Tucson, Arizona. Information about meeting logistics is coming to the NAPPO website soon!

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## Deliverables from the NAPPO International Symposium on Risk-Based Sampling - RBS

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At the conclusion of the International Symposium on Risk-Based Sampling held in Baltimore, MD, June 26-29, 2017, two deliverables were indicated as next steps – a Symposium Proceedings and a Risk-Based Sampling Manual aimed at National Plant Protection Organizations – NPPOs - who wish to explore/consider the implementation of RBS into inspection activities in their respective plant protection services.

Furthermore, an excellent and very complete report-out of the outcomes of the RBS Symposium was presented at the 41<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting. For those of you that did not attend the meeting, a pdf of this report can be found at - [http://nappo.org/files/6815/1065/9434/2\\_miercoles\\_18\\_DEVORSHAK - RSB Symposium.pdf](http://nappo.org/files/6815/1065/9434/2_miercoles_18_DEVORSHAK_-_RSB_Symposium.pdf).

The NAPPO Secretariat wants to inform you that twelve RBS Symposium speakers have provided content for the Symposium Proceedings. The content has been compiled and a forward/introduction will be written by the Chair of the NAPPO RBS Steering Group. Once completed, the document will be edited for linguistic consistency, translated into Spanish, and published on the

NAPPO website. Printed copies will also be available through the collaboration and generosity of the Interamerican Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture – IICA.

Dr. Xu Yan, a research scholar with the North Carolina State University Center for Integrated Pest Management, has been working on finalizing the outline of the RBS Manual and is responsible for engaging and coordinating with authors that will provide content for each RBS Manual chapter. As with the Symposium Proceedings, the RBS Manual will be edited, translated and made available on the NAPPO website and as printed copies. **Targeted completion for both deliverables is mid- 2018.**



## NAPPO delivers lecture on Regional Plant Protection Organizations to phytosanitary officials from twenty-five countries

On Sept. 11<sup>th</sup>, 2017 the NAPPO ED delivered a lecture to the participants of the **Plant Health Systems Analysis Course** - PHSA. This yearly course is organized by the USDA-APHIS International Technical and Regulatory Capacity Building group - ITRCB. The PHSA brings together high-ranking phytosanitary officials from countries around the world that spend two weeks learning about the Plant Health System used by the National Plant Protection Organization - NPPO - of the United States - USDA-APHIS-Plant Protection and Quarantine. Countries represented in the 2017 PHSA included Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Mauritius, Namibia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zambia and the United States.

The lecture focused on the role of all Regional Plant Protection Organizations in protecting plant health and coordinating efforts and activities to achieve the objectives of the International Plant Protection Convention. The lecture included specific NAPPO

examples of these efforts and activities.

One of the participants of the 2017 PHSA was the Executive Secretary of the Pacific Plant Protection Organization - PPPO, Mr. Josua WAINIQOLO. Josh came down from the training room for a short visit to NAPPO.



*Josua Wainiqolo (left) and Stephanie Bloem (right)*

## NAPPO attends several meetings in Europe

From October 30 – Nov. 3 the NAPPO ED - participated in the **29<sup>th</sup> Technical Consultation among RPPOs** hosted by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization – EPPO - at their headquarters in Paris. All RPPOs were present as well as several representatives from the IPPC Secretariat including the IPPC Secretary, the Standards Committee Officer, a representative from the Bureau, and a member from the *ePhyto* steering group. A meeting report was generated and will be soon be posted on the IPP – the International Plant Protection Convention website - <https://www.ippc.int/en/>.

Highlights of the meeting included the confirmation of the RPPO for the Caribbean. This 10<sup>th</sup> RPPO is the Caribbean Animal Health and Food Safety Authority – CAHFSA. Ms. Juliet Goldsmith will be its Executive Director.

From Nov. 8-10 the NAPPO ED participated in the **3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the IYPH Steering Committee** at FAO headquarters in Rome - <https://www.ippc.int/en/news/support-to-international-year-of-plant-health-proclamation-discussed-at-third-steering-committee-meeting/>. The steps required to support the proclamation of the IYPH by the United Nations

General Assembly in New York City in mid-2018 were discussed. A skeleton of events for the IYPH, beginning in late 2019 was also developed in-order -to assess funding needs for this effort. An industry representative was invited to attend the meeting and provided important insights into awareness materials that need to be developed to inform and enlist industry as a partner in the IYPH.

From Nov. 13-16 the NAPPO ED was an observer at the **Standards Committee -SC - Meeting** at FAO headquarters in Rome. The SC is conformed of 27 subject matter experts that represent the

seven FAO regions. Country comments on several new International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures were discussed. The documents approved by the SC will go for adoption at the next Commission for Phytosanitary Measures in April 2018. These include the revision of ISPM 6 – *Surveillance* and a new ISPM on requirements for phytosanitary temperature treatments. The SC also discussed the re-organization of the suite of fruit fly standards and reached an agreement that will be presented at CPM-13 for adoption.

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## **NAPPO delivers lecture to the 30<sup>th</sup> session of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission-APPPC**

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On Nov. 23rd, 2017 the NAPPO ED delivered a presentation on NAPPO and its relationship with industry to the participants of the 30<sup>th</sup> session of the APPPC that was held in Rotorua, New Zealand from Nov. 20-24, 2017. The presentation was delivered remotely through the-use-of GoToMeeting communications technology. Countries that form part of the APPPC include Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Democratic Republic of Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa,

Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam.

The presentation was jointly developed with Mr. Craig Regelbrugge, member of the NAPPO Industry Advisory Group. The presentation was part of Agenda Item 13 of the APPPC Session entitled RPPO/NPPO relations with industry. Mr. Greg Fraser from Plant Health Australia was the second speaker under this Agenda item. His presentation focused on how the NPPO of Australia and industries in that country come together under the company called Plant Health Australia.

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## **NAPPO TD is an observer at the IPPC Regional Workshop for Latin America in Cusco, Peru**

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The IPPC regional workshop for Latin America was held Sept. 05-08 2017, and was hosted by the Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria (SENASA), Peru and jointly organized by the IPPC Secretariat and the Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). Thirty-five participants from 17 countries were present. This

was the first time that all four RPPOs in the Americas (NAPPO, CAN, OIRSA and COSAVE) were present at an IPPC regional workshop. The TD gave short a presentation outlining the mission, structure and projects of NAPPO and invited the audience to attend the NAPPO Annual Meeting to learn more about our work. During the

meeting the group reviewed country consultation comments received on draft ISPMs including the International Movement of Cut Flowers and Foliage, Requirements for the use of Fumigation Treatments and Amendments to ISPM 5 (the Glossary of Phytosanitary terms). Updates from the IPPC Secretariat were also provided including activities related to ISPM 14, the Phytosanitary Capacity Assessment Tool, current advances with

e-Phyto, IPPC Secretariat budget and sustainable funding and the status of the International Year of Plant Health initiative. Finally, participants exchanged their experiences on emerging pests and successful pest eradication cases in their regions.



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## **NAPPO participates in the 2017 National Plant Board**

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The NAPPO ED and TD as well as the USDA-APHIS-PPQ NAPPO Technical Director attended the 2017 National Plant Board held in Savannah, Georgia from August 13-17, 2017. Together, they delivered a presentation concerning NAPPO activities and projects including the organization's mission and structure as well as the roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat, Advisory and Management Committee, Industry Advisory Group and Expert Groups. Pati Abad provided an update on the different NAPPO projects and Alonso Suazo provided information about the upcoming NAPPO Annual Meeting in Merida Yucatan.

During the meeting representatives from federal and state regulatory agencies provided updates on their activities and programs. There were invited presentations on the status of invasive species in the US, new exotic pests entering the US, and the importance of e-commerce as a pathway for introduction of invasive species. Other relevant topics presented included an update on the Systems Approach to Nursery Certification (SANC) program, and pest monitoring using smartphone apps. There was a demonstration on detector dogs as part of the meeting.

# How PPQ is Using Risk-Based Sampling to Optimize U.S. Port Inspections

*Reprinted from Plant Protection Today (Aug. 15, 2017) with permission from the author.*

Every day in ports around the country, USDA's Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials decide the fate of hundreds of agricultural imports based on inspection. What they find — or don't find — determines whether a shipment will be allowed to enter our country, or whether it must be treated, destroyed, or sent back because it is infested with plant pests or animal diseases. For the last 100 years, the United States has relied on these port-of-entry inspections to protect our Nation's agriculture and natural resources against the introduction of invasive pests and diseases. Today, PPQ is developing a risk-based sampling strategy that will fundamentally change — for the better — how the United States inspects agricultural commodities for pests.

## Tried but Not True

Despite being the most commonly applied plant health (phytosanitary) measure around the world, inspection is not necessarily the most efficient tool for keeping pests out of the country because it's simply not possible to find every pest or disease. In addition, most countries, including the United States, typically

inspect by sampling a flat percentage (for example, 2 percent) of every incoming shipment. While this approach is simple and widely used, it does not produce a consistent pest detection rate.

Consider: When an inspector samples 2 percent of a large shipment, detection rates can be inflated because a large number of samples are taken. When the inspector samples 2 percent of a small shipment, detection rates can be underestimated — especially if infestation rates are low — because so few samples are taken. As a result, inspectors invest a lot of time and effort with variable results.

## PPQ Tests a New Approach to Live Plant Inspections

To make inspection a more effective safeguarding tool, PPQ scientists have been exploring new ways to collect and use data about imported shipments of live plants intended for planting. Their goal: Analyze the data and identify higher-risk imports for increased focus — without increasing the inspection effort or resources. To accomplish this, PPQ inspectors have been using a specially designed online tool for the last 18 months. It calculates a statistically appropriate number of units to inspect from each incoming shipment arriving at one of PPQ's 16 Plant Inspection



Stations.

“In a way, we are reverse engineering the inspection process,” explained National Operations Manager Dave Farmer. “We set the pest detection rate, and the tool tells us how many boxes to look at based on the shipment’s size and the number of sample units and plant taxa it contains.” Now PPQ inspectors detect pests at a consistent level because they know exactly how many boxes they need to sample to confidently determine if there is a problem with an incoming shipment of plants or cuttings.

### Using Inspections to Improve Inspections

With every inspection, PPQ scientists collect more information about commodities and pest interceptions that they feed back into their analyses. “We’re using the results of our statistically designed inspections to better estimate pest approach rates for specific plant material types,” explained Pest Exclusion Analysis Coordinator Barney Caton. “Our next step is to use those results to develop sampling strategies that better focus inspections on shipments which are more likely to be infested.”

Going forward, Caton and Farmer, along with their colleague Ron Komsa, will lead a PPQ work group to consider different types of risk-based sampling plans, including ratings-based sampling and continuous sampling. Ratings-based sampling plans adjust inspections based on a commodity’s analytically derived risk ranking. Continuous sampling plans reduce inspections after an importer achieves a predetermined number of sequential pest-free shipments.

The work group will carefully evaluate how these plans might work in PPQ’s Plant Inspection Stations and explore other options, including variations or combinations of these strategies, based on operational feasibility. The group will also be working with CBP to implement similar risk-based inspections of agricultural commodities at U.S. ports of entry.



*The National Agriculture Release Program is an example of a compliance-based program where certain high-volume agriculture imports that are low-risk for introducing plant pests and diseases are allowed to enter the country with less inspection.*

### Making the Global Case for Risk-Based Sampling

In June, PPQ and the NAPPO welcomed 122 participants from 27 countries to the first-ever International Symposium for Risk-Based Sampling. PPQ and NAPPO put together this Symposium to help drive a global conversation about the use of data- and statistics-driven inspection practices not only here in North America, but around the world.

During his opening remarks, PPQ Deputy Administrator Osama El-Lissy underscored the value of risk-based sampling. “I am an adamant supporter of this approach,” he said, “because it brings us closer to reaching our overarching goal of making risk management decisions based on evidence of risk, not just perception of risk. This concept is central to the achievement of our shared vision of a safe, fair, predictable, rules-based trade system.”

PPQ experts, alongside their counterparts from U.S. and foreign government agencies, industry representatives, and other scientists, spoke during the 5-day event. Through this exchange of technical information and best practices, they helped lay the foundation for worldwide understanding and harmonization of risk-based sampling concepts and practices while encouraging greater adoption of international standards for inspection.

## Creating a Road Map for Success

On the last day of the event, a smaller group of participants met to develop the framework for an international risk-based sampling manual. “We purposefully structured the event to introduce participants to the concept of risk-based sampling and then step them through the scientific, technical, and social aspects of implementing data- and statistics-driven inspections,” explained Christina Devorshak, National Science Programs Coordinator and Co-Chair of NAPPO’s Risk-Based Sampling Steering Committee. “We then carried all that we learned into the last day of the event, where we mapped out the contents of a risk-based sampling manual.” Once developed, the manual will provide practical guidance to countries that are interested in implementing risk-based inspections in their ports of entry. NAPPO will coordinate the development of the manual during the coming year and will open participation to countries outside its member organizations.

## A Win for Everyone

As the volume of international trade continues to grow and government budgets remain static or shrink, advances in risk-based sampling are especially timely and crucial. By using risk-based sampling, policy makers and inspectors will be able to more readily identify riskier imports and adjust

resources and policies to maximize the effectiveness of inspection.

The result is a win-win for importers and regulators. Higher-risk shipments will receive more intensive inspections, and we will be able to more confidently detect low-level pest infestations in other shipments. Low-risk shipments will clear faster, and importers will have a financial incentive to present clean, compliant commodities. In the end, agriculture and natural resources will benefit from overall better pest risk management.

*By Heather Curlett, Communications Manager  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ*

To learn how risk-based sampling works, take the online training available on the NAPPO web site ([www.nappo.org](http://www.nappo.org))



*A smaller group of participants met on the last day of the event to develop the framework for an international risk-based sampling manual. The manual will provide practical guidance for implementing risk-based sampling thereby facilitating the implementation of ISPMs 23 and 31.*



## European Cherry Fruit Fly (ECFF) a New Invasive Species in North America

The European cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cerasi*, is the most serious pest of cherries in Europe. The principal hosts are cherry, particularly sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*), and honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*). In response to a photograph submitted to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency in Feb. 2016 by an amateur entomologist, a survey was initiated at the photograph site in June 2016 and subsequently confirmed as ECFF.

Subsequent surveys confirmed infestations in several locations along Lake Ontario near Niagara Falls. Survey efforts in the U.S. in Niagara County, NY, in 2016 did not find ECFF, but expanded efforts in 2017 confirmed ECFF in traps hung on wild honeysuckle and wild sweet cherry trees on state and public lands along the Niagara River. These detections in Ontario and New York are the first detections of ECFF in North America; however, no detections have occurred in either country in commercial cherry orchards. ECFF has one generation a year, with adults typically emerging from May to July when females deposit one egg beneath the skin of host fruits.

Both countries are concerned about the potential for ECFF to be unintentionally moved to sweet

cherry production areas of the Pacific Northwest and have begun restricting the movement of fruit from east to west.

At this point Canada considers ECFF to be widely established on wild honeysuckle throughout Ontario and non-eradicable. APHIS-PPQ is working closely with CFIA to assess its options for eradication, but currently plans to continue delimitation trapping and employ bait sprays and soil treatments to eliminate the infestation similar to the strategy it uses against other Tephritid fruit flies when SIT isn't available.

*By Kenneth Bloem, Fruit Fly Program Coordinator  
Science and Technology USDA-APHIS-PPQ*



Adult European cherry fruit fly (*Biopix*, S.D. Lund, [www.biopix.com](http://www.biopix.com))

## The United States-Canada Greenhouse-Grown Plant Certification Program – a bilateral and industry-supported approach to safe and expedited trade of plants for planting

When most people think of ornamental plants they tend to imagine beautiful and fragrant ways to decorate a space, celebrate a holiday, or brighten up someone's day. Very few consumers think of the challenges associated with growing and sharing flowers and plants. Ornamental plant growers across North America make significant efforts to ensure that these plants for planting do

not pose a threat to consumers, the environment, or the economy. Trade of live plants between different countries and between different jurisdictions can be an opportunity for movement of pests. Addressing these threats requires that trading partners carefully craft trade requirements that reduce the likelihood of pest movement. These requirements have expanded over time to manage new risks,

significantly increasing the burden on producers to ensure pest mitigation. Today, requirements for movement of live plants necessitate significant effort from producers to ensure that their plants meet all requirements of their trading partners.

Ornamental plant trade has grown considerably around the world. Producers of ornamental plants must now operate in a “just in time” business model: they must be able to meet the phytosanitary requirements of trading partners at a rapid pace in order to satisfy the quick turnaround demands of their customers. The acceleration of trade has increased despite the increase in costs associated with biosecurity programs to exclude pests and track plant origin.

Adoption of the systems approach to phytosanitary certification has expedited safe trade of plants for planting around the world. Canada and the United States share a notable example in their respective Greenhouse Certification Programs (CGCP/USGCP). Since 1996, Canadian and U.S. growers have shipped greenhouse plants using this program. The program has been a hallmark of success in improving plant protection while allowing quick and efficient trade.

Participants are held to rigorous production standards which require close pest monitoring for the entirety of a plant’s life rather than a conventional inspection for freedom from pests immediately prior to export. The advent of the systems approach has proven to be tremendously beneficial for many users through reducing pest damage on producer farms, and creating a safe and secure way to quickly trade plants .

Using RSPM 40 pest risk management, APHIS and CFIA co-developed the United States – Canada Greenhouse-Grown Plant Certification Program (GCP) for use by growers and shippers for plants shipped between Canada and the United States. This new program will improve consistency and prevention of pest spread while maintaining export opportunities for authorized facilities. The new GCP will replace the legacy greenhouse certification programs in the coming months.

In preparation for rollout of this new program, the Canadian floriculture sector has taken a leadership

role in preparing for the transition to the GCP. Flowers Canada Growers (FCG) initiated the development of a nation-wide training platform to support both plant producer and broker facilities in the transition. The training platform guides the facility through the principles of the GCP (systems approach, mitigation of risk, plant eligibility) as well as the administrative processes. Pest and Production Modules are new components of the GCP that focus the facility’s pest risk management measures, as well as allowing for unique opportunities, such as the option to export associated articles (e.g. bamboo stakes) without needing a separate phytosanitary certificate, and the ability to export greenhouse-grown plants that complete a portion of their crop cycle outdoors. The platform is being developed in collaboration with CFIA to ensure consistency of facility performance across the country. Individual staff training will promote human resource capacity within the floriculture sector . The platform will be provided in two formats: in-person workshops and on-line. The on-line system will allow FCG to reach all facilities to provide timely notification of changes to the GCP or relevant import/export information, and will be able to track acknowledgement of receipt of these updates. By taking the lead in developing this platform, FCG is supporting both exporting facilities and strong relations with our NPPO partners to mitigate phytosanitary risk.

Commitment of industry resources to development of a standardized training program in close collaboration with CFIA is a great example of the opportunity presented by partnerships between industry and government. The immense benefit associated with close industry-government cooperation on development and rollout of the GCP cannot be ignored: through creating a strong and unified, national understanding of program requirements within the industry, facilities are better prepared to manage their obligations in this trade program, reducing the risks to Canada and the United States, and thus reducing resource burdens on the CFIA.

*By Dr. Jeanine West and Andrew Morse*  
(Andrew@fco.ca)

## NAPPO Executive Committee - EC - approves new Discussion Documents and prioritizes new project proposals for the NAPPO work program

At their meetings on the margins of the 41<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting, the NAPPO EC approved two new Discussion Documents developed by NAPPO Expert Groups. These are:

DD 08 – *Likelihood of Establishment* – available at [http://www.nappo.org/files/3215/0970/9623/Likelihood\\_of\\_Establishment\\_DD08\\_FINAL-e.pdf](http://www.nappo.org/files/3215/0970/9623/Likelihood_of_Establishment_DD08_FINAL-e.pdf)

DD 09 - *Criteria for Evaluating Phytosanitary Seed Treatments* – available at - [http://www.nappo.org/files/5415/0970/9624/Seed\\_Treatment\\_Criteria\\_DD09-FINAL-e.pdf](http://www.nappo.org/files/5415/0970/9624/Seed_Treatment_Criteria_DD09-FINAL-e.pdf)

The NAPPO Secretariat wishes to acknowledge and thank the Expert Groups on *Likelihood of Establishment* and *Seeds* for their excellent contributions towards the harmonization of phytosanitary measures in our three member-countries. The names of the EG members can be found at - <http://www.nappo.org/english/directory/expert-groups> and by clicking on the specific topic from the Expert Group table.

In addition, the NAPPO EC in collaboration with the Advisory and Management Committee and the Industry Advisory Group reviewed, ranked and

prioritized **the fourteen project proposals** received during the call for new NAPPO projects. New projects were developed and submitted by government and industry stakeholders as well as by existing EGs. Proposals were ranked and prioritized according to the following criteria:

- Alignment with strategic priorities of the NPPOs of member countries and in the NAPPO Strategic Plan
- Harmonization value for North America
- Focusing on pests of concern to all member countries
- Identifying potential experts to develop the project
- Addressing resources needed for project completion

Once prioritized, the projects were assessed against ongoing projects in the current work program to ensure that the number of new projects added results in an overall work program that is manageable and achievable. The NAPPO Secretariat will be announcing the structure of the 2018 NAPPO Work Program very soon. Be looking for the announcement on the NAPPO website.

## NAPPO completes translation of the ISPM 15 - *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade* - Explanatory Document into Spanish (and French)

The NAPPO Secretariat is pleased to inform its readers that the translation of the ISPM 15 **Explanatory Document** has been completed. Translations were done through a co-publishing agreement with the IPPC Secretariat. We acknowledge the work of our NAPPO English-Spanish translator Ms. Nedelka Marin Martinez and the cooperation of our colleagues in SEMARNAT, Mexico – Mr. Gustavo Gonzalez Villalobos and Ms.

Sara Cabrera in reviewing the translated manuscript for technical accuracy. We also acknowledge the cooperation of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency for their translation of the Explanatory Document into French.

ISPM 15 can be found at <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/640/> and the Explanatory Documents for ISPM 15 can be found by clicking the link for

## NAPPO Corner

**Thanks.** The NAPPO Secretariat would like to thank **Sigrun Gulden and Abdullahi Ameen** for their contributions to NAPPO while serving as members of the Phytosanitary Alert System Expert Group and **Kristine Pauk and Julia Dunlop** for their work and contribution to NAPPO while serving as members of the khapra beetle expert group. Sigrun, Abdullahi, Kristina and Julia continue to work at CFIA.

**Congratulations** to **Marie-Claude Forest** on receiving an award in recognition for her many years of service to NAPPO. The award was presented by Javier Trujillo Arriaga (EC member from Mexico) and Stephanie Bloem (NAPPO ED) at the awards dinner ceremony during the NAPPO Annual Meeting in Merida. Marie-Claude is the national manager of the International Phytosanitary Standards section in the Horizontal and International Partnerships Division of the CFIA. She is the Canadian representative on the NAPPO Executive Committee, the North American representative on the IPPC CPM Bureau, and chair of the Bureau's Financial Committee. Marie-Claude is a leading expert on international phytosanitary standards and plays a key role in developing and articulating Canada's position at various international and regional meetings.



**Congratulations** to **Sofia Baez**, NAPPO Executive Assistant, for the award recognizing her outstanding job performance. In addition to her regular duties at the Secretariat, Sofia was a key player in the planning and organization of workshops, meetings and symposia for NAPPO in 2017. Since joining the Secretariat in early 2016, Sofia has become an invaluable member of the NAPPO team.

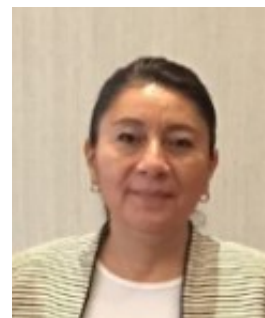


The NAPPO Secretariat would like to **congratulate the members of the Forestry Systems Approach EG** for the award of excellence they received for their work on a regional standard on systems approaches for wood products (RSPM 41) awarded at the NAPPO Annual Meeting in Merida, Mexico. The group will finalize work on RSPM 41 in early 2018. Congratulations go to Eric Allen (Chairperson), Tyrone Jones, Steve Côté, Nancy Furness, Meghan Noseworthy, Scott Myers, Paul Chaloux, Gustavo Gonzales, , Barry Ford, Chuck Dentelbeck, Russell Reck, Dave Kretschmann, Brad Gething and Faith Campbell.



Left to right: Stephanie Bloem (NAPPO ED), Steve Côté (CFIA), Meghan Noseworthy (Can Res), Javier Trujillo (CE NAPPO), Scott Myers (PPQ), Gustavo González (SEMARNAT), Tyrone Jones (PPQ), Dave Kretschmann (US Ind) y Chuck Dentelbeck (Canada Ind)

The NAPPO Secretariat also wishes to **congratulate Ana Lilia Montealegre** as she begins her new position as “Deputy Director of Harmonization and International Evaluation” (*Subdirectora de Armonización y Evaluación Internacional*) with SENASICA. Ana Lilia is currently the NAPPO AMC member from Mexico and serves as a member of the IPPC Standards Committee.



## News from the NAPPO Expert Groups

**Diversion from Intended Use.** The NAPPO Secretariat would like to thank the members of the now disbanded DFIU EG including Lottie Erikson (Chairperson), Christine Villegas, X. Aidee Campuzano Martínez, Pauline Spaine and Walter A. Gutierrez for their contributions in developing the specification for a possible regional standard on DFIU. The specification went out for country consultation, however continued work on a regional standard was not endorsed by stakeholders in the NAPPO region. As such, the specification as well as the previously developed discussion document on DFIU will be archived internally in NAPPO.

**Likelihood of Establishment.** The NAPPO DD on Likelihood of Establishment was approved by

the EC in mid-October. The Secretariat wants to congratulate all EG for their contributions including Robert Favrin (Chairperson), X. Aidee Campuzano Martínez, Christina Devorshak, and Yilmaz Balci.

**Seed.** The NAPPO Secretariat wants to congratulate all members from the Seed Expert Group including Christina Devorshak (Chairperson), Dean Komm, Angela McMellen-Brannigan, Jean François Dubuc, Janine Maruschak, Stephan Briere, Karine Paré, Claudio Chavarin Palacios, Elvis Garcia López, Richard Dunkle, David Carey and Mario Puente for their contributions to the seed discussion document, *Criteria for Evaluating Phytosanitary Seed Treatments*, approved by the NAPPO EC during the NAPPO annual meeting in October.

# Welcome to New NAPPO EG Members

**Heather Cumming.** Heather is an Entomology Plant Health Risk Assessor in the Plant Health Risk Assessment Unit at the CFIA. She joined the CFIA in 2015 working as a Student Biologist. Her work as a risk assessor focuses on providing science advice, technical information, and risk assessments on plant pests to support other CFIA Divisions, government departments and international agencies.

Prior to joining CFIA, Heather completed a B.Sc. degree in biology with an emphasis in entomology, at the University of Guelph. She continued her interest in entomology at McGill University, where she completed a M.Sc. degree (Thesis, Entomology) specializing in Diptera systematics. Heather joined the NAPPO Phytosanitary Alert System (PAS) Expert Group in 2017.



**Yan Xu** – Xu is a Research Scholar with the NSF Center for Integrated Pest Management at North Carolina State University. She received her B.S. in biology, M.S. in ecology, and Ph.D. in ecology from Beijing Normal University, China. Her Ph.D. research focused on pest risk assessment using geographic information systems. She worked for the Institute of Plant Quarantine, China Academy of Inspection and Quarantine as a risk analyst from 1988-2006, and as the Head of PRA Unit of the Institute for two years. She was invited as the only Asian expert in International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) working groups for International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) No.1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 5 and No. 11 from 1994-2005. Dr. Xu worked for the APHIS International Service Beijing Office as an Agricultural Scientist from 2006-2017.

Xu Yan is the new NAPPO associate for Risk-Based Sampling assisting in the development of the manual and proceeding from the 1st International RBS symposium.



## NAPPO Annual Meeting Survey Results.

A questionnaire was sent to all NAPPO Annual meeting participants to evaluate all aspects of the annual meeting. Responses are below. Responses to questions are in percentages. n is the number of responses received.

	Question	Strongly agree or adequate	Agree or long	Disagree or short	n
1	The length of the meeting was: <i>adequate, long, short</i>	71.1	28.9	0.0	38
2	The meeting was well structured and focused on the theme of Agricultural Trade – the America’s Experience	44.7	52.6	2.6	38
3	I was satisfied with the location of the meeting.	68.4	28.9	2.6	38
4	I was satisfied with the venue and the arrangements.	76.3	21.1	2.6	38
5	I was satisfied with the interpretation (translation) services provided.	73.0	27.0	0.0	37
6	I was satisfied with the facilitator (Master of Ceremonies).	86.5	13.5	0.0	37
7	The agenda was well structured and relevant to the theme of Agricultural Trade – the America’s Experience.	51.4	48.6	0.0	37
8	The agenda topics clearly focused on the theme of Agricultural Trade – the America’s Experience.	43.2	54.1	2.7	37
9	The agenda provided enough room for networking and exchange of ideas.	40.5	51.4	8.1	37
10	The Knowledge Topic sessions and presentations were relevant to my work.	47.2	44.4	8.3	36
11	The commodity-specific industry meetings were useful and provided an opportunity to discuss issues among members of the three countries.	25.0	50.0	25.0	20
12	The government meetings by country sessions were useful and provided an opportunity to discuss issues raised during the Annual Meeting.	40.0	44.0	16.0	25
13	The government-industry meeting sessions were very useful and provided an opportunity to have an open discussion on issues of concern and to brainstorm ideas.	41.2	50.0	8.8	34
14	The Training Session was informative.	47.1	52.9	0.0	34
15	The Training Session was relevant.	38.2	61.8	0.0	34
16	The length of the Training Session was: <i>adequate, long, short</i>	64.7	26.5	8.8	34
17	The topics presented and the content of the presentations were useful to my area of work.	41.2	58.8	0.0	34
18	The content of the presentations and the language was easy to follow and comprehend.	40.6	56.3	3.1	32
19	Training Sessions on a specific theme should be included in future NAPPO Annual Meetings.	40.6	46.9	12.5	32
20	The Symposium was informative.	45.5	54.5	0.0	33
21	The Symposium was relevant.	54.5	45.5	0.0	33
22	The length of the Symposium was: <i>adequate, long, short</i>	78.8	21.2	0.0	33
23	The Symposium topic - Surveillance programs in the NAPPO member countries is important to me and my work.	64.7	32.4	2.9	34
24	The content of the Symposium presentations was easy to follow and comprehend.	52.9	44.1	2.9	34
25	The language used in the Symposium presentations was easy to follow.	44.1	55.9	0.0	34

# UPCOMING MEETINGS OF INTEREST

Color-coded table as follows: scientific societies – green; industry – yellow; international – orange; inside the U.S. – white; NAPPO meetings - blue

What	When	Where	More information?
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) of the IPPC Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)</b>	Dec 12-15, 2017	Rome, Italy	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/events/event/607/">https://www.ippc.int/en/events/event/607/</a>
<b>Third Global Symposium on ePhyto</b>	Jan. 22-26, 2018	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	
<b>13th Commission on Phytosanitary Measures – CPM-13</b>	April 16-20, 2018	Rome, Italy	
<b>Cultivate'18</b>	July 14-17, 2018	Columbus, OH, US	<a href="http://www.cultivate18.org">www.cultivate18.org</a>
<b>Canadian Horticultural Council Annual General Meeting – CHC AGM</b>	Mar. 13-15, 2018	Ottawa, ON, Canada	<a href="http://www.hortcouncil.ca/events/annual-general-meeting/ottawa-2018/">http://www.hortcouncil.ca/events/annual-general-meeting/ottawa-2018/</a>
<b>First International Congress of Biological Control</b>	May 14-16, 2018	Beijing, China	<a href="https://iapps2010.me/2017/10/10/first-international-congress-of-biological-control-beijing-china-14-16-may-2018/">https://iapps2010.me/2017/10/10/first-international-congress-of-biological-control-beijing-china-14-16-may-2018/</a>
<b>International Symposium on Biological control of Weeds</b>	Aug. 26-31, 2018	Engelberg, Switzerland	<a href="http://isbcw-2018.com/">http://isbcw-2018.com/</a>
<b>First International Congress on Biological Control</b>	Sept. 27-29, 2018	Bengaluru, India	<a href="http://www.icbc2018.tarasviinfotech.com/">http://www.icbc2018.tarasviinfotech.com/</a>
<b>29<sup>th</sup> USDA Interagency Research Forum on Invasive Species</b>	Jan.9-12, 2018	Annapolis, MD, USA	<a href="https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/disturbance/invasive_species/interagency_forum/">https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/disturbance/invasive_species/interagency_forum/</a>
<b>NAPPO Executive Committee Meeting</b>	Feb. 15, 2018	Mexico City, Mexico	



## INDUSTRY CORNER

We invite all industry stakeholders to make use of the Industry Corner on the NAPPO website. Send us your information about events, meetings or any other information of interest to our stakeholders. We will gladly upload it to our website.

## Mark your Calendars for the next NAPPO Annual Meeting



October 22-25, 2018 at the Westward Look Grand Resort

### NAPPO Newsletter

Published by the North American Plant Protection Organization

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