





CGMMV





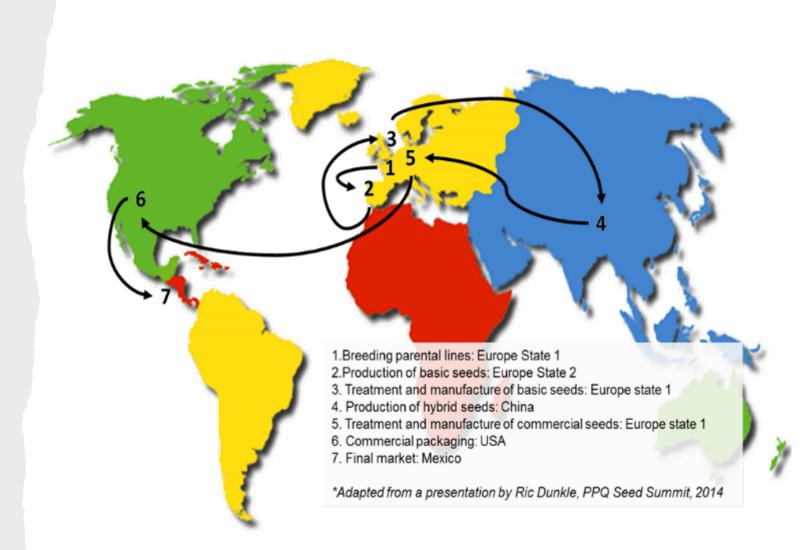


- Prompted ASTA-USDA collaboration to safeguard California seed and U.S.
 commercial production
- Seed testing determined to be the only effective way to predict CGMMV presence in seed
- Desire to use U.S.-based labs for seed testing



Challenges in Regulating Seed

- Increasingly global nature of seed industry
- Trend to increasing demand for documents and declarations that specific pests are absent in imported seed
- Increasing volume and complexity of international seed movement



National Seed Health Accreditation Pilot Program (NSHAPP)

Voluntary program implemented in 2016

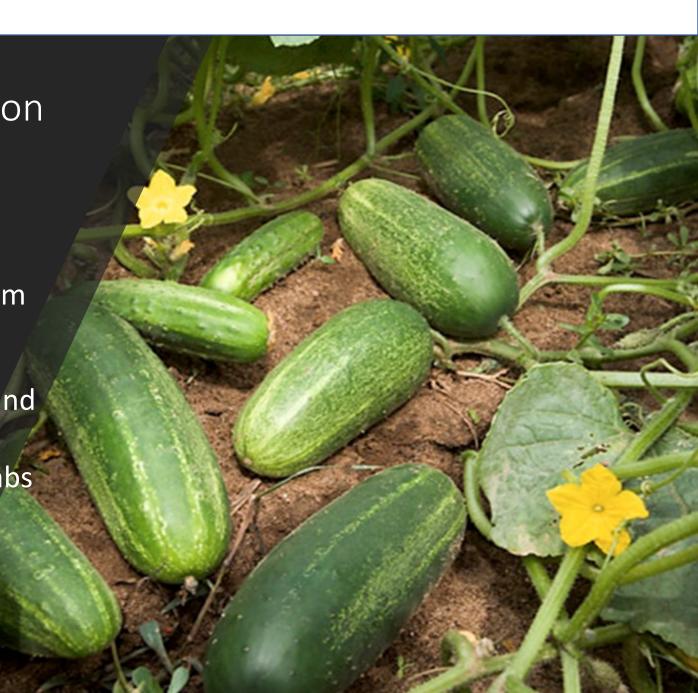
Modeled after National Seed Health System

 Compliance agreement to hold imported seed lots of cucumber, melon and watermelon until sampled, tested and found free from CGMMV

Companies use NSHS-accredited testing labs

Must have documented track and trace system

Untested seed lots segregated



National Seed Health Accreditation Pilot Program (NSHAPP)

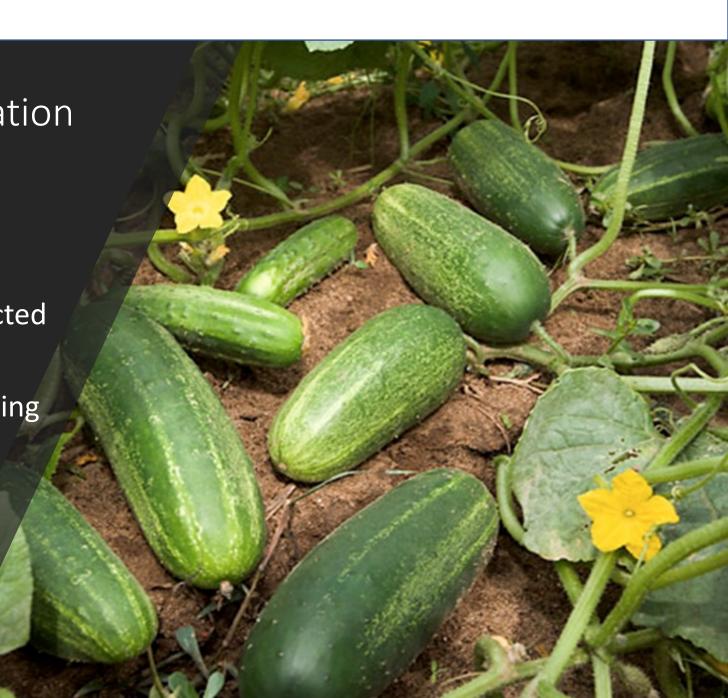
Administered by Iowa State University

 >45K lots tested; 220 positive lots detected and destroyed

Allows industry to leverage existing testing labs

Reduces the likelihood of spread from contaminated seed

Companies able to implement program without affecting seed supply timelines









- Tomato seed samples from China, India, Peru, and Thailand collected by CBP at three west coast ports in 2018/2019; seed held at importer facility until tested by APHIS
- 770 shipments sampled; pospiviroids detected in 167 shipments (27 percent)
- ToBRFV outbreak worldwide, especially Mexico
- Resulted in publication of Import Federal Orders

Just when we thought it was safe...



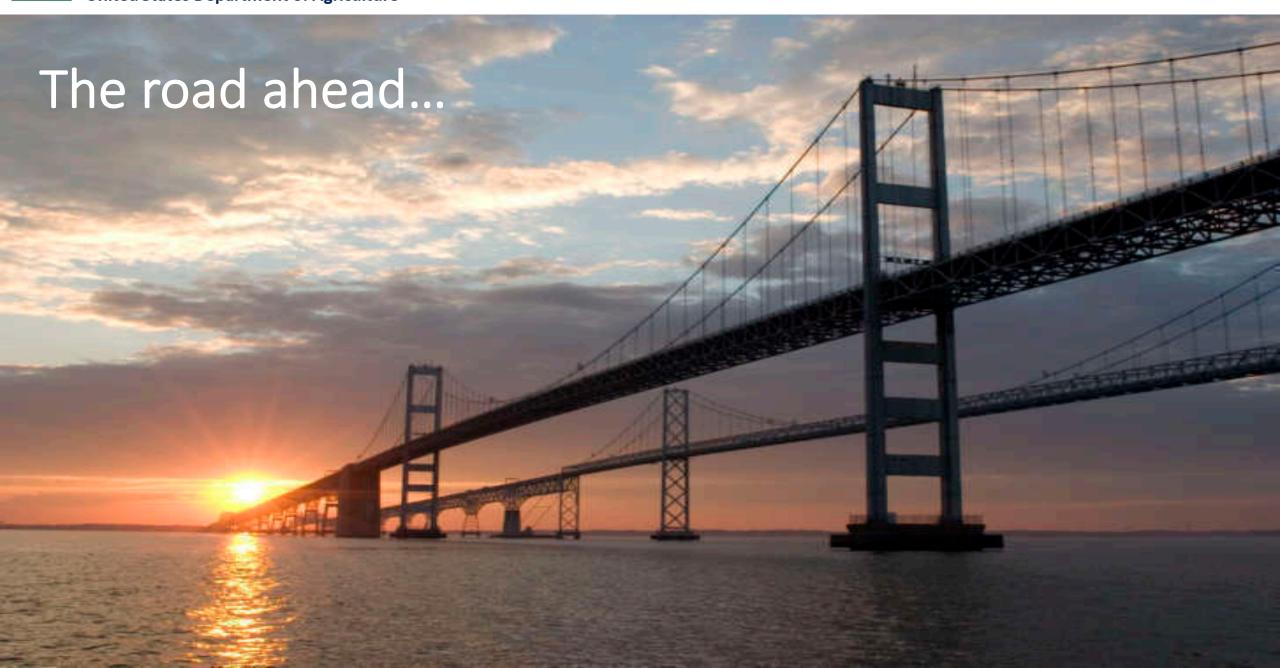




POE Enhanced Inspection

- In July 2020, PPQ began enhanced inspection of seed imports by testing to verify the required additional declaration for freedom from pospiviroids and ToBRFV in tomato and pepper seeds
- Selected shipments are sampled and held at POE until testing by APHIS is completed
- As of January 21, 2021, CBP has taken 41 samples, from ten importers and five countries at the same three west coast ports as during the 2018-2019 pilot
- Seven of the 41 shipments sampled were found positive for quarantine pathogens

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ReFreSH

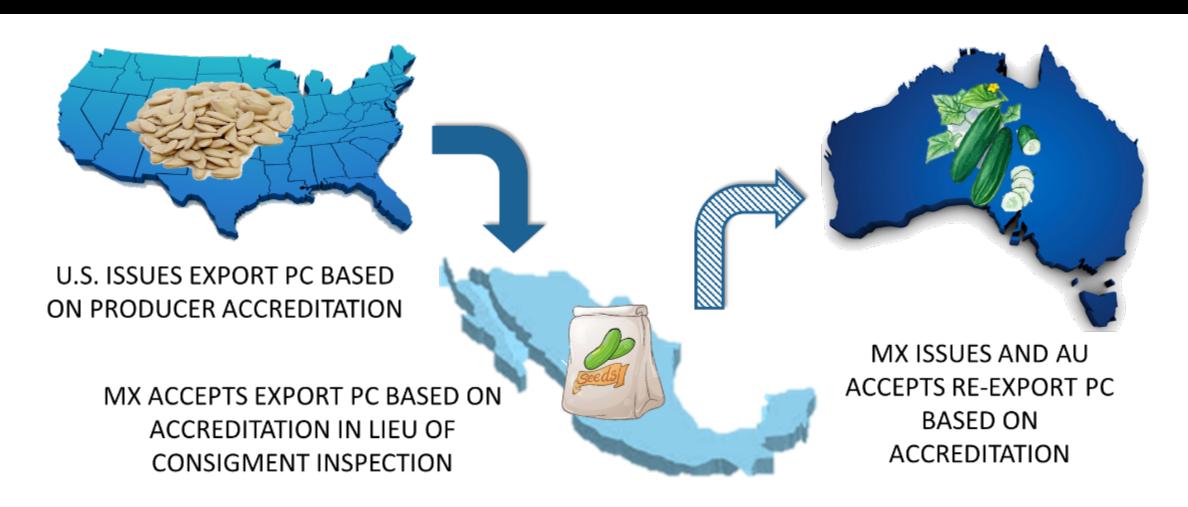
- PPQ's long-term strategy to manage seed risk
- Systems approach leveraging industry best practices
- Accreditation alternative to consignmentby-consignment inspection
- Model for a globally harmonized system

What ReFreSH would look like

- Entity applies to participate in ReFreSH and if approved is registered
- Regular audits of ReFreSH entities
- POE inspection of documents and ReFreSH certification; exempt from AD requirements; seed released to entity
- Random testing of seed at POE to verify compliance

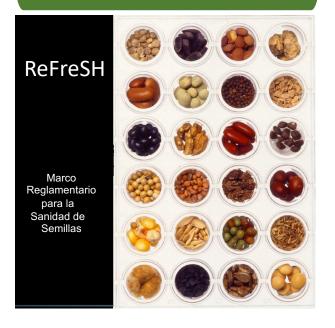


How It Could Work

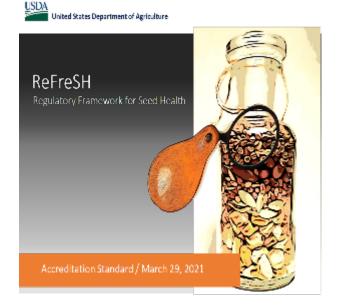


ReFreSH Documents

Concept Paper



Accreditation Standard



ReFreSH Manual







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ReFreSH Concept Paper

Introduction and background

Seed as a pathway

The global nature of the seed trade

Regulating seed

Designing ReFreSH

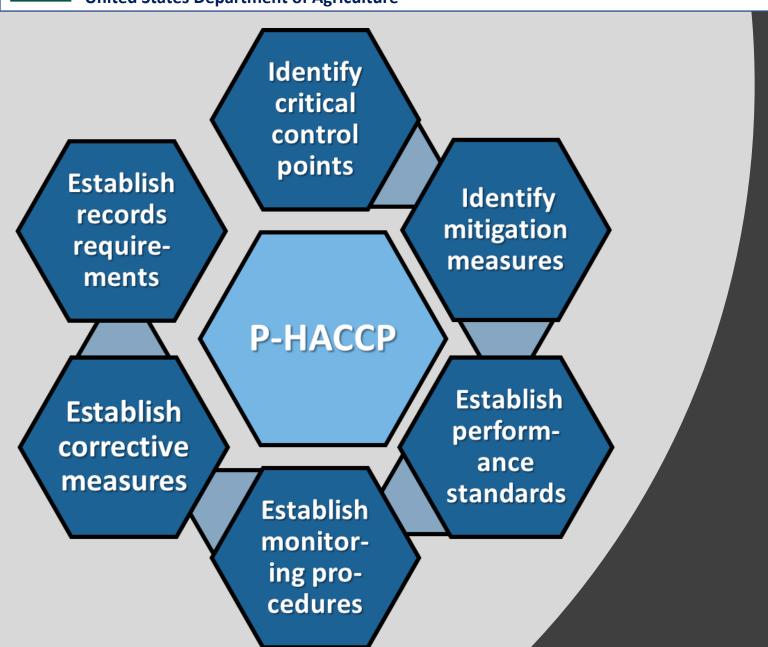
• HACCP / Critical control points

ReFreSH Systems
Approach

 Outlines relationship between CCP / Production practices / Regulatory activities

Available online: https://www.betterseed.org/wp-content/uploads/ReFreSH-Concept-Paper-Draft_-2019.pdf





Designing ReFreSH



ReFreSH Critical Control Points



ReFreSH Accreditation Standard: Scope



Describes essential elements of ReFreSH

Outlines the responsibilities of all participants in the ReFreSH Program

ReFreSH Accreditation Standard: Contents



Application and Enrollment in ReFreSH



Participating Entity Responsibilities



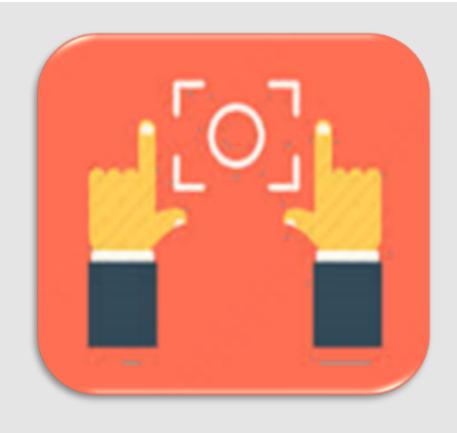
Authorizing NPPO Responsibilities



Non-conformance and Corrective Measures



ReFreSH Manual Scope



- Describes processes/ procedures to meet ReFreSH standard and manage pest risk
- May be a selfstanding document or incorporate existing equivalent documentation

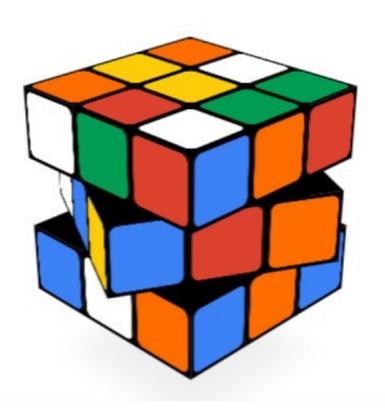
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ReFreSH Manual

- Staff / Facility
- Seed Health Management Plan
- Internal Audits & System Improvement
- Records / Documents
- Change Management
- Reporting and Compliance
- Risk Evaluation/Hazard Analysis



ReFreSH: Questions/Issues



Questions/Issues

- Easy to envision on a bilateral basis; how will it work with multiple NPPOs and re-exports?
- Resources
 - Application reviews? Audits? Fees?
- For smaller entities, help with Quality
 Management Systems and documentation?



United States Department of Agriculture



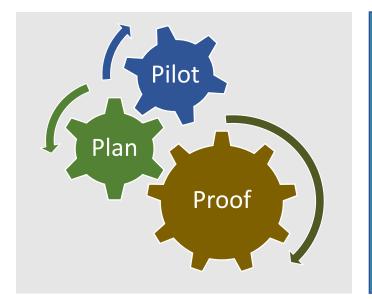
- Global nature of seed trade
- Multilateral acceptance

Challenges

Multilateral Acceptance

- Key to successful global harmonization of systems approaches
- Two paths:
 - ISPM 38 Annex
 - Pilots





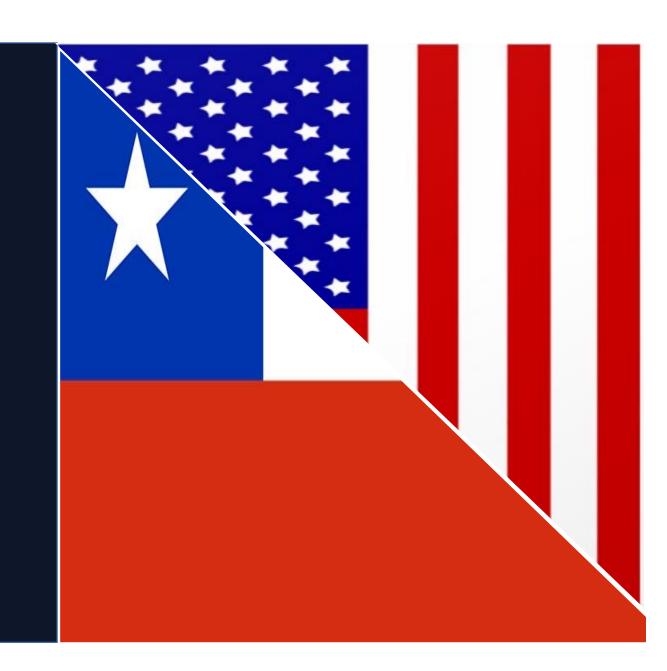
Systems Approach Pilots

- Brazil small lots of seed
- Chile small lots of seed



Chilean Systems Approach Pilot

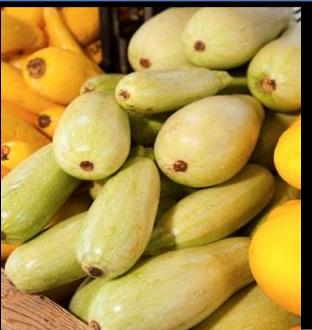
- Focus is on small lots of seed moving both ways between Chile and the U.S.
- Three virtual meetings to establish scope and introduce ReFreSH concepts and documents







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Chilean Systems Approach Pilot

Participants

- APHIS and SAG
- ASTA and ANPROS
- Bayer, Corteva, HM Clause

Commodities

- Corn
- Squash
- Cucumber

Other Initiatives



ISF Systems Approach Working Group Projects:

- Developing iscussion document to inform ISPM 38 annex development
- Organizing a seed systems approach pilot for import/export/re-export of cucumber seed among Australia, Chile, Netherlands and United States

Quads Seed Health Working Group

- Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United States
- Working with industry to develop a systems approach for tomato seed based on existing industry practices



Next Steps



- Implement various pilots
- Continue to support the development of the ISPM 38
 Systems Approach Annex
- Continue to refine ReFreSH Standard and Manual by soliciting comments through Stakeholder Registry



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