

NAPPO Conference Call Report

Expert Group:	Revision of RSPM 35 – Arthropod pest tables.	
Location:	Zoom video conference	
Date:	September 27, 2022	
Chairperson	Sarah Brearey (CFIA)	
Participants:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Vianey Catalina Mendoza Romero (SENASICA)	Bill Howell (U. S. Industry)	Antonio Solís López (SENASICA)
Sage Thompson (APHIS PPQ)	Mike Willet (U. S. Industry)	Stephanie Dubon (APHIS PPQ)
Isabel Adali Celis González (SENASICA)	Delia Bastida Álvarez (SENASICA)	Dulce Azucena Hernández Zetina (SENASICA)
Marina Gutiérrez Olivares (SENASICA)	Douglas McPhie (APHIS PPQ)	Martin Damus (CFIA)
Heather Cumming (CFIA)	Allison Gratz (CFIA)	Randi Jimenez (CDFA)
Nedelka Marín-Martínez (NAPPO)	Alonso Suazo (NAPPO)	
	Summary	
Project:	Revision of RSPM 35 arthropods pest tables.	
General comments:	 Following introductory remarks from the NAPPO TD and the EG chairperson, members of the EG introduced themselves. Mexico added six new members to the expert group. Permission was granted by the EG to record the video conference for report purposes. The TD indicated that the file will be deleted when the report is drafted and approved. 	
Item 1:	Pest status determination in e	ach NAPPO country.
Consensus:	EG members from each NAPPO country outlined and describ the process used to determine the pest status in their country. The following provides a summary.	
	 and ISPM 6 are also us Information considered (publications), consulta surveillance records (pu data from field or green imported material), and scientific collections. Economic importance a regulations are also con 	includes official documents tion with subject matter experts, resence or absence, distribution, houses, data from established or i information from specimens in and domestic and international

	 high, for example if only one individual survey. In this case, the pest status is " and a decision will be made to follow up surveys. Pest status is reevaluated when new evis available. 	undetermined", with additional	
	 United States Pest status is handled by the National I Services through a database of quarant For pest status determination, the U. S. Rico, Hawaii, and other U. S. territories Pest Risk Analysis is important to provision species that are not categorized. U. S. does not have a definitive threshold pest distribution (present and widely distribution). 	tine pests. includes Puerto de the status of Id to determine	
	 pests. Canada sees difficulties distinguishing la categories P1 (Present: Widely distributed and not control). The P1 category is determined host distribution. 	 Acknowledged a dearth of information of non-regulated pests. Canada sees difficulties distinguishing between the categories P1 (Present: Widely distributed and P2 (Present: Not widely distributed and not under official control). The P1 category is determined relative to the host distribution. Not relying too much on published literature but primarily 	
	 Additional notes: The P7 category (Present: not associat NAPPO category) is not used in Canad California indicated that they have their system for regulated and quarantine pedoes not consider the presence of a pebut instead if they occur in agricultural a areas. 	a. own classification sts. The system st at ports of entry	
Item 2:	Next steps		
Consensus:	The EG agreed that the next step is to discuss species with different statuses in each NAPPO common ground on how each country categor	country to find	
	Next Steps		
Responsable	Action	Date	
NAPPO TD	Prepare the arthropod pest tables for SPFT and grapevines with the species whose pest status differs in all three NAPPO countries. Share the tables with the EG to discuss in the next video conference.		

Next Meeting	
Location:	Zoom video conference
Date:	September 27 from 2:00 to 3:00 pm EST
	Proposed Agenda Items
1.	
2.	