

USDA ARS 2nd International Biosafety & Biocontainment Symposium

APHIS Risk Assessment

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February, 2013

APHIS Mission

Protect the health and value of U.S. agricultural, natural, and other resources

- Safe trade
- Effective and efficient programs
- Sound, science-based decision making
- Transparent, collaborative processes

International Framework

- WTO-Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
 - Since 1994
 - Encourages harmonization (int'l standards)
 - International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
 - World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
 - Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex)
 - Binding dispute settlement

APHIS Operational Programs

APHIS Administrator

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

Biotechnology
Regulatory
Services

International
Services

Animal
Care

Veterinary
Services

Wildlife
Services

Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)

- Pest Risk Analysis in APHIS-PPQ
 - Conducted by:
 - Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST)
 - Plant Epidemiology and Risk Analysis Laboratory (PERAL)
 - Raleigh, NC
- Pursuant to the Plant Protection Act

Risk Analysis

- Plant protection = Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)
- Consistent with IPPC standards where affecting trade
- Principles and processes applied to risk analysis for other than trade
- Wide variety of analytical applications

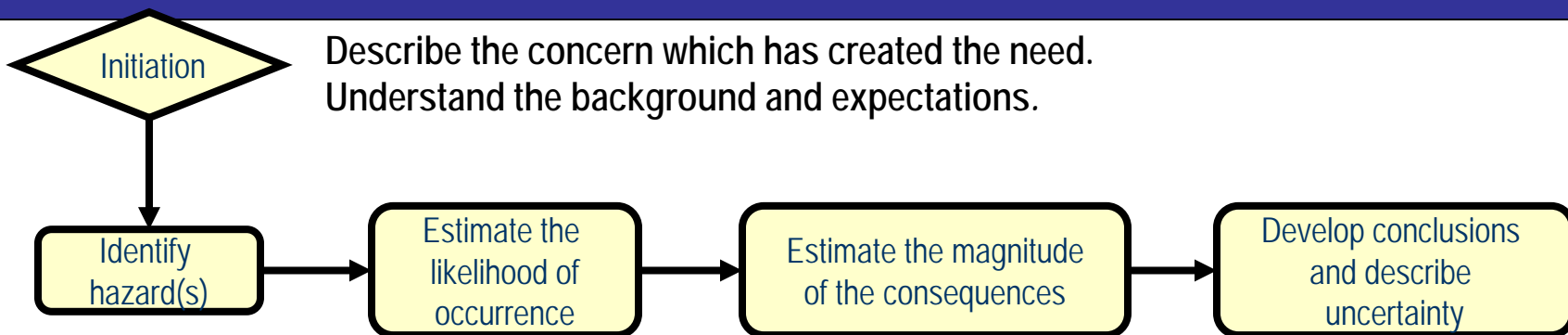
Biological Model

Likelihood X Consequences = Risk

- Common for WTO-SPS applications
- Applies to living organisms as hazards
- Usually no (or poor) exposure data
- Usually not a static hazard
- Uncertainty high and variable

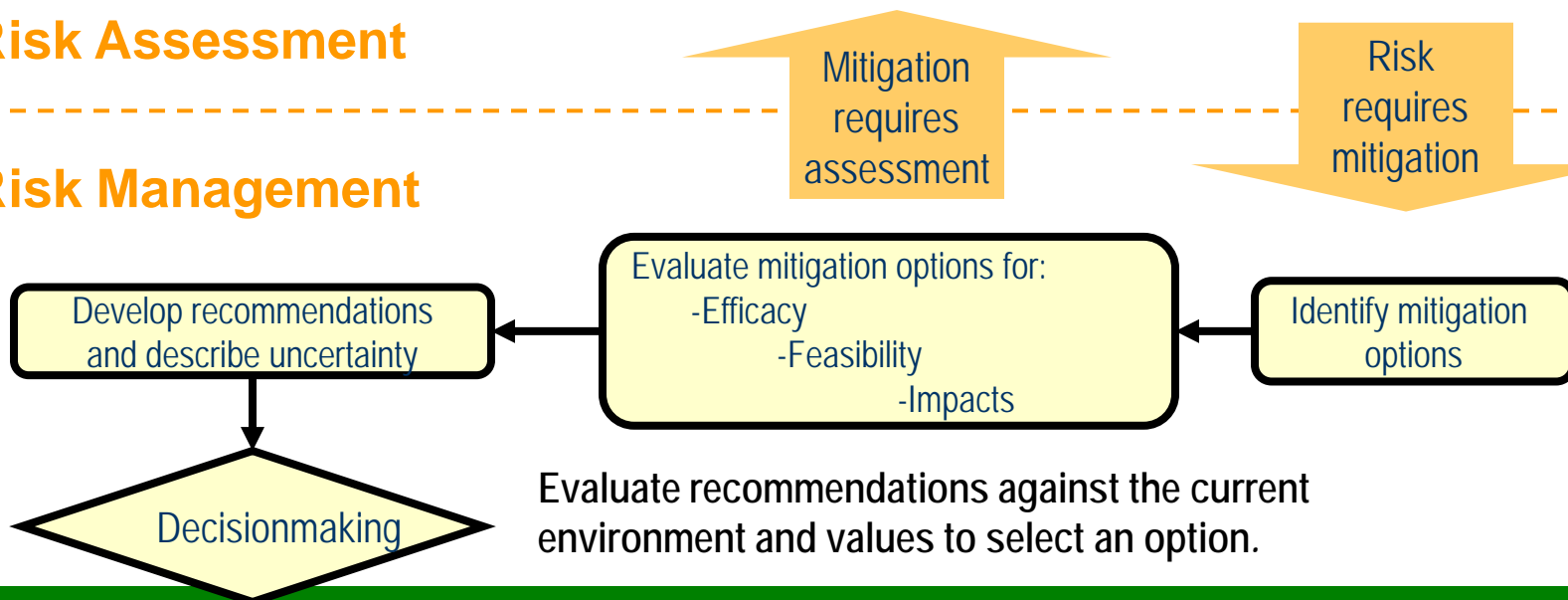


Process Overview



Risk Assessment

Risk Management



Regulatory Decisions

Risk Assessments and complete Risk Analyses are conducted to serve a variety of needs in regulatory decision-making

In PPQ...

USDA-APHIS-PPQ-CPHST-PERAL

PRA productivity

PRAs 2004 to 2011	
Fruit and vegetable import	337
Plants and misc products import	62
New pests	477
Export	162
Organism	124
Operational	134
Pathway	84

PERAL Personnel Resources

- Entomologists
- Plant Pathologists
- Botanists
- Ecologists
- Economists
- Modelers
- Writer/Editor, Librarian, Trainer, Admin.



PERAL Information Resources

- Internal
 - Global pest and disease database
 - PRA archives
 - 4,000+ hard references
 - 14,000+ electronic references
- External
 - National Agricultural Library
 - Network of experts/specialists



Lucy Reid
PERAL Information Specialist

PRA Guidelines

- Ver. 5.02 Guidelines used since 1997
- Approximately 400 PRAs archived
- Revision process completed in 2011
- Adapted to:
 - Provide technical and conceptual correctness
 - Account for WTO jurisprudence
 - Streamline and automate processes

Key Changes: Likelihood

- Separate entry and establishment events
- Make provision for “negligible” likelihood
- Multiplicative model means that if a certain event cannot take place or specific conditions do not exist, the risk is negligible

Key Changes: Consequences

- More structured and transparent
- Linked to spread potential
- Based on the concept of pests meeting a threshold for significance
- Once done, analyses do not need to be repeated

Key Changes: Uncertainty

- Consistent with SPS
- Separated from evidence
- Addressed at each stage
- Suggestions are made on evaluating evidence in relation to uncertainty

“Organizational adaptations”

- Risk management “notes”
- Actionable pest
 - Practical reality
 - Legal requirement
 - Account for official control

PPQ Summary

- APHIS-PPQ performs risk assessment across a broad spectrum of regulatory issues in its mandate.
- Much of the work is trade-related and must be consistent with international guidelines.
- Substantial resources are devoted to providing the credible, high-quality products.

Plant Epidemiology and Risk Analysis Laboratory

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Biotechnology Regulatory Services

- Plant Pest Risk Assessment in APHIS-BRS
 - Pursuant to the *Plant Protection Act* (statutory authority)
 - *Title 7 Code of Federal Regulations Part 340* (7 CFR 340, regulatory authority)

Regulatory Decision

- The exact nature of a risk assessment depends on the regulatory decision that needs to be made
- For BRS (genetically engineered organisms), the decision is:

In response to a petition, should APHIS grant Nonregulated status for the requested genetically engineered organism?

BRS PPRA for Nonregulated Status

- Plant Pest Risk Assessments (PPRA) conducted by BRS include considerations of whether the GE organism could:
 - exhibit plant pathogenic properties
 - become a weed
 - Transmit the genes to organisms with which it does not normally interbreed.
 - increase the weediness of sexually compatible plants
 - harm non-target organisms (beneficial, endangered)

Questions ?