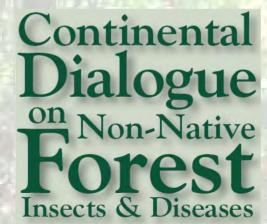
Authorizing Federal Legislation: Are Changes to the Plant Protection Act Necessary?



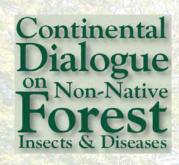
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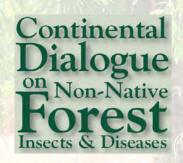
Progress so Far

- Too late for Farm Bill
- Issues under this objective addressed by other groups
- Focused on Group #1's work on Level of Protection
- Brainstormed other ideas



Level of Protection

- Work Group #1 goal: Establish a strong & measurable national level of protection for pathways by which live organisms are imported.
- Need a higher priority on preventing introductions while promoting trade adopt a "higher level of protection."



Possible solution: Change Language in the Findings

"Protect the agriculture, environment, and economy of the United States" from plant pests "while simultaneously facilitating exports, imports, and interstate commerce" in commodities that pose a risk of harboring plant pests.



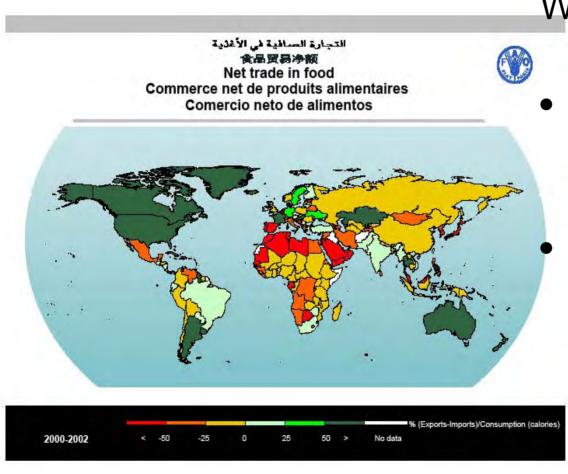
Adjust the Mission

 Take all reasonable precautions to prevent the introduction and dissemination of plant pests, while facilitating trade

 In addition, performance measures should be implemented additional work needed here



Is Changing the Findings Enough?



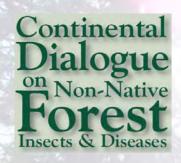
Work Group #4 discussions:

- Adjusting the mission was a good start
- But given the vast changes in world operations, there may be a need for broader, bolder innovations



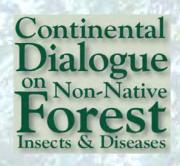
Pre-emption in the Federal Plant Protection Act

- States cannot regulate international trade
- States cannot regulate interstate trade if a pest is already regulated by the federal government, except if consistent with and does not exceed federal regulations
- Process to show special need allowed in statute, but not defined in rule



The Commerce Clause

- Constitutional requirement (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3)
- Stipulates that federal government regulates interstate commerce
- States can only regulate intrastate commerce
- According to court decisions, States can only regulate <u>interstate</u> commerce under very specific conditions



Maine v Taylor (1986)

- Supreme Court decision: upheld a state statute that restricted the entry of live bait fish into Maine.
- The Court found that no nondiscriminatory alternatives to Maine's live

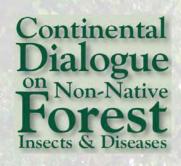
bait fish importation restrictions would adequately protect the state's interests/resources.



Suggested Options

- 1) Repeal the federal PPA pre-emption language
- 2) Set up deadlines for special need request from APHIS PPQ in the federal PPA

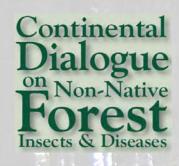
3) Others?



Compensating Growers without Taking Away Accountability

Growers using best management practices should be compensated if impacted by a pest,

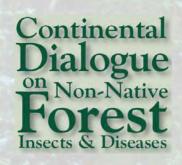
But if they'll get full compensation, why would they use best management practices?



Current Status

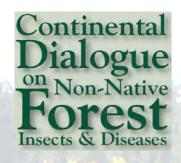
 No financial compensation for landowner or grower for costs of corrective action or losses

 Programs like the Crop Insurance Program and Indemnification have been suggested, but not adopted because accountability may be lessened



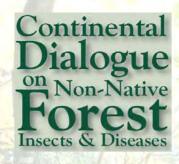
Structure a Reimbursement Program with Liability

- Assign liability to those who cause the introduction of a new pest
- Liability means being responsible for all costs (property loss, eradication, etc.)
- Provide a complete release from liability if all applicable laws were followed



Other Advantages

- Could help streamline regulatory process—not all responsibility is on the agency
- Improve investigations on how new invasive species are introduced—better info on how introductions happened
- Increase fairness for landowners who are impacted by unlawful pest introduction



Increase Cooperation

- Some question as to whether the Department of Homeland Security has de-emphasized pest detection
- Increased cooperation between agencies of all levels are encouraged



More Refinement Needed!

- Emphasize stopping pests in mission, but need performance measures
- Review Pre-emption requirements
- To get compensation, consider liability
- Encourage cooperation among agencies

