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Airport and Maritime
Operations Manual

Maritime Operations

Controlling Cargo

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Introduction

The *Controlling Cargo* section of *Maritime Operations* provides the guidelines and procedures needed to control maritime cargo.

Policy

The general PPQ policy is to clear all foreign cargo of agricultural interest at the port of arrival. Two exceptions to this policy may be made for cargo manifested for off loading at another PPQ-staffed port

when it remains aboard the vessel and for cargo moving under a transit permit. Exceptions to the general policy are noted in [Authorizing Movement of Cargo](#) on **page 3-5-8**.

Materials Needed

Depending on local cargo holding methods, you will need some of the following items to control cargo:

- ◆ *Animal Product Manual*
- ◆ Automated Commercial System (ACS) computer and reference manuals
- ◆ Ink pad
- ◆ PPQ rubber stamps (Shipment Authorized, Hold, Released for Export)
- ◆ Pad of PPQ Form 212, Cargo Hold and Record
- ◆ *Plant Import: Propagative and Nonpropagative Volume of Manuals*
- ◆ Port guidelines for holding miscellaneous cargo
- ◆ Quarantine material tags and stickers
- ◆ Strip (Tyden), strap, or button seals
- ◆ Various forms (overtime billing, Emergency Action Notification, PPQ Form 309A)

Local Variations

Because of the differences in Customs procedures and local practices, the methods of controlling cargo vary from port to port. The electronic transfer of the Custom entry (Automated Cargo System (ACS)) has changed the method of holding cargo at many ports.

Maintaining Contact with Customs

Port Directors should maintain close contact with their counterparts in Customs to keep informed of any changes in local entry procedures and cargo holding procedures. Make sure that whenever procedures change, control is maintained over cargo that is at risk for introducing pests and pathogens.

Warning Regarding Primates or Primate Material



Carelessly handling nonhuman primate material¹ could result in your contracting a virulent infectious disease.

- 1 Bones, carcasses, hides, meat, skins, or any other tissue of apes, monkeys, and lemurs for example

Carelessly handling nonhuman primate material¹ could result in your contracting a virulent infectious disease. Therefore, follow these procedures when inspecting such material:

1. Have the broker, carrier, or warehouse personnel open and remove the contents from the shipping container for your inspection.
2. Before inspecting, put on disposable plastic gloves and a face mask.
3. As you inspect, be careful **not** to tear or puncture the gloves.
4. Upon completion of your inspection, put the mask and gloves in a double plastic bag.
5. Incinerate or autoclave the double plastic bag with the gloves and mask inside.
6. Wash your hands thoroughly with a disinfectant soap.

Methods and Procedures

Step 1: Reviewing Cargo Documents

Review the cargo documents (manifests, preclearance forms (PPQ Form 203), Notice of Arrival (PPQ Form 368), entries, etc.) as soon as possible after the vessel arrives. In some cases it may be possible to review manifests and entries before the vessel arrives. Look for and note items of agricultural interest. In determining what items are of agricultural interest, you may need to refer to any of the following documents:

- ◆ *Animal Product Manual*
- ◆ MCFRs (manuals that interpret the CFRs)
- ◆ *Plant Import: Propagative and Nonpropagative Volume of Manuals*
- ◆ Port guidelines for holding miscellaneous types of cargo

1 bones, carcasses, hides, meat, skins, or any other tissue of apes, monkeys, and lemurs for example

You may want to hold nonregulated, miscellaneous cargo for assessment of pest risk and for inspection.

While reviewing the cargo documents, determine what cargo is remaining on the vessel (residue cargo) and what cargo will be unloaded. The unloaded cargo may be for entry at the port of arrival, for immediate transportation and entry at another port, or for export either from the port of arrival or another U.S. port. Determinations about the entry status of cargo can be made from the manifest or the Customs entry forms which are discussed in detail in **Customs Entry Classification** on **page C-1-1**.

You will make decisions on where to clear the cargo based on the pest risk present and your ability to apply adequate safeguards. The lack of, or insufficient safeguards for the pest risk is reason to require clearance at the port of arrival.

Gather information regarding the final destination of the cargo from the Customs documents and see **Table 3-5-1**.

TABLE 3-5-1 Locator for Prohibited Cargo After Obtaining Final Destination on Customs Documents

If the cargo is of PPQ interest and:	And it is:	Then:
Is destined for a foreign country		GO to Safeguarding Cargo on page 3-5-10
Is destined for entry in the United States	Precleared	GO to Procedures for Precleared Cargo on page 3-5-17
	Prohibited	1. SAFEGUARD if necessary 2. GO to Prohibited Cargo—Plants and Plant Products below
	Not Prohibited	GO to Step 2: Holding Cargo of PPQ Interest on page 3-5-6

Prohibited Cargo—Plants and Plant Products

If prohibited plants and plant-products’ cargo are manifested for unloading in the United States, contact the importer or agent handling the cargo to inform them of the prohibited status and inquire if they have a Departmental permit to import the cargo. If a Departmental permit has been issued, then follow the instructions on the permit. See **Table 3-5-2 on page 3-5-5** for action to take on items that **do not** have Departmental permits. If cargo has a green and yellow label for Beltsville affixed, allow the shipment to proceed.

TABLE 3-5-2 Determine Action to Take on Prohibited Cargo Items that Do Not have a Departmental Permit

If the item:	And it is:	And it is:	Then:
Presents an imminent pest risk	Prohibited material	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ COMPLETE PPQ Form 254, Disposition of Plants or Animal Products ◆ ORDER the item destroyed or reexported
	Infested Material	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ COMPLETE PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification ◆ ORDER the item destroyed or reexported
Does not present an imminent pest risk	→	Moving to a research facility or educational institution	CONSULT the Permit Unit for the action to take
	Prohibited Material	Not moving to a research facility or educational institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ COMPLETE PPQ Form 254, Disposition of Plants or Animal Products ◆ ORDER the item destroyed or reexported
	Infested Material		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ COMPLETE PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification ◆ ORDER the item destroyed or reexported

Prohibited Cargo—Live Animals, Including Poultry

Consult with local VS for procedures regarding the prohibited cargo of live animals, including poultry.

Prohibited Cargo—Animal Products

If you know that there is prohibited material aboard, **do not** allow off loading. If a vessel docks with the prohibited material aboard, issue a violation. If there is prohibited fresh, frozen, or chilled meat, the vessel may **not** enter U.S. territorial waters. Dispose of animal products refused entry in one of the following methods:

1. If contamination is present, clean and disinfect with a 4 percent sodium carbonate and a 0.1 percent sodium silicate solution. See [Directions for Cleaning and Disinfecting](#) on **page Q-1-3**.
2. Give the consignee the following options, and have the exporter choose one which is to be completed within 48 hours:
 - A. Reexport
 - B. Incinerate to ash
 - C. Sterilize at 212°F internal for 30 minutes

3. Safeguard the product until it is disposed of.
4. Complete PPQ Form 254. (See **PPQ Form 254, Disposition of Plants and Plant or Animal Products** on **page A-1-21.**)
5. If none of the options are possible, contact Headquarters VMO.

Step 2: Holding Cargo of PPQ Interest

Depending on local practice, hold all cargo of agricultural interest in one or more of the following ways:

- ◆ Stamp the Customs papers "HOLD"
- ◆ Complete PPQ Form 212, Cargo Hold and Record
- ◆ Use the ACS computer to electronically hold cargo

By placing a hold on the cargo, you are informing Customs and the shipping line that the cargo is being restricted by PPQ and should **not** be released until PPQ has authorized the release.

Use the instructions listed below for the appropriate method of holding cargo at your port.

Stamping Customs Papers

If you are stamping Customs papers with a hold, all you need is a HOLD stamp, an ink pad, and the Customs papers that you have already reviewed. Stamp all copies of the Customs papers with HOLD.

PPQ Form 212, Cargo Hold and Record

PPQ Form 212, Cargo Hold and Record, serves three purposes: (1) record of cargo held or cargo that is of interest; (2) warning, hold, information and clearance document when stapled to the front of the manifest or other cargo listing used by Customs or the shipping line clerk; and (3) combination worksheet and port record. See **PPQ Form 212, Cargo Hold and Record** on **page A-1-7.**

PPQ Form 212, Cargo Hold Sheet, is a worksheet for local use in holding cargo. Completing PPQ Form 212 varies from port to port depending on the information needed at each port. Fill in the information as required by local practice at your port.

Using ACS to Hold Cargo

For instructions on holding cargo using ACS, see the *AMS Reference Manual*.

Resolving Holds

By placing a hold on cargo, you are requiring that the cargo either meet specific conditions of entry listed in the import manuals or you want to inspect the cargo for pests. In either case, action will be taken as a result of the hold placed on the cargo. In some cases the importer, agent, or broker will request that cargo held be released for reexport or be allowed movement to another port for clearance by PPQ at destination. See **Table 3-5-3 on page 3-5-7.**

TABLE 3-5-3 Locator for Cargo on Hold

If the importer, broker, or vessel representative:	And:	Then:
Moves or releases cargo held without PPQ authorization	→	GO to <i>Conducting an Investigation and Assembling a Case File</i> on page 3-5-13
Requests that PPQ allow exportation of cargo held	Cargo is infested with quarantine significant organisms	GO to <i>Reshipment of Cargo Infested with Quarantine Significant Organisms</i> on page 3-5-16
	Cargo is not infested or has not been inspected	GO to <i>Authorizing Movement of Cargo</i> on page 3-5-8
Requests that PPQ allow movement of held cargo to another port for PPQ clearance	→	
Does not request either action in the three cells above	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE that conditions of entry be met or that inspections are made 2. GO to <i>Step 3: Documenting Action Taken</i> below

Step 3: Documenting Action Taken

Document all regulatory actions you take in response to a hold placed on cargo. Customs and other interested parties may need to know the final action you have taken in response to the hold. Your "RELEASE" on PPQ Form 212 , Cargo Hold and Record, or other paperwork serves as a notification to Customs and other interested parties that the cargo has met PPQ requirements or that it is authorized to move. Appropriate actions to be documented are Inspected and Released, Released for Export, Treated and Released, Caution: Shipment Authorized, and Refuse Entry.

Depending on the method of holding cargo used at your port, show your final regulatory action in one of the following ways:

- ◆ Stamp the action taken on all copies of the Customs forms
- ◆ Write the action taken on all copies of PPQ Form 212
- ◆ Use the ACS computer to post a release on the bill of lading

Inform private personnel (carriers, freight forwarders, clerks, brokers), at piers or warehouses that the cargo has been released.

Reference Section

Authorizing Movement of Cargo

In general, regulated material should be cleared at the first port of arrival. However, certain permit materials that require treatment and nonpermit material with a known pest risk (e.g., niger seed) may **not** move in transit. Consult Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS) on any in-bond shipments of these materials. If the shipment changes vessels but does **not** clear PPQ, then you must assess the pest risk and decide if safeguards are adequate (that pests will **not** escape) while the off-loaded material is awaiting transshipment. Use the **Table 3-5-4**. If movement is authorized, then continue on.

TABLE 3-5-4 Determine Whether to Allow Movement of Cargo

If the shipment is:	And:	Then:
Precleared	→	GO to <i>Procedures for Precleared Cargo</i> in the Reference Section
Fruits and vegetables	→	GO to "Special Procedures for Foreign Origin Produce Transiting the U.S." which is located in the <i>Plant Import: Nonpropagative Volume of Manuals</i>
Live insects, cut flowers and prohibited or restricted plant products ¹	Has a transit permit or Departmental permit	AUTHORIZE movement as specified in the transit or Departmental permit
	Does not have a transit permit or Departmental permit	DO NOT authorize movement
Plant material subject to ESA or CITES	→	REQUIRE protected articles to enter at designated ² ports
Restricted animal products	→	AUTHORIZE movement, but no further than the port at which the restricted product will first be removed from the carrier
Prohibited meats and poultry meat	→	1. DO NOT ALLOW off loading 2. ISSUE PPQ Form 518
Unrestricted animal products or unregulated plant products	→	AUTHORIZE movement

- 1 **Do not** allow propagative plant material to move to a subsequent port for clearance. The port of arrival must be a location with a plant inspection station.
- 2 Should protected articles arrive at undesignated ports, the officer has the option to return to origin, or on the first occasion, forward the articles to a designated port. Subsequent arrivals after the first occasion should be refused entry.

Unless there is a compelling pest risk involved, particularly the likelihood of pest escape while in port, movement under Customs custody (IT or Special Manifest) should be authorized.

If drastic action is believed necessary, such as destruction or return to origin, the State Plant Health Director should be consulted immediately for instructions on what to do. When drastic action is contemplated but sufficient information is **not** available to the PPQ officer on which to make a decision on allowing in-transit movement, then request instructions from the State Plant Health Director.

Call the PPQ office at destination to inquire if they will accept IT cargo for clearance and use **Table 3-5-5** below.

**Authorizing
In-transit
Movement**

TABLE 3-5-5 Determine IT Cargo Clearance

If the PPQ office:	Then:
Accepts IT cargo for clearance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLY any necessary safeguards (e.g., sealing, secure packaging) 2. STAMP all pages of Customs entry 3. SEND one copy of Customs entry to the PPQ office receiving the cargo
Does not accept IT cargo for clearance	CLEAR the cargo

**Transiting of
Animal Products
for Export**

Animal products **other than** those which are prohibited (fresh meat from infected countries), may move through the United States for export (IE and T&E) under the following conditions:

1. The shipper must notify local PPQ of intended movement.

TABLE 3-5-6 Locator for Transiting of Animal Products for Export

If the importation is transiting to:	Then:
Canada or Mexico	CONTINUE on to 2., on page 3-5-10
Foreign country other than Canada or Mexico	GO to 3., on page 3-5-10

Determine if the importation is accompanied by a Canadian or Mexican permit, either attached to the outside of the package or as part of the shipping documents. The permit should clearly state the contents of the package.



Because some importations of animal products are highly perishable, expedite importations you are authorized to release. See [Table 3-5-7 on page 3-5-10](#).

TABLE 3-5-7 Determine Action to Take on Importation Transiting for Export

If the importation is:	And the destination is:	Then:
Accompanied by a permit	→	ALLOW transiting immediately
Not accompanied by permit	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CONTACT Animal Health Canadian Food Inspection Agency Room #2204 W 59 Camelot Drive Nepean, Ontario, Canada K1A 0Y9 Telephone: 613/225-2342 FAX: 613/228-6630 ◆ DO NOT allow transiting if Canada refuses entry ◆ Importation must meet U.S. entry requirements; (see the <i>Animal Product Manual</i>)
	Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CONTACT PPQ at the border port where the importation will exit ◆ PPQ border port will contact the PPQ counterpart in Mexico

2. If the animal product is transiting to a subsequent U.S. port for export, then only allow movement in sealable containers
 - ❖ Apply PPQ seals to the containers
 - ❖ Complete VS Form 16-78
 - ❖ Distribute VS Form 16-78 as follows:
 - Keep the original in your port files
 - Send a copy of VS Form 16-78 to the PPQ office at the port of export
 - Throw away the extra copies

If the animal product is transiting nonstop to a foreign country, verify the export. **Do not** seal. **Do not** complete VS Form 16-78.

3. If the product is transferring into or between containers, then directly supervise the transfer. In all cases, safeguard procedures apply. Disinfect if necessary.
4. Verify export.

Safeguarding Cargo

Safeguarding is a preventative action for handling, maintaining, or disposing of prohibited or restricted products and articles to eliminate the risk of plant and animal pest disease dissemination. Safeguarding

applies to those products and articles whose importation is prohibited or restricted by 7CFR Parts 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, and 330; and 9CFR Parts 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 104, 122, and 156. The products or articles are exempt from 7CFR Parts 318, 319, 320, 321, and 330, and 9CFR 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 104, 122, and 156, and are subject to safeguarding when any of the following apply:

- ◆ **Not** unloaded and the products or articles are temporarily in the United States
- ◆ Unloaded for transshipment and direct exportation
- ◆ Unloaded for transportation and exportation
- ◆ Unloaded for entry at a subsequent port (for restricted products or articles)
- ◆ Unloaded and moved to a Foreign Trade Zone for immediate transshipment and exportation or immediate transportation and exportation.

Safeguarding is the control, by whatever means, of cargo to prevent plant and animal pest dissemination. When you safeguard, prescribe controls that impose a minimum of impediment but are consistent with preventing pest dissemination. Appraise the actual or suspected plant pest, its suspected mobility under the conditions of transit, and the ecological conditions in the area of transit. Then apply a safeguard appropriate for the pest risk.

Example

You find a snail on a 20 foot cargo container. To safeguard the container, you might require it to be mounted on a chassis and **not** allow movement from the container yard. These safeguards would prevent pest dissemination that might occur if the container were placed on the ground or transported to a distant location.

Documenting Violations

When cargo which was held is moved without the proper treatment or inspection and PPQ release, PPQ regulations have been violated by the individual or party responsible for the movement. The violator (whoever moved the cargo) has moved cargo which has **not** met the requirements of a PPQ regulation. Document all violations by completing PPQ Form 518, and conduct an investigation of the incident. Make sure you include the Officer's Statement with all the facts of the violation. See **PPQ FORM 518, Report of Violation** on **page A-1-68** and **Sample of PPQ Officer's Statement** on **page E-1-2**.

Immediately after detecting the violation, eliminate the pest risk. You may have to call the PPQ office at destination, State regulatory official, agents, shippers, and Headquarters VMO as necessary to take action to eliminate the pest risk.

Tell the person or party the nature of the violation. If requested, give the person a copy of the regulation(s) and make note of when the regulation(s) was given to that person.

You can also require that cargo be returned to the port of arrival by requesting that Customs recall the cargo. The importer is then required to return the cargo to the first port of arrival. If you need to subpoena documents, see *Subpoenas Under the Plant Protection Act* on page X-1-1.

The Port Director must decide whether it's more appropriate to issue a warning letter than to assess a civil penalty or pursue criminal prosecution. **Warning letters may only be issued for first-time violations.**

Directions for helping to decide if a warning letter is appropriate:

1. Judge whether it's appropriate to issue a warning letter or to assess a civil penalty or to pursue criminal prosecution. Use PPQ Form 518 to find out if it's a first-time violation, then go to **Table 3-5-8** below.

TABLE 3-5-8 Determine Whether to Assess Civil Penalty

If it's a:	And there was:	And you judge that a:	Then:
First-time violation	No deliberate attempt to circumvent the regulations	Warning letter is sufficient to gain compliance	CONSIDER issuing a warning letter using the criteria that follow
	A deliberate attempt to circumvent the regulations	Warning letter is insufficient to gain compliance 	◆ ASSESS a criminal penalty or pursue criminal prosecution ◆ DO NOT issue a warning letter
Repeat violation			

2. If you judged a warning letter might be appropriate, use the following criteria in **Table 3-5-9** to confirm your judgment.

TABLE 3-5-9 Criteria to Confirm Issuing Warning Letter

If it is a:	And:	Then issue a:
Cargo violation	The violation meets all the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ No imminent pest risk ◆ No pests were disseminated ◆ Primary violator is unknown or not in the country ◆ Violator is known but the case was inadvertently compromised so evidence cannot be collected (issue a warning letter to secondary violator) ◆ More stringent action has already been taken by another agency (for example, Customs, OIG, FWS) 	Warning letter
Altered phytosanitary certificate	It contains any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Error in the name of the exporter or importer ◆ Less quantity than was declared ◆ Incorrect botanical name or its omission ◆ Error in descriptions or distinguishing marks ◆ Error in the means of conveyance ◆ Addition of a letter of credit or other commercial reference where such information is inappropriate 	

3. Complete APHIS Form 7060, Official Warning Violation of Federal Regulations to issue the warning letter. The State Plant Health Director, the Port Director, or a Compliance Officer issues and signs this form. See **APHIS Form 7060, Official Warning—Violation of Federal Regulations** on **page A-1-118** for directions for completing the form.

Conducting an Investigation and Assembling a Case File

The purpose of conducting an investigation is to substantiate that a violation took place. OGC will decide whether or **not** to prosecute a violation based upon the results of the investigation and how well you prepared the case file. Only a sound investigation and well prepared case file will result in a successful prosecution.

Conduct your investigation in a fair and impartial manner making every effort to obtain a complete, factual record. **Do not** prejudge a case or discuss any phase of the investigation with unauthorized persons (non-APHIS personnel).

If you need advice or assistance with a complex or difficult investigation, or have questions about violations, you may contact your **Investigative and Enforcement** Services (IES) investigator. IES investigators are available to investigate violations that require additional inquiry, documentation, and case preparation. For a list of IES contacts, see *Investigative and Enforcement Services* on **page U-1-1**.

Attempt to obtain written statements from any person who has knowledge of the violation. Statements may be handwritten, or use the sample format in *Sample Statements* on **page E-1-1**. Ask witness to be specific in writing their statement, specifying all known facts, dates, names, titles, amounts, and descriptions. Ask the witness to sign and date the statement as soon as it is completed. If a witness refuses to sign the statement, submit the information over your (the investigator's) signature.

Collect evidence to corroborate the violation. If germane to your case, take photographs. Photographs make forceful evidence. If the incident represents a garbage violation then, if appropriate, collect samples from the garbage container, and a General Declaration, compliance agreement, warning letters, or statements from employees at the catering firm. If the incident represents a cargo violation, then collect evidence that shows how the article(s) entered the United States and was held, where the article was grown or the animal slaughtered, the carrier who moved the cargo, the owner of the cargo, the cargo quantity, and the article's destination. More specifically, collect copies of air waybills, Customs entry papers, invoices, packing lists, and manifest entries. Also collect permits, phytosanitary certificates, photographs, and if appropriate, other physical evidence.

Give each piece of evidence an exhibit number. List the exhibits on a separate piece of paper with the heading "List of Exhibits."

EXAMPLE

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1—Officer's Statement
Exhibit 2—Witness' Statement of Customs Inspector Carlos Colon
Exhibit 3—Copy of the General Declaration
Exhibit 4—Napkin with the foreign carrier's logo
Exhibit 5—Warning letter

Label and assemble your evidence in the following order:

1. Statement from the officer initiating the action and from any contributive officer, violator's statement, and witness' statement.
2. Other documentary evidence related to the **current** violation such as the compliance agreement, air waybill, General Declaration, PPQ Form 309, and dates and methods of notifying the violator of APHIS regulations.

3. Physical evidence such as a piece from an empty carton that is labeled, napkins with the airline logo, and photographs. When submitting photographs, write the date, description, and photographer's name on the back of the photograph or on a piece of paper onto which the photograph is mounted. If the physical evidence presents a risk, then submit it so as to prevent leakage or disease dissemination—put it in tightly closed plastic bags.
4. Documentary evidence of any **previous** violations such as warning letters.

Controlling Barge Shipments

Since barges are vessels, you must control all barge shipments that are likely to present a pest risk. One primary interest in barge shipments is wood packing materials and dunnage.

Inspect empty barges for dunnage residue when the barges are safely accessible. If a barge of interest is moving to an inland destination, determine by telephone or port policy if the PPQ inland destination is able to clear the barge.

Determining Where to Inspect the Barge

TABLE 3-5-10 Determine Where to Inspect the Barge

If the barge is:	And the:	And:	Then:
Moving to an inland location that is covered by PPQ	PPQ office can inspect the incoming barge shipment	→	1. AUTHORIZE MOVEMENT to the inland location for clearance by PPQ 2. SEND a copy of the Hold to the inland PPQ office
	PPQ office can not inspect the incoming barge	→	REQUIRE removal of dunnage for inspection at the port of arrival
Not moving to an inland location that is covered by PPQ	Barge is empty	Barge is safely accessible	INSPECT for dunnage
	→	Barge is not safely accessible	REQUIRE removal of dunnage from barge
	Barge is not empty	→	REQUIRE removal of dunnage for inspection

Notice to Inland Ports

Using a compliance agreement may be helpful in controlling dunnage from barges. When completing a compliance agreement, incorporate the following considerations:

- ◆ Require notification when dunnage is removed
- ◆ Specify time limits for burning or treating infested dunnage
- ◆ Specify locations for stockpiling and treating dunnage that are **not** subject to pilferage or flooding

- ◆ Work plans which include a regular schedule for monitoring

When you intercept a plant pest that requires quarantine action, notify the PPQ port of arrival by sending them a copy of PPQ Form 309A, Interception Record. By providing information on the types of cargo that produce interceptions, you will aid the PPQ port of arrival in determining which barge shipments to hold.

Reshipment of Cargo Infested with Quarantine Significant Organisms

If cargo infested with quarantine significant organisms is to be reshipped from the United States to Canada or Mexico, call Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS) and provide the following information:

- ◆ Confirmed identity and life stage of organism(s)
- ◆ Identity and quantity of infested or infected cargo
- ◆ Identifying marks (for example, bill of lading, container number)
- ◆ Origin of cargo
- ◆ Original foreign shipper
- ◆ Consignee (if cargo is moving to Canada or Mexico)

QPAS will inform the destination country (if **other than** the country of origin) of the shipment.

TABLE 3-5-11 Determine Action to Take on Reshipment of Cargo Infested with Quarantine Significant Organisms

If the cargo is moving to:	Then:
Canada or Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ HOLD the cargo ◆ Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS) will contact you on the appropriate action to take
Countries other than Canada or Mexico	ALLOW reshipment of the infested cargo

Special Procedures for Landing Meat Carried as Cargo Aboard U.S. Military Vessels Returning from Foreign Countries

Follow the special procedures in the order that is listed below for landing meat that is carried as cargo aboard U.S. Military vessels that are returning from foreign countries:

1. Supervise the movement of all meat.
2. Allow meat to move only if it is in unopened cartons.

3. Release the meat without restriction if the cartons are marked by the Defense Procurement Services Center (D.P.S.C.) as a product of the United States. If the meat is **not** so marked, continue to 4., which follows.
4. Allow movement of meat to take place only within the metropolitan area of the port where the meat is off-loaded.
5. Move meat to refrigeration units.
6. Seal refrigeration units with USDA seals until meat is to be loaded on an outbound vessel for use outside the United States.
7. Break the USDA seals and supervise loading of meat back to vessel's stores when meat sealed in refrigeration units is ready for loading on outbound vessel.
8. Contact Headquarters VMO for approval of any deviations from the above procedures.

Procedures for Precleared Cargo

The following procedures for precleared cargo **do not** preclude the option at port of entry to monitor or inspect precleared shipments:

- ◆ Confirm that all commodities precleared at foreign site locations are accompanied by PPQ Form 203, Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment, or a telex that verifies PPQ did preclear the treatment
- ◆ Verify that APHIS and/or steamship line seals are intact upon arrival at the first port of entry in the United States
- ◆ Confirm that seals have **not** been removed by unauthorized persons at the port of entry
- ◆ Issue a warning letter or assess a civil penalty if seals have been broken/removed by unauthorized persons at the port of entry. See [Assessing Civil Penalties for Breaking Seals](#) on **page 3-3-12**
- ◆ Confirm that the information and conditions contained on the PPQ Form 203 or telex agree with the cargo manifest and/or other Customs entry documents. Verify the seal numbers with the documentation mentioned above
- ◆ Release cargo without further inspection if the seals are intact and documentation has been verified
- ◆ Contact Program Support for assistance if the seals are **not** intact

- ◆ Monitor unloading of bulk shipments that include both precleared and noncleared cargo to prevent commingling, in **one** of the following:
 - ❖ Placement of precleared and noncleared cargo in separate areas
 - ❖ All of the precleared cargo is removed from the area before the noncleared cargo is unloaded
 - ❖ All of the noncleared cargo is removed from the area before the precleared cargo is unloaded