



## Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection



### Agriculture Annual Report FY 2010

#### Summary

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is launching its first agricultural annual report for fiscal year 2010. The 2008 Joint Agency Agriculture Stakeholder Conference highlighted the need for CBP and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to share information with the trade and agriculture stakeholders. The information we are providing in this initial report is in summary format, intended to be an overview of our efforts. We have provided a high level overview of two key areas, our agriculture inspection statistics and resulting enforcement action statistics. On the following page is pertinent information regarding accessing the APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Stakeholder Registry.

#### Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Summary Reports

##### CBP AGRICULTURE INSPECTION STATISTICS

Our CBP agriculture specialists (CBPAS), approximately 2,400 employees nationwide, inspected more cargo, conveyances, and passengers in FY-10 than in FY-09. Cargo inspections include commercial commodities referred as regulated for agriculture (i.e., fresh fruit, vegetables) as well as miscellaneous cargo commodities (e.g., tile, auto parts). Conveyance inspections are the total number of inspections in all environments (air, land, sea) and all pathways (passenger and cargo). Passenger inspections include the conduct of inspections on baggage in all environments (air, land, sea) from private vehicle, commercial bus, air, cruise lines, and passenger ferry and rail. CBPAS are required to conduct inspections in all environments to prevent the introduction of plant pests and exotic foreign animal diseases that are not known to occur in the United States.

Heading	FY2009	FY2010	% Change
Inspection of Cargo	716,325	731,232	2%
Inspection of Conveyances	1,588,581	1,651,893	4%
Inspections of Passenger Baggage	24,521,048	27,256,168	11%

Source: USDA Agriculture Quarantine Activity System

##### CBP AGRICULTURE ENFORCEMENT ACTION STATISTICS

The agriculture inspections in all environments for FY-10 resulted in 119,123 enforcement actions. Agricultural enforcement actions include emergency action notifications, violations, and civil penalties. Emergency Action Notifications are a result from inspections of cargo and conveyances in the cargo environment and include re-exportation, destruction, treatment, or other stipulated remedial action. About 5 percent of the FY-10 cargo enforcement actions were associated with non-compliant wood packaging material (WPM). Approximately 82



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percent of these were from miscellaneous cargo shipments. Non-compliant WPM would be categorized as lacking the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) approved stamps, or having IPPC stamps and plant pests. The IPPC is an international agreement on plant health with 177 signatory countries. It aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of plant pests.

Cargo violations can result from the unauthorized movement of cargo without CBP approval. Conveyance violations range from the improper safeguarding of international garbage, failure to provide advance notification, or breaking CBP seals placed on the conveyance storeroom(s) to restrict the movement and use of prohibited stores. Compliance violations are issued for failure to abide by the agreement stipulations. Lastly, mail violations are issued for undeclared agricultural items. Civil penalties are assessed to gain compliance from crewmembers, passengers, and pedestrians for failing to declare agriculture commodities upon arrival.

Quarantine Materials Intercepted (QMIs) consist of all plant material (fruits, vegetables, plants, plants parts, etc) animal products (milk, meats, cheese, and other edible products) animal by-products (skins, horns, bones, and other inedible by-products), and soil. QMIs are a result of our inspections in all environments and all pathways, for example: passenger baggage, vessel stores and quarters, mail and express courier packages. Our QMIs increased 11 percent from FY-09.

Pest interceptions have two categories: submitted and actionable. Interceptions submitted reflect the actual number of intercepts forwarded to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) specialists for identification and disposition, as necessary. Actionable interceptions are a reflection of the number of pests that the USDA specialists identified and determined are of special importance. Both numbers are totals from all environments and pathways. For FY-10, CBP saw increases in both categories. As an aside, over 68 percent of the actionable pests originated in the cargo/commercial environment.

<b>Heading</b>	<b>FY2009</b>	<b>FY2010</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Emergency Action Notifications	47,495	60,830	<b>28%</b>
Violations / Civil Penalties	58,590	58,293	~
<b>Total Enforcement Actions</b>	<b>106,085</b>	<b>119,123</b>	<b>13%</b>
Quarantine Material Intercepted	3,126,716	3,472,028	<b>11%</b>
Pest Interceptions – Submitted	169,316	197,419	<b>17%</b>
Pest Interceptions – Actionable	74,315	83,617	<b>13%</b>

Source: USDA Agriculture Quarantine Activity System



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### APHIS PPQ Stakeholder Registry

APHIS created the PPQ Stakeholder Registry in response to the Safeguarding Review conducted in early 2001. The purpose of the Registry was to provide an external feedback and communication mechanism for stakeholders to advise APHIS of concerns, provide scientific input, and/or suggestions for improvement. The Registry contains information on a wide range of subjects and Acts pertaining to the movement of plants and plant products. The following are just a few of the available material; the Agricultural Bio-terrorism Protection Act of 2002, Lacey Act, Animal Products/By Products, Plant Products, Fruits and Vegetables, Plant Imports and Exports, Insects, Diseases, Seeds, Pest Containment – Detection- Identification, Emerging Pests, CBP/APHIS Joint Agency Task Force, Port of Entry Inspections, and User Fees for Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Services. At present, there is not a Veterinary Services Stakeholder Registry.

APHIS is moving forward to replace the current PPQ Stakeholder Registry and improve outreach with the GovDelivery subscription service platform. GovDelivery is an automated system that uses email, text messaging, RSS and social media to notify subscribers about specific topics when new information is posted to an organization's website. May 2011 is the projected completion date. Sign up for the PPQ Stakeholder Registry at <https://web01.aphis.usda.gov/PPQStakeWeb2.nsf>. Contact information is available on the website specific to each area of interest.