

Webinar: Seafood Import Monitoring Program

Presenter: Laurice Churchill, Chief Southwest Region, Office of International Affairs and Seafood Inspection

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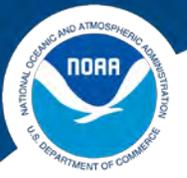
Coordinator: Welcome and thank you for standing by. Today's call is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may disconnect at this time.

All participants will be on a listen-only mode for the duration of the call. During the question and answer period if you would like to ask a question, please press star 1.

I would now like to turn the call over to Celeste Leroux.

Celeste Leroux: Good morning everybody. Thank you for joining us for this webinar on the Seafood Import Monitoring Program. This is one of a series of three webinars that we're doing this week to support compliance with the program as it expands to include shrimp and abalone species by December 31st of 2018. But we will cover the SIMP program overall and are happy to answer any questions you have about the program.

I'm joined today by my colleagues Laurice Churchill and Dale Jones and we'll all be on the line and able to answer any questions that you might have. At this point, I'd like to turn it over to Laurice to give our entry presentation and then we'll move into a Q&A period at the end. Thank you.



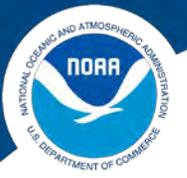
NOAA FISHERIES

Laurice Churchill: And thank you Celeste. This is Laurice and welcome to everybody who's joined us this morning to learn more about NOAA Fisheries, the new US Seafood Import Monitoring Program. And hopefully everybody can see the first slide if you have it. Hopefully everybody's called into the call-in number and has the passcode which is up there right up front. Next slide, please.

So what is the purpose of this? Just briefly the driving factors for the (dual), it is to address illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and seafood fraud which definitely threatens the valuable natural resources that we have and puts those of you that are law-abiding fishers, fisherman, and seafood producers here -- both domestic and foreign -- it places you at a disadvantage. So this is a way to target and to help ensure that the products that come from either fishing or seafood fraud stay out of the very valuable 96 billion US seafood market. So everybody, there is an intent here and it's been developed. Next slide, please.

So [in] 2014 it was initiated. It became a proposed rule in February of 2016. And it went through development and came out as of the end of December 16. The final rule came in, was becoming released and then rolled out throughout 2017 and became mandatory compliance for what we're calling priority species. There were 13 total.

And at that time, 11 went into effect with the exception of shrimp and abalone that were stayed at that time until comparable traceability for domestic aquaculture rules were developed or are the in process of being developed now.



So in April -- moving forward -- in April of this year 2018 that stay on shrimp and abalone as a priority species was lifted. So throughout this year now, the rules that will develop the traceability program for these SIMP agriculture species shrimp and abalone is being worked on.

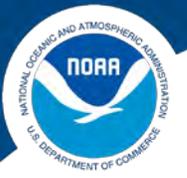
So as of the end of this year, December 31, 2018 that will become - that's the end and will become the mandatory compliance date for shrimp and abalone imported into the US to meet these rules. So that's the timeline. Next slide, please.

So what is this monitoring program? What is the Seafood Import Monitoring Program? Next slide.

Three primary points to take home about this program. The Seafood Import Monitoring Program establishes (unintelligible) data reporting and recordkeeping requirements for the importation of certain priority fish and seafood products that have been identified as being particularly vulnerable, at risk to (IUU) fishing and/or seafood fraud.

So remember three things. We're going to be talking about a permit requirement, we're going to talk about data reporting -- which comes especially at the point of imports -- and recordkeeping regarding traceability. Next slide.

So let's start with the species. I defer to priority species. What are they and what products are they affected? Next slide, please.



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So there were 13 species originally with shrimp and abalone stayed. That stay has now been lifted. Now, there's two different categories -- there's single species that there's species group. And after single species for those of you who might have problem with the not being able to see the slide, I'll read them quickly.

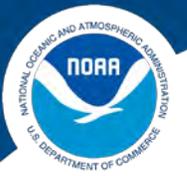
Under single species you have Atlantic Cod, Atlantic Blue Crab, Dolphinfish or Mahi Mahi, King Crab or also referred to as Red King Crab, excuse me, Pacific Cod, and Red Snapper, a single species of Red Snapper. Now in the species groups you have Abalone, Grouper, Sea Cucumber, Shark, Shrimp now, Swordfish, and the Tunas which include the Albacore, Bigeye, Skipjack, Bluefin, and Yellowfin.

And these species, all these priority fish species in groups they are identified through the data entry system with what we call ASFIS or the HTS codes which are available as you can see at the bottom of this slide at iuufishing.noaa.gov. And we'll repeat this website throughout the talk. It's very important. It has a lot of information there. Please go there.

So these are the priorities, the 13 priority species. Remember shrimp and abalone have now had the stay lifted. Next slide, please.

So what information is reported? Remember, three key things -- there's a permit, there's data reporting to enter it into US Commerce, and recordkeeping. We're going to go over each one of these. Next slide.

So the responsible party is the US importer of record and the importer of record is going to obtain the International Fisheries Trade Permit, or IFTP.



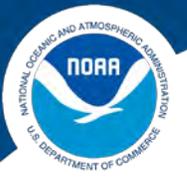
That individual who holds that IFTP permit must have a US residency and address. And they will apply on (unintelligible) you can apply online for this permit. It's a \$30 fee and it's available online now and it's available year-round and it's annually renewable.

This permit is also used for other - other permits it's now used for. Things it's used for, if this is one of them you can use it for something else as well too.

So we have the permit, remember. Now we also have we talked about data reporting and recordkeeping. So the [importer] of record, the person that holds that IFTP permit is responsible for documenting, keeping the records that document the harvest as well as the chain of custody of a product which might include your transshipments or your processing and comingling of products type of documentation. And we're going to go into more details about this, too.

But this [importer] of record, that permit holder is also the primary contact for auditing of data to make sure to verify traceability. Okay? Next slide, please.

So remember -- permit, data reporting, and recordkeeping. So what's the data that we're talking about to be collected and reported? Well, the harvest event includes the name and flag state for where harvest vessel might be from, if there's a license or permit number. There might be a vessel registration number or a unique vessel identifier, what's the type of fishing gear used, the name of the production facility, if it's aquaculture where the farm production occurs. For the areas of wild capture, you know, what's the location, what's that area? It could be an [FAO] number.



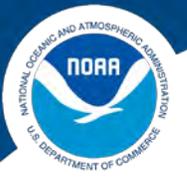
And then also where is it first offloaded, what's the species, what's the HTS code? You're going to figure that out and its weight as well as the date of landing, where it was landed, and who was the entity or the facility where fish first landed or produced. Okay? Next slide, please.

During the development of the rule, during the comment period they received a lot of input that there needed to be -- and it was eventually developed -- an exception for small scale fisheries or aquaculture production farms and for fishing vessels that are 12 meters or less or 20 gross tons or less, and or aquaculture production sites or production farms, facilities when they are 1,000 kilograms or less amount. Then the data can be aggregated or what we call put onto an aggregated harvest report.

So when you have multiple small scale deliveries that meet these categories of, you know, small [landing], small tonnage, under 1,000 kilograms for aquaculture, when that's all coming together at a single point on a single day, that can be aggregated into a single aggregated harvest report.

So what's not required are all the individual vessel or production site or farm -- for wild or aquaculture, either one. And what you don't have to write down or what you do have to write, excuse me, what is required here is the number of deliveries and the other data elements. But you don't have to put all the individual vessel and farm information down when it's aggregated like this. So, next slide, please.

So we've talked about a permit, recordkeeping, and data recording. So what are the primary points we need to take home with this? Next slide, please.



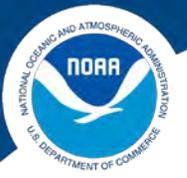
The Seafood Import Monitoring Program applies to only seafood entering importing from a foreign country but also includes if a product is maybe it's caught in the US, exported to another country for to become a different product form, and then comes back into the US. When it comes back to the US, yes it still has this program still applies.

The [importer of] record must hold a US residence and have a current international fisheries trade permit, or IFT permit. And the two types of traceability information that are required are the harvest and landing information. We just went through that list of items. That must be reported electronically at the time of import when it enters US commerce. In order to clear customs, it's got to be entered through the international trade data system.

And also the chain of custody records must be maintained -- that document that trace the product from the point of harvest to the point of entry, entry into the US. So that's getting retained. Those records, the harvest information and those chain of custody records are being retained and held by the US importer of record -- the person who holds that IFTFP permit -- and they're holding that data for up to two years.

And during those two years, so from the point of entry and commerce for up to two years you can be requested for an audit and requested copies of all of those records that you've used to verify or be verified that they are legitimate.

And I can add that also all the information under this program is confidential and that should you be audited, along with the fact that December 31st this



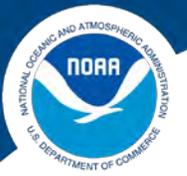
year is the mandatory compliance date for shrimp and abalone. Policy has been developed this year that when audits occur, if you are able to submit them electronically there is a five-day allowance to get them to the auditor. If you are providing paper or say it's coming by US mail, you're allowed ten days to submit that information. So that's a policy that's been developed over the course of this year for the 11 ([species]) that have in place so far.

So, key points again -- the permit, you've got to have the harvest and landing information, the chain of custody records, got to hold that permit. It's confidential. And for shrimp and abalone it will be another compliance date of December 31, 2018. So starting January 1 you will need to be entering that information into the custom system in order to clear customs to import to the US. Next slide, please.

So how does shrimp and abalone prepare for this December 31st compliance date? Next slide.

So collected data required for the compliance -- and so we're talking about the harvest information, the traceability data that documents once you harvest that harvest information, the landing data, and that data that traces shows where that product has been throughout over the course of time from that point of harvest to the point of entry. Get that information, transfer it to your importer of record.

And then for those importers of record, they'd better have the IFTP permit and be prepared to or they can -- this is an option -- during the course of the rest of this year or later this fall be available to if you want to do a sample audit to practice with the records, they can do that.



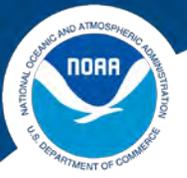
The entry filers for the customs database may need to make sure if you haven't already done this you get your software developed to support to handshake with the entry filing with the [ITDS]. And there is pilot testing available in order for people who have not done this yet, you can practice. Next slide, please.

Which brings me to I'm going to turn the next few slides over to Dale Jones, who is our primary contact for the testing environment and for the customs interface with this program. Dale, can you take it away?

Dale Jones: I'd be happy to. Thanks. Appreciate it, Laurice. To begin with, I'm just going to emphasize a couple points that Laurice has already made just to make sure that as I go forward you understand clearly the context and what I'm going to outline.

First of all, I know that many of you on the call are likely people who have already been working with the SIMP program for the [National Marine Fishery Service]. And so the big key in distinction here, the reason why we're redoing and generating these additional new webinars, is because shrimp and abalone has been added to the current list.

So as many of you know, SIMP has been required reporting for 11 of these species' products that were listed earlier since the beginning of this year, so they're already in place and many of you are already working with them.



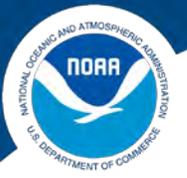
So now shrimp and abalone come into play. So the key thing here is that its additional HTS codes that are going to be flagged or that we've asked to be flagged by customs under that SIM program.

So SIM flags are what we call NM8 flags. They're mandatory reporting so if you come across one of those -- which now all the shrimp HTS codes will be included and a couple for abalone so there will be roughly 28 to 30 new or additional HTS codes flagged under the SIM program. So as you come across those and go to import something to the United States, there will be additional information that has to be filed.

So the second distinction that I want to make is that what I'm talking about is going to be relative to the filing, to those of you who are brokers or filers -- not necessarily tied to what is the record retention that Laurice mentioned. That is a separate process.

So as we go forward, the key players in this really are first of all the foreign exporter. And they're the ones that are going to have to pull a lot of this information and have it to those of you on the phone who are filers or brokers. And then you have the US importer who's the person who hold that national fisheries trade permit, who has the US resident address. And that's the person who is in the context of the [National Marine Fisheries Service] is the importer of record.

Now, I'll make a distinction so you don't get confused later if you don't already realize this -- there's now going to really be two different definitions of an importer record, and one is the custom's definition that hasn't changed and won't change and that still can be a foreign person.



But here for the nation fishery service and this particular program, our importer of record is the person who has a US resident address and who is the holder of the international fishery's trade permit. So that party is the one who has to do all of the records retention and have hold of the records on traceability for this product for two years.

So as I step back then and go to the filing aspect of this, these foreign exporters and the permit holder here will have to make sure that all the right information is sent to the brokers so they can get the data entry filed in what we call the PGA data that goes along with your entry filing to customs. And this is the area that we're going to mention here briefly for certification level testing and production level testing.

We have already done and worked closely with Customs to do certification level testing and production level testing on SIMP so and it is working well. We really are not making any changes except for adding the HTS codes, as I mentioned.

So the requirements from SIMP for the new products -- for shrimp and abalone -- are essentially the same as they have been. So if you're already filing SIMP, there's not going to be a lot of changes for you. There will be a couple of nuances and some codes you use for the aquaculture because we've seen a lot more shrimp coming from aquaculture facilities and we don't see a lot of that now with the other SIMP products.

So you'll see some changes there. But generally speaking, this is all the same. So if you've already tested, this is a broker you've already run through it,



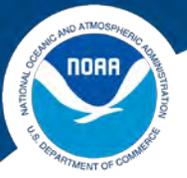
you're probably going to be in great shape. But we hope to late this summer open some certification level testing so that brokers and filers who haven't used SIMP already can test their systems and then they can work with what will be the fourth entity in this process, which is software developer.

So Customs is usually great about working with them and we do too just to make sure that your broker software developers, whoever's doing that for you, has the right information and they're interpreting the implementation guides correctly and putting this into a format that you can use. And I realize they do it a little bit differently depending on what their customers want as software people. So that will be the certification level testing.

And then we hope to by sometime mid-fall or -- I'm going to say just generally October November timeframe -- we hope to open up production level testing. So again, the companies who have not tested the new SIMP can go ahead and test it with some actual shipments that are coming in in the production environment because this whole thing goes into mandatory effect on *January [correction: December] 31st to include shrimp and abalone. So we want to be sure and give them time to do some actual production level testing in the late fall early winter before this becomes mandatory.

So that really covers it on the cert level testing and the production level. Next slide, I can't recall if we had something different.

So this is sort of the more detailed explanation of what's involved that I just explained. So you're going to again as a broker especially or a filer you're going to confirm with your software setup and test that with [CBP].



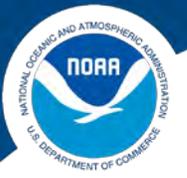
And I'd also reiterate here too that let us know if you're going to do testing but you also need to coordinate very closely with your customs liaison -- the person who is identified as your client representative with Customs. So make sure that you're contacting them and telling them you're going to be doing some new stuff and they can help walk you through it or get ahold of us and we can assist them as you go through it.

So that's the first step - I mean the second step here that's outlined, the contact the Customs client reps and set up a new cert account if you don't already have that. And make sure that's up and running. I think most of you probably are already in good shape with that.

Work with [CBP] to correct the files that contain the entry data and PGA data for submission with your filing. And again if you're already doing any kind of work with the CATAIR and ABI filing through the automated broker interface with Customs, you're probably already online with that. If not, again Customs will help start you from the beginning and walk you through that if you just have not done that stuff yet at all.

And then you're going to submit some files through the certification environment to test those out. And again, the certification environment is all mock data. It's fictitious data just to make sure everything's working okay. The next slide.

So I think that's it for my spiel. And I'll be available to answer questions when we wrap up here. So I'm going to defer back to you, Laurice.



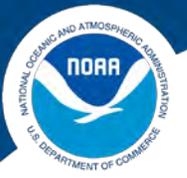
Laurice Churchill: Very good. Thank you, Dale. Thanks for that excellent detailed information. I am sure people will take good information home with that. Over the course of the last year too as well with this new rule we have been developing a commerce trusted trader program. And it's the intent here is to help develop a more streamlined entry for seafood products into the US or into the US commerce.

And that final rule on that is expected to be released in late 2018. I believe the comment period closed back earlier this spring. So that's under new development and it has the potential benefits that would include an expedited flow of trade as well as reducing some of the recordkeeping requirements for the Seafood Import Monitoring Program. So look for that.

This also reminds me that remember we mentioned at the beginning IUU fishing - so www.iuufishing@noaa.gov go to that website and at the bottom there is a place where you can sign up for receiving email notifications of when this changes. This is a good example should when this comes through there would be some notifications go out. There's usually press releases and emails to remind you that this has come along.

So I encourage everybody to please go look at that website IUUfishing@NOAA.gov and I think it's dot NOAA dot gov. We'll have it on the last slide, too. And do sign up for the email information subscription. So next slide, please.

So what are the primary take home reminders? Next slide.

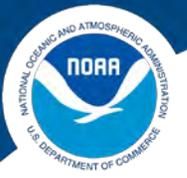


December 31st this year 2018 is mandatory compliance for shrimp and abalone, that the US importer will supply the data to Customs that Dale Jones has just gone into detail about that process. The chain of custody records, which include your harvest information and all those traceability documents from that point of harvest and landing to the point of entry into the US Commerce must be held and kept by the importer of record to be supplied if requested for an audit for up to two years. And we will go to the next slide, please.

I think this is the last slide. We have a variety of resources here. Again, the website www.iuufishing.noaa.gov. Please go look at that website and if you can sign on for email notifications for any changes that come along such as the trusted trader program. And I'm sure there will be plenty of reminders about shrimp and abalone with the mandatory compliance date December 31st.

And then your primary contact, your general contact, there is a support help line - excuse me, email SIMPsupport@noaa.gov. They can be emailed at any time. And then there's also a toll-free phone call. Please record those numbers and take them down. Especially important for when you're doing entry filing if you're having trouble, this is a useful tool to have to figure out what's going on.

Your primary contacts Celeste Leroux. Her email address is up there CelestLeroux@NOAA.gov. And Dale Jones who you all just heard from is our expert for all questions related to entry filing in the ITDF and the (ACE) environment and pilot testing too. Dale.Jones@NOAA.gov.



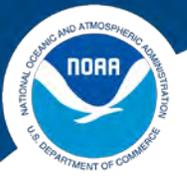
So we thank you all for joining us. I'm going to turn it back to Celeste and the question and answer period. Thank you all for joining us today.

Celeste Leroux: Thank you. Thanks, Laurice. Again, this is Celeste Leroux. We appreciate your participation. (Sarah), could you remind our participants of how to ask a question?

Coordinator: Certainly. If you would like to ask a question, please press star 1 from your phone and unmute your line. Speak your name clearly when prompted. If you would like to withdraw your question, please press star 2. Again if you would like to ask a question, please press star 1. One moment while we wait for the first question.

Celeste Leroux: Thanks. And I did see one come in writing during the presentation about sample formats or examples of how to fill out information. So on our website www.iuufishing.noaa.gov you can find what we've prepared as model certificates. So they're intended to serve as a helpful collection of the information that your US importer is likely to ask for. They are not required. The intent of SIMP is to be able to use your regular business records so you don't have to complete any special forms for us.

On the implementation side for brokers and entry filing there is a compliance guide available on our website that has additional details on the entry filing process and exactly how to provide the data for each one of the required data elements. I don't know Dale if there's anything else you'd like to say about that.



Dale Jones: No, not necessarily. It's possible what the person asking the question might be looking for is sample grids. In the past years when we set up other programs, we did sample grids of what would flow under each [PGA] record. We have not done that for this program. We found that with - sort of was overcome by events, actually. We had one or two people asking about it and then by the time things were up and running, we saw that folks customarily used to working with ABI -- the Automated Broker Interface -- and the CATAIRs already seemed to pretty well know how to do that and put it together.

So we did not take the time to provide or produce any grid examples for what goes into each PG record. So if folks have questions and want to kind of walk through that, they're welcome to give me a call.

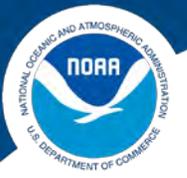
Celeste Leroux: Thanks, Dale.

Coordinator: As a reminder if you would like to ask a question, please press star 1 from your phone and unmute your line. Our first question comes from (Nicholas Gallo). Your line is open.

(Nicholas Gallo): Hi. Good morning. I would like to know if the shrimp part of this that will take effect in December is also included if it's used as an ingredient. A few examples would be like a mixed seafood salad or let's say a shrimp pasta or something of the sort where it's not just shrimp.

Dale Jones: So that - now you're making me hungry.

(Nicholas Gallo): You're welcome.



Dale Jones: So yes, that really is going to depend on what HTS code you use. So even the rule for the SIMP program is written directed towards HTS codes or any new replacement HTS codes for the same product.

So if you have a product that does not use one of the HTS codes that we have flagged as an NM8, then you would not have to do it. But if you do use an HTS code that's flagged even though it is just a part of an overall product, you would still have to provide information on the source of that shrimp.

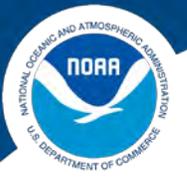
(Nicholas Gallo): Okay.

Celeste Leroux: There's a list of HTS codes that are covered for shrimp and abalone are posted on our website as well as the list of three alpha species codes that would need to be entered. And there's a three alpha code for each scientific species that's one of the data elements.

But in general what we've done is divided between highly processed products and not. So fish balls, sticks, paste, powders those are not included in the scope of the program. But items that can be readily identified as shrimp, for example, are the types of HTS codes that we've intended to include.

(Nicholas Gallo): Okay. So if we have a question whether we're using the right HTS code, how should we go about that?

Dale Jones: You could ask just - we could help you check that. We're not quote unquote experts on the Harmonized Tariff Schedule so we may end up deferring that



back to ask you to check with your customs client rep or check with Customs on that just to assure you're using the right code.

(Nicholas Gallo): Okay. Is there a contact at US Customs that we could request them to verify that we're using the correct code?

Dale Jones: Again, I think you would just go through your client rep...

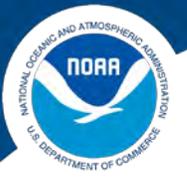
(Nicholas Gallo): Okay.

Dale Jones: ...to start with and then they would, you know, work through the right channels there. But the thing I would suggest though is as you look at it, primarily most of the shrimp species they're listed by weights and different things. That's why there's as many codes as there are. But they're primarily chapter three types of codes and we've stayed pretty much away from a lot of the listing of for this program for things in chapter 16 or chapter 5 where a lot of those combined types of things tend to show up.

So if you had a salad with other products in it, my thought is it's not likely to fall in the list that we have, anyway. But again, you'd have to check.

(Nicholas Gallo): Okay. And the only other question regarding this mixed, let's say we have a shrimp salad that has multiple species and it's governed by two different agencies -- let's say NOAA and Fish and Wildlife. Who would be the predominant agency? Or would it be both?

Dale Jones: Yes, you will have to - the way that the structure works for the PGA message set is that you can look at a list of flags. So for example for the NM8 flags,



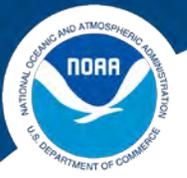
you may see that Fish and Wildlife has something flagged. We may have it flagged even for a couple of our programs. And then you may see that the FDA has it flagged.

So what as a filer you will have to have separate lines for each of the agencies that have something flagged and then even separate lines if one single agency such as us has a few things flagged that you have to put in.

So you're basically - there's no priority among the PGAs. You just have to provide the mandatory data that each of them asks for. And you might run into a little redundancy but there's very little redundancy. And as most of you know, the primary codes that come in first under the entry, you know, you're going to have to just enter that once, including the HTS code and other things that Customs requires. And then the PGA lines are additional data. They're separate and distinct. So you'll be adding the detail on those. And again, there's very little redundancy in them.

And where there is, frankly we've relied on a lot of the software developers to be able to build in their systems that ability to capture something one time and then multiply it out if it's in the same entry. So for example where we'll have a requirement under certain tunas could be covered under three of our programs and they could be covered under the FDA.

So if you had to put in our permit, you would put in the permit number once and then hopefully that software developer would have that set up so you would only have to keystroke it in one time and you're good to go for that entire entry for any permits required by NMFS. But you'd still have to do separate lines as well of course for the FDA in that case.



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(Nicholas Gallo): Okay. I think that's it. Thank you very much.

Dale Jones: Sure.

(Nicholas Gallo): Have a great day.

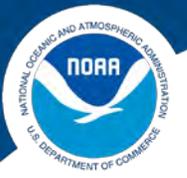
Coordinator: As a reminder if you would like to ask a question, please press star 1. Next we have (Eileen Johnson). Your line is open.

(Eileen Johnson): Thank you. Hi, Dale. It's (Eileen) over at Customs.

Dale Jones: Hi, (Eileen).

(Eileen Johnson): Hey. I just wanted to put out to your folks that are on the webinar as well when it comes to classification, if you don't know the correct HTS number to use, your client reps are not the people that do classification. You'd have to go to an import specialist at one of the seas at the port of arrival where you're making the entry at. I just wanted to clarify that so that you folks know that.

Dale Jones: Good. I stand corrected and I appreciate it. I'm glad you're on the call. So I pointed them in that direction. I know we've had very few contacts ourselves with the import specialists and we usually go through the PGA client branch and ask them and they pull back the information for us. So that's good information to know. So, thanks.



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(Eileen Johnson): Yes. When you're dealing with (Emmy) and them yes, they know the flags and the tariffs but I mean for an importer or a broker who's stuck on something, they really should check with an import specialist.

Dale Jones: Okay.

(Eileen Johnson): That's the best. Yes.

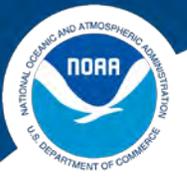
Dale Jones: Can they find that - is there like a link to the import specialist or who those are, an email list?

(Eileen Johnson): So what the folks can do is if you go to CBP.gov on the home page if you scroll down to the bottom you'll see a map of the United States. You would click on the state in the map that you want and it will bring up all the ports of entry in that particular state. And whichever port it is -- say if it's, you know, Laredo or San Francisco or wherever it is -- you would just click on that port and it would have like the entry branch, it will have the import specialist branch with phone numbers. It might have a general phone numbers but there's always a contact information there.

Dale Jones: Okay. Yes, very helpful. Thank you very much.

(Eileen Johnson): Yes.

Coordinator: Again as a reminder to ask a question please press star 1 from your phone and unmute your line. One moment while we wait for any further questions.



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Celeste Leroux: While we're waiting -- this is Celeste Leroux -- I just wanted to note that we are happy to provide additional service to you or to your foreign counterparts in the industry to support compliance with this program. That is our first priority, to ensure smooth implementation and minimize any potential disruptions to trade.

So if you have any suggestions of parties you'd like us to speak with, meetings you'd like us to attend, and specifically any calls that you'd like us to have directed with your company or foreign exporter, we are always happy to do that. You can reach out to me or our SIMP support line on the website to arrange anything like that.

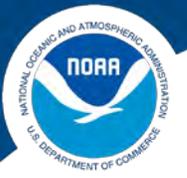
Coordinator: And we have our next question from (Jeff Kendall). Your line is open, (Jeff).

(Jeff Kendall): Good morning. I just wanted to confirm that the (DS2031s) for the shrimp would still be required.

Dale Jones: Yes, they would as required by the state department.

(Jeff Kendall): Would these need to be transmitted to you by (DIS) or any of those sort of things?

Dale Jones: Again, that's a state department requirement. So I'm not sure if they're collecting those by DIS now, if you can submit it to them. But whatever process you've been using would still be the same. This kind of overlaps with one of the earlier questions. So in this case if you're importing shrimp and you have requirements by us, by National Marine Fisheries Service, and state department, you would have to submit data for both and however they



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require you to submit that 321 form -- whether it's by DIS or whether you mail it into them -- I'm not sure how far in the process they are yet. I should know that but I'm not aware of that at this point as you ask.

(Jeff Kendall): Okay. Thanks.

Celeste Leroux: It may be worth mentioning that there is no requirement for DIS submissions under SIMP.

Coordinator: And if you would...

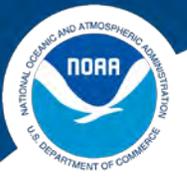
Celeste Leroux: (Sarah) could you remind them? Thanks.

((Crosstalk))

Coordinator: If you would like to ask a question, please press star 1 from your phone and unmute your line. One moment while we wait for any last questions.

Celeste Leroux: While we wait, Laurice or Dale is there anything you'd like to say to highlight points we've covered?

Laurice Churchill: This is Laurice. I just want to thank everybody today and I think they all know the compliance date for shrimp and abalone. But also a point to reemphasize is that when audited, you have up to five days for electronic copies to be submitted when you're contacted -- when the importer, the permit holder is contacted. Or ten days if it's a paper copy that's being mailed in.



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And that the records include both the harvest information record that you've used to entry at the point of entry through commerce for your main proceed, and also those traceability records that show where it's been from that point of harvest to the point of entry. So just wanted to reemphasize that. Appreciate it. Thank you.

Celeste Leroux: Thank you. Yes, go ahead Dale.

Dale Jones: No I really don't have anything additional to add. Just to say that if you have filing questions or information that you need, feel free to contact me on the email that's provided there.

Celeste Leroux: Thanks, Dale. So with that, I don't see any other questions so we will wrap up. Please use all of our contact information on this slide. We will typically send out CSMS messages and messages to the current international fisheries trade permit holders as well as our general stakeholder email services when we have announcements for things like pilot testing or webinars or opportunities for you to learn more about the Seafood Import Monitoring Program. So keep posted there and on our website.

And we look forward to hearing from you. Thanks so much for joining.

Coordinator: That concludes today's presentation. Thank you all for your participation. You may disconnect at this time.

END