

VERMONT AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS  
CONSUMER PROTECTION AND FOOD SAFETY  
Meat Inspection Service  
MONTPELIER, VT  
Anson Tebbetts, Secretary



# MIS DIRECTIVE

Adopted from FSIS Directive 8410.1 Rev. 7

8410.1  
Revision 7

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## DETENTION, SEIZURE AND STOP USE/STOP SALE ORDER

### I. PURPOSE

This directive provides the procedures Vermont Agency of Agriculture Food and Markets Meat Inspection Service (VAAFMMIS) program employees are to follow when issuing a Stop Use/Stop Sale Order, or detaining/preparing a recommendation to seize, meat and poultry products found in commerce when there is reason to believe that the products are adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise in violation of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA), (the Acts) and 6 V.S.A Chapter 204 of the Vermont Statutes (6 V.S.A).

#### KEY POINTS:

- *Identifying Circumstances in which program employees are to detain product and, when necessary, initiate a recommendation for seizure*
- *Identifying Circumstances in which program employees are to issue a Stop Use or Stop Sale Order*
- *Communicating with product owners, agents, or custodians including Understanding Product Detention*
- *Procedures to detain product and other factors to consider as part of the detention process*
- *Voluntary product dispositions, including product donations*
- *Documenting and supporting detention and seizure actions*
- *Terminating detention actions and product seizure*

### II. BACKGROUND

A. When VAAFMMIS has reason to believe that meat and poultry products found in commerce are adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise in violation of the Acts or 6 V.S.A,

VAAFM MIS may detain such products as per Sec. 402 of the FMIA (21 U.S.C. 672), Sec. 19 of the PPIA (21 U.S.C. 467a), and Sec. 3314 of 6 V.S.A Chapter 204. In many instances, VAAFM MIS program employees work with the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian to obtain appropriate voluntary disposition of the violative product. When voluntary product disposition cannot be obtained, VAAFM MIS may:

1. Detain the product, as authorized by 6 V.S.A. § 3314, and the Acts and 6 V.S.A as set out in 9 CFR part 329.1, 9 CFR 381.210, and 9 CFR 590.240 as adopted per 6 V.S.A. § 3305 (8), for a period not to exceed 30 days; and
2. When necessary, Petition a Superior court to seize the products, per 6 V.S.A. § 3316 and § 3315. This action is initiated by the VT Attorneys General office acting on MIS behalf with the filing of a Libel of Information or a Complaint in Rem under Sec. 3315 of 6 V.S.A Chapter 204.

B. The following program employees are authorized to detain products in commerce.

1. Food Safety Specialist III Enforcement, Investigations, and Analysis Officers (EIAO)
2. The Meat Safety and Compliance Enforcement Specialist
3. Food Safety Specialist III Compliance Investigators (FSS/CI)
4. Any other program employees directed to execute a detention by one of the employees listed above or by the Meat Program Section Chief or Head of Service.

C. When, in the course of a periodic review of licensed establishments that are not subject to official daily inspection, an inspector may issue a Stop Sale or Use Order for any violation of 6 V.S.A Chapter 204 and rules.

1. Any periodic review shall include an examination of the licensed establishment's sanitation practices; sanitation of the areas where meat and poultry products are prepared, stored, and displayed; the adequacy of any refrigeration system used for meat food products and poultry products; labeling; and meat food products, or poultry products for wholesomeness and adulteration. In addition, the inspector conducting the periodic review may conduct any other examination necessary to assure compliance with this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

2. The Order requires the immediate removal of the meat, meat food product or poultry product from sale, or to immediately cease the use of any equipment or area as directed by the order until the order is lifted

**NOTE:** Inspection program personnel are to **retain** meat and poultry products in State-inspected establishments as set out in VAAFM MIS Directive 5000.1, Verifying an Establishment's Food Safety System.

### III. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DETENTIONS ARE WARRANTED

A. Program employees detain the following types of violative products in commerce (at non-official establishments).

1. Meat or poultry products capable for use as human food that there is reason to believe are adulterated;
2. Meat or poultry products capable for use as human food that there is reason to believe are misbranded;
3. Amenable products (i.e., products required to be prepared or processed under MIS or

FSIS jurisdiction) or products represented as amenable that there is reason to believe have not been federally or State inspected and passed;

4. Amenable products that there is reason to believe have been, or are intended to be, distributed in violation of the Acts, which includes illegally imported product or product from ineligible countries or ineligible foreign establishments

#### **IV. STOP USE/STOP SALE ORDER**

##### **a. NOTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF A STOP USE STOP SALE**

A. Program Employees who are not authorized to detain product in-commerce may issue a stop sale order or stop use order at in-commerce firms when they observe meat and poultry products which are adulterated or misbranded, or conditions that may cause the adulteration or misbranding of product. This includes but is not limited to:

1. Areas used for processing, storage and display of meat and poultry products which are insanitary.
2. Coolers that are not maintained at an adequate temperature.
3. Equipment and utensils used for processing meat and poultry products that may cause adulteration.
4. Meat and poultry products capable of use as human food that are misbranded or adulterated, and which are being offered for sale from a location where it is burdensome to effectively detain said product (e.g. at a farmers' market);
5. Meat and Poultry products capable of use as human food that are misbranded or adulterated and are in such quantities where it is impractical to detain all of the product in an efficient manner.

B. Specially processed meat and poultry products capable of use as human food which were prepared without an approved variance to the adopted rules but which you have no reason to believe are adulterated or misbranded (e.g., smoked, cured, or dried meat and poultry, rendered livestock or poultry fats) When Program employees issue a stop use or stop sale order they are to;

1. Immediately notify the Meat Safety and Compliance Enforcement Specialist
2. Inform the owner, owner's agent, or custodian of the area, equipment, or product which will be affected by the stop order action, and that
  - a. the area cannot be used for storage or processing of meat or poultry product; and/or
  - b. the meat or poultry product cannot be sold in commerce while under the order.
3. Provide the owner, owner's agent, or custodian with the reasons why the stop order was issued.
4. Inform the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian that they may offer an appropriate voluntary product disposition, as described in section VIII.
5. Complete MIS Form MI-90 Stop Sale - Stop Use Order.
6. Obtain a signature on the form

7. Provide, as applicable, one signed form to the owner, owner's agent, or custodian by hand delivery, certified mail, or fax.

b. TERMINATION OF STOP USE STOP SALE ORDER

- A. Program employees are to follow Section X part A when a Stop Order is to be terminated

## V. DETENTION

A. To ensure that the Agency is able to support a detention and, if needed, to file a complaint for seizure within the 30-day statutory detention period, program employees are to collect evidence to support the product detention at the beginning of the detention process. Such evidence includes, but is not limited to, documents and other information such as photographs, company business records, statements, memoranda of interviews, sampling and testing results, detention forms, and organoleptic observations. This evidence forms the basis for the Agency's detention and, if needed, complaint for seizure.

B. Program employees are to review records and consult with the owner, owner's agent, or custodian to verify that all violative product under his or her control has been identified, as set out in Section VI below.

**NOTE:** When a situation involves more than one detention on different days, the 30-day statutory detention period applies to each respective date and is not extended by a subsequent detention

C. After program employees identify all violative products, they are to inform the owner, owner's agent, or custodian that he or she may offer and make a voluntary disposition of the product **before** a detention action is taken.

D. If the owner, owner's agent, or custodian offers and makes an appropriate voluntary disposition of the product, program employees are to verify that it is done as set out in Section VII below. If the voluntary disposition is taken immediately under the program employee's supervision, program employees do not need to take a detention action and do not need to complete the detention form.

**NOTE:** Program employees are to complete the appropriate product disposition forms.

E. If the owner, owner's agent, or custodian does not agree to an immediate disposition of the violative product, or does not complete the voluntary disposition in an appropriate manner, program employees are to detain the violative product as set out in Section V below.

F. When product is not detained because an immediate voluntary disposition is taken, the program employee is to check the 'observed on' box on the appropriate disposition form.

## VI. NOTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF A DETENTION

A. When program employees take a detention action, they are to:

1. Program employees are to place a VT Detained Tag, on the product being detained.
2. Inform the owner, owner's agent, or custodian of the product about the detention action, and that the product cannot be used, altered, moved, or sold in commerce while under

the detention;

3. Provide the owner, owner's agent, or custodian with the reasons why the product was detained (Section III.); and
4. Inform the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian that they may offer an appropriate voluntary product disposition. There are a number of voluntary product disposition options, as set out in Section VII below, including bringing the product into compliance with the applicable statute to avoid a seizure action.
5. Inform the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian that FSIS will move to seize the product if proper disposition is not offered within 20 days and completed within 30 days from the date of the detention. Program employees are to maintain contact with the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian and provide them the opportunity to make or propose a voluntary product disposition (including an extended disposition plan); and
6. Provide a copy of Understanding Product Detention (Attachment 1) to the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian.

B. Program employees are to:

1. Complete MIS Form MI-C&E-8E, Notice of Detention .
2. Print a form for each recipient in the "distribution" section of Form MI-C&E-8E;
3. Obtain a signature from the responsible individual on all forms;
4. Provide, as applicable, one signed form to the owner, owner's agent, or custodian by hand delivery, certified mail, or fax;

**NOTE:** There may be situations when the product owner or an owner's agent cannot be determined, and the product custodian will be the only recipient of the signed form.

5. Attach a scanned signed form into the record for the associated product control action on the Agency's Server.
6. Maintain a signed form in accordance with the appropriate records retention schedule as described in MIS Directive 8010.3.

C. If multiple products are to be detained that belong to one owner at one location, a single Notice of Detention is to be used. Continuation pages are to be used to itemize multiple detained products.

D. If there are multiple owners, each owner may propose voluntary disposition for his or her products. In such cases, program employees are to place each owner's product under a separate detention action. A continuation page is to be used to list inventories of the owner's respective products.

E. Program employees are to document information and evidence to support the product detention, and any seizure action that may be initiated, starting at the beginning of the detention process. Program employees are to initiate, through supervisory channels, recommendations for seizure within 20 days of the initial detention action if product will not be appropriately dispositioned within 30 days or an extended disposition plan has not been accepted by MIS.

## **VII. OTHER FACTORS TO CONSIDER**

Program employees are, if necessary, to:

1. Review records and inquire of firm management or firm employees to determine whether all of the violative product is located at the firm, or whether there is additional violative product at other locations not under the firm's control. The firm's lack of control of violative product may lead program employees to conduct further inquiry, verification, surveillance, investigation, or other activities at other firms or state or federally inspected establishments.
2. Refer information or allegations regarding potential criminal violations to the AAG if state-inspected, or to OIE/CID if federally inspected. If there is concern that a state or federally inspected establishment has produced, or is still producing, the violative product, program employees are to contact the office or appropriate OFO/DO;
3. Submit samples of product for laboratory testing to support the detention action or to positively identify the adulterant if there are public health concerns (e.g., contaminant appears to be a toxic substance);
4. Complete FSIS Form 5500-4, Significant Incident Report, if there is a significant incident that presents a grave, or potentially grave, threat to public health or to the safety of MIS or FSIS regulated product (MIS Directive 5500.2, Significant Incident Response);
5. Notify the VT AG, through your immediate supervisor, when the detained products exhibit characteristics of product tampering, and
6. Contact the appropriate federal, State, or local agency (e.g., Vermont Department of Health, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), through the immediate supervisor when non-amenable products appear to be adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise in violation of the law.

## **VIII. VOLUNTARY DISPOSITIONS**

A. The owner, owner's agent, or custodian has several options for voluntary disposition of meat and poultry including: bringing product into compliance (e.g., relabeling), personal use, permit the donation of misbranded or economically adulterated products to non-profit organizations, or destroy the product for human consumption.

B. Adulterated product may not be used for personal use or donated. Economically adulterated product may be donated (See Section VIII).

C. Illegal, ineligible foreign product cannot be released for personal use or donated. Such product must be properly destroyed. Before voluntarily destroying imported product, program employees are to contact the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to determine if the product poses animal health, food security, or threat concerns. Such product is not to be voluntarily destroyed until APHIS is contacted.

D. If a violation is based solely on Failure to Present (FTP), and product containers are still intact and in the original shipping containers/boxes, then the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian have the option to have the product re-exported or returned to the country of origin.

E. Product prepared under custom exemption may not be donated. Product prepared under

custom exemption may be returned to the owner once ownership has been confirmed and the owner has been informed of the purpose of the detention.

**NOTE:** Program employees are to also use MIS Form MI-C&E 29E, Personal Use Notice, to document when product prepared under custom exemption is returned to the owner

F. If an appropriate disposition of the product is taken before a detention is initiated, or in response to a detention, program employees are to witness bringing the product into compliance; witness the voluntary destruction or denaturing of the product; release the product for personal use; or permit the donation of misbranded meat and poultry products to non-profit organizations (Section VIII).

G. When an appropriate product disposition is not immediately taken, program employees are to notify the owner, owner's agent, or custodian that he or she may submit a proposal for the adequate voluntary disposition of the violative product. The proposal needs to address:

1. Whether violative product will be moved for re-inspection or disposal;
2. How the move will be accomplished; and
3. What corrective and preventive measures the owner, owner's agent, or custodian will take.

H. Product that is found to be safe, wholesome, and capable for use as human food may be released for personal use. Program employees are not to release more product for personal use than defined in the regulations (9 CFR 303.1(d)(2)(ii), 327.16, 381.10(d)(2)(ii), and 381.207). Program employees are to complete form MI-C&E 29E, Personal Use Notice.

I. Product not permitted for use as human food must be denatured, decharacterized, or destroyed. These products may be sent to a landfill, a rendering plant, or a pet food manufacturer. Program employees are to be present for denaturing, decharacterizing, or destruction. Program employees are to complete, MI-C&E-32E, Voluntary Destruction of Human Food Notice.

J. Program employees may transfer control of the violative product to MIS employees (section IX) at an official establishment or official import establishment pending the reconditioning of product under a procedure that has been determined to be appropriate by MIS head or service of their designee.

K. The owner, owner's agent, or custodian may bring misbranded product into compliance by voluntarily removing official marks from products that are not amenable.

1. When non-amenable product is found in commerce inside of packaging/boxes bearing the marks of meat or poultry this product is subject to detention. Program employees may request that this product be voluntarily removed from the packaging/boxes, or that the marks of inspection be obliterated.

L. In situations when it will take longer than 30 days to complete the voluntary disposition, the owner, owner's agent, or custodian may request the Agency to approve an extended disposition plan as set out in Section IX. C.

## **IX. DONATED PRODUCT**

A. Meat and poultry products that are safe, wholesome, and capable of use as human food may, under appropriate circumstances, be donated to non-profit organizations such as charitable institutions, food banks, and government-supported facilities (e.g., correctional facilities, child welfare facilities, homes for senior populations, institutions for the physically or mentally ill, or similar qualifying institutions) (see 21 U.S.C. 673(a)(5)(A) and 467(a)(5)(A)).

B. Certain misbranded product may be donated to non-profit organizations. Examples of wholesome misbranded product that may be donated include product that is labeled with the incorrect net weight, or product that does not meet purchase specifications.

C. Adulterated product may not be donated to non-profit organizations except when the product is found to be economically adulterated under 6 V.S.A 3302(1)(K) or section 1(m)(8) of the FMIA (21 U.S.C. 601 (m)(8)) or section 4(g)(8) of the PPIA (21 U.S.C. 453(g)(8)). A firm cannot dispose of product found to be adulterated for reasons other than economic adulteration by donating it to non-profit organizations.

D. Economically adulterated product is product from which any valuable constituent in whole or in part has been omitted or removed, or in which any less valuable substance has been substituted. Products into which any substance is added or mixed, or that are packed in a way that misrepresents their weight or bulk or that makes them appear to be of greater value, are also considered economically adulterated (6 V.S.A 3302(1)(K), 21 U.S.C. 601(m)(8), and 453 (g)(8)).

E. MIS will allow in-commerce firms to donate product that is misbranded or economically adulterated, without temporary label approval, except for product that is misbranded because it contains unlabeled ingredients of public health concern that are required to be on the ingredients statement. Ingredients of public health concerns include the eight most common (“big 8”) food allergens. The “big 8” allergens are wheat, Crustacea (e.g., shrimp, crab, lobster), eggs, fish, peanuts, milk, tree nuts (e.g., almonds, pecans, walnuts), and soybeans. Ingredients of public health concern also include ingredients that cause adverse reactions in sensitive individuals, such as sulfites, lactose, and Yellow 5 (tartrazine). The adverse reactions to these substances are caused by the ingredient itself or its chemical composition. In addition, MIS will not require the product to be relabeled to include a “Not for Sale” statement on each immediate container.

**NOTE:** MIS will not allow misbranded product that contains undeclared ingredients of public health concern that are required to be on the ingredients statement to be donated without temporary label approval and a “Not for Sale” statement on each immediate container of the product because these ingredients are associated with adverse reactions, such as food allergies and intolerance. The relabeling of these products may require coordination with other MIS program areas

F. For product to be eligible to be donated, the bill of lading needs to include the following information:

1. The quantity of the donated product;
2. A description of the donated product;
3. The reason the product is diverted for donation (e.g., incorrect net weight); and
4. A statement that the product is “Not for Sale.”

G. If the bill of lading does not contain all of this information, the product is not eligible to move

in commerce and thus is not eligible to be donated.

H. If the bill of lading is not available to Agency employees for review and copying if necessary, the product is not eligible to move in commerce and thus is not eligible to be donated.

I. MIS does not expect Investigators to obtain the signature of the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian for donated product.

J. If during a surveillance activity, Investigators observe misbranded or economically adulterated product at an in-commerce firm, and the firm states that it intends to donate the misbranded or economically adulterated product to a non-profit organization, investigators are to:

1. Review the bills of lading and verify that they include the information in paragraph F., above; and
2. Document findings, as appropriate, in accordance with MIS Directive 8010.1, Methodology for Conducting In-Commerce Surveillance Activities; MIS Directive 8010.2, Investigative Methodology; MIS Directive 8010.3, Procedures for Evidence Collection, Safeguarding and Disposal; and MIS Directive 8010.4, Report of Investigation.

K. Investigators are to document the donation by completing Personal Use Notice form MI-C&E-29E:

L. Program employees are to check mark the "Donation" box;

1. Enter the total amount of donated product (in pounds) under "Description of Product/Additional Information"
2. Enter the description of the donated product under the "Description of Product/Additional Information"
3. Enter the reason that the product is misbranded under "Description of Product/Additional Information"
4. Enter "Not for Sale" under the "Description of Product/Additional Information" data field.

M. Investigators are to obtain a copy of the bill of lading. The copy should be scanned and added to the appropriate case file in the Agency's server.

N. If the firm does not, in accordance with MIS and FSIS regulations, voluntarily dispose of product that is misbranded or economically adulterated or, in appropriate circumstances, donate it, program employees are to detain the product and follow Section IV of this directive.

O. Investigators are to verify the requirements above are met when performing surveillance at non-profit organizations (e.g., food banks) by reviewing the bill(s) of lading and examining the donated products found at the non-profit organizations.

## **X. TERMINATION OF DETENTION OR STOP ORDER**

A. Program employees are to:

1. Complete MIS Form MI-C&E-25E, Notice of Termination of Detention, and any other appropriate voluntary disposition forms;

2. Print a form for each recipient;
3. Obtain a signature on all forms from the responsible individual;
4. Provide, as applicable, an appropriately completed form to the owner, owner's agent, or custodian by hand delivery, certified mail, or fax;
5. Scan and attach a completed form for the associated product control action into the case file on the Agency's server.
6. Maintain a signed form in accordance with the appropriate records retention schedule; and
7. Provide a form to the program employee's appropriate supervisor, if necessary.

B. Program employees are to inform the appropriate supervisor that the detention or stop order has been terminated.

C. If control of detained products will be transferred to another program area or another agency, the appropriate officials are to complete and sign MIS Form MI-C&E-25E, Notice of Termination of Detention. Copies of official documents will be collected from the receiving program area or agency and maintained according to Directive 8010.3, Procedures for Evidence Collection, Safeguarding and Disposal.

D. In instances where the owner, owner's agent, or custodian provides an appropriate disposition plan, and it is apparent that the detained product cannot be disposed of before the 30-day limit, a written request or proposal can be submitted to MIS from the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian requesting approval of an extended disposition plan for the detained product. If the plan is approved by MIS, that initial detention is terminated. However, if the owner, owner's agent, or custodian does not meet the conditions in 1 and 2 below, a new detention action will be taken on the product. (6 V.S.A 3314, 21 U.S.C. § 467a, 21 U.S.C. § 672, 21 U.S.C. 1048).

1. Program employees are to inform the owner, owner's agent, or custodian that the written request or proposal is to:
  - a. Be on company letterhead and addressed to the appropriate program official (Director, Head of Service, or designee)) and explain the extenuating circumstances (e.g., large amount of product, owner cannot be contacted, or transportation or landfill issues) upon which the request is based;
  - b. Contain a statement specifying that the product is adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise in violation of 6 V.S.A Chapter 204 and the Acts;
  - c. Describe the product, including the number of pounds of product, location, method of product disposition, anticipated time frame in which the disposition will occur, and how the product will be accounted for if the disposition is occurring over an extended time frame;
  - d. State that, if the product disposition does not occur within the specified time frame, the product will be voluntarily destroyed or subject to a new detention and seizure; and

- e. Agree that the product will not be moved without the approval of MIS, and acknowledge that if it is, the owner, owner's agent, or custodian is subject to criminal charges for transporting adulterated, misbranded, or other violative product in commerce.
2. After the appropriate MIS official approves the request and responds in writing to the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian, program employees are to:
    - a. Terminate the detention by issuing MIS Form MI-C&E-25E, Notice of Termination of Detention;
    - b. Ensure that disposition or movement for disposition takes place under program employee's supervision;
    - c. Ensure that disposition is achieved within the specified time period; and
    - d. Attach a scanned copy of the extended disposition plan for the associated product control action into the appropriate case file on the Agency's server
  3. Upon completion of the disposition plan, program employees are to complete the appropriate voluntary disposition form.
  4. In a situation where the extended disposition plan is not approved by the supervisor, program employees are to immediately initiate a request for a seizure action in accordance with Section X.
  5. In a situation where the extended disposition plan is approved by the supervisor, but the company fails to follow the approved extended disposition procedures, program employees are to immediately detain the product and initiate a request for seizure action in accordance with Section X.

E. If the owner, owner's agent, custodian or other unauthorized person or firm moves the product to another location without authorization from a program official, program employees are to immediately detain the product (unless location of product cannot be identified), initiate a request for seizure action in accordance with Section X, and initiate an investigation or refer the matter to VTAG to investigate for possible criminal or other action.

## **XI. SEIZURE OF PRODUCT**

A. Seizure is a civil enforcement tool available to MIS, through the authority a Vermont Superior Court, to remove adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise unsafe or illegal meat and poultry from commerce. Seizure actions are initiated by a Vermont Assistant Attorney General, through the Office of Attorney General (AG), on behalf of the Agency.

B. Program employees are to initiate routinely, through supervisory channels, a recommendation for seizure within twenty (20) days of the initial detention when the owner, owner's agent, or custodian does not offer an appropriate voluntary disposition of the detained product.

C. Additionally, program employees are to initiate immediately, through supervisory channels, a recommendation for seizure when:

1. MIS has not approved a proposed extended disposition plan;

2. The owner, owner's agent, or custodian did not properly execute an approved extended disposition plan; or
3. The product moves to another location without authorization from a program official.

D. When program employees plan to recommend a seizure action, they are to notify their immediate supervisor and supply the following information, which will serve as the basis for the request for seizure:

1. A complete inventory and description of the product, including species, cooked/raw, fresh/frozen, item count, total pounds (or dozens), and any other applicable information;
2. Location of product, including complete address, lot storage numbers, and any other applicable information;
3. Date of detention, including date and time of day of each detention involved;
4. Complete name of owner, owner's agent, or custodian of the product (includes Importer of Record). For multiple owners, owners' agents, or custodians, program employees are to provide information for each. If product ownership is uncertain, program employees are to provide this information for the owner's agents, brokers, shippers, consignees, or others as appropriate;
5. Processor of the product. Program employees are to provide the complete name, address, nature of business, establishment number, if applicable, and other information for the processor. If the processor is unknown, program employees are to so state;
6. If the product was moved, all points of shipment (the complete addresses of the facilities from where the product was moved before it was detained and, if it was moved after detention, to where it was moved);
7. Date of shipment (the date product was shipped from the facility before it was detained, and the date that it arrived at its destination);
8. Sections of the Acts and regulations under which the product is misbranded, adulterated, or otherwise in violation of the Acts;
9. Information on all efforts to resolve the detention by a means other than a seizure; and
10. Photographs, company business records, statements, memoranda of interviews, sampling and testing results, detention forms, organoleptic observations, and other evidence that supports the determination that the product is adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise in violation of the Acts.

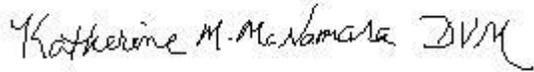
E. Program employees are to document the information and evidence that supports the request for seizure. Employees are to document findings and evidence per MIS Directive 5100.3, ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT ACTION DECISION-MAKING AND METHODOLOGY. Investigators are to use a Report of Investigation (ROI) to document findings and evidence (MIS Directive 8010.4, Report of Investigation).

F. The Meat Inspection Chief or MSCES is to notify the Director and the AAG as far in advance as practicable regarding any request for, or potential request for, product seizure. This notice is critical because of the timeframes and public health issues associated with product detention and seizure.

G. The Meat Inspection Chief or MSCES are to refer the ROI and other case documentation to the VTAAG in accordance with the procedures set out in VT Directive 8010.5, Case Referral and Disposition.

## **XII. QUESTIONS**

Refer questions regarding this directive through supervisory channels.



Head of Service  
VT Meat Inspection Service

MIS Directive 8410.1, ATTACHMENT 1

### **Understanding Product Detention Information for the Product Owner, Owner's Agent, or Custodian**

#### **WHAT IS THE VERMONT MEAT INSPECTION SERVICE (MIS)**

MIS is the public health section of the Vermont Agency of Agriculture Food and Markets (VAAFMM) responsible for ensuring that the states commercial supply of meat and poultry is safe, wholesome, and properly labeled and packaged.

#### **WHY IS MIS INITIATING A DETENTION ACTION?**

The Vermont Meat and Poultry Inspection Laws Title 6 Chapter 204 of Vermont Statutes(6 V.S.A Chapter 204). provide MIS with detention authority. Under 6 V.S.A Chapter 204 , any amenable product in commerce may be detained when MIS has reason to believe it is adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise in violation of the Acts. Detention actions protect consumers by stopping further distribution of unsafe or noncompliant product.

#### **CAN DETAINED PRODUCT BE MOVED?**

When product is detained, the 6 V.S.A Chapter 204 prohibits any person or firm from moving the product until it is released by MIS or the movement is otherwise authorized by the Agency. Any person or firm that moves detained product without prior authorization from MIS is subject to criminal prosecution or other sanctions.

#### **WHAT OCCURS DURING A DETENTION ACTION?**

When there is reason to believe an MIS regulated product is adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise in violation of 6 V.S.A Chapter 204, an MIS program employee is to apply a VT. Detained Tag to the product. The product remains under detention while the product owner, owner's agent, or custodian develops a proposal for product disposition. An acceptable product disposition proposal would need to address, at a minimum, whether the affected product will be

moved, e.g., for re-inspection or for disposal; how said move will be accomplished; and any corrective and preventive measures.

MIS encourages the responsible firm or individual to develop and submit the product disposition proposal as soon as possible. If an acceptable proposal is not received by MIS within 20 days of the detention action, the Agency may initiate actions to recommend seizure and condemnation of the affected product in accordance with the Acts.

#### **HOW IS THE DETENTION ACTION RESOLVED?**

An MIS program employee is to verify that the product disposition proposal is properly executed; once verified, they are to then terminate the detention action.

#### **QUESTIONS?**

If you have questions regarding a detention action, please contact the MIS program employee who initiated the action or MIS Office at 802-828-2426.