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the exclusionary devices. All Japanese beetles found must be removed and destroyed. All doors and hatches must be closed immediately after the exclusionary devices are moved away from the aircraft.

(4) Aircraft must be treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter no more than 1 hour before loading. Particular attention should be paid to the ball mat area and the holes around the main entrance. The aircraft must then be aerated under safeguard conditions as required by part 305 of this chapter.

(5) Aircraft treatment records must be maintained by the applicator completing or supervising the treatment for a period of 2 years. These records must be provided upon request for review by an inspector. Treatment records shall include the pesticide used, the date of application, the location where the pesticide was applied (airport and aircraft), the amount of pesticide applied, and the name of the applicator.

(6) When a designated aircraft is replaced with an alternate one just prior to departure (the procedure known as "tail swapping"), the alternate aircraft must be inspected and all Japanese beetles must be removed. The aircraft must be safeguarded by closing all openings and hatches or by equipping the aircraft with exclusionary devices until the aircraft is ready for use. During loading, all treatment and safeguard requirements applicable to regularly scheduled aircraft must be implemented.

(7) Aircraft may be retreated in the noninfested State if live Japanese beetles are found.

(8) Notification of unscheduled commercial flights and of all military flights must be given at least 1 hour before departure to the appropriate person in the destination airport of any of the States listed in §301.48(b). Notification of arriving military flights should also be given to base commanders to facilitate the entrance of Federal and/or State inspectors onto the base if necessary.

[61 FR 32640, June 25, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 56404, Nov. 1, 1996; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.48–5 Inspection and disposal of regulated articles and pests.

Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect, and to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of or require disposal of regulated articles and Japanese beetles as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754) in accordance with instructions issued by the Administrator.

[44 FR 24035, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 61 FR 32641, June 25, 1996; 66 FR 21051, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.48–6 Movement of live Japanese beetles.

Regulations requiring a permit for and otherwise governing the movement of live Japanese beetles in interstate or foreign commerce are contained in the Federal Plant Pest Regulations in part 330 of this chapter. Applications for permits for the movement of the pest may be made to the Administrator.

[44 FR 24035, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 61 FR 32641, June 25, 1996]

§ 301.48–7 Nonliability of the Department.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture disclaims liability for any costs incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart other than for the services of the inspector.

§ 301.48–8 Compliance agreements and cancellation.

(a) Any person engaged in the business of moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement to facilitate the movement of such articles under this subpart. Any person who enters into a compliance agreement, and employees or agents of that person, must allow an inspector access to all records regarding treatment of aircraft and to all areas where loading, unloading, and treatment of aircraft occurs.

(b) A compliance agreement may be canceled by an inspector, orally or in writing, whenever he or she determines that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with the agreement or this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the