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Chapter 1

Introduction

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Purpose

The Animal Product Manual (APM) provides the background, procedures, and regulatory actions to enforce the regulations governing the import and export of animals, animal products, and animal byproducts. These regulations attempt to reduce the risk of introducing exotic animal diseases into the United States and facilitate the exportation of animal products.
The primary purpose of the *APM* is to enable Customs and Border Protection Agriculture Specialists (CBP–AS) at ports of entry to do the following for animal products offered for importation:

- Determine if any entry requirements are to be met
- Identify and classify the importation
- Identify and validate the accompanying documents
- Take final regulatory action

The secondary purpose of the *APM* is to serve as a reference document for Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officers whose duties involve the regulation and interdiction of animal products and byproducts.

---

**Scope**

The *APM* covers background information, procedures, and regulatory actions related to animals, animal products, and animal byproducts. The procedures listed in this manual concentrate **only** on regulating the importations of animals, animal products, and animal byproducts. Procedures for clearing carriers and passengers and controlling garbage and cargo are covered in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* and the *Regulated Garbage Program Manual*.

This manual is divided into three chapters:

- **Introduction**
- **Procedures**—further divided into four sections:
  - Preparation
  - Cargo
  - Passenger Baggage
  - Special Procedures
- **Reference**—further divided into 20 sections:
  - Introduction
  - Avian Products
  - Bovine Products
  - Camelid and Cervid Products
  - Casings and Related Products
  - Cosmetics
  - Equine Products
  - Fomites
The manual also includes eight appendixes, a glossary, and an index.

The Introduction chapter (begins on page 1-1-1) provides basic information about the manual. The information includes purpose, scope, users, related documents, how to use the manual, and a description of conventions (unfamiliar or unique symbols and highlighting used throughout the manual).

The Procedures chapter (begins on page 2-1-1) lists the general steps to regulate imports of animal products. This chapter also includes special procedures for authorizing transshipment, clearing mail importations, safeguarding live animals, and certifying the export of animal byproducts.

The Reference chapter (begins on page 3-1-1) provides the regulatory action to take on animal product importations. This chapter is organized by categories of animal products with similar necessary regulatory actions.

The appendixes are divided into the following sections:

◆ Appendix A: Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage (begins on page A-1-1)
◆ Appendix B: List of Animal Names and Their Classes (begins on page B-1-1)
◆ Appendix C: List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (begins on page C-1-1)
◆ Appendix D: Establishments Approved to Receive and/or Process Restricted Imported Animal Byproducts (begins on page D-1-1)
◆ Appendix E: Certificates and Forms (begins on page E-1-1)
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- Appendix F: List of Veterinarians (begins on page F-1-1)
- Appendix G: List of Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices (begins on page G-1-1)
- Appendix H: Completing and Distributing Forms (begins on page H-1-1)

The Glossary defines specialized words, abbreviations and acronyms, and other difficult terms used to regulate animal products.

The Index contains topics and page numbers for quick reference.

**What the APM Does NOT Cover**

Some guidelines, directions, and policies for clearing carriers and passengers and crew related to the animal product regulations have not been included in this manual. Guidelines, directions, and policies for controlling garbage and cargo are not included. The following topics are covered in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* or the *Regulated Garbage Program Manual* and will not be duplicated in the APM:

- Allowing movement of residue cargo
- Controlling cargo
- Developing compliance agreements for regulated garbage handlers, including companies that handle garbage (transport) and process garbage (sterilize or incinerate)
- Disinfection procedures
- Handling pet birds in baggage and aboard vessels
- Inspecting aircraft and vessels including galley areas, stores, quarters, decks, and cargo holds
- Monitoring and controlling foreign garbage
- Monitoring caterers and cleaners
- Processing violations
- Removing and disposing of regulated garbage
- Sealing containers and vessels’ stores
- Taking action on live or dead animals not intended for entry
- Transferring meat in vessels’ stores

**What the APM Covers That is ALSO Covered in the Manual for Agricultural Clearance**

For easier reference, the following topics are covered in this manual, as well as in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*:
CBP–AS and PPQ officers use this manual to decide regulatory issues. The *APM* spans airport, maritime, and border operations. While primarily for regulatory decisions associated with imported cargo, the manual has an appendix dealing with baggage (see Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage on page A-1-1). The *APM* also has sections on procedures covering such things as export certification and a glossary providing some background on the variety of animal products, animal byproducts, and related materials the CBP–AS and PPQ officers could encounter.

PPQ–QPAS (Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support), AQI (Agriculture Quarantine Inspection), ADE (Animal Disease Exclusion) is responsible for maintaining this manual. Both PPQ–QPAS–ADE and the PPQ Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Veterinary Medical Officers (AQI–VMO) in the field, use this manual to inform and guide CBP and PPQ officers. VS–Animal Products Import Staff primarily accesses the Reference chapter to verify the *APM* properly reflects the entry status of animal products and byproducts.

Secondary users have no direct responsibility for regulating importations of animal products and byproducts. Secondary users include:

- Agricultural attachés
- Animals and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) International Services personnel
- Personnel in other governmental departments

The experience of users will vary, and it is assumed CBP–AS and PPQ officers possess a working knowledge of the following:

- APHIS regulatory philosophy
- Characteristics of viruses
- Consequences of disease outbreaks
Introduction

Related Documents

- Detection and regulation principles
- Regulatory decision making

Related Documents

The following Act, regulations, VS memorandums, and PPQ manuals relate to the APM. The documents provide the rules that govern regulatory action and the guidelines and procedures for processing animal product importations. Also, they operationally support the procedures and regulatory actions presented in this manual. The related documents include:

- Animal Health Protection Act
- PPQ Manuals
- Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 93, 94, 95, 98, 104, 122
- VS Memorandums

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 9

Title 9 of the CFR provides the rules governing animals and animal products. Chapter I of 9 CFR provides the authority for APHIS regulatory programs. The following parts of Chapter I, 9 CFR give the authority to regulate imports of animals and animal products.

The following parts provide the basis for the background, procedures, and regulatory actions presented in this manual:

- Part 93—enforced by VS, regulates the importation of live animals and birds; CBP helps enforce the regulations dealing with live animals outside of their AQI activities
- Part 94—regulates edible animal products such as meat, milk and milk products, and eggs; this part lists the animal disease status of foreign countries and includes requirements for used farm equipment
- Part 95—regulates inedible animal byproducts, such as bones, hides, and skins; animal parts imported for manufacturing; contaminated material such as hay, straw, and meat covers; certain biological materials, and provides for the cleaning and disinfection of carriers
- Part 96—regulates animal parts imported to make casings
- Part 98—regulates semen and embryos importations including embryos and semen that are imported under a VS Form 16-6A; outside of their AQI activities
- Part 104—regulates animal byproducts imported as biological products
Part 122 regulates the importation of organisms and vectors

**VS Memorandums**
The procedures for handling, processing, and treating animal products and animal byproducts are described in VS memorandums.

The following VS memorandums provide the basis for the procedures presented in this manual:

- VS Memorandum 593.1 ver. 1 Importation of Cell Culture Material and Diagnostic Kits
- VS Memorandum 593.2—provides the procedures to regulate the importation of meat
- VS Memorandum 593.4 ver. 2—provides the guidelines to inspect and handle imported wool
- VS Memorandum 593.5—provides the procedures to handle and disinfect restricted imports
- VS Memorandum 593.9 ver. 1—provides the procedures to regulate the importation of horse meat and horse meat byproducts
- VS Memorandum 593.10 ver. 1—provides the procedures to regulate, disinfect, and handle the importation of hay, straw, grasses, and similar materials

**PPQ Manuals**

**Application**
Use the *APM* to regulate importations of animal products and byproducts and to certify the export of nonanimal commodities. The **Introduction** on page 1-1-1, **Procedures** on page 2-1-1, and **Reference** on page 3-1-1 sections of the *APM* apply as follows:

- **Introduction** provides general background information about the manual’s purpose, scope, and related documents. The Introduction also gives instructions on how to use the manual. This chapter is beneficial for knowledge and education and provides the framework within which the users can apply the manual
Introduction
How to Use This Manual

◆ **Procedures** provide the general steps to regulate imports and to certify exports of animal products. The procedures were written with the understanding that ports operate differently. Because of the differences, this chapter allows ports the flexibility to regulate animal products within established national policies.

◆ **Reference** provides the directions necessary to determine the entry status of all animal-related importations.

**How to Use This Manual**

Use the *APM* as a reference when regulating animal product importations. Review other parts of the Introduction to understand the scope of the material covered. What is **not** covered in this manual is important. Some policies and procedures relating to animal product importations are in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* and are **not** duplicated here.

The Reference chapter is used most frequently; this contains the regulatory actions for importing animal products and byproducts. This chapter is further divided into sections alphabetically organized by categories of animal products and byproducts. Each section has its own table of contents.

The Procedures chapter is used to identify general steps and special procedures relating to processing animal product importations. The general procedures are divided into two parts: 1) clearing regulated cargo; and 2) clearing regulated passenger baggage. Therefore, depending on location, a user will access **only** one of the general sections. On the baggage floor, a user may **only** access the quick guide to entry status in passenger baggage which is Appendix A on page A-1-1.

The appendixes are used as they relate to the Procedures and Reference sections. In some places, an appendix is referenced; while in other places, an appendix should be accessed for the necessary information before taking regulatory action is assumed.

If any table of contents is **not** specific enough, use the *Index* to find a topic and its corresponding page number.
Reporting Issues

Use Table 1-1-1 to report suggestions, problems, situations, and disagreements directly affecting APM’s content.

Table 1-1-1 Reporting Issues With or Suggestions For the Animal Product Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Are unable to access the online manual</td>
<td>CONTACT PPQ Manuals Unit at 240-529-0350 or by email at <a href="mailto:amy.l.frevert@usda.gov">amy.l.frevert@usda.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Have a suggestion for improving the format (layout, spelling, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree with a policy, procedure, or the admissibility of a commodity</td>
<td>CBP: CONTACT the CBP Field Office Liaison through the chain of command with the reason for the disagreement and a recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PPQ: CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ (see Appendix F) personnel with the reason for the disagreement and a recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have an urgent situation requiring an immediate response</td>
<td>CBP: CONTACT the CBP Field Office Liaison through the chain of command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PPQ: CONTACT PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ, Veterinary Medical Officer (VMO) (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conventions

Conventions are established by custom and are widely recognized and accepted. Conventions used in this manual are listed below.

Advisories

Advisories are used throughout the manual to bring important information to your attention. Please carefully review each advisory. The definitions below have been updated as to coincide with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) with the goal of making the warnings easy to recognize and understand, thus limiting the human and dollar cost of foreseeable errors and accidents.¹

NOTICE

NOTICE indicates a possibly dangerous situation where goods might be damaged.

CAUTION

CAUTION indicates people could possibly be endangered and slightly hurt.

¹ TCIF Guideline, Advisories (Safety-Related Warning Message), TCIF-99-021 Issue 1, p.4.
Conventions

**DANGER**

DANGER indicates people could **easily** be hurt or killed.

**WARNING**

WARNING indicates people could **possibly** be hurt or killed.

**EXAMPLE**

Examples are graphically placed boxes within the text as a means of visually separating information from other information contained on the page. Examples will always appear in a box.

**Boldface**

Boldface type is used to highlight important words throughout the APM. These words include, but are not limited to: **cannot, do not, does not, except, lacks, must, neither, never, nor, not, only, other than**.

**Bullets**

Bulleted lists indicate there is **not** an order to the information being listed.

**Numbered Lists**

Numbered lists indicate there **is** an order to the information being listed.

**Chapters**

This manual contains the following chapters: Introduction, Procedures, and Reference. The manual also contains appendixes, a glossary, and an index.

**Table of Contents**

Every chapter section has a table of contents that lists the heading titles at the beginning of each chapter section to help facilitate finding information.

**Control Data**

Information placed at the top and bottom of each page helps users keep track of where they are in the manual and of its updates. At the top of the page is the chapter, section, and first-level heading. At the bottom of the page is the month, year, manual version, title, and page number.

**Heading Levels**

Within each section there are three headings. The first heading is indicated by a horizontal line followed by its title continuing across both the left and right columns. The second and third headings are in the right-hand column with the text beginning below.
Hyperlinks to Tables, Figures, and Headings
Tables, figures, and headings are cross-referenced in the body of the manual and are in hypertext (blue) font.

**EXAMPLE**: Refer to the Glossary for a definition of albumin.

**Indentions**
Entry requirements summarized from CFRs, permits, or policies are indented on the page.

**Manual Updates**
The online manuals attempt to capture the most up-to-date information. All Manuals Unit manuals are electronically issued on the APHIS Web site [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/online_manuals.shtml].

Each update contains the following information:
- Link to access and download the online manual
- Revised page, table, and/or figure number(s)
- Purpose of the revision(s)
- Transmittal number

**Numbering Scheme**
A three-level numbering scheme is used in this manual for pages, tables, and figures. The first number represents the chapter. The second number represents the section. The third number represents the page, table, or figure. This numbering scheme allows for easier updating. Dashes are used in page numbering to differentiate page numbers from decimal points.

**Sections**
Some of the larger chapters in this manual are broken down into sections. Each section begins on a new, right-hand page. Sections are identified by the second number in the numbering scheme used for this manual. Within the *APM*, the manual chapters containing sections are Procedures and Reference.

**Ordering Additional Manuals and Revisions**
Although using the online manuals is the preferred method, APHIS employees may order hard copies of the manual from the APHIS Printing, Distribution, and Mail Services Center in Riverdale, Maryland. Contact the Riverdale Print Shop: phone 301-851-2679; FAX 301-734-8455; or email Riverdale.Printshop@usda.gov. The Manuals Unit is not responsible for printing costs.
Introduction
Ordering Additional Manuals and Revisions
Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies

Sometimes the regulations of different Federal agencies govern the same importations. As a result, CBP cooperates with the following Federal agencies andAPHIS units on behalf ofAPHIS at ports of entry (POE) regarding importations of animals, animal products, and animal byproducts.
Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)
Commercial importations of shell eggs are also regulated by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). Refer to Appendix G on page G-1-1 for additional information. Consult your supervisor for additional instructions for referral to AMS.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
Refer the following importations to the local CDC inspector:

- Dogs, cats, bats, and nonhuman primates (apes, gibbons, monkeys, etc.)
- Human tissue, serum, blood, secretions, and excretions
- If there is a question about whether an importation is of animal origin and imported for biological use, ask a supervisor, the local PPQ–AQI–VMO, or PPQ–Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS)–Animal Disease Exclusion (ADE) (see Appendix F)
- Lather brushes made from hair and bristles

Consult your supervisor for additional instructions for referral to CDC.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
CBP maintains primary control of commercial and noncommercial shipments at the nation’s POEs. The CBP Agriculture Specialists (CBP–AS) at the POEs regulate animal products and byproducts on behalf of APHIS offered for importation by identifying and classifying the importation, determining if entry requirements are met, identifying and validating the accompanying documents, and taking final regulatory action according to APHIS regulations. CBP–AS will consult with the local PPQ–AQI–VMO should any questions arise regarding the importation.

Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior (FWS)
Refer the following importations to an FWS officer:

- All amphibians, fish, and reptiles (to determine if they are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna [CITES])
- All feral (wild) animals
- All nonfarm animals including birds, but excepting horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, and domestic cats
Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies

- Animal byproducts such as pelts, coats, skins, game trophies, ivory products, and tortoise shell products; and egg importations if from an endangered or threatened bird
- Dead birds (not owned, i.e., legally or illegally imported)
- Nonhuman primates (apes, gibbons, monkeys, etc.)

Consult your supervisor for additional instructions for referral to FWS.

**Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)**

Refer the following importations to an FDA inspector:

- Any drug, medication, or food intended for animals or humans that FDA has indicated an interest in; consult with the local FDA inspector for specific items of interest
- Commercial importations of food products
- Wild fowl meat
- Wild ruminant meat
- Milk/milk products derived from other than ruminants, swine, NR (although not a ruminant, can transmit ruminant diseases), or NS (although not a swine, can transmit swine diseases) species

Consult your supervisor for additional instructions for referral to FDA.

**Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)**

Imported commercial shipments (including commercial samples) of meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, and shell eggs for breaking also fall under the regulatory authority of FSIS. These shipments must meet FSIS import requirements, see the USDA–FSIS Web site [https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/importing-products].

FSIS ensures the meat and meat products are safe, wholesome, and pure products for human consumption (except wild ruminant and wild fowl). Foreign countries must have FSIS approval. The foreign country’s inspection service is the equivalent of FSIS. The foreign country is then allowed to issue certificates for the commercial importation of meat and meat products. In addition, FSIS inspects and samples imported meat and meat products to meet APHIS requirements and regulations designed to prevent the spread of animal diseases.
Refer personal shipments of meat or poultry meat products weighing more than 50 pounds to FSIS. Direct requests for export certification of meat and meat products, as well as poultry meat and meat products to FSIS.

**Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)**

Since 1971, Veterinary Services (VS) and PPQ and now, CBP have shared the responsibility for implementing, enforcing, and administering animal product and foreign garbage regulations and policies to prevent the introduction of foreign animal diseases into American agriculture. PPQ has veterinary medical officers (VMOs) at headquarters and in the field to assist with these activities. The VMOs at headquarters develop operational policy. The Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI)–VMOs serve as subject matter experts (SMEs) for CBP at ports of arrival/entry. The AQI–VMOs provide technical advice and assistance to the field regarding the risk of introducing and establishing foreign animal diseases associated with the importation of animal products/byproducts, or articles that may be contaminated with animal-origin materials. Each PPQ–AQI–VMO has oversight of a geographic region that includes multiple CBP ports of arrival/entry. The PPQ–VMOs provide guidance for and oversight of CBP activities related to the enforcement of VS regulations regarding the movement, importation, and handling of animal products, animal byproducts, animal products/animal byproducts quarantine materials intercepted (QMI), and articles contaminated with animal-origin material at ports of arrival/entry. See Appendix F on page F-1-1 for PPQ–AQI–VMO and PPQ Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS)–Animal Disease Exclusion (ADE)–VMO contact information.

**Veterinary Services (APHIS–VS)**

VS regulations control domestic and foreign commerce of live animals, live poultry, and their products. Since 1971, VS and PPQ and now, CBP have shared the responsibility for implementing, enforcing, and administering animal product and foreign garbage regulations and policies to prevent the introduction of foreign animal diseases.

CBP should refer the following to the responsible VS Strategy & Policy (S&P) Service Center (see VS–Service Centers on page F-1-5).

- Abandoned pet birds or dead birds that were legally or illegally imported (also contact FWS)
- All live animals regulated by VS, live birds, and hatching eggs
- Animal semen, ova, or embryo importations and all empty containers
- Dogs imported to handle livestock except those from Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies
When receiving a question relating to animal disease exclusions, consult the APM. If the question cannot be answered use Table 2-1-1 to determine who should answer the question.

**Table 2-1-1 Determine Where to Refer Questions in VS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the question relates to:</th>
<th>And the APM does NOT answer the question, then refer the question to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Animal semen, ova, and embryos</td>
<td>◆ Appropriate VS S&amp;P Service Center (see VS–Service Centers on page F-1-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Hatching eggs</td>
<td>◆ If the question cannot be answered locally, refer the question through normal channels to VS Animals staff at 301-851-3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Live animals including birds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisms and vectors</td>
<td>Contact VS Strategy &amp; Policy (S&amp;P)—VS Headquarters at 301-851-3300 ext. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit renewals for veterinary biological products</td>
<td>Center for Veterinary Biologics (VS–CVB) at 515-337-6100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS permit renewals</td>
<td>VS Strategy &amp; Policy (S&amp;P)—VS Headquarters at 301-851-3300 ext. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Animal byproducts</td>
<td>◆ Your supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Animal products</td>
<td>◆ If the question cannot be answered locally, refer the question by contacting either PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–Headquarters Personnel Contact Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Associated materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description of Foreign Animal Diseases**

The consequences of a foreign animal disease outbreak occurring in the United States would be devastating. An outbreak would affect the health and lives of animals, the quantity and quality of our nation’s food supply, and the stability of our nation’s international trade. The best principle for controlling the introduction of foreign exotic animal diseases into the United States is exclusion. Exclusion prevents the transmission of viruses through direct and indirect contact of an animal disease or contact with a vector.

VS enforces regulations excluding the introduction of foreign animal diseases. CBP is responsible for inspecting animal products and related materials imported from foreign countries.

CBP is involved in controlling the following foreign animal diseases listed in the regulations.

**NOTICE**

Dogs must be free of tapeworm, *Taenia coenurus*.
African Swine Fever (ASF)
ASF is also known as Peste porcine africaine, fiebre porcina africana, and maladie de Montgomery. ASF is a highly contagious viral disease affecting only swine. The virus is acute, causing the swine to die within 4 to 7 days after getting a high fever. Wild swine carry the virus, which may be transmitted by ticks. The virus is hardy, remaining viable in meat and byproducts for several months.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
BSE is a progressive and fatal neurological disease of cattle believed to be caused by an unconventional transmissible agent, an abnormal prion protein. The prion agent is resistant to enzymatic breakdown and most disinfection treatments. Clinical signs in cattle include behavioral changes, coordination problems, weight loss, and decreased milk production. The incubation period from time of infection until the onset of clinical signs averages 3 to 6 years. BSE is not contagious. The primary source of infection is feed contaminated with the infectious prion agent, such as meat-and-bone meal containing protein derived from rendered infected cattle.

Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
CSF is also known as hog cholera (HC). CSF is an acute, highly contagious viral disease affecting only swine. The disease causes a high fever and kills the animal 5 to 19 days after exposure. The virus is inactivated by heat and most disinfectants, but may survive several months in pickled pork and bacon, and several years in frozen carcasses. The virus is transmitted by direct animal contact and by animals eating uncooked pork scraps. CSF can also be transmitted indirectly by contaminated feed, water, equipment, or clothing.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)
FMD is also known as Aphthous fever, Aftosa, Epizootic aphthae, Fiebre aftosa (Spanish), fievre aphtease (French), Maul-und Klauenseuche (German), Afta epizootica (Italian), and Eda Rot Bolezn (Russian). FMD is a contagious, viral infection affecting ruminants and swine. Symptoms of the disease are blisters in the mouth and on the feet. The disease is spread by contact with infected animals or contaminated fomites (Fomites on page 3-8-1). The virus is found in the body fluids of live animals and meat or other parts of slaughtered animals. Restrictions on the imports of animals, animal products and byproducts and associated materials (i.e., meat, hides, bones, glands, and hay) are put in place to prevent the spread of this virus. The United States has had nine FMD outbreaks between 1870 and 1929. At least one of the outbreaks was traced to animals fed uncooked garbage from foreign ships. Another outbreak was traced to the use of contaminated biological products of foreign origin, such as vaccines and extracts.
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
HPAI is an extremely infectious and potentially fatal viral disease in birds and poultry, including chickens, pheasants, quail, geese, guinea fowl, ducks, turkeys, and a wide variety of other birds. Migratory wildfowl and other wild birds are considered natural hosts for avian influenza viruses. The disease is spread by bird-to-bird contact through feces and aerosol droplets. These substances can contaminate equipment, vehicles, boots, and clothing, which may then serve as a source of infection. Worldwide, there are many strains of avian influenza (AI) virus that can cause varying amounts of clinical illness in birds and poultry. AI viruses are characterized as low pathogenic (LP) or highly pathogenic (HP) by their ability to produce disease or by molecular characteristics.

Newcastle Disease (ND)
Newcastle disease (formerly known as viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease (VVND) and Exotic Newcastle Disease (END)) is also known as Asiatic Newcastle disease, pseudo fowl plague, Doyle’s form of Newcastle disease, and Avian pneumoencephalitis. ND is an acute, rapidly spreading viral poultry disease. The disease is primarily spread by respiratory discharges and feces of infected birds; the disease can spread when these excretions contaminate people’s tools, boots, and clothing. Imported carcasses of birds as well as raw garbage containing material from bird carcasses may spread the virus. ND has been introduced into the United States on several occasions, and each outbreak was eradicated. The most serious outbreak, in 1971, took 3 years to eradicate and was traced to the importation of infected pet birds.

Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD)
SVD is a contagious viral infection affecting only swine. The symptoms are blisters on the mouth, snout, and feet. The symptoms and course of SVD are indistinguishable from those of FMD.

How the Degree of Processing Correlates with Disease Risk
To allow importations of animal products and byproducts while controlling the introduction of foreign animal diseases, prescribed procedures are carried out stopping the ability of viruses to infect healthy animals. These prescribed procedures are referred to as processes. The degree of processing is the extent of severity and length of application making the virus inactive. The three methods of processing related to animal products and byproducts are temperature, pH, and drying.
Temperature
The temperature process is the heating and cooling of animal products or byproducts. Freezing temperatures preserve viruses, while high temperatures (heat) inactivate viruses. The heating process inactivates viruses by raising the temperature above the tolerance level of the virus. The effectiveness of heating depends on the temperature and the exposure. Viruses are inactivated at moderate temperatures with longer exposure, and at higher temperatures with shorter exposure. The tolerance of viruses to heat varies. For example, to inactivate CSF, FMD, and SVD in canned meat, the meat must be heated by a commercially accepted method to an internal (center of the product) temperature of 156 °F. However, to inactivate ND and HPAI in poultry meat, the meat must be heated by a commercially accepted method to an internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

pH (potential of hydrogen)
The pH is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH process inactivates viruses by increasing or reducing the pH level of animal products or byproducts. Viruses have a pH range within which they can survive. A pH outside this range inactivates the virus. Of the viral diseases of interest to APHIS, FMD is the most susceptible to pH changes, while SVD is the least susceptible. Extreme pH inactivates all viruses. The effectiveness of the pH process depends on the exposure, temperature, and pH level. A pH change during rigor mortis will inactivate some viruses in muscle tissue. Soaking products in solutions of extreme pH also inactivates viruses.

Drying
The drying process removes moisture from animal products or byproducts. Drying alone preserves viruses. When water is added, the virus is reactivated. Drying permanently inactivates viruses when combined with heat, pH, or exposure. Combining drying, heat, pH, and exposure produces a condition called cured and dried, which inactivates viruses. When meat is dried to a water-to-protein ratio of 2.25:1 (2.25 parts water to 1 part protein), the pH level is low enough to inactivate FMD. CSF is inactivated by curing and drying meat for 90 days.

How the Degree of Processing Relates to Meat and Poultry or Meat and Poultry Products
The conditions of perishable, chilled, and frozen are considered to be at the same (highest) level in regard to disease risk. Cured and dried and shelf-stable products present a comparatively lower risk for disease. When determining the degree of processing related to importations of meat and meat products including poultry meat and meat products, the following conditions are used:
- Cooked
  - Canned, perishable (pasteurized, canned)
  - Chilled or frozen
  - Shelf stable
- Cured and dried
- Fresh
  - Chilled or frozen

**Cooked**
Cooking occurs when meat is heated. The degree of heating results in one of the following: cooked, shelf stable; cooked, canned perishable; or cooked (then chilled or frozen).

**Cooked, Canned Perishable (Pasteurized Canned)**
Cooked, canned perishable (pasteurized canned) is a condition applying high temperature to canned meat. The process is as follows:

1. Pack the meat in containers.
2. Completely seal the containers against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed).
3. Cook the meat using a commercially accepted method. The internal (center of meat) temperature **must** reach a **minimum** of 156 °F, or 74 °C (165 °F) if poultry meat.

   This condition is hot enough to kill viruses, but **not** hot enough to render the meat or meat product fully sterilized. The meat or meat product requires refrigeration. A certificate **must** accompany the importation attesting to the degree of processing.

   **NOTICE**
   Meat that is cooked before being placed in containers is **not** considered cooked, canned perishable. Regulate this meat as cooked (chilled or frozen), cured and dried, or fresh (chilled or frozen).

**Cooked (Chilled or Frozen)**
Cooked (chilled or frozen) is a condition resulting from the heating process. The fresh, boneless meat is cooked **without** curing agents, except salt, for a sufficient period and at temperatures making the meat appear thoroughly cooked throughout.

**Except** for shelf-stable meat products because they were cooked in their container, a certificate **must** accompany all importations of cooked meat attesting to the degree of processing.
Cooked, Shelf Stable
Cooked, shelf stable is a condition in which high temperature is applied rendering the meat or meat product shelf stable (see Shelf Stability on page 2-1-10). The process is as follows:

1. Pack the meat in containers.
2. Completely seal the containers against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed).
3. Cook the meat—the temperature must be high enough to produce a fully sterile product (one that is free of bacteria or other micro-organisms).

Cured and Dried
The condition of cured and dried combines the processing of drying, pH, heat, and exposure to render the meat or meat product shelf stable (see Shelf Stability on page 2-1-10). For meat to be cured and dried, the meat must meet a certain degree of processing, depending on the animal class from which the meat was derived and the country of origin.

Meat from countries affected with FMD must be processed to a degree at which no refrigeration is needed, and the results of a wet test cannot exceed a water-to-protein ratio of 2.25 to 1. A certificate must accompany the importation attesting to the degree of processing.

Meat from countries affected with CSF must be dried for at least 90 days. When the meat originates in a country free of animal diseases, but is processed in a country affected with CSF, the meat must dry for at least 45 days. In either situation, a certificate must accompany the importation attesting to the degree of processing.

Fresh
Fresh (chilled or frozen) is a condition resulting from applying only cold or freezing temperatures. The meat is not canned, cooked, or cured and dried.

Shelf Stability
Shelf stability results from applying heat, alone or in combination with other ingredients and/or other treatments, to render the product free of micro-organisms capable of growing in the product under nonrefrigerated conditions.

“Retorted” refers exclusively to a sterilization method that applies high-pressure heat/steam processing to a sealed container (can, carton, flexible pouch) with a food product inside. All of the following steps are required to classify a product as retorted or shelf stable (according to APHIS definition):
1. Place the product in the container;

2. Seal the container completely to prevent the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed); and

3. Heat the product in the sealed container under high pressure and temperature to produce a commercially sterile product free of bacteria, viruses, and other micro-organisms.

In order to be considered “shelf stable” under APHIS requirements, the meat or other animal product must be hermetically sealed and sufficiently cooked in the container, i.e., retorted. To determine shelf stability of products found in passenger baggage, see Table 2-3-3 on page 2-3-7 in the Clearing Regulated Passenger Baggage chapter. For all other pathways, refer to the appropriate Reference section within the manual for regulatory guidance.
Chapter 2

Procedures

Clearing Regulated Cargo

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   Trucks Transporting Livestock from Mexico 2-2-13
   Semen and Embryo Containers 2-2-13
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   or Approved Rapid Defrost Facility 2-2-15
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Introduction

The information presented in this section is a supplement to the guidelines, directions, and policies in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*.

**Materials Needed**

The following items are needed to clear regulated animal importations in cargo operations:

- Access to appropriate CBP and APHIS data systems
- *Animal Product Manual (APM)*
- Bolt cutters
- Ink pad
- Port guidelines for controlling cargo and for holding miscellaneous cargo
- Strip (Tyden), strap, CBP High-Security Bolt seal, or button seals
- Various CBP rubber stamps, such as “Shipment Authorized,” “Hold,” and “Released for Export”
- Various forms (VS Forms 1-86A, 10-4, 16-78; PPQ Form 518; CBP Form AI-523A)

**Step 1: Identify the Importation**

After reviewing the APHIS Core Message Set data, manifests, air waybills or bills of lading, Customs entries, invoices, shipper and broker forms, endangered species documents, certificates, or permits decide whether the material or product is of animal origin or may have been associated with an animal, or is intended for use in animals, or otherwise presents a potential for the introduction of a foreign animal disease (FAD). Use other sections of this manual to help clarify the information— List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1, the Glossary, and the Index.

If the documentation reveals any of the following, regulate the material as being of animal origin or having been associated with an animal:

- Refers to a live animal
- Shows the name of an animal
- Shows the name of a product or material that is derived from an animal
- Suggests something likely to have come in contact with animals or parts of animals (e.g., semen containers, hay, or straw)
After determining an importation is of animal origin or related to an animal, determine if the importation is a live animal, animal product, animal byproduct, or related animal product using Table 2-2-1 on page 2-2-3.

**NOTICE**
Veterinary Services (VS) is responsible for importations of live ruminants, swine, horses, or birds (including poultry). When these importations arrive, consult with local VS for procedures. For animal products and byproducts, organisms and vectors contact VS Strategy & Policy (S&P)—VS Headquarters on page F-1-4, PPQ–AQI–VMO on page F-1-2, or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–Headquarters Personnel Contact Information on page F-1-1.

---

### Table 2-2-1 Identify an Importation as Live Animal, Animal Product, Animal Byproduct, or Related Animal Product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the purpose is for:</th>
<th>Then identify as:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eggs for hatching</td>
<td></td>
<td>Live animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live hedgehogs, tenrecs, brush-tail opossums, ruminants, swine, horses, or birds (including poultry)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Animal byproducts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen, embryos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisms or vectors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Related animal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated cargo¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat covers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen and embryo containers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw and hay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From an animal</td>
<td>Human consumption, such as:</td>
<td>Animal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bird nests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Casings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Processed products containing meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From an animal</td>
<td>Pet food or animal feed, manufacturing or processing, research, biological or pharmaceutical products, testing, exhibition, recreation, such as:</td>
<td>Animal byproducts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Animal waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Casings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Egg shells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extracts and derivatives of organs and glands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organs and glands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trophies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 2: Place a Hold on the Importation

There are two reasons for placing a hold on the importation:

1. Importation is of agricultural interest
2. Additional information is needed to decide what action to take

By placing a hold on cargo, the cargo must either meet specific conditions of entry listed in this manual, or be inspected for contamination or pests or to verify the contents. The hold is not removed until final action is taken. To hold all cargo determined to be of agricultural interest, use the appropriate automated system. If automated systems are unavailable, follow local port practices.

In some cases, the importer will request a special movement of cargo intended for offloading at the port. The request may be for movement to another port for clearance by CBP, export, transportation for export, or transfer to another container. To determine the next action, see Table 2-2-2.

Table 2-2-2 Action to Take When Importer Requests Special Movement (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importer requests CBP to allow:</th>
<th>And when using the Reference chapter, the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Movement of held cargo to another port of entry (POE) into the U.S.</td>
<td>Ineligible for entry</td>
<td>1. DO NOT allow offloading' 2. REFUSE request for movement to another port 3. SAFEGUARD the cargo 4. SEE Table 2-2-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible for entry (authorized to move to an approved establishment or eligible for entry under certification or permit)</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE movement under CBP control, but no further than the port at which the products will first be removed from the carrier ◆ Either FOLLOW the directions on the permit, or ◆ FOLLOW the special procedures for Transiting Products Eligible for Entry on page 2-4-11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted animal products</td>
<td>1. AUTHORIZE movement 2. FOLLOW procedures in MAC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exportation of held cargo</td>
<td>1. SAFEGUARD the cargo 2. FOLLOW Biological Material, Animal Products or Byproducts Transiting for Export on page 2-4-11 3. If containers are leaking or packaging is flimsy or damaged, see Table 2-2-4 on page 2-2-12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

**NOTICE**
Before continuing, determine if a VS permit covers the importation authorizing its entry. A VS permit takes precedence over the entry requirements listed in this manual. VS has the authority to write a permit for any animal product except for fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of swine from countries or regions known to be affected with FMD. This meat is prohibited by the Tariff Act of June 17, 1930, Section 306(a).

**NOTICE**
Regulate all express consignment shipments (i.e., FedEx, DHL, UPS, TNT, Micom, etc.) or mail as cargo. Use the appropriate reference section to find import requirements for express consignment shipments.

Table 2-2-3 Determine Entry Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the animal product importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covered by a VS permit</td>
<td>SEE Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit on page 2-4-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not covered by a VS permit</td>
<td>CONTINUE to determine the entry requirements using the Reference on page 3-1-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For commercial shipments only, the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) and the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) require the food product’s label to show the container’s ingredients and the net weight of the product in English. For meat products, FSIS (not FDA) approves the label. If a commercial consignment lacks this information, contact the appropriate agency. Officers are not required to translate and validate labels. The importer is responsible for satisfying entry requirements including providing the proper documents in the proper format and language. If an officer or other capable source cannot...
confidently translate a label, take the **most restrictive** action, which may be to refuse entry.

Investigate the importation by looking at the APHIS Core Message Set data, accompanying documents and interview the importer. Collect the following information to help determine if there is any entry requirement that **must** be met regarding the importation of live animals, animal products, animal byproducts, or related animal products. Using all the collected information, look up any requirement that **must** be met in the Reference on page 3-1-1.

1. Name and description of the importation
2. Animal class
3. Country of origin
4. Disease status of the country of origin
5. Itinerary
6. Degree of processing
7. Intended use
8. Certificate statements
9. Additional information

**Name and Description of the Importation**

The name and description of the importation are usually listed in the APHIS Core Message Set data or accompanying documents as the type of product, name of product, or description of goods. As part of the description, note the quantity, weight, and lot number(s) of the importation. The quantity and weight on invoices and shipping documents should match the official documents accompanying the shipment. Lot numbers may also be listed on the official documents. Use these sections of this manual to help clarify the name and description: Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-2, the Glossary, and the Index.

**Animal Class**

Animal class is the kind of animal from which the product was derived. If the animal class **cannot** be determined from the collected information, use the Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-2. This appendix will help determine the class of animal when all that is known is its name. Appendix B lists common, foreign, and scientific names of animals. Figure 2-2-1 shows the designation given for each animal name listed.
Procedures

Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

Country of Origin

The country of origin can be the country in which the product was processed, the country from which the importation was shipped, or the country in which the animal was slaughtered. If the importation is frozen, cooked beef from foreign countries affected with FMD, the documents will list a specific approved establishment within the country of origin. If the importation is meat slaughtered in one country and processed in another, and if required by regulation, the documents will list both countries.

Disease Status of the Country of Origin

The status of foreign animal diseases in the country or region of origin is defined in USDA regulations. Use the List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status on page C-1-1 to identify the diseases related to animal product importations that occur or do not occur in a foreign country. Figure 2-2-2 lists the abbreviations used to identify the disease statuses.

![Figure 2-2-1 Animal Class Designations](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Class Designations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(H) = horse (equine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P) = poultry (avian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(RB) = bovine (Bos indicus, Bos taurus, and Bison bison)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(RCO) = ruminant—caprine and ovine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(RO) = ruminant—other (includes camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo, and Bos and Bison species not listed under bovine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(nr) = regulate as a ruminant; although not a ruminant, can transmit diseases of ruminants (e.g., FMD and bovine tuberculosis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S) = Swine (pigs and their relatives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ns) = regulate as swine; although not a swine, can transmit diseases of swine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(O) = other, which represents a class of animal other than horse, poultry, ruminant, or swine. Animal products and byproducts of other classes are not restricted by APHIS agricultural requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Figure 2-2-2 Abbreviations for Animal Diseases](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviations for Animal Diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASF—African swine fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSE—Bovine spongiform encephalopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF—Classical swine fever (also known as hog cholera (HC))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR—Classical swine fever free but with special requirements to apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD—Foot-and-mouth disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD/SR—Foot-and-mouth disease free but with special requirements to apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPAI—Highly pathogenic avian influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND—Newcastle disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND/SR—Newcastle disease free but with special requirements to apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD—Swine vesicular disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD/SR—Swine vesicular disease free but with special requirements to apply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For importations of meat, special requirements (SR) may apply as listed in Figure 2-2-2; e.g., CSF/SR, FMD/SR, ND/SR, or SVD/SR. Even though a country is free of CSF, FMD, ND, or SVD, the country supplements its national meat supply by importing meat from affected countries, imports live...
ruminants, swine, or poultry from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or has a common land border with an affected country. The “/SR” disease status category only applies to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts.

If the country of origin is not known, use the most restrictive disease status for the importation.

Itinerary
The importation’s itinerary is an account of the country in which the importation was produced and shipped, what countries the importation may have transited, and the final destination of the importation.

If the importation transited a country known to be affected with diseases of concern, sealing requirements must be met. If sealing requirements are not met, the country of origin becomes that country in which the product transited, was offloaded, was reprocessed, or was repackaged.

Some restricted importations are consigned to a final destination for further processing or treatment, such as trophies, feathers, antlers, shell eggs, etc. In such cases, the final destination must be an approved establishment, plant, or warehouse listed in the Veterinary Services, Strategy & Policy (S&P) approved establishments Web site (see https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified). The importer is responsible for selecting the approved establishment and the approved warehouse, if applicable, as well as all associated costs. This Web site will help identify and verify establishments in the United States approved to store and process restricted importations of animal byproducts. The approval given to each establishment is for a specific animal byproduct or for a specific purpose. The establishments are listed alphabetically by State, and the animal byproduct or purpose the establishment was approved to handle are also listed.

**NOTICE**

FSIS l-houses approved as Rapid Defrost facilities to conduct a Pink Juice Test are not included on the VS–S&P-approved establishments Web site. See **Ensure Movement to an APHIS-Approved Defrost Facility** on page 3-17-27. The Pink Juice Test is required to meet APHIS import regulations for perishable cooked beef or perishable cooked pork from an FMD-affected country.
Degree of Processing
The degree to which meat and meat products have been processed may be classified into the following:

- Cooked
  - Canned, perishable (pasteurized canned)
  - Chilled or frozen
  - Shelf stable
- Cured and dried
- Fresh
  - Chilled or frozen

Intended Use
Determining the intended use of the importation will help identify the correct entry requirements. E.g., the entry requirements for intestines will differ if the intended use is to contain food (casings), or to feed animals, or to make fertilizer (rendered product).

Certificate Statements
Statements entered on an accompanying certificate may attest to entry requirements. Statements must be shown to match and verify against established entry requirements.

CBPAS should review certificate information in PG 13 (License Permit Certificate Issuer Information) and PG 14 (License Permit Certificate and Other Information) of the APHIS Core Message Set data and compare that information with the certificate submitted in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Document Image System (DIS). If certificate information is not present in the Message Set, have the filer update and include the missing certificate information. Evaluate for discrepancies between DIS and the APHIS Core Message Set data and take appropriate action based on the discrepancy. Please consult your local AQI–VMO for additional guidance and/or if you have any concerns about the legitimacy of the certificate.

Additional Information
Additional information may be needed for recordkeeping. This information includes the name of the carrier, date of arrival, nationality of carrier, bill of lading or air waybill number, port of lading, and name of the importer or broker for the consignment. This information is needed to complete other forms.
Step 4: Inspect the Importation

Match the information collected from the APHIS Core Message Set data, accompanying documents and from importers with the actual importation. Many importations of animal products or byproducts entering through air or maritime cargo are commercial. Use the appropriate Reference Section(s) to regulate all animal products or byproducts coming in through cargo, as well as all animal products or byproducts not specifically exempted in Appendix A, Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage on page A-1-1.

Identify and validate that:

- All conditions are being met to allow entry of the importation
- Appropriate permit, certificate, or letter from the shipper accompanies the importation
  - When reviewing permits, verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address
  - When reviewing foreign certificates, verify origin, destination, product description, and statements
- Importation is what the documents state it is, including its degree of processing, quantity, weight, and packaging

If there are major discrepancies between the importation and the accompanying documents or if the documents are missing, contact the PPQ–AQI–VMO on page F-1-2 to determine how to proceed. The PPQ–AQI–VMO may recommend the importer/broker submit an on-hold notification application (VS Form 16-79).

On-Hold Shipment Notification Application for Animal Products/Byproducts (VS Form 16-79)

If an animal product or byproduct consignment does not meet APHIS requirements and the AQI–VMO recommends review by USDA–APHIS Veterinary Services, Strategy & Policy (VS–S&P), Animal Products Import Staff, and an Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523) has not been issued, instruct the broker/importer to provide the information listed below (as applicable) to USDA–APHIS–VS–S&P–Animal Product Import Staff.
Procedures
Step 4: Inspect the Importation

◆ Bill of lading, airway bill, tracking receipt, or entry number
◆ CBP document outlining the reason for the quarantine
◆ Copy of the shipping invoice or manifest
◆ Foreign government certification
◆ On-hold shipment notification application (VS Form 16-79)
◆ Phone and FAX numbers and email address of the port at which the shipment is being held
◆ Valid VS import permit or application for permit


For VS–S&P–Animal Products Import Staff contact information, see VS Strategy & Policy (S&P)—VS Headquarters on page F-1-4.

**NOTICE**

If the animal product/byproduct consignment placed on hold has been issued an Emergency Action Notification (EAN) (PPQ Form 523), the consignment **must** be destroyed using approved regulated garbage procedures and handlers or reexported. Do **not** instruct the broker/importer to call USDA–APHIS–VS–S&P–Animal Products Import Staff for assistance to release the consignment if a PPQ Form 523 has been issued, because the consignment will **not** be released.

**NOTICE**

Refer to the Manual for Agricultural Clearance for instructions on initiating an EAN (PPQ Form 523).

Examine the containers to ensure they are intact and **not** leaking or damaged in any way. **All** importations of restricted animal products or byproducts **must** be in sturdy, leakproof containers. If the containers are flimsy, broken, or leaking, they **must** be repackaged in sturdy, clean, leakproof containers. Clean and disinfect any leakage or spills. Seals **must** be intact and unbroken.

**NOTICE**

CBP-Agriculture Specialists (CBP–AS) at the first port of arrival **must** check all seals of break-bulk vessels carrying meat or milk.
Procedures
Step 5: Action on Contaminants and Ticks

When contamination is found during an inspection, commodities must be cleaned and disinfected. Also, be aware of possible tick infestation on hide, bone, and trophy importations.

Table 2-2-4 Determine Action to Take on Restricted Animal Products or Byproducts in Leaking or Damaged Containers or the Container Is Broken or Missing Required Official Seals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the restricted animal product or byproduct importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| In leaking¹, flimsy, or damaged containers                    | 1. REQUIRE the containers be replaced at the port of arrival before permitting the shipment to go forward  
2. REQUIRE the importer to destroy any replaced containers by incineration  
3. If leakage was detected, TAKE CARE of the leak. HAVE the importer clean and disinfect any contaminated surfaces. Refer to the Manual for Agricultural Clearance for cleaning and disinfection information. |
| In a container on which an official seal is required and the official seal is missing or broken | 1. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–Headquarters Personnel Contact Information and provide all the collected information on the importation and the circumstances connected with the broken or missing seal  
2. HOLD the importation until a satisfactory explanation is given and guidance from PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–Headquarters Personnel is received  
3. TAKE action according to PPQ–QPAS–ADE directions |

¹ If detected leakage is due to animal contamination related to a live animal importation, see Table 2-2-5.

When contamination is found during an inspection, commodities must be cleaned and disinfected. Also, be aware of possible tick infestation on hide, bone, and trophy importations.

Table 2-2-5 Determine Action to Take Based on Inspection Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If, as a result of inspection, the officer finds:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ◆ Animal contamination¹ related to a live animal importation  
◆ Manure, blood, or other known animal contaminants because leaking or spilling has occurred  
◆ Plant debris, hay and straw, or soil  
◆ Ticks | SEE Step 5: Action on Contaminants and Ticks on page 2-2-12 |
| Importation is clean and free of contaminants and ticks | SEE Step 6: Take Final Regulatory Action on page 2-2-14 |

¹ E.g., manure, blood, urine, etc.

Step 5: Action on Contaminants and Ticks

When a prohibited or restricted animal products or byproducts importation is contaminated because leaking or spilling has occurred or an animal products or byproducts importation is contaminated with plant debris, hay, and straw, or soil, all the articles and surfaces that come in contact with the importation must be cleaned and disinfected before they are reused.

Empty semen and embryo containers (sometimes manifested as nitrogen containers) and related animal products are included in this step because they
are automatically considered contaminated and require cleaning and disinfection.

All ticks found on cargo are of interest to VS because ticks are vectors of animal diseases. It is necessary to identify and confirm the intercepted ticks to determine if quarantine action is needed.

Use Table 2-2-6 to determine the action to take on animal contaminants and ticks.

### Table 2-2-6 Determine Action to Take on Animal Contaminants and Ticks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the officer finds:</th>
<th>On:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Animal contamination(^1) related to a live animal importation</td>
<td>Containers, crates, boxes, drums, or related articles and surfaces (e.g., docks or warehouses)</td>
<td>CONTACT local VS personnel for cleaning and disinfecting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Manure, blood, or other known animal contaminants because leaking or spilling has occurred</td>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>CONTACT local VS personnel for cleaning and disinfecting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucks transporting livestock from Mexico</td>
<td>SEE Trucks Transporting Livestock from Mexico on page 2-2-13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant debris, hay and straw, or soil</td>
<td>CLEAN and DISINFECT per the Manual for Agricultural Clearance, Cleaning and Disinfection section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen or embryo containers</td>
<td>SEE Semen and Embryo Containers on page 2-2-13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticks</td>
<td>SEE Ticks on page 2-2-14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) E.g., manure, blood, urine, etc.

### Trucks Transporting Livestock from Mexico

If trucks transporting livestock from Mexico are found contaminated with animal material, **do not** allow entry until the trucks are returned to Mexico for cleaning.

### Semen and Embryo Containers

REFER all semen and embryo containers to Veterinary Services (VS), except empty containers from Canada. Empty containers from Canada are unrestricted. Do **not** notify VS.

**WARNING**

Semen and embryo containers contain liquid nitrogen which may freeze or damage skin. Avoid contact unless the container is **free** of liquid nitrogen.
Ticks

All ticks found on cargo are of interest to VS because ticks are vectors of animal diseases. Cargo from the Western hemisphere infested with the following ticks requires quarantine action because these ticks are the principle agents in the spread of bovine piroplasmosis (cattle fever):

- *Amblyomma variegatum*
- *Rhipicephalus annulatus*
- *Rhipicephalus microplus*

Use Table 2-2-7 to determine the action to take when ticks are found.

### Table 2-2-7 Procedures to Follow When Ticks Are Found

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the officer is located at a PPQ/CBP office:</th>
<th>And the consignment is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Along the Mexican border</td>
<td>Ruminant trophy hides, skins, or carcasses infested with live or dead ticks</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than Mexico</td>
<td>Other than Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. SEND the ticks to the local PPQ identifier for identification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. HOLD the infested importation until the ticks are identified and a recommended action has been received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than along the Mexican border</td>
<td>Ruminant trophy hides, skins, or carcasses infested with live or dead ticks</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than Mexico</td>
<td>Other than Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. SEND the ticks to the National VS Laboratory in Ames, IA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. HOLD the infested importation until the ticks are identified and a recommended action has been received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 6: Take Final Regulatory Action

Based on the entry requirements and the inspection, take final regulatory action on the importation. The action will resolve the hold placed on the cargo. To resolve the hold, take **one** of the following three regulatory actions:

- Authorize consignment to an approved establishment, approved warehouse, or approved defrost facility
- Refuse entry
- Release
Depending on the method of holding cargo at the port, document the final regulatory action using the appropriate automated system. If automated systems are unavailable, follow local port practices.

The recorded action serves as notification to CBP and other interested parties that the cargo has metAPHIS requirements or that the cargo is authorized to move. When an officer refuses entry to the importation and completes the appropriate forms (PPQ Form 523), CBP will get a copy documenting the disposition ordered against products still under its control. Also, if the importation is held pending final regulatory action, apply warning labels (CBP Form AI-244) according to port policy.

In specific situations identified in the Reference chapter of this manual, the final regulatory action will be to hold the importation and contact PPQ–QPAS–ADE who will make the final decision.

**Release**

When a hold is released, the importation is allowed entry because it complies with APHIS agricultural requirements. Commercial importations of meat and meat products and of poultry meat and poultry meat products must also be cleared by FSIS.

**Authorize Shipment to an Approved Establishment, Approved Warehouse, or Approved Rapid Defrost Facility**

When a shipment is authorized to an approved establishment, approved warehouse, or approved rapid defrost facility, the importation is allowed entry, but movement is restricted to a final destination within the United States for further processing or treatment. Refer to Appendix D on page D-1-1 to determine if the establishment or warehouse has been approved to accept the shipment. The importer is responsible for selecting the approved establishment and the approved warehouse, if applicable, as well as all associated costs. Refer to Table 2-2-8 when authorizing shipment to an approved establishment. For shipments authorized to move to an APHIS–FSIS-approved defrost facility, see Ensure Movement to an APHIS-Approved Defrost Facility on page 3-17-27.

**NOTICE**

A VS permit may require movement to an approved establishment and completion of the VS Form 16-78. In this case, the permit will list the specific approved establishment to which the shipment is authorized to be moved. The name and location of the approved establishment will be included in a restriction on the permit marked by a triple asterisk (***).
## Table 2-2-8  Action to Take on Cargo When Authorizing a Shipment to an Approved Establishment, Approved Warehouse, or Approved Rapid Defrost Facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal products or byproducts other than meat or poultry meat</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse</td>
<td>SEE Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-2-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consigned to an unapproved establishment or warehouse</td>
<td>SEE Action to Take on Importations of Animal Products or Byproducts OTHER THAN Meat Consigned to an UNAPPROVED Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-2-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse, but needs to be consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse</td>
<td>SEE Action to Take on Importations NOT Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse, BUT Need to be Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-2-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | Required to be consigned to an approved establishment but is prohibited importation/movement under another agency’s regulations | 1. REFUSE ENTRY under APHIS regulations because the shipment cannot proceed to an approved establishment for disease mitigation  
2. AUTHORIZE re-exportation or destruction under APHIS requirements |
| Cooked, perishable ruminant or swine<sup>1</sup> meat from an FMD-affected country | Consigned to an approved defrost facility located within 50 miles of the port of arrival | SEE Ensure Movement to an APHIS-Approved Defrost Facility on page 3-17-27 |
| | Consigned to an unapproved defrost facility or any defrost facility located more than 50 miles from the port of arrival | PROVIDE the owner with options to select an approved defrost facility within 50 miles of the port of arrival. SEE Ensure Movement to an APHIS-Approved Defrost Facility on page 3-17-27 |
| | Not consigned to an approved defrost facility but needs to be consigned to an approved defrost facility | |

---

<sup>1</sup> Currently there are no establishments approved to export cooked, perishable pork from countries affected with FMD into the United States.

### NOTICE

If a shipment is required to be consigned to an APHIS-approved establishment, but is prohibited importation under another agency’s regulations, refuse entry under APHIS regulations. The shipment must be re-exported or destroyed per APHIS requirements because it cannot meet APHIS import requirements for disease mitigation at an approved establishment. Consult the local AQI–VMO for additional information.
Procedures
Step 6: Take Final Regulatory Action

Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse
The importer is responsible for selecting the approved establishment and the approved warehouse, if applicable, as well as all associated costs. Follow the steps below for action to take on importations consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse:

1. Safeguard the importation.
2. Use the appropriate CBP system to show the importation is authorized to a specific destination.
3. Examine the containers to ensure they are intact and not leaking or damaged in any way. If the containers are flimsy, broken, or leaking, they must be repackaged in sturdy, clean, and leakproof containers. Clean and disinfect any leakage or spills.
4. Ensure all package labels and accompanying documents show the address of the approved establishment or warehouse. Labels and documents must be rewritten if not accurate.
5. Complete VS Form 16-78. Refer to the procedures for completing and distributing forms in Appendix H on page H-1-1.
6. Ensure the importation is moving under a bonded carrier or under Customs’ bond.
7. Seal the importation.

NOTICE
The importer is responsible for selecting the approved establishment and the approved warehouse, if applicable, as well as all associated costs. There are no approved establishments for certain products (e.g., fully finished pet food/animal feed, products commercially packaged and labeled for retail sale, products prohibited from BSE-affected countries or from countries categorized as being at undetermined, controlled, or negligible risk for BSE). These shipments must be reexported or destroyed when APHIS requirements are not met. FSIS establishments are not considered APHIS-approved establishments.

Action to Take on Importations of Animal Products or Byproducts OTHER THAN Meat Consigned to an UNAPPROVED Establishment or Warehouse
Provide the following options to the importer or the importer’s agent on importations of animal products or byproducts other than meat consigned to an unapproved establishment or warehouse:

1. Change the consignment to an approved establishment. The importer is responsible for selecting the approved establishment and the approved warehouse, if applicable, as well as all associated costs. After the importation is consigned to an approved establishment, follow the
Procedures
Step 6: Take Final Regulatory Action

directions listed under Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-2-17.

2. Apply to VS for approval of the designated establishment. Once the establishment is approved, it is included on the APHIS Web site at https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified. Follow the directions listed under Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-2-17.

3. Export immediately. Follow the directions under the regulatory action, refuse entry.

4. Destroy the importation using approved regulated garbage procedures and handlers. Follow the directions under the regulatory action, refuse entry.

Action to Take on Importations NOT Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse, BUT Need to be Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse
Take the following action on importations not consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse, but need to be consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse:

1. Explain to the importer why the importation must go to an approved establishment. The importer is responsible for selecting the approved establishment and the approved warehouse, if applicable, as well as all associated costs.


3. If the importer chooses to immediately export the importation under APHIS supervision, refuse entry. Follow the directions under the regulatory action, Refuse Entry.

Refuse Entry
Refuse entry when the importation is not eligible for entry according to APHIS agricultural requirements.

The following options of disposition are available to the importer:

- Destruction by the importer under APHIS supervision or destruction at the owner’s expense by an APHIS-approved compliance agreement holder using approved regulated garbage procedures

NOTICE
APHIS does not recommend one establishment over another.

3. If the importer chooses to immediately export the importation under APHIS supervision, refuse entry. Follow the directions under the regulatory action, Refuse Entry.

Refuse Entry
Refuse entry when the importation is not eligible for entry according to APHIS agricultural requirements.

The following options of disposition are available to the importer:

- Destruction by the importer under APHIS supervision or destruction at the owner’s expense by an APHIS-approved compliance agreement holder using approved regulated garbage procedures

NOTICE
APHIS does not recommend one establishment over another.
Procedures
Step 6: Take Final Regulatory Action

NOTICE
If a consignment is abandoned to CBP, issue CBP Form AI-523A, after issuing PPQ Form 523 to the importer, and destroy the importation by incineration or sterilization.

◆ Immediate export

Table 2-2-9  Action to Take When a Consignment is NOT Eligible for Entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importer chooses to:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Immediately export        | 1. SAFEGUARD the importation  
2. REQUEST a new air waybill or bill of lading  
3. STAMP the shipping document with a warning “For Export Only”  
4. WATCH any change of container and loading onto exporting vessel  
5. DISINFECT or destroy used containers  
6. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523 |
| Destroy the importation under APHIS or CBP supervision² | 1. SPECIFY the importation must be incinerated or sterilized.³  
2. SUPERVISE the destruction  
3. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523; and complete CBP Form AI-523A, when appropriate |

1 Do not issue a PPQ Form 523 for live animals or live animal commodities (i.e., semen, ova, and embryos) that are regulated by Veterinary Services.

2 Importation may be eligible to move to an approved establishment; however, there must be an approved establishment listed for the specific commodity. If the importation is meat or related products and byproducts, a violation report and investigation may be required. Contact PPQ–QPAS–ADE.

3 All animal-origin materials must be destroyed using approved regulated garbage destruction procedures and handlers. If sterilized, the importation must be cooked to an internal temperature of 212 °F for at least 30 minutes. All animal-origin material must be landfilled after sterilization. The importer is responsible for all costs associated with the destruction of the shipment.

Documenting Violations
When cargo is moved without the proper treatment or inspection and CBP release, the regulations have been violated by the individual or party responsible for the movement—the violator moved the cargo that did not yet meet the requirements of a regulation. As an example, when meat or fresh animal products are under a CBP hold and are moved without presenting the required certification or permit, regulations have been violated.

Document all violations by completing PPQ Form 518 and by conducting an investigation of the incident. Refer to the Manual for Agricultural Clearance for instructions on how to complete PPQ Form 518 and how to conduct an investigation and assemble a case file.

Use Table 2-2-10 on page 2-2-20 to identify the authority when documenting violations.
Table 2-2-10 Determine the Authority to Identify When Documenting Violations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>Then the authority is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biological products, such as viruses, serums, vaccines and other injectables, or toxins intended for use in treating or diagnosing animal diseases</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 95 or 9 CFR Part 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casings</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible animal products and used farm equipment, such as:</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Eggs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Meat and meat products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Milk and milk products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Used farm equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Embryos</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Semen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Hatching eggs</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inedible animal byproducts and related materials, such as:</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Hay, straw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Hides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Pet food/animal feed ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Skins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Organisms</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Vectors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 7: File the Documents and Associated Paperwork**

Documents and associated paperwork are kept to provide information in the event of litigation. An accessible filing system will enable the officer to justify the regulatory actions taken in the event of audits or requests from the Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

1. Decide on the filing system most practical for the location. Devise one that keeps the records complete and accessible. File by subject matter (e.g., bones, casings, eggs, meat, trophies, etc.). Two methods currently being used are as follows:
   A. Behind subject matter, file alphabetically by permittee, company, or importer’s name
   B. Behind subject matter, file chronologically by month and year
2. Select the documents that need to be filed. At a **minimum**, file the following:
   A. Copy of the VS permit (if issued)
   B. Customs entry
C. Invoice
D. Lading or airway bill
E. Meat certificate or other certification accompanying the consignment (certification that details processing, identifies country of origin, or provides country of processing)

3. Maintain each file for a **minimum** of 5 years for all documents associated with imported shipments.

**NOTICE**

PPQ–QPAS–Animal Disease Exclusion (ADE) will audit these files when conducting port reviews.
Procedures
Step 7: File the Documents and Associated Paperwork
Chapter 2

Procedures

Clearing Regulated Passenger Baggage

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Introduction

The information presented in this section is a supplement to the guidelines, directions, and policy in the Manual for Agricultural Clearance, and the general procedures for clearing regulated cargo in this manual. Refer to the Manual for Agricultural Clearance prior to using this section.

This section is to be used only to regulate imported commodities found in passenger baggage for personal use. To regulate commodities found in passenger baggage for commercial use, including samples, and commodities not specifically mentioned in this section, use the appropriate reference section and regulate as cargo.
Materials Needed
The following items are needed to clear regulated animal-origin or related importations in passenger baggage:

- 3 mil bags to line the receptacle or container
- *Animal Product Manual* (APM)
- Bolt cutters
- Brochure handouts
- Can opener
- Container or receptacle with a tight-fitting lid for placing contraband
- Disinfectants and equipment for cleaning footwear
- Disposable gloves and other personal protective equipment required by CBP
- Hand lens
- Luggage keys
- Paper or plastic bags for separating and identifying contraband
- Paper towels
- Pocket knife
- Tape or twine for resealing and safeguarding packages
- Various forms (VS Forms 10-4, 17-8, and 16-78; CBP Forms AI-277 and 6059B; and APHIS Form 7091)

Step 1: Identify the Importation
When reviewing the written Customs declaration, reviewing information from one of the passport control kiosks, interviewing the passenger¹, inspecting passenger’s baggage, or screening baggage using a detector dog or an X-ray system, consider the following criteria to determine if an importation is of animal origin or related to an animal, see Figure 2-3-1.

- Described using the name of an animal
- From an animal
- Is a live animal
- Likely to have come in contact with animals or parts of an animal

Figure 2-3-1 Criteria to Determine Whether an Importation Is of Animal Origin or Related To an Animal

¹ Use established port procedures to interview passengers who do not speak English.
Step 2: Refer the Importation

After the importation is determined to be of animal origin or related to an animal, refer the passenger to secondary inspection, during which a more detailed interview of the passenger and a visual examination of the baggage will be done.

In secondary inspection, further classify the importation as a live animal, animal product, animal byproduct, or related product using Table 2-3-1 on page 2-3-3. Use other sections of this manual to help clarify information received while interviewing the passenger and examining the importation. List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1, Glossary on page Glossary-1-1, and the Index on page Index-1-1.

### Table 2-3-1 Classify an Importation as Live Animal, Animal Product, Animal Byproduct, or Related Animal Product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And its purpose is for:</th>
<th>Then classify as:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live animal(^1) regulated by VS (including hatching eggs)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Live animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen, embryos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisms or vectors</td>
<td></td>
<td>Animal byproducts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From an animal</td>
<td>Human consumption, such as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Casings</td>
<td>Animal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Edible birds’ nests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Eggs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Milk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Processed products containing meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacturing, research, biological or pharmaceutical products, testing aesthetics, and recreation, such as:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Animal waste</td>
<td>Animal byproducts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Blood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Bones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Casings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Extracts and derivatives of organs and glands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Hides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Organs and glands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Trophies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inedible birds’ nests</td>
<td>Related animal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Footwear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Straw and hay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) See Appendix B List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

**WARNING**
Veterinary Services (VS) prohibits the hand carrying of certain biological agents such as those moving in contradiction to the permit. Therefore, follow these directions when handling such hand-carried biological agents:
1. Review the accompanying VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit.
2. Check if the agent is moving in contradiction of the permit.1
3. If the biological agent is moving in contradiction of the permit, confiscate the biological agents and contact the Strategy & Policy (S&P) at (301) 851-3300 ext. 4 for directions on proper storage, transport, and destruction of the materials.

---

1 E.g., the VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit specifies the “Imported materials must be shipped by a commercial carrier,” yet the biological agent is being hand carried. The biological agent would be moving in contradiction to the permit.

**NOTICE**
Before continuing, determine if a VS permit covers the importation authorizing the importation’s entry. A VS permit takes precedence over the entry requirements listed in this manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the animal product is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covered by a VS permit</td>
<td>Listed in Appendix A Contents on page A-1-1</td>
<td>SEE Reference on page 3-1-1; REGULATE the same as for a cargo entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not covered by a VS permit</td>
<td>Listed in Appendix A Contents on page A-1-1</td>
<td>1. READ Appendix A Introduction on page A-1-2 2. CHOOSE appropriate commodity/situation from contents and continue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2-3-2 Determine if the Importation is Admissible Under a VS Permit

Investigate the importation by looking at accompanying documents or labels and by interviewing the passenger. Officers are not required to translate and validate labels. The importer is responsible for satisfying entry requirements, which includes providing the proper documents in the proper format and language. If an officer or other capable source cannot confidently translate a label, take the most restrictive action, which may be to refuse entry. Collect the following information to help determine if there are entry requirements:

- Animal class
- Certificate statements
- Country of origin and the country’s disease status
Degree of processing
Destination
Intended use
Name and description of the importation

**Animal Class**
Animal class is the kind of animal from which the product was derived. If the animal class from the collected information cannot be determined, use List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

**Certificate Statements**
Statements entered on an accompanying certificate may attest to entry requirements. An officer needs to know what the statements are in order to match and verify them against established entry requirements.

**Country of Origin**
Unless identified on the package label or documented on an official certificate, company-issued statement, or invoice, consider the country of origin as the country from which the carrier has arrived. If more than one country is involved, consider the most restricted country as the country of origin.

**Disease Status of the Country of Origin**
The disease status of the country of origin is identifying the animal diseases known to exist in that country. Use List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status on page C-1-1 to identify the disease related to animal importations that occur or do not occur in a foreign country. If the country of origin is not known, use the most restrictive disease status for that importation.

**Degree of Processing**
Degree of processing only pertains to importations of animal products and byproducts. At the beginning of the Procedures chapter, information is given on how the degree of processing correlates with disease risk.

**NOTICE**
A visual determination for degree of processing is only used in passenger baggage. For products imported through pathways other than passenger baggage, refer to the appropriate Reference section within the manual for regulatory guidance.
“Retorted” refers exclusively to a sterilizations method that applies high-pressure heat/steam processing to a sealed container (can, carton, flexible pouch) with a food product inside. All of the following steps are required to classify a product as retorted or shelf stable (according to APHIS definition):

1. Place the product in the container;
2. Seal the container completely to prevent the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed); and
3. Heat the product in the sealed container under high pressure and temperature to produce a commercially sterile product free of bacteria, viruses, and other micro-organisms.

When products have been made shelf stable by heating in a hermetically sealed container (i.e., retorted), the products may be released except for ovine (sheep) or caprine (goat) products or ovine or caprine materials from a country or region affected by bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

**NOTICE**

Asian-origin meat snack products include various types of cooked, cured, dried, or otherwise preserved meats that usually have been vacuum packed, without retort processing, and have a prolonged shelf life without refrigeration. These products are cooked, then packaged, which does not meet the definition of “cooked, shelf-stable meat” described above. Regulate porcine and ruminant meat snacks in the same manner as “cooked, perishable” per Table A-1-10 on page A-1-17. Regulate avian meat snacks per Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl in Passenger Baggage on page A-1-41.

Determining shelf stability of meat in containers accompanying passengers is a professional judgment. An officer cannot adequately determine the degree of processing if no documentation accompanies the importation. An officer must be confident the meat or meat products were commercially cooked in the container. If the officer is not sure, the product must be seized.

**NOTICE**

Historically, PPQ–QPAS–ADE has supported the restrictive actions taken by individual officers based on the lack of evidence necessary to take the proper regulatory action.

Many products that are commonly called “shelf stable” do not meet the APHIS definition and are not retorted. Use the following guidelines to determine if meat was hermetically sealed and sufficiently cooked in the containers (retorted). This process meets the required APHIS regulatory standard on “shelf stable” meat and poultry products. Keep in mind that containers vary in appearance. Rely on practical experience and professional judgment. Take the following steps.
Procedures
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

1. If available, examine the shipment-specific documents for the product (e.g., foreign government certification, manufacturer’s statement, commercially printed label statement) to determine shelf stability. If no documentation exists, proceed to the next steps.

2. Determine if the container is acceptable.

Table 2-3-3 Determine if Meat is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on How It Was Cooked in the Container

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the container is a:</th>
<th>And the label is:</th>
<th>And the label states:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Can</td>
<td>Commercially printed</td>
<td>◆ Refrigeration not required</td>
<td>EXAMINE the container use Table 2-3-4 on page 2-3-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Crock</td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Refrigerate after opening</td>
<td>1. JUDGE the contents as not shelf stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Flexible foil pouch</td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Store in a cool, dry place</td>
<td>2. TAKE appropriate action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Flexible plastic container</td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Cooking is required (cooking instructions listed on label)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Flexible plastic tray</td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Keep refrigerated/frozen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Jar</td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Pasteurized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Plastic pouch</td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Perishable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Pop-top can</td>
<td>Handwritten or otherwise not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>commercially printed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Transparent plastic pouch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Examine the container. Match the properties of the container with those listed in Table 2-3-4; then follow Table 2-3-5.

Table 2-3-4 Container Properties Describing Both Those that ARE and are NOT Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties of containers that ARE hermetically sealed and shelf stable:</th>
<th>Properties of containers that are NOT hermetically sealed NOR shelf stable:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ends or lid of the container are concave, inwardly curved, flat, and smooth</td>
<td>Ends or lid are swelled, bulged, or outwardly curved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a can, the seal is seamless with no evidence of soldering</td>
<td>Seal shows evidence of soldering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container lid or ends give only slightly when pressed</td>
<td>When the container lid or ends are pressed, the lid moves inward or a click is heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pouch is not snugly molded around the meat; may have liquid inside</td>
<td>Pouch is snugly molded around the meat (e.g., shrink wrapped or vacuum packed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is no odor</td>
<td>There is an objectionable odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container is dry and clean</td>
<td>Container shows evidence of leaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the container is a flexible plastic container or flexible plastic tray, the container or tray is accompanied by proof (commercially printed label statement, government certification) the product was hermetically sealed and then cooked by a true retort process</td>
<td>Flexible plastic container or tray is not accompanied by proof (commercially printed label statement, government certificate) the product was hermetically sealed and then cooked by a true retort process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Procedures
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

4. Open a container. Follow Table 2-3-6.

Table 2-3-5 Determine if Meat is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on Container Examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| One or more of the properties of containers that are **not** hermetically sealed and shelf stable, as listed in Table 2-3-4 applies | 1. JUDGE the contents as **not** hermetically sealed and shelf stable  
2. TAKE the appropriate action                                                      |
| **All** of the properties of containers that are hermetically sealed and shelf stable, as listed in Table 2-3-4 apply          | 1. CONSIDER that the contents are most likely hermetically sealed and shelf stable  
2. If still unsure, CONTINUE to #4 and OPEN a container |

Table 2-3-6 Determine if Meat is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on Contents Inspection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the contents:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appear processed and any fat present was melted by cooking¹</td>
<td>JUDGE the contents as hermetically sealed and shelf stable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Are unprocessed or pieces of fat are observed² | 1. JUDGE the contents as **not** hermetically sealed and shelf stable  
2. TAKE appropriate action |

¹ The fat will be greasy, gelatinous, or lard-like in appearance. Think of what bacon fat looks like after frying and the grease has congealed in the pan.

² The fat will be more intact.

**NOTICE**
The dry-pack, canned chorizo or sausage does **not** meet the requirements of cooking or sealing. Chorizos are sealed after heating and are **not** commercially cooked in the container. Home-produced or small butcher shop-produced cans are **not** always sterile **nor** completely shelf stable. APHIS requires the cooking in the container to occur at a commercial facility where times and temperatures of the canning/retort process are regulated to ensure the product is rendered sterile. Home-canned animal products do **not** meet the APHIS definition of shelf stable. Therefore, look at label and markings on the cans, which will indicate whether the product was commercially processed.

**Destination**
Some restricted importations are consigned to a final destination for further processing or treatment. In such cases, the final destination **must** be an approved establishment, plant, or warehouse listed on the Veterinary Services, Strategy & Policy (S&P)-approved establishment Web site located at [https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified](https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified).

**Intended Use**
Determining the intended use of the importation will help identify the correct entry requirements. An example of an intended use would be a small quantity of milk for personal use from a country **free** of FMD.
Name and Description of the Importation

If the item is commercially packaged, the name and description will be identified on the container. If the item is not commercially packaged, the name and description must come from the passenger. To be enterable, the importation must have adequate proof of origin. “Proof of origin” is documentary evidence of the location of an animal product’s origin. E.g., an official government meat inspection certificate, an official government certificate of origin, a commercial label or a bill of lading, an invoice or a document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller. Use other sections of this manual to help clarify the name and description. See List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1, Glossary on page Glossary-1-1, and the Index on page Index-1-1.

NOTICE

Investigative techniques will prove valuable in determining the contents of containers and cans. Be particularly suspicious of canned products from Taiwan. The labels on products regularly sold by some supermarkets and food companies state the product name in English, but do not mention meat. However, on the label in a block about 1-inch square appears the Chinese character for meat (see Figure 2-3-2). Also containers and cans labeled as preserved fruit and tea often contain meat.

Figure 2-3-2  Chinese Character for Meat

Step 4: Inspect the Importation

If a certificate, permit, or invoice accompanies the importation, match the information collected with the actual importation. Use, as necessary, Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage on page A-1-1 to make a final regulatory decision. Identify and validate the following:

◆ All conditions are being met as to allow entry of the importation
◆ Appropriate permit or certificate accompanies the importation
  ◆ When revising permits, verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address
  ◆ When reviewing foreign certificates, verify origin, destination, product description, and statements
Examples and further information about foreign certificates and permits are detailed under the appropriate animal product or byproduct in the Reference on page 3-1-1 and in Certificates and Forms on page E-1-1.

Importation is what the documents state the importation is, including the degree of processing, quantity, weight, and packaging.

Look at the packaging and containers for possible breaks, leaks, and spills. All importation of restricted animal products or byproducts must be in sturdy, leakproof containers. They must be intact and must not be leaking or damaged in any way that could provide the possibility of contamination. Additional cleaning and disinfecting must occur when contamination is found during inspection. Check the article (like footwear) for animal contamination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As a result of the inspection:</th>
<th>And the port of entry is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No contamination is found; the article is clean</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action on page 2-3-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contamination is found and is associated with live animal importation</td>
<td>Canadian or Mexican land border port without cleaning and disinfecting capabilities</td>
<td>CONSULT local VS who is responsible for cleaning and disinfecting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraneous material of animal (including poultry) origin (i.e., meat, organs, glands, extracts, secretions, fat, bones, blood, lymph nodes, urine, or manure) is found in a means of conveyance or container or adhering to footwear</td>
<td>Port other than described above</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted animal products or byproducts packed in a leaking, damaged, or otherwise unacceptable container are found</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. SEIZE the restricted animal products or byproducts, and/or 2. CLEAN and DISINFECT any contaminated surfaces according to instructions in the Manual for Agricultural Clearance—Preventing the Spread of Pests and Disease, Cleaning and Disinfection 3. SEE Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action on page 2-3-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant debris, hay and straw, soil adhering to footwear or vehicle are found</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. REQUIRE the individual to REMOVE the plant debris, hay and straw, or soil 2. CLEAN the article according to the plant health requirements 3. SEE Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action on page 2-3-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action

Given the results of the inspection and determination of entry requirements, final regulatory action must be taken on the importation. Take one of the following regulatory actions.

1. Release
2. Refuse entry
3. Authorize shipment to an approved establishment or warehouse
4. Provide the importer the opportunity to get a permit

In specific situations, the final regulatory action will be to hold the importation and contact your local PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE who will make the final decision. Occasionally, CBP should hold an importation until further instruction can be obtained from VS. These situations may be as follows.

- Importation is intended for scientific research
- Importer of a costly importation objects to a determination that the importer does not meet the entry requirements
- The importation is noncompliant and has been seized. The importation must be maintained appropriately (i.e., refrigerate if imported on ice packs) to ensure accurate species test results

Clearing passengers and their baggage is a high priority because it represents an avenue of risk for an animal disease outbreak. Unless clearing an importation accompanied by the required certificate or permit, most final regulatory actions will be to release or to refuse entry.

Document the final regulatory action.

1. Input the action taken into the appropriate CBP database
2. Complete the required steps for documenting passenger clearance according to instructions in the Manual for Agricultural Clearance—Clearing Passengers, Crew, and Baggage

Release

When an importation is released, it is being allowed entry because it complies with APHIS agricultural requirements.

Refuse Entry

When an importation is refused entry, it is seized and safeguarded because it does not comply with APHIS agricultural requirements. Refuse entry to the animal product or byproduct for any of the following reasons:
Procedures
Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action

- Product, the product’s animal class, or the product’s origin could **not** be identified
- Product was packed in a leaking, damaged, or unacceptable container
- Product was **not** accompanied by a VS permit
- Product was **not** accompanied by required certification and/or VS permit and required certification
- Shelf stability could **not** be determined

Importations seized for additional actions (i.e., testing by APHIS or CBP) must be safeguarded in a manner that maintains the viability of the commodity. If the commodity is chilled, ensure it is safeguarded in an appropriate refrigerated environment. Refer to the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* for additional information.

**NOTICE**

All animal-origin commodities, including Quarantine Materials Inspected (QMI), that are refused entry **must** be destroyed by incineration or sterilization by entities approved to handle regulated garbage.

**Authorize Shipment to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse**

When a shipment is authorized to an approved establishment or warehouse, the importation is being allowed entry, but its movement is restricted to a final destination within the United States for further processing or treatment.

**NOTICE**

A VS Permit may require movement to an approved establishment and completion of the VS Form 16-78. In this case, the permit will list the specific approved establishment to which the shipment is authorized to be moved. The name and location of the approved establishment will be included in a restriction on the permit marked by a triple asterisk (*****).

Refer to Table 2-3-8 when authorizing shipment to an approved establishment.

**Table 2-3-8** Action on Passenger Baggage When Authorizing a Shipment to an Approved Establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse</td>
<td>SEE Action on Importation Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-3-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consigned to an <strong>unapproved</strong> establishment or warehouse</td>
<td>SEE Options to Give Importer on Importations Consigned to an UNAP-PROVED Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-3-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not</strong> consigned to an approved establishment, but needs to be</td>
<td>SEE Action on Importation NOT Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse, BUT Needs to Be on page 2-3-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Action on Importation Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse

Take the following steps for importations consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse:

1. SAFEGUARD the importation.
2. USE the appropriate CBP system to show the importation is authorized to a specific destination.
3. EXAMINE the containers to ensure they are intact and not leaking or damaged in any way. If the containers are flimsy, broken, or leaking, they must be repackaged in sturdy, clean, leakproof containers. Clean and disinfect.
4. ENSURE all package labels and accompanying documents show the address of the approved establishment or warehouse. Labels and documents must be rewritten if not accurate.
5. COMPLETE VS Form 16-78. Refer to the procedures for completing and distributing forms in VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts on page H-1-16
6. ALLOW the importation to proceed to the approved establishment or warehouse by any one of the following:
   A. Hand carried
   B. Bonded carrier (i.e., FedEx, DHL, etc.)
   C. In-bond or under Customs bond
   D. Shipped using airlines, rail, or other carrier services
   E. Shipped using mail service
7. SEAL the importation

Options to Give Importer on Importations Consigned to an UNAPPROVED Establishment or Warehouse

Give the importer of importations of animal products or byproducts consigned to an unapproved establishment or warehouse the following options:

1. REDIRECT the consignment to an approved establishment. Follow the directions in Action on Importation Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-3-13 listed above.
2. APPLY to VS for approval of the designated establishment. Redirect the consignment to an approved establishment. Follow the directions in Action on Importation Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-3-13 listed above.
3. EXPORT immediately. Follow the directions under the regulatory action Refuse Entry on page 2-3-11.

4. DESTROY the importation using approved regulated garbage procedures and handlers. Follow the directions under the regulatory action Refuse Entry on page 2-3-11.

**Action on Importation NOT Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse, BUT Needs to Be**

1. EXPLAIN to the importer why the importation **must** go to an approved establishment or warehouse.

2. USE the Veterinary Services, Strategy & Policy (S&P)-approved establishments Web site located at [https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified](https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified) to help the importer choose an approved establishment or warehouse. When the importation is consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse, follow the directions in **Action on Importation Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse** on page 2-3-13.

**NOTICE**

- Fully finished pet food/animal feed (e.g., commercially packaged and labeled for retail sale) is **not** eligible for consignment to approved establishments or warehouses.

**NOTICE**

- APHIS **never** recommends one establishment or warehouse over another.

3. REFUSE ENTRY if the importer chooses to immediately export the importation under APHIS supervision. Follow the directions under the regulatory action Refuse Entry on page 2-3-11.

**Assessing Civil Penalties**

If the passenger fails to declare or it appears the passenger intentionally tried to smuggle prohibited animal products or byproducts with restrictions that **cannot** be met, issue a civil penalty if **all** the following criteria are met:

- Legal authority is present to assess the civil penalty (see Table 2-3-9)
- Passenger made a negative declaration (oral or written)
- Passenger was given an opportunity to amend his or her declaration and declined

Refer to the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*, Violations section for additional information on issuing civil penalties.
### Table 2-3-9 Determine the Authority to Identify When Documenting Violations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>Then the authority is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biological products, such as viruses, serums, vaccines, and other injectables, or toxins intended for use in treating or diagnosing animal diseases</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 95 or 9 CFR Part 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casings</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible animal products and used farm equipment such as:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Eggs</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Meat and meat products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Milk and milk products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Used farm equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Embryos</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Semen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatching eggs</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Organisms</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Vectors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inedible animal byproducts and related materials such as:</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Hay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Hides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Pet food/animal feed ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Skins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Straw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Procedures
Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action
Chapter 2

Procedures

Special Procedures

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Introduction

This Special Procedures section provides direction and guidance for additional tasks for which the officer is responsible. These additional tasks supplement the general procedures for clearing regulated cargo and passenger baggage.

Disinfection

Articles Requiring Cleaning and Disinfection

If any article or surface is contaminated with animal material, the article or surface must be cleaned and disinfected. If an importation of prohibited or restricted animal products is encountered and the packaging or containers holding those products have leaked, the contaminated pallets, machinery used in handling, dock or warehouse areas used for storage, or trucks or railroad cars used for transporting the products must be cleaned and disinfected before they are reused. Refer to the Manual for Agricultural Clearance for additional information on cleaning and disinfection.

Handling Pet Birds

Veterinary Services (VS) is responsible for live birds, including legally and illegally imported pet birds. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) also has responsibility for certain birds. Please refer to the Manual for Agricultural Clearance for additional information on handling pet birds.

Refer importers to the APHIS Web site for importing live animals, see http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/sprs_contact/filed_office_contact_info.pdf.

Clearing Mail Importations

Introduction

Foreign-origin mail is examined by U.S. Customs on arrival in the United States. Packages containing plant and animal products are referred to CBP Agriculture Specialists (CBP–AS) for inspection and disposition. General mail procedures are detailed in the Manual for Agricultural Clearance. The following procedures are specific to mail importations of animal products and byproducts.
1. Monitor packages from all countries of origin. If a package accompanied by a permit is discovered and if the permit number, date, and addresses all match and the package is intact with no evidence of leakage, **do not open**.

2. If a package is **not** clearly or appropriately marked, handle as a package **not** covered by a permit.

3. **Prohibit** fresh meat and other animal products **not** meeting USDA entry requirements.

4. When the manifest or the bill of lading of express or overnight delivered packages **does not** adequately identify the importation, open the package.

5. When a package is held or when part of the contents are removed and destroyed using approved regulated garbage procedures and handlers, document the regulatory action on PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice. Refer to Appendix H.

In the rare case when a package **must** be returned to the country of origin, follow the instructions below.

1. Line off the U.S. address on the package. Mark the package “Return to Sender.”

2. Apply “Refuse Entry” stamp to the outside of the package near the original address.

3. Document the action on PPQ Form 287. Place a copy inside the package.

4. Hand the package to postal authorities with U.S. Customs’ concurrence along with instructions to return the package to the country of origin.

5. If packages **do not** have to be returned to the country of origin, continue to Table 2-4-1.

---

**NOTICE**

Regulate all express consignment shipments (i.e., FedEx, DHL, UPS, TNT, Micom, etc.) as cargo. Use the appropriate reference section to find import requirements for express consignment shipments.

---

### Table 2-4-1 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the mail importation is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal byproduct</td>
<td>Fresh, an organism, or a vector</td>
<td>SEE Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permits on page 2-4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>SEE Table 2-4-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat or meat products</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 2-4-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packed in straw, hay, or grass</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-8-5 on page 3-8-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Animal Byproducts

Table 2-4-2 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importation of Animal Byproducts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the byproduct:</th>
<th>And intercepted in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meets the entry requirements detailed in Reference on page 3-1-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Does not** meet the appropriate entry requirements | Regular mail | 1. REMOVE the prohibited item  
2. COMPLETE PPQ Form 287 and put one copy in the package |
| | Parcel service **other** than the mail | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT the addressee or broker  
3. ALLOW the addressee or broker to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements |

1 If the requirements cannot be met, have the addressee or broker contact the PPQ–AQI–VMO on page F-1-2.

### Meat and Meat Products

Table 2-4-3 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importation of Meat and Meat Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the package is from a country known to be:</th>
<th>And the product:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of diseases of concern (ASF, BSE, CSF, FMD, HPAI, ND, or SVD)</td>
<td>Meets the entry requirements detailed in Reference on page 3-1-1</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Does not</strong> meet the appropriate entry requirements</td>
<td>SEE Table 2-4-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with a disease of concern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2-4-4 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importations of Meat or Meat Products NOT Meeting Entry Requirements, OR from a Country Known to be Affected with Diseases of Concern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Packed in tight, sealed, unsoiled containers | 1. REMOVE the meat or meat product for destruction by an approved method  
2. ALLOW the remaining contents to go forward to its destination  
3. DOCUMENT action on PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice  
4. INCLUDE one copy of PPQ Form 287 in the package |
| **Not** packed separately (contaminated other material in the package) | 1. RETURN the package to the sender along with all other contents of the package  
2. DOCUMENT action on PPQ Form 287  
3. INCLUDE one copy of PPQ Form 287 in the package  
4. MAIL one copy of PPQ Form 287 to consignee  
5. LINE off the U.S. address on the package and MARK the package “Return to Sender”  
6. APPLY a “Refuse Entry” stamp to the outside of the package near the original address  
7. HAND the package to postal authorities along with instructions to return the package to the country of origin |

**NOTICE**

If no return address is shown, RETURN the package to postal authorities in the country of dispatch.
Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permits

Introduction
VS permits take precedence over any entry requirement listed in this manual. VS has the authority to write a permit for any animal product or byproduct.

There are two types of permits issued by two different units within VS; the units are Strategy & Policy (S&P), Animal Products Import Staff and the Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB).

Animal Products Import Staff issues VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors.

VS–CVB issues APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit. Examples of these permits are in Appendix E, Certificates and Forms on page E-1-1.

Requests for VS Permits (New, Amendment, Renewal)

Table 2-4-5 Where to Apply for VS Permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the consignee requests:</th>
<th>Then have the consignee:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VS Form 16-3, Permit application for VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors</td>
<td>DO one of the following: ♦ VISIT APHIS eFile [<a href="https://efile.aphis.usda.gov/s/">https://efile.aphis.usda.gov/s/</a>] and apply online. ♦ CONTACT Animal Products Import Staff at 301-851-3300 option 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APHIS Form 2005, Permit application for APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit</td>
<td>CONTACT VS–Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) at 515-337-6100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTICE
Starting November 10, 2020, VS will begin issuing VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors permits from the APHIS eFile system. Permits may continue to be issued from ePermits as well. VS Form 16-6A permits from both ePermits and eFile will be valid and may be used by importers.
Validation of VS Permits

Shipments for which an APHIS Core Partner Government Agency (PGA) message set is submitted, Vs Form 16-6A permits (issued by either eFile or ePermits) are available to CBP Agriculture Specialists for validation in the Document Image Systems (DIS) via the DIS Flag in the Automated Targeting System (ATS) Import Cargo shipment view. Otherwise, permit validity can be verified through the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) DIS search capability.

In addition to ACE, ePermits is available to CBP–AS to verify the validity of VS import permits (VS Form 16-6a) issued by ePermits only for the importation of animal products, animal byproducts, organisms, and vectors; and for in-transit movement of animal products and animal byproducts. A USDA eAuthentication account is required to access ePermits.

When accessing ePermits, follow the directions in Table 2-4-7 on page 2-4-8 to help validate VS permits accompanying an importation of animal products or byproducts.

NOTICE

CBP–AS will not be able to access eFile to validate VS permits issued by eFile, therefore, those permits must be validated using DIS in either ATS Import Cargo or ACE.

USDA eAuthentication

Prior to using ePermits, all users (including CBP–AS) are required to obtain a USDA eAuthentication account. For information, visit the Register for ePermits page [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/sa_epermits/eauth-epermits].

Permit applicants using eFile must also obtain a USDA eAuthentication account, however, this is not required by CBP–AS as they are not able to access eFile to verify permits.
Table 2-4-6 Directions to Validate VS Permits Using ePermits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the user wants to:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Log onto ePermits                                       | 1. LOG onto ePermits at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/  
2. CLICK “Continue”  
3. ENTER assigned eAuthentication user ID and password  
4. SELECT “Log in” to access the ePermits home page |

Query ePermits by permit number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the user wants to:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Query ePermits by permit number                          | 1. At the ePermits home page, in the shaded box on the left side of the screen titled “Search for permits” ENTER the permit number  
2. SELECT “Go”  
3. To view the permit resulting from the query, CLICK on the permit number at the left of the screen under the column titled, “Permit/Response”—a pop-up box displaying the permit will appear  
4. SCROLL DOWN to view the entire permit  
5. CLICK the print icon on the top tool bar to print the entire permit  
6. To close the pop-up box, SELECT the “X” in the upper right-hand corner of the pop-up screen  
7. To conduct a new query, SELECT “Standard Search” gray bar at the bottom of the screen; REPEAT steps 3 through 6  
8. To return to the ePermits home page, SELECT “Home” in the upper right-hand corner of the screen |

Query ePermits using the advance search option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the user wants to:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Query ePermits using the advance search option           | 1. At the ePermits home page, in the shaded box on the left side of the screen, CLICK “Advanced Search”  
2. ENTER the applicant's last name and/or the applicant's company name in the appropriate box  
3. In the box titled “Permit/Response Type” SCROLL DOWN and HIGHLIGHT “VS Form 16-3”  
4. CLICK the “Advanced Search” gray bar at the bottom of the screen to obtain the results of the query  
5. To view a permit resulting from the query, CLICK on the desired permit at the left of the screen under the column titled “Permit/Response”—a pop-up box displaying the permit will appear  
1. SCROLL DOWN to view the entire permit  
2. CLICK the print icon on the top tool bar to print the entire permit  
3. To close the pop-up box, SELECT the “X” in the upper left of the pop-up screen  
4. To view another permit resulting from the query, REPEAT steps 4 through 8  
5. To conduct a new query, SELECT “Advanced Search” and repeat steps 2 through 8  
6. To return to the ePermits home page, SELECT “Home” in the upper right-hand corner of the screen |

Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

**NOTICE**

Look for the triple asterisk (*** restrictions on the permit. These restrictions may require additional certification or specify movement restrictions (e.g., via VS Form 16-78). CBP is responsible for enforcing **only** the sections of the permit marked with the triple asterisk (***). Validate the permit by checking DIS in ACE, ATS Import Cargo, or ePermits and match the information on the permit with the permit listed in DIS or ePermits. If the permit requires CBP to complete a VS Form 16-78, it will list the specific approved establishment to which the shipment is authorized to be moved.
Match all of the following information on the VS permit with the shipping documents:

- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the VS permit:</th>
<th>And the VS permit is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matches the permit in ePermits or DIS in ACE or ATS Import Cargo, and matches the shipping documents</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Has expired | VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact the appropriate VS staff  
3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
| Has a discrepancy other than being expired | APHIS 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE headquarters for further action |

**Processing Importations NOT Authorized Entry by a VS Permit, but SHOULD Be**

To process importations **not** authorized entry by a VS permit, but **should** be, follow the instructions below:

1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD
2. ADVISE the importer of the hold and that the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry
3. PROVIDE the importer with the option of applying for on-hold assistance (see On-Hold Shipment Notification Application for Animal Products/Byproducts (VS Form 16-79) on page 2-2-10), if the importer declines, REFUSE ENTRY.
Safeguarding Live Animals

Live ruminants, swine, horses, brushtailed opossums, hedgehogs, tenrecs, poultry, and other birds are the responsibility of VS. Commercial importations of live animals go directly to their destination when they are VS approved. Additionally, VS has the responsibility for cleaning and disinfecting a carrier if the carrier arrived at the U.S. port of entry (POE) with live animals. Refer to the Manual for Agricultural Clearance for procedures to safeguard and refer live animals to VS.

Sending Samples to the National VS Laboratory (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa

Send samples of animal product importations to the NVSL for the following determinations:

◆ Animal species verification
◆ pH level (for ruminant hides packed in tight barrels or cases)

Steps for Sending Samples to NVSL

Step 1:
Supervise the importer who is preparing a sample representing at least 10% of the containers in the importation. The sample size should be a maximum of 1/2 cup. If the sample size is inappropriate, have the importer or importing agent call PPQ–QPAS–ADE (see PPQ Contact Lists on page F-1-1).

Step 2:
Complete VS Form 10-4 according to the procedures on completing and distributing forms in Appendix H on page H-1-1. If the sample is submitted for pH testing, place “pH” in Block 7, Examination Requested.

Step 3:
Send the sample and VS Form 10-4 to the following address:

USDA, APHIS
National Veterinary Services Laboratories
1800 Dayton Road
Ames, IA 50010

Step 4:
Wait for further action from PPQ–QPAS–ADE. The action will be based on laboratory results.
Steps to Take if Contacted by FSIS

If contacted by FSIS reporting its finding of pink juices or pieces of bone in commercial importations of cooked, frozen beef from an approved establishment in South America, follow the instructions below (ensure the importation is on hold):

1. Record the information supplied by FSIS. Use Table 2-4-8 to determine the appropriate information to record.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If FSIS reports that it found:</th>
<th>Then record the following information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only pink juices</td>
<td>◆ Conditions warranting the call&lt;br&gt;◆ Country of origin and establishment number&lt;br&gt;◆ Location of the held product&lt;br&gt;◆ Production code (complete tube and carton identification)&lt;br&gt;◆ Type and amount of product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only pieces of bone</td>
<td>◆ Condition warranting the call&lt;br&gt;◆ Country of origin and establishment number&lt;br&gt;◆ Location of the held product&lt;br&gt;◆ Production code (complete tube and carton identification)&lt;br&gt;◆ Size (all dimensions) of bone&lt;br&gt;◆ Type and amount of product&lt;br&gt;◆ Whether bone is attached to the meat&lt;br&gt;◆ Whether the bone is cooked&lt;br&gt;◆ Whether there is bone marrow, if so, whether the bone marrow is cooked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink juices and pieces of bone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Immediately relay this information to the VS–Animal Products Import Staff by phone at 301-851-3300, option #4 or by FAX at (301) 724-8226. Take only the action specified by VS–Animal Products Import Staff. Do not take any remedial action such as refusing entry to the importation or removing the importation from the country. Ensure the importation will be held until VS–Animal Products Import Staff has provided the final determination.
Biological Material, Animal Products or Byproducts Transiting for Export

Transiting Products Eligible for Entry

Classifying a Product as “Eligible for Entry”
A product is “eligible for entry” if the product originates from the following:

◆ Country affected with a disease of concern, but the product is accompanied with the pertinent import documents
◆ Country free of diseases of concern regardless of the import documents accompanying the consignment
◆ Country free of diseases of concern, but with special requirements (e.g., CSF/SR, FMD/SR, ND/SR, or SVD/SR), and the product is accompanied by the pertinent import documents

Any animal product eligible for entry into the United States may transit through the United States for immediate export if the following conditions are met:

◆ Port of arrival is notified prior to arrival; and
◆ Product is in a sealed, leakproof container; and
◆ Product will be exported within 7 days of its entry into the U.S.

There are no restrictions on the means of conveyance. With one exception: products transiting for export must exit without making any intermediate stops. In the case of overland movement, additional stops are allowed if there is no cargo manipulation (e.g., fuel stops, rest stops, and the like).

Transiting Products INELIGIBLE for Entry

Classifying a Product as “Ineligible for Entry”
A product is “ineligible for entry” if the product lacks the pertinent import documents.

Animal products ineligible for entry may transit the United States only for immediate export, and then, only if the following conditions are met:

◆ Port of arrival is notified prior to arrival; and
◆ Product is in a sealed, leakproof container; and
◆ Product will not leave the boundaries of the port of arrival; and
◆ Product will remain within the port boundaries for 72 hours or less
Use the following table to assist in deciding whether to allow a product to transit for export.

### Table 2-4-9 Criteria for Deciding Whether to Allow Animal Products or Byproducts to Transit for Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product: And the product is: And: And: Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit authorizing transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks a VS permit authorizing transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ineligible for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Appropriate documentation includes documents required for entry (e.g., health certificate, shipper’s/manufacturer’s statement, etc.). REFER to the appropriate section of this manual. If the product transiting the United States is bovine meat, bovine meat byproducts, and/or bovine meat food products from Canada, the shipment should be accompanied by Figure E-1-8 on page E-1-18, CFIA Annex A-1 Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Meat, Meat Byproducts, and Meat Food Products Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the USA and for Bovine Meat Products in Transit in the USA; a VS transit permit is not required for transiting bovine meat products and byproducts or meat food products from Canada.

### Directions for Handling Export Transit Shipments for Animal Products or Byproducts Eligible for Entry

If the animal product or byproduct is eligible for entry and transiting to a subsequent U.S. port for export, ALLOW movement only in sealed containers. The consignment may move overland.

Contact the subsequent port and give it the details of the consignment. The means by which a port must be contacted will depend on whether the entry was made on paper or electronically.
Paper Entries
1. Stamp the Customs entry forms, “For Exportation Only.” Shipment Authorized to [identify port]; No Diversion Permitted.
2. FAX a copy of the stamped Customs forms to the subsequent port.
3. Keep a copy of the stamped Customs form as an official record.

Electronic Entries
Refer to the Manual for Agricultural Clearance and CBP protocols for information on handling electronic entries.

Transloading Transiting Restricted Animal Products or Byproducts Into or Between Containers

All shipments should be categorized into “eligible” or “ineligible” to ensure the appropriate actions are taken based on the category. Ineligible shipments may not be transloaded unless accompanied by a VS transit permit1. Follow the permit restrictions. Eligible shipments do not require a VS transit permit to be transloaded.

If the product is transferring into or between containers, directly supervise the transfer. Seal the container with a U.S. Federal government seal. An authorized inspector, other than CBP, may be designated to monitor the transloading. In all cases, safeguard procedures apply. Clean and disinfect if necessary. Refer to the Manual for Agricultural Clearance for additional information.

NOTICE
APHIS policy is not to compromise normal activities to facilitate non-U.S. transactions. Therefore, reimbursable overtime may be charged.

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1 For other ineligible shipments under urgent situations, written permission may be requested from VS–S&P to transload products ineligible for entry. Contact VS–S&P by phone at (301) 851-3300 ext. 4 or by email at APIE@usda.gov.
Filing Paperwork Accompanying Consignments

Purpose
Documents are filed primarily for trace back in the event there is a livestock or avian disease outbreak. They are also filed in the event original are lost or destroyed. Documents may also provide information in the event of litigation. An accessible filing system will justify regulatory actions taken in the event of audits or requests from the Office of Inspector General (OIG). See the APHIS Records Management Web site at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/manualsandguidelines/sa_aphis_records_management_handbook/sa_records_schedules/program_schedules. See the Schedules for “Import” covering documents related to animal product and byproduct importation (animals, animal semen, birds, poultry, meat and their products, and pathogenic material) at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/records/downloads/IM.pdf and “Port Operations Inspection” covering documents related to port operations at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/records/downloads/POI.pdf.

The following is a brief description of what needs to be done and what needs to be kept.

Actions
Follow these steps when filing paperwork accompanying consignments:

1. Decide on the filing system most practical for the location. Devise one that will help officers complete and easily access records. File by subject (e.g., casings, eggs, meat, trophies, etc.)—the following two methods are currently being used:
   
   A. Behind subject, file alphabetically by permittee, company, or importer’s name
   B. Behind subject, file chronologically by month and year

2. Select the documents needing to be filed. At a minimum, file the following:
   
   A. Meat certificate (copy) and originals for other certification accompanying the consignment (e.g., certification detailing processing, identifying country of origin, or providing country of processing)
   B. Bill of lading or airway bill
   C. Customs entry
   D. Invoice
   E. VS permit (copy), if a VS permit was issued
3. Maintain each file for **no less than** 5 years in the originating port and 2 years in other ports

**NOTICE**

PPQ–QPAS–Animal Disease Exclusion (ADE) audits these files when conducting port review.

## Returned U.S.-Origin Animal Products and Byproducts

### Introduction

Use **Table 2-4-10** to determine where to locate regulatory action on returned U.S.-origin products.

### Table 2-4-10 Regulatory Action on Returned U.S.-Origin Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the returned U.S.-origin animal products or byproducts are:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat or meat products</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 2-4-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal products or byproducts other than meat</td>
<td>Has cleared foreign customs (border inspection)</td>
<td>REGULATE as described in Table 3-1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Has <strong>not</strong> cleared foreign customs (border inspection)</td>
<td>CONTINUE with Procedures on page 2-4-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Procedures

U.S.-origin animal products and byproducts are returned to the United States for various reasons. **No** USDA–APHIS veterinary import permit or foreign government health certification will be required for animal products and byproducts (**other than** meat) returning to the U.S. (originally exported from the U.S.), if the following requirements can be met:

1. The products were rejected at the foreign port of entry, were **not** allowed to clear foreign customs (border inspection), and were **not** delivered to the foreign receiving location.

2. The foreign entity or government provides a declaration confirming the material has **not** been modified in any manner while outside of the United States.

3. The now-importer (original exporter) provides a written explanation detailing the reason for the returned shipment or a written response from the receiving foreign country stating the reason for the product being rejected.

4. The now-importer (original exporter) provides a copy of the U.S. export certificate (with lot numbers, if applicable) issued by the responsible U.S. agency.
5. The now-importer (original exporter) provides a copy of the exporting invoice (with lot numbers), shipping documents, etc.

6. **All** documents **must** be made available to the inspector at the U.S. port of return entry.

7. The Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Agricultural Specialist at the U.S. port of arrival receiving the returned shipment **must** conduct a visual inspection of the returned goods to verify the materials have **not** been opened\(^3\) and cross-check the identifying information, which may include lot numbers, to verify the goods returning to the U.S. are the same materials that exported from the U.S. and that they have **not** been tampered with or altered. Take photographs to document the inspection: the general condition of the contents; the shipping marks/lot numbers/other identifiers; and any irregularities.

**NOTICE**

All documents listed above **must** be made available to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) at the U.S. port of return.

If the above requirements are **not** met or if, upon inspection, there is evidence the individual product containers were opened\(^3\) or the identifying information, which may include lot numbers, on the U.S. export certificate and/or exporting invoice do **not** correspond with the identifying information on the returning material, regulate as if the animal products or byproducts were of foreign origin. Use the appropriate Reference section to determine the regulatory action to take or contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO.

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\(^2\) **Not** all U.S.-origin animal products or byproducts exported from the United States require a U.S. export certificate. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO for additional guidance.

\(^3\) If the outside shipping container, carton, etc. is open, or has evidence of having been opened, inspect the individual product containers to verify the individual product containers have **not** been opened to ensure the product/material being returned has **not** been modified in **any** manner while outside the United States. Outer cartons, boxes, containers, etc. may have been opened while out of the United States to allow for inspection or repackaging of the unopened individual product containers being returned to the United States. Individual product containers of the product **may** be returned **even if** an outer shipping container, carton, etc. has evidence of being opened if, upon inspection, the individual product containers have **not** been opened (e.g., seals are still in place, etc.).
Returned U.S.-Origin Meat or Meat Products

Returned U.S.-origin, fresh (chilled or frozen) or cured, dried meat or meat products from ruminants, swine, or poultry can be regulated using Table 2-4-11.

If the meat or meat products are not for human consumption (i.e., pet food), regulate using the Procedures on page 2-4-15.

Table 2-4-11 Returned U.S-Origin Meat or Meat Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is returning from:</th>
<th>And the meat or meat products are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. military base or installation</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 2-4-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Other than a U.S. military base or installation</td>
<td>Has cleared foreign customs (border inspection)</td>
<td>REGULATE as described in Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Unmarked as from a U.S. military base or installation</td>
<td>Has not cleared foreign customs (border inspection)</td>
<td>SEE Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions on page 2-4-17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2-4-12 Returned U.S.-Origin Perishable Meat or Meat Products from a U.S. Military Base or Installation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the cartons are:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marked by the Defense Procurement Services Center (DPSC) as a product of the U.S.A.</td>
<td>Cartons are unopened</td>
<td>RELEASE; ALLOW reentry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartons are opened</td>
<td>PROVIDE one of the following options allowing the meat products to be:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Incinerated under APHIS supervision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Transferred to another vessel or base</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Used as ship's stores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not marked as above</td>
<td>Meat or meat product is cooked, shelf stable¹</td>
<td>RELEASE; ALLOW reentry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat or meat product not as above</td>
<td>SEE Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions on page 2-4-17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Determine shelf stability using documents accompanying the shipments (e.g., foreign government certification, manufacturer’s statement).

Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions

Check the consignment using a tailgate inspection (unless there is reason to believe there are unopened containers; e.g., boxes, cartons, combo bins, crates, etc., in the rest of an individual container) to ensure the required conditions are met. Take photographs to document the inspection: the general condition of the contents; the shipping marks/lot numbers/other identifiers; and any irregularities.

◆ Containers and their contents are as identified on the accompanying documentation
Containers are individually packed as originally shipped; only unopened containers may be returned to the U.S. (except returns from Canada and Mexico)

- Opened containers from Canada will be allowed when accompanied by FSIS Form 9135-3 and shipments are released to an approved FSIS Import Facility
- Opened containers from Mexico will be allowed when accompanied by FSIS Form 9060-5 and shipments are released to an approved FSIS Import Facility

**NOTICE**

Boxes or cartons opened for inspection or sampling are not admissible.

- Containers are marked to confirm the consignment is of U.S. origin, i.e., all containers must bear a USDA–FSIS mark of inspection
- Containers must be identified with an establishment or plant number and shipping marks
- If the product is returning from Canada, the consignment is covered by FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products
- If the product is returning from other than Canada, the consignment is covered by FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate
- Opened (except the ones returning from Canada and Mexico as described above) or damaged containers of meat, meat products, casings, or “tripas” will not be allowed entry. For all other shipments that do not meet the above requirements, the shipments will be regulated as if the animal products or byproducts are of foreign origin, and therefore they must be accompanied by a VS import permit
- Opened shipping containers of meat and meat products that have been retorted and sealed in plastic must be accompanied by appropriate FSIS forms and shipping documents upon return to the United States. Shipments will not be released until all documents are received and all shipping marks, USDA stamps of inspection, and establishment or plant numbers can be verified according to the documentation received. Under

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4 If an outside container is open or has evidence of having been opened, inspect the individual product containers to verify the individual product containers have not been opened to ensure the product/material being returned has not been modified in any manner while outside the United States. Outer containers may have been opened while out of the United States to allow for inspection or repackaging of the unopened individual product containers being returned to the United States. Individual product containers of the product may be returned even if an outer container has evidence of being opened if, upon inspection, the individual product containers have not been opened (e.g., seals are still in place, etc.).

5 Applicants should identify an official FSIS establishment for reinspection, a date for the reinspection, and an import facility for sealing of the shipment. Approval of the establishment and reinspection date pending concurrence from the District Office, Office of Field Operations. Product must be sealed at an approved FSIS import facility prior to shipment moving to approved reinspection facility.
Procedures
Returned U.S.-Origin Meat or Meat Products

In these circumstances, lesser amounts of returning product for a particular invoice/export certificate will be allowed.

- Shipping containers (i.e., containers associated with vehicle transports such as tractor trailers or containers used to ship products by ocean vessel) that have been opened and reassembled into different containers before return to the United States must be accompanied by appropriate FSIS forms and shipping documents upon return to the United States. Shipments will not be released until all documents are received and all shipping marks, USDA stamps of inspection, and establishment or plant numbers can be verified according to the documentation received. Under these circumstances, lesser amounts of returning products for a particular invoice/export certificate will be allowed.

- Shipping documents match the information on either FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products, or FSIS 9060-5, Export Certificate.

Table 2-4-13 Tailgate Inspection and Paperwork Analysis of U.S.-Returned Meat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If containers are:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intact and unopened</td>
<td>The following conditions are met:</td>
<td>RELEASE; ALLOW reentry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Consignment is covered by FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate or FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products AND ◆ Information on the certificate matches information on the shipping documents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Either condition listed above is not met</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opened or not intact</td>
<td>Canada¹</td>
<td>REFER to FSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Opened containers from Canada will be allowed when accompanied by FSIS Form 9135-3 and shipments are released to an approved FSIS import facility. Applicants should identify an official FSIS establishment for reinspection, a date for the reinspection, and an import facility for sealing of the shipment. Approval of the establishment and reinspection date pending concurrence from the District Office, Office of Field Operations. Product must be sealed at an approved FSIS import facility prior to shipment moving to an approved reinspection facility.

2. Opened containers from Mexico will be allowed when accompanied by FSIS Form 9060-5 and shipments are released to an approved FSIS import facility. Applicants should identify an official FSIS establishment for reinspection, a date for the reinspection, and an import facility for sealing of the shipment. Approval of the establishment and reinspection date pending concurrence from the District Office, Office of Field Operations. Product must be sealed at an approved FSIS import facility prior to shipment moving to an approved reinspection facility.
Returned U.S. Meat or Meat Products from Countries FREE of Diseases of Concern

For returned U.S.-origin fresh or frozen meat or meat products from ruminant, swine, or poultry from a country known to be free of diseases of concern, or that are cured, dried meat or meat products:

1. Ask the consignee or the consignee’s agent for the shipping documents and, if available, the corresponding FSIS Export Certificate, FSIS Form 9060-5.
2. Inspect the consignment to ensure the packages are closed and the meat is intact and matches the accompanying documents.
Chapter 3

Reference

Introduction

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Introduction

The Reference chapter of the manual is divided into sections representing categories of animal products and byproducts in order to help the user find the correct regulatory actions. All the sections are listed with a brief summary of what is covered and not covered under each section. At the beginning of each section is a table of contents, an introduction, and a locator table. These navigational tools will help the user quickly find where to go within a section. If a product contains components of multiple species, look at each species and apply the most strict criteria.
Animal products may be offered for entry under descriptions that may **not** appear to be subject to regulatory restrictions, such as additive, adhesive, feed/food additive, nutritional supplement, or supplement. Carefully scrutinize documents for descriptions indicating consignments that may contain restricted or prohibited products. Identify all ingredients **before** regulating.

The following products are not covered:

- **African rodents, bats, cats, civets, dogs, and nonhuman primates.** The CDC has jurisdiction over the importation of these animals therefore, the importer should contact the CDC for import restrictions at 404-639-3311 or contact the regional CDC Quarantine Station

- **Human specimens/samples.** Use information found on manifests, invoices, or other shipping documents to verify shipments as being human specimens or samples. Once identified, these shipments do **not** require agricultural review and inspection and should be referred to CDC

- **Importations of live animals, except for laboratory animals (consult with local VS for notification and procedures for any live animal import other than those handled by the CDC)**

- **Live animals found while clearing aircraft or vessel (refer to the special procedures for Safeguarding Live Animals on page 2-4-9)**

- **Pet birds in passenger baggage and aboard vessels or yachts and pleasure vessels (refer to the special procedures for Handling Pet Birds on page 2-4-2)**

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**NOTICE**

Bovine is defined as *Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus*, and *Bison bison*—cattle and bison. The definition **no longer includes** *Bos grunniens* and *Bos mutus*—yak. Yak will be regulated the same as cervid and camelid.

**NOTICE**

Thoroughly review the documents accompanying the shipment to determine if a processed animal protein (meat meal, bone meal, meat-and-bone meal, blood meal, dried plasma and other blood products, hydrolyzed protein, hoof meal, horn meal, poultry meal, feather meal, fish meal and any other similar products) is present in the product. If a processed animal protein is present, regulate as such.

**NOTICE**

All importations of fresh, frozen organs, glands and their derivatives from countries with diseases of concern **must** be shipped in tight, leakproof containers. A sealed, leakproof layer is placed around the absorbent material.
**NOTICE**

Some products, such as blood and biologicals, are highly perishable, therefore, expedite an importation when it is authorized for release. If the hold cannot be released, allow the responsible party to refrigerate the product or to apply dry ice if requested. This action must be performed under CBP supervision. When dry ice is applied to high-risk products (e.g., fetal bovine serum), the responsible party shall apply the dry ice in the outer shipping box, but shall not open the inner product box/packaging containing the high-risk product.

**NOTICE**

When the label of a food product for human or animal consumption mentions an animal-origin product and that item is not included in the ingredient list (such as “contains traces of dairy” or an animal-origin allergen), the item is not regulated per APHIS regulations. Regulate the animal-origin products that are only included in the ingredient list.

**VS Permits**

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper

Follow Table 3-1-1 to match the permit with the shipping documents.

**Table 3-1-1  How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do not match the permit   | Permit has expired | 1. **DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD**  
2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
| Discrepancy is other than an expired permit | 1. **DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD**  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |

1 If there is a question about whether an importation is of animal origin or imported for biological use, consult the local PPQ–AQI–VMO (see Appendix F on page F-1-1).
Avian Products

This section covers products derived from avian species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as "Asian medicinals"), blood/blood products, bones, eggs/egg products, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, organs, pet food/animal feed, tissues, and waste. See Avian Products Locator on page 3-2-2 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are examples of fully baked goods (see page 3-2-7) and eggs imported for research (see page 3-2-7). Also not covered in this section are biological products (including micro-organisms, tissue culture), casings, cosmetics, embryos, fomites, fully finished cosmetics, gelatin, hides, ova, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, and trophies.

Bovine Products

This section covers products derived from bovine species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as "Asian medicinals"), blood/blood products, bones, calcium phosphate derivatives, collagen, glands, insulin (nonpharmaceutical use), meat, meat products, meat byproducts, offal, organs, pet food/animal feed, tallow (and derivatives), tissues, and waste. See Bovine Products Locator on page 3-3-3 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are biological products (including micro-organisms, tissue culture), casings, cosmetics, embryos, fomites, fully finished cosmetics, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines, but excluding calcium phosphate derivatives), ova, processed animal proteins, semen, and trophies. Finished suture material derived from intestines and packed in liquid is unrestricted.

Camelid and Cervid Products

This section covers products derived from camelid and cervid species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), antlers (other than trophy) blood/blood products, bones, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, organs, pet food/animal feed, tissues, and waste. See Camelid and Cervid Products Locator on page 3-4-3 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are biological products (including micro-organisms, tissue culture), casings, cosmetics, embryos, fomites, fully finished
cosmetics, gelatin, hides, ova, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, and trophies. Finished suture material derived from intestines and packed in liquid is **unrestricted**.

### Casings and Related Products

This section covers regulating importations of animal casings (natural casings) as well as collagen casings (reconstituted casings). Casings are membranous covers used as food containers for processed meat. See **Casings and Related Products** on page 3-5-1 to regulate these product and byproducts.

**Not** all products derived from an animal’s digestive organs or bladder are casings. Some products are imported for different purposes. Also, there are artificial casings made primarily from cellulose. Therefore, the following animal products and byproducts are **not** covered in the casings section: artificial casings made from cellulose are **unrestricted**; intestines imported as finished suture material packed in liquid are **unrestricted**; and stomachs imported as edible meat products, like tripe, should be regulated by species, see Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10.

### Cosmetics

This section covers bulk components of animal-origin products to be incorporated into cosmetics. Cosmetics may have several animal-origin ingredients; **however**, if cosmetics are fully finished and packaged and ready for sale, they are **unrestricted**. Bulk cosmetic formulations containing tallow derivatives as the **only** animal-origin ingredients are also **unrestricted**. See **Cosmetics** on page 3-6-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

**Not** covered in this section are cosmetics comprised of animal-origin components regulated in other sections of this manual.

### Equine Products

This section covers products derived from equine species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), bones, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, organs, pet food/animal feed, tissues, and waste. See **Equine Products** on page 3-7-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

**Not** covered in this section are biological products (including microorganisms, tissue culture), casings, cosmetics, embryos, fomites, fully finished cosmetics, gelatin, hides, ova, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, and trophies.
**Fomites**

This section covers egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners, used farm machinery, footwear, garbage, semen and embryo containers, straw, hay, grass, used meat covers, and scrap bagging. See Fomites on page 3-8-1 to regulated these products and byproducts.

**Gelatin**

This section covers gelatin and gelatin component of and gelatin-containing products (except human pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements, and nutraceuticals) that do not contain other animal-origin ingredients. If a product contains animal ingredients in addition to gelatin, inspect each species and apply the most strict criteria. See Gelatin on page 3-9-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are human pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements, and nutraceuticals. Also not covered in this section is animal glue, inedible gelatin, nonedible gelatin, and technical gelatin not for use in animal feed. See Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10.

**Hides and Related Byproducts**

This section covers parts and byproducts that come from the exterior of animals and birds including rawhide, hides, skins, capes (with or without feathers), wool of sheep, hair, bristles of swine, and feathers only. See Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are hides and related byproducts imported as trophies (regulate these products as Trophies on page 3-20-1), meals (regulate these products as processed animal proteins in Table 3-1-2), and hides/skins intended for use as pet food/chews/treats (regulate these products by species). Finished products, made from hides and related products, that are not contaminated with manure, blood, or other contaminants are not covered by this section and are unrestricted.
Human and Veterinary Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines

This section covers human and veterinary medical devices and pharmaceuticals, human vaccines, antivenom, dietary supplements, organs and their derivatives for pharmaceutical use, and nutraceuticals. See Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals on page 3-11-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are blood and blood products or nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”)—regulate by species in Table 3-1-2. This section also does not cover vaccines for use in animals. See Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1.

Insects

This section covers insects including arthropods, worms, and parasites, etc. See Insects on page 3-12-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Laboratory Mammals

This section covers laboratory mammals (and their products) including ferrets, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, rats, transgenic rabbits, transgenic rats, and transgenic/knockout mice. See Laboratory Mammals on page 3-13-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are ferrets, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, and rats intended for human consumption.

Milk/Milk Products

This section covers all products derived from milk including cultured milk products and their dry derivatives, dry milk products, fresh (chilled or frozen) milk products that are pasteurized and require refrigeration, shelf-stable food products containing milk or milk products, usually prepackaged for individual use, shelf-stable milk products heat processed to the extent at which refrigeration is not necessary, animal feed/pet food containing milk as the only animal-origin ingredient, and other products derived from milk that do not logically fit into previously mentioned examples. See Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.
Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Vaccines)

This section covers vaccines, cell and tissue cultures and their products, micro-organisms and their products, test kits, and other similar items. These miscellaneous biological products may be regulated according to their source, method of production or synthesis, packaging (bulk or final dosage form), and terminal use in humans, animals, or research. See Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are blood and blood products or nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), which are regulated by species in Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10. This section also does not cover human and veterinary medical devices and pharmaceuticals, human vaccines, antivenom, dietary supplements, organs and their derivatives for pharmaceutical use, and nutraceuticals.

Ovine and Caprine Products

This section covers products derived from ovine and caprine species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), bones, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, organs, pet food/animal feed, tallow (and derivatives), tissues, vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease, and waste. See Ovine and Caprine Products on page 3-16-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are biological products (including micro-organisms, tissue culture), casings, cosmetics, embryos, fomites, fully finished cosmetics, gelatin, hides, ova, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines, but excluding vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease), processed animal proteins, semen, and trophies. Finished suture material derived from intestines and packed in liquid is unrestricted.

Ruminant Meat and Meat Products

This section covers regulating ruminant extract, bone stock, bouillon cubes, and dehydrated mixtures, as well as fresh, cooked, cured, and dried ruminant meat. All importations of meat and meat products, regardless of their amount or purpose, must meet APHIS entry requirements. Importations of meat and meat products imported for human consumption are also regulated by FSIS. See Ruminant Meat and Meat Products on page 3-17-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.
Not covered in this section are ruminant products regulated in other sections of this manual, e.g., ovine, bovine, and caprine.

Semen, Ova, and Embryos

This section covers semen, ova, and embryos. Semen is live animal sperm. Ova are live animal eggs. Embryos are live, fertilized eggs. Semen, ova, and embryos are imported either for reproductive (i.e., breeding) or research purposes. See Semen, Ova, and Embryos on page 3-18-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are eggs and egg products, see Avian Products on page 3-2-1 and used semen and embryo containers, see Semen and Embryo Containers on page 2-2-13. When a VS permit does not authorize entry for the importation of equine semen, see Table 3-18-3 on page 3-18-3; for semen from other than equine and for ova and embryos, see Table 3-18-5 on page 3-18-4.

Swine Products

This section covers products derived from swine species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), bones, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, organs, pet food/animal feed, tissues, and waste. See Swine Products on page 3-19-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are biological products (including micro-organisms, tissue culture), casings, cosmetics, embryos, fomites, fully finished cosmetics, gelatin, hides, ova, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, and trophies.

Trophies

USDA defines trophies as the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass, or eviscerated and/or uneviscerated animal carcasses, that can be used as remembrance or souvenir of “the hunt” and are for personal use only. This section covers ruminant and swine trophies including hides and skins, bones and other bony tissues, and bird trophies of the entire carcass, the eviscerated carcass, or only the skin and feathers with head and feet attached. See Trophies on page 3-20-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are antlers or bones entering as commercial importations, or the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass, or eviscerated and/or uneviscerated animal carcasses that
are not intended for personal use only (i.e., are for resale, research, or consignment to a museum or education institution); regulate by species in Table 3-1-2.

**Manual Reference Locator**

**Table 3-1-2 Manual Reference Locator (page 1 of 4)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal glue (including inedible gelatin, nonedible gelatin, and technical gelatin)</td>
<td>For use in animal feed</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE as Gelatin on page 3-9-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not for use in animal feed</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biologicals, miscellaneous (including animal vaccines)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bone ash, bone black, or bone char | Derived from:  
◆ Bovines  
◆ Caprines  
◆ Ovines | Is accompanied by VS permit | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit |
| | Lack VS permit | | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
| | Derived from other than above | | RELEASE |
| Casings | | | SEE Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1 |
| Cosmetics (animal products incorporated into) | | | SEE Cosmetics on page 3-6-1 |
| Fomites (carriers, footwear, garbage, used farm machinery, meat covers, semen and embryo containers, hay or straw, egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners) | | | SEE Fomites on page 3-8-1 |
| Gelatin only (bulk gelatin, empty gel caps) | | | SEE Gelatin on page 3-9-1 |
| Hides (includes wool, hair, bristles, feathers) | | | SEE Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1 |
### Table 3-1-2 Manual Reference Locator (page 2 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human and veterinary medical devices and pharmaceuticals, human vaccines, antivenom, dietary supplements, organs and their derivatives for pharmaceutical use, and nutraceuticals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals on page 3-11-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects (includes worms)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Insects on page 3-12-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk/milk products only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”)</td>
<td>Derived from animals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE by species (see appropriate chapter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derived from plants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derived from minerals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet food/chews/treats</td>
<td>Milk/milk products only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thermally processed, shelf stable</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification and/or required documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Raw</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From other than Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTINUE to “Other than above” table row below on page 3-1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant materials altogether without animal-origin ingredients</td>
<td>Straw, hay, or grass only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-8-5 on page 3-8-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant meat and meat products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Ruminant Meat and Meat Products on page 3-17-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen, ova, and embryos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Semen, Ova, and Embryos on page 3-18-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Trophies on page 3-20-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-1-2 Manual Reference Locator (page 3 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholly inorganic (anthelmintic, antioxidant, binder, buffer, flow agent, mineral, synthetic flavoring, salt lick, synthetic vitamin, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>Processed animal protein</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not processed animal protein</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Avian Products on page 3-2-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Bovine Products on page 3-3-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camelid and/or cervid (includes NR species)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Camelid and Cervid Products on page 3-4-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canine or feline</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. CONTACT and REFER to the CDC, which has jurisdiction over these items, at 404-639-3311 or contact the regional CDC Quarantine Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. CONTACT USDA–APHIS–VS–S&amp;P at 301-851-3300 ext. 4 to determine if a USDA permit is required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. CONTACT and REFER to the CDC, which has jurisdiction over these items, at 404-639-3311 or contact the regional CDC Quarantine Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Equine Products on page 3-7-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-1-2 Manual Reference Locator (page 4 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> above (cont.)</td>
<td>Not processed animal protein (cont.)</td>
<td>Fish/shellfish, amphibian, reptile, aquatic species⁷</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation⁸</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td>CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laboratory mammals⁹</td>
<td>SEE Laboratory Mammals on page 3-13-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonhuman primates</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation¹⁰</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. USDA permit is not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td>2. CONTACT and REFER to the CDC, which has jurisdiction over these items, at 404-639-3311 or contact the regional CDC Quarantine Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. CONTACT and REFER to the CDC, which has jurisdiction over these items, at 404-639-3311 or contact the regional CDC Quarantine Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine and/or caprine</td>
<td>SEE Ovine and Caprine Products on page 3-16-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swine (includes NS species)</td>
<td>SEE Swine Products on page 3-19-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The authority for these actions come from 9 CFR 95 (many sections). Certification only (no permit) is by policy change.
Accompanied by the following documents:

- A valid ORIGINAL or COPY (copy may be paper or electronic) of HA2828-MS CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food/Chews/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America on page E-1-30.
  —The ORIGINAL certificate must be used for the first importation of the thermally processed pet food/chews/treats. Subsequent shipments may use a COPY of the certificate. The receipt of the original certificate must be noted in appropriate CBP systems.
  —Certificates are valid for a 30-day period.

AND

- Accompanied by a shipment-specific Importer’s Statement of Compliance for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States on page E-1-36

OR

For facilities on the List of Canadian Processing Facilities Authorized to Utilize Copies of HA2828 for All Shipments [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/canada-processing-facilities-auth-to-utilize-copies-of-haA2828-for-all-shipments.pdf], the shipment can be accompanied by the following documents:

  —Certificates are valid for a 30-day period.

AND


AND

- Accompanied by a shipment-specific Importer’s Statement of Compliance for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States on page E-1-36


Most commercially derived vitamins and minerals are synthetically produced from nonanimal-origin ingredients. Exceptions include vitamin D, vitamin A, and calcium phosphate derivatives (i.e., any derivative, e.g., dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, etc.). Regulate animal-derived vitamins by species.

Rendered or processed animal proteins for human use are allowed entry without restriction when presented as an ingredient in a finished human food products ready for direct consumer sale.

VS recommends the following documentation accompany each consignment; a written statement:

- Identifying the material and naming the animal species
- Confirming the material does not contain any other animal-derived material (i.e., does not contain any livestock- or poultry-origin material)
- Confirming the material was not derived from feline or canine species that were inoculated with or exposed to any infectious agents of USDA agricultural concern

Including the materials from these species, such as blood, chondroitin, collagen, emulsions, extracts, feces, fluids, glucosamine, oils, tissues, serum, urine, and venom.

VS recommends the following information accompany each consignment; DHS, CBP Agricultural Specialists/Inspectors may use shipping documents, such as: manifests, invoices, foreign producer/shipper documents, letterhead, or other shipping documents providing the following information:

- Identifying the material
- Naming the animal species

For the purposes of this section, laboratory mammals (and their products) include ferrets, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, rats, transgenic rabbits, transgenic rats, and transgenic/knockout mice.
10 VS recommends the following information accompany each consignment; DHS, CBP Agricultural Specialists/inspectors may use shipping documents, such as: manifests, invoices, foreign producer/shipper documents, letterhead, or other shipping documents providing the following information:

- Identifying the material and naming the animal species
- Confirming the material was **not** obtained from nonhuman primates that have been inoculated with or exposed to any livestock or poultry foreign animal disease agent
Introduction

Avian Products Covered in This Section

This section covers products derived from avian species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), blood, bones, eggs, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste.

NOTICE

When shipments of meat, poultry, or egg products are also regulated by FSIS, provide the original meat certificate or original government certificate to FSIS and retain a copy of the meat or government certificate in the port files.
Avian Products NOT Covered in This Section

1. Examples of fully baked goods (excluding moon cakes) include the following as a partial, not all-inclusive list: candy and/or confectioneries (containing milk/milk products and/or egg/egg products and/or vitamin A and/or vitamin D3); drink mixes; egg protein shampoos; mayonnaise; dry plain pasta; dry plain noodles; salad dressing; sauces containing eggs; pancake mixes; bread mixes; cake mixes; and shelf-stable products with egg ingredients for human consumption in commercially labeled, hermetically sealed containers.

2. Eggs being imported for research: consider as embryos and refer to Table 3-18-5 on page 3-18-4; egg carton, crates, flats, or liners used as packing material (these are of concern because of possible contamination with blood, feathers, manure, or shells) should be regulated as fomites (refer to Table 3-8-2 on page 3-8-3)—if found to be contaminated, refer to Step 5: Action on Contaminants and Ticks on page 2-2-12 under Clearing Regulated Cargo on page 2-2-1.

In addition, not covered in this section are biological products (including micro-organisms, tissue culture), casings, embryos, fomites, fully finished cosmetics, gelatin, hides, ova, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, and trophies.

NOTICE

Regarding commercial importations of shell eggs, which are also regulated by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), refer to Appendix G for additional information.

NOTICE

Some egg products are highly perishable, therefore, expedite an importation when it is authorized to be released. If the hold cannot be released, allow the responsible party to refrigerate the product or to apply dry ice if requested. This action must be performed under CBP supervision.

Avian Products Locator

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit
◆ Consignee
◆ Current date
◆ Description of the material
◆ Shipper
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific avian products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-2-2 on page 3-2-3.

**WARNING**

In the avian products section, products **must** be regulated for each disease status of the country or region of export to determine all requirements that **must** be met before releasing the product(s). E.g., if a country or region of export has multiple disease conditions (i.e., ND and HPAI), check the tables for each applicable disease designation. The regulatory decision for the commodity should be based on the **most restrictive** action. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO with questions.
### Table 3-2-2 Avian Products Locator (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And the country of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood/blood products&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (cont.)</td>
<td>Is inedible (cont.)</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs and/or egg products</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feathers</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat and/or meat products</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet food/chews/treats&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; Canada</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> Canada</td>
<td>CONTINUE to “Other than above” row below</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmaltz (rendered fat)</td>
<td>Is edible</td>
<td>Is inedible</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-11</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other than above** (e.g., nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), bones<sup>3</sup>, pet food/chews/treats<sup>2</sup>, animal feed<sup>2</sup>, tissues, animal waste, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> above</td>
<td>Accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H for form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Is not</strong> consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Examples include, **but are not limited to**, avian/poultry blood cakes, puddings, sauces, thickening agents, etc. for human consumption as well as byproducts **not** intended for human consumption. If product(s) contain an additional animal-origin component (e.g., blood sausage, blood pudding), the product(s) **must** be regulated for each component of animal origin to determine all requirements that **must** be met before releasing the product(s).
2 Pet food/chews/treats and/or animal feed containing only animal-origin materials that do not typically require a permit (such as vitamins, minerals, gelatin, milk, rendered fat (such as tallow, lard, and schmaltz), and others) may be imported as combined ingredients, and without an import permit if all applicable APHIS import requirements for each animal-origin ingredients have been met.

3 Excludes fully finished manufactured products made with bones. Examples include, but are not limited to, buttons, tools, weapons (knife handles, pistol grips), and souvenirs. These products are unrestricted.

4 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; the Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

5 Any one of the following:

- Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:
- The poultry products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the poultry products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State
- The poultry products must not have been commingled with poultry products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section
- No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

OR

- A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).

6 Fully finished pet food/animal feed (e.g., commercially packaged and labeled for retail sale) is not eligible for consignment to approved establishments.

## Birds’ Nests

Birds’ nests are imported for both edible and inedible purposes. Edible birds’ nests are the dried, glutinous secretion from salivary glands of southern Asiatic swifts. These nests are used in making soup.

**NOTICE**

The importation may be subject to plant regulations.
Apply plant regulations to all importation of birds’ nests. They must be free of soil and prohibited plant material such as wheat (or related genera) straw, rice straw, corn (or related genera) straw, noxious weed propagules, or parasitic plants and their seeds.

### Table 3-2-3 Birds’ Nests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the birds’ nests are:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Affected with ND or HPAI</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From an APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of ND and HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Inedible                 | Affected with ND or HPAI               | Is accompanied by VS permit | Lacks VS permit | ◆ RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit  
◆ APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate |
|                          |                                        | Is appropriately certified | Lacks certification | REFUSE ENTRY |
|                          | From an APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country | Is accompanied by a VS permit | Lacks VS permit | ◆ RELEASE for animal health concerns  
◆ APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate |
|                          |                                        | Is appropriately certified | Lacks certification | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Free of ND and HPAI      |                                        |                       |                 | ◆ RELEASE for animal health concerns  
◆ APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate |
Eggs and/or Egg Products

Products Covered in This Section
This section covers eggs, and egg products imported for both edible and inedible purposes, as follows:

- Baluts (fertile eggs incubated 17 days)
- Boiled eggs (hard-boiled eggs, salted eggs, pickled eggs)
- Eggs that are preserved, but uncooked (i.e., 100-year eggs and peedan eggs)
- Egg shells
- Fresh, unfertilized eggs for breaking and pasteurization
- Fresh, unfertilized eggs for food

1. A certification signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

2. APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; the Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

3. Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statements cited below:
   - (a) Poultry products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the poultry meat and products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
     - (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle Disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
     - (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
     - (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State
   - (b) The poultry products must not have been commingled with poultry products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section
   - (c) No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry meat and meat product derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b), unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
     - OR
   - A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).
Inedible egg products (e.g., liquid yolks)
- Moon cakes
- Noodle soup, fresh, frozen, or dried, containing egg or egg products

**WARNING**

All eggs and egg products covered in this section originating from countries or regions affected with HPAI require a VS import permit, except table eggs for breaking and pasteurization, which may be consigned under seal to an approved establishment.

**NOTICE**

Regarding commercial importations of shell eggs, which are also regulated by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), refer to Appendix G for additional information.

**Products NOT Covered in This Section**

1. Items similar to the following: baked goods (excluding moon cakes), drink mixes, egg protein shampoos, mayonnaise, dry plain pasta, dry plain noodles, salad dressings, sauces, pancake mixes, and cake mixes when eggs are the only animal-origin ingredient
2. Eggs being imported for research: consider as embryos and refer to Table 3-18-5 on page 3-18-4; egg carton, crates, flats, or liners used as packing material (these are of concern because of possible contamination with blood, feathers, manure, or shells) should be regulated as fomites (refer to Table 3-8-2 on page 3-8-3)—if found to be contaminated, refer to Step 5: Action on Contaminants and Ticks on page 2-2-12 under Clearing Regulated Cargo on page 2-2-1

In addition, not covered in this section are biological products (including micro-organisms, tissue culture), cosmetics, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, and vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, embryos, or trophies.

**NOTICE**

Some egg products are highly perishable, therefore, expedite an importation when it is authorized to be released. If the hold cannot be released, allow the responsible party to refrigerate the product or to apply dry ice if requested. This action must be performed under CBP supervision.

**Eggs and Egg Products Locator**

When a VS permit does not accompany an importation of eggs or egg products, see Table 3-2-4 to determine the appropriate regulatory action.

Inedible eggs and egg products may also be subject to Fish and Wildlife Services (FWS) regulations if the egg/egg product is from an endangered or threatened bird.
Table 3-2-4  Eggs and Egg Products NOT Authorized by a VS Permit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canned quail eggs</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible eggs and egg products</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh, unfertilized eggs</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inedible egg products (e.g., liquid yolks)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product containing egg</td>
<td>REGULATE as edible eggs and egg products (see Table 3-2-6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moon cakes</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole, empty egg shells (with egg white and egg yolk removed)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-2-5  Commercial Consignments of Canned Quail Eggs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelf stable¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not shelf stable</td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country²</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ND or HPAI</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of ND and HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Determine shelf stability using documents accompanying the shipment (e.g., foreign government certification, manufacturer’s statement).

2 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania; Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
3 Any one of the following: Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:

- The eggs and egg products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the eggs and egg products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR
  (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State
- The eggs and egg products must not have been commingled with eggs and egg products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the eggs and egg products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section.
- No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the eggs and egg products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

**Edible Eggs and Egg Products**

See Table 3-2-6 to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take for all shipments of edible eggs and egg products covered in this section not accompanied by a permit authorizing entry.

See Appendix A, Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage on page A-1-1 when edible eggs and egg products are encountered in passenger baggage.

### Table 3-2-6 Edible Eggs and Egg Products (page 1 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of both HPAI and ND</td>
<td>Fresh, unfertilized eggs(^1)</td>
<td>Eggs are for breaking and pasteurization</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eggs are for other than breaking and pasteurization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than free, unfertilized eggs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Fresh, unfertilized eggs(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^1\) See Table 3-2-7
### Table 3-2-6 Edible Eggs and Egg Products (page 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan (cont.)</td>
<td>Other than fresh, unfertilized eggs</td>
<td>From a Prefecture free of HPAI^2</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From other than above^2 and accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From other than above^2 and lacks a VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country^3</td>
<td>Fresh, unfertilized eggs</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than fresh, unfertilized eggs</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified^4 RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND OR affected with HPAI OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td>Baluts</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh, unfertilized eggs</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100-year eggs (Ming Dynasty eggs)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moon cakes</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preserved eggs^5</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salted eggs^6; cooked or uncooked</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reference

**Eggs and/or Egg Products**

---

#### Table 3-2-6 Edible Eggs and Egg Products (page 3 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thoroughly cooked, hard-boiled eggs¹</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than eggs and egg products listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **All** imported shell eggs are regulated by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). Refer the importer to AMS to obtain AMS Form LPS-222, Import Request (Shell Eggs).
2. **All of Japan** is considered HPAI free except the Prefectures listed on the USDA–APHIS Imports, Temporary Restrictions, Japan—Avian Commodities site (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/import-alert-hpai-japan.pdf). The listed Prefectures are affected with HPAI.
3. APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania; Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
4 Any one of the following:

◆ Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:

◆ The eggs and egg products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the eggs and egg products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State

◆ The eggs and egg products must not have been commingled with eggs and egg products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the eggs and egg products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section

◆ No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the eggs and egg products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

OR

◆ A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).

5 Raw eggs (usually duck eggs) coated in a salt-and-mud (clay) paste, then rolled in rice husks until the eggs are completely covered. At this stage, the eggs are packed into an earthenware urn, then tightly sealed and stored in a cool, dark place for 1 to 2 months.

6 Eggs immersed in a super-saturated solution of salt for 2 weeks or more and then removed from the salt solution. In the Philippines the eggs are also boiled and then colored red to distinguish the salted eggs from uncooked eggs, called itlog na pula or itlog na maalat.

7 However, the hard-boiled eggs may be in vinegar.
**Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs**

Table 3-2-7 Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs\(^1\)\(^2\) (page 1 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If from a country:</th>
<th>And are for:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with HPAI OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td>◆ Breaking and pasteurization OR ◆ Other than breaking and pasteurization</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment for shell eggs (see Appendix D)</td>
<td>1. SEAL the eggs in their shipping container using a numbered seal 2. AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78; ENSURE the seal number is listed on VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete the form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Breaking and pasteurization</td>
<td>Is from a Prefecture free of HPAI(^3)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is from a location other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. SEAL the eggs in their container using a numbered seal 2. AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78; ENSURE the seal number is listed on VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete the form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment for shell eggs (see Appendix D)</td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) **SEAL** the eggs in their shipping container using a numbered seal.  
\(^2\) **AUTHORIZE** shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78; ENSURE the seal number is listed on VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete the form).  
\(^3\) Is from a Prefecture free of HPAI.
Table 3-2-7  Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs\(^1\) \(^2\) (page 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If from a country:</th>
<th>And are for:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan (cont.)</td>
<td>Other than breaking and pasteurization</td>
<td>Is from a Prefecture free of HPAI(^3)</td>
<td>1. Accompanied by Export Quarantine Certificate (see Figure E-1-32 on page E-1-73) and 2. Export Quarantine Certificate for Table Eggs (see Figure E-1-33 on page E-1-74)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is from a location other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region(^4)</td>
<td>◆ Breaking and pasteurization OR ◆ Other than breaking and pasteurization</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification(^5)</td>
<td>1. SEAL the eggs in their shipping container using a numbered seal 2. AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78; ENSURE the seal number is listed on VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix D)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment for shell eggs (see Appendix D)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of HPAI, but affected with ND</td>
<td>Breaking and pasteurization</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-2-7 Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs¹ ² (page 3 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If from a country:</th>
<th>And are for:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Free of HPAI, but affected with ND (cont.)      | Breaking and pasteurization (cont.)              | Lacks a VS permit                               | Is consigned to an approved establishment for shell eggs (see Appendix D) | 1. SEAL the eggs in their shipping container using a numbered seal  
2. AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78; ENSURE the seal number is listed on VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete the form) |
|                                                |                                                 |                                                 |                                                   |                                    |
| Other than breaking and pasteurization          | Is accompanied by proper certification (see Figure 3-2-1) |                                                 |                                                   | REFUSE ENTRY                      |
|                                                |                                                 |                                                 |                                                   |                                    |
| Free of HPAI and ND                             |                                                 |                                                 | Lacks proper certification                      | RELEASE                          |
|                                                |                                                 |                                                 |                                                   |                                    |
|                                                 |                                                 |                                                 |                                                   | RELEASE                          |

1. The authority for the actions in this table is 9 CFR 94.

2. All imported shell eggs are regulated by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). Refer the importer to AMS to obtain AMS Form LPS-222, Import Request (Shell Eggs).

3. All of Japan is considered HPAI free except the Prefectures listed on the USDA–APHIS Imports, Temporary Restrictions, Japan—Avian Commodities site (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/import-alert-hpai-japan.pdf). The listed Prefectures are affected with HPAI.

4. APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania; Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
Any one of the following:

- Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:
- The eggs and egg products were **not** derived from birds and poultry that were in **any** of the following regions or zones, **unless** the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the eggs and egg products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  1. Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  2. A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  3. A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State
- **The eggs and egg products must not** have been commingled with eggs and egg products derived from other birds and poultry that were in **any** of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the eggs and egg products must not have been derived from poultry that were not in **any** of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section
- **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the eggs and egg products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do **not** meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
Eggs (other than hatching eggs) from poultry, game birds, or other birds may be imported in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.6(c) if they are laid by poultry, game birds, or other birds that were raised in any region in which ND or HPAI is considered to exist; are imported from any region in which ND or HPAI is considered to exist; or are moved into or through any region in which ND or HPAI is considered to exist at any time before importation or during shipment to the United States.

The eggs may be imported if they are accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinarian of the national government of the region of origin. If exported from Mexico, the eggs may be imported if they are accompanied either by such a certificate or by a certificate issued by a veterinarian accredited by the national government of Mexico and endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of Mexico, thereby representing that the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so and:

1. The eggs are imported in cases marked with the identity of the flock of origin and sealed with the seal of the national government of the region of origin
2. The certificate accompanying the eggs is presented to an authorized inspector when the eggs reach the port of arrival in the United States
3. The certificate identifies the flock of origin and shows the region of origin, the port of embarkation, the port of arrival, the name and address of the exporter and importer, the total number of eggs and cases of eggs shipped with the certificate, and the date the certificate was signed
4. The certificate states that no more than 90 days before the certificate was signed, a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin or, if exported from Mexico, by a veterinarian accredited by the national government of Mexico, inspected the flock of origin and found no evidence of communicable diseases of poultry
5. The eggs were washed to remove foreign material from the surface of the shells, and sanitized on the premises of origin with a hypochlorite solution of from 100 ppm to 200 ppm available chlorine
6. The eggs were packed on the premises of origin in previously unused cases
7. Before leaving the premises of origin, the cases in which the eggs were packed and sealed with a seal of the national government of the region of origin by the salaried veterinarian of the national government of the region of origin who signed the certificate or, if exported from Mexico, by the veterinarian accredited by the national government of Mexico who signed the certificate
8. In addition, if the eggs were laid in any region in which ND or HPAI is considered to exist, the certificate must also state:
   A. No ND or HPAI occurred on the premises of origin or an adjoining premises during the 90 days before the certificate was signed
   B. There is no evidence the flock of origin was exposed to ND or HPAI during the 90 days before the certificate was signed
   C. The eggs are from a region free of HPAI, or from a flock of origin found free of ND as follows: on the 7th and 14th days of the 21-day period before the certificate is signed, at least one cull bird (a sick or dead bird, not a healthy bird that was killed) for each 10,000 live birds occupying each poultry house certified for exporting table eggs was tested for ND virus using embryonated egg inoculation technique. The weekly cull rate of birds of every exporting poultry house within the exporting farm does not exceed 0.1%. The tests present no clinical or immunological evidence of ND by embryonated egg inoculation technique from tissues of birds that were culled and have been collected by a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin or by a veterinarian accredited by the national government of Mexico. All examinations and embryonated egg inoculations tests were conducted in a laboratory located in the region of origin, and the laboratory was approved to conduct the examinations and tests by the veterinary services organization of the national government of that region. All results were negative for ND
   D. Egg drop syndrome is notifiable in the region of origin and there have been no reports of egg drop syndrome in the flocks of origin of the eggs, or within a 50-kilometer radius of the flock of origin for the 90 days prior to the issuance of the certificate

Figure 3-2-1 Requirements for a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate Issued for Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs for Food
Inedible Egg Products
Egg products such as liquid yolks imported for research, scientific, educational, or another inedible purpose require a VS permit authorizing their entry. In addition, if the egg product is from an endangered or threatened bird, the importation may also be subject to Fish and Wildlife Services (FWS) regulations.

Table 3-2-8  Inedible Egg Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Affected with HPAI</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Affected with ND</td>
<td>Lacks a VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region Country1 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania; Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2 Free of both HPAI and ND; 9 CFR 122.

Table 3-2-9  Commercial Consignments of Moon Cakes (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product:</th>
<th>And the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does not contain egg/egg yolk or meat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains egg/egg yolk</td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country1</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with HPAI and the country is regionalized2 for HPAI</td>
<td>Labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-2-9 Commercial Consignments of Moon Cakes (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product:</th>
<th>And the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contains egg/egg yolk (cont.)</td>
<td>Affected with HPAI and the country is regionalized(^3) for HPAI (cont.)</td>
<td>Not labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with HPAI and the country is not regionalized(^3) for HPAI</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of HPAI and ND</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains meat and the product meets entry requirements for any egg ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
2 Any one of the following:

- Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:
- The eggs and egg products were **not** derived from birds and poultry that were in **any** of the following regions or zones, **unless** the birds and poultry were slaughtered **after** the periods described or unless the eggs and egg products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State.
- The eggs and egg products must **not** have been commingled with eggs and egg products derived from other birds and poultry that were in **any** of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the eggs and egg products must **not** have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in **any** of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section.
- **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the eggs and egg products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do **not** meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) **unless** the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

**OR**

- A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a **minimum** internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).

3 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–PAQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
Whole Egg Shells (with Egg White and Egg Yolk REMOVED)

NOTICE

Faberge eggs or articles (such as jewelry boxes) decorated with pieces of eggshells in passenger baggage may enter without restriction.

Table 3-2-10 Whole Egg Shells

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of origin is known to be:</th>
<th>And the shipment is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whole egg shells¹</td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country²</td>
<td>Commercial³</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁴</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not commercial⁵</td>
<td>Is clean and dry</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not clean and dry</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Affected with ND only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Affected with HPAI only</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Affected with HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td>Commercial³</td>
<td>Is clean and dry</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not clean and dry</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of HPAI and ND</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Egg white and egg yolk have been removed. May be decorated, etched, or painted. May contain confetti, toys, or other unregulated items (e.g., cascarones, chocolate filled, etc.).

2 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

3 Quantity of decorated, etched, or painted empty egg shells exceeds 12 per passenger.
4 Any one of the following:

- Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:
- The eggs and egg products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the eggs and egg products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  - (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  - (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  - (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State
- The eggs and egg products must not have been commingled with eggs and egg products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the eggs and egg products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section
- No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the eggs and egg products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

OR

- A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).

5 Quantity of decorated, etched, or painted empty egg shells is 12 eggs or less per passenger.

Poultry Meat and Meat Products

Introduction

This section covers carcasses of migratory and nonmigratory game birds; cooked, smoked, or cured, and fresh (chilled or frozen) meat and meat products of poultry and fowl; perishable poultry pâté; and bouillon cubes and dry soup mixes containing pieces of poultry and fowl.

All importations of meat and meat products, regardless of their amount or purpose, must meet APHIS entry requirements. Importations of meat and meat products imported for human consumption are also regulated by FSIS.
### NOTICE

Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer’s statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin; or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin. If this official supporting documentation is not presented, REGULATE using Table 3-2-18.

| Table 3-2-11 Poultry Meat and Meat Products When VS Permit Does NOT Authorize Entry |
|---|---|---|---|
| If the importation is: | And the meat or meat products are: | And is from: | And the importation is from: |
| Carcass of a wild, free-flying game bird that has been hunted (usually shot, netted, or trapped) | | | SEE Table 3-2-12 |
| Meat or meat products of poultry and fowl, including pen-raised birds of any kind | Dehydrated powders or granules, bouillon cubes, broth containing poultry, meat extract, and powdered chicken meat1 | | SEE Table 3-2-18 |
| | Cooked, shelf stable (hermetically sealed container)2 | | RELEASE |
| | Cooked | | SEE Table 3-2-13 |
| | Fresh (chilled or frozen) | | SEE Table 3-2-22 |
| | Perishable pâté | | SEE Table 3-2-14 |
| | Pieces and chunks, and/or fat in dry soup mixes | | SEE Table 3-2-19 |
| Rendered poultry fat (schmaltz) | Other than Canada | | RELEASE |
| | Canada | | SEE Table 3-2-28 |
| Smoked or cured | | | SEE Table 3-2-20 |

1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, and other edible products with an original manufacturer’s label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer’s statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin, or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin.
2 Determine shelf stability using documents accompanying the shipments (e.g., foreign government certification, manufacturer’s statement).

### Carcasses

#### Table 3-2-12 Carcasses of Game Birds for Commercial Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI(^1) and 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade region(^3)</td>
<td>Appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of HPAI,(^1) and 2 but affected with ND</td>
<td>Appropriately certified(^5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with HPAI(^1) and 2</td>
<td>Appropriately certified(^5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Accompanied by the required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–PAQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the shipment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

3 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
4 Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:

- (a) The poultry meat and meat products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the poultry meat and products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in §94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  
  (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  
  (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  
  (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State.

- (b) The poultry meat and meat products must not have been commingled with poultry meat and meat products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry meat and meat products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section.

- (c) No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry meat and meat products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of §94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

- (d) A certificate signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).

5 A certificate signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).

### Poultry and Fowl Cooked Meat or Meat Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND or HPAI(^1) and (^2)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification(^3)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI(^1) and (^2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region(^4)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^5)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

2 Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the consignment must be accompanied by a VS permit.
A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:

- (a) The poultry meat and meat products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the poultry meat and products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  - (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  - (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  - (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State
- (b) The poultry meat and meat products must not have been commingled with poultry meat and meat products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry meat and meat products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section
- (c) No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry meat and meat products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

OR
- A certificate signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the pâté:</th>
<th>And the pork product is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of or affected with HPAI¹ and ²</td>
<td>Contains pork or pork products including lard</td>
<td>Lard (rendered fat) only</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Any pork product other than lard (includes unrendered fat)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not appear to contain pork or pork products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

² Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the consignment must be accompanied by a VS permit.
Table 3-2-15 Perishable Poultry Pâté AND the Pâté Also Contains Pork or Pork Products of Lard (Rendered Fat) ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation is from:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI(^1) and 2</td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region Country(^3)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND or HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^5)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

2 Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the consignment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

3 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
4. Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:

- (a) The poultry meat and meat products were **not** derived from birds and poultry that were in **any** of the following regions or zones, **unless** the birds and poultry were slaughtered **after** the periods described or unless the poultry meat and products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  1. Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, **except** for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  2. A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  3. A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State

- (b) The poultry meat and meat products must **not** have been commingled with poultry meat and meat products derived from other birds and poultry that were in **any** of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry meat and meat products must **not** have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in **any** of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section

- (c) **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry meat and meat products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do **not** meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) **unless** the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected **OR**

  - A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a **minimum** internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F)

5. A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a **minimum** internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

### Table 3-2-16 Perishable Poultry Pâté AND the Pâté Also Contains Pork or Pork Products (Including Unrendered Fat) OTHER THAN Lard (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country</td>
<td>Appropriately certified</td>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with both CSF and SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-2-16 Perishable Poultry Pâté AND the Pâté Also Contains Pork or Pork Products (Including Unrendered Fat) OTHER THAN Lard (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country¹ (cont.)</td>
<td><strong>Lacks certification</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free of both ND and HPAI⁵ and 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with both CSF and SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³ and ⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks certification</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND and HPAI⁵ or 6</td>
<td><strong>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</strong></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³ and ⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁴ and ⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with both CSF and SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³ and ⁴ and ⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks certification</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
6 Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the consignment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

7 A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).

Table 3-2-17 Perishable Poultry Pâté NOT Containing Pork or Pork Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI(^1) and (^2)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country(^3)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND or HPAI(^1) and (^2)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^5)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

2 Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the consignment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

3 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
4 Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:

- (a) The poultry meat and meat products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the poultry meat and products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State.

- (b) The poultry meat and meat products must not have been commingled with poultry meat and meat products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry meat and meat products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section.

- (c) No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry meat and meat products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected OR

- A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F)

5 A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).

---

Bouillon Cubes, Broth Containing Poultry, Meat Extract/Broth, Powdered Chicken Meat, and Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Poultry Origin

**NOTICE**

Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, and other edible products with an original manufacturer’s label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer’s statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin; or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin. If this official supporting documentation is not presented, REGULATE using Table 3-2-18.

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Table 3-2-18 Bouillon Cubes of Poultry Origin\(^1\), Broth Containing Poultry\(^1\), Meat Extract/Broth of Poultry Origin\(^1\), Powdered Chicken Meat, and Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Poultry Origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with HPAI and the country is regionalized(^3) and 4 for HPAI</td>
<td>Labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with HPAI, and the country is not regionalized(^3) and 4 for HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI</td>
<td>From an APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country(^5)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^6)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, and other edible products with an original manufacturer’s label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer’s statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin, or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin.

2 A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).

3 In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

4 Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries must indicate the region or origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an APHSI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the consignment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

5 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes with Poultry Meat

Determine if the importation of dehydrated (dry) soup mixes containing pieces of poultry meat is accompanied by government of origin certification stating the product was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

### NOTICE
Certification validated by a government veterinarian in the country of origin is acceptable. If the accompanying documentation is unacceptable, contact PPQ–QPAS–ADE.

### Table 3-2-19 Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Pieces and Chunks, and/or Fat of Poultry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND or HPAI¹ and ² (excludes Canada)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country⁴</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁵</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of ND and HPAI</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ ND includes Newcastle disease (ND) and avian influenza (AI)
² HPAI includes highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)
³ Certification is valid for 120 days from the date of issue
⁴ An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country is a country that is designated as a Poultry Trade Region by the European Commission
⁵ Certification is valid for 180 days from the date of issue
1 In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

2 Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the consignment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

3 A meat inspection certificate stating the meat product has been cooked to a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

4 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

5 Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:

   (a) The poultry meat and meat products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the poultry meat and products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
      (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
      (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
      (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State
   
   (b) The poultry meat and meat products must not have been commingled with poultry meat and meat products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry meat and meat products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section
   
   (c) No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry meat and meat products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

   OR

   (d) A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).
## Smoked or Cured Poultry and Fowl Meat or Meat Products

### Table 3-2-20 Smoked or Cured Poultry and Fowl Meat or Meat Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Affected with ND or HPAI&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; and 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; and 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

2. Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the consignment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

3. APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

4. Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:

   ◆ (a) The poultry meat and meat products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the poultry meat and products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in § 94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):

   (i) Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;

   (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or

   (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State

   ◆ (b) The poultry meat and meat products must not have been commingled with poultry meat and meat products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry meat and meat products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section

   ◆ (c) No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry meat and meat products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

   OR

   ◆ A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C)
### Table 3-2-21 Smoked or Cured Poultry and Fowl Meat or Meat Products from a Country or Region of Origin Known to be Affected with ND OR HPAI\(^1\) and \(^2\) (AND Canada)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND or HPAI(^1) and (^2)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification(^3)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

2 Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the consignment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

3 A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 °F (74 °C).

### Fresh Poultry and Fowl Meat or Meat Products

### Table 3-2-22 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry and Fowl Meat or Meat Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And the importation is from:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of HPAI(^1) and ND</td>
<td></td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country(^2)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fowl or other than poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with HPAI(^1) and (^2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

2 Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the consignment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

3 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
Table 3-2-23 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry from Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the poultry was:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the poultry is from:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processed in an APHIS-approved processing plant¹</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the Mexican government including the required Annex (see Appendix E)</td>
<td>Game birds</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratites (e.g., cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)</td>
<td>Other than above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certificate and Annex</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not processed in an approved plant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Click on the following link (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/approved-plants-for-mexican-poultry.pdf) for a list of approved Mexican poultry processing plants.

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry and Fowl Meat or Meat Products from a Country or Region Known to be FREE of ND and HPAI, and from OTHER THAN APHIS-Defined EU Poultry Trade Region, and Argentina

Determine if there is adequate proof of origin present for the importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) poultry and fowl meat or meat products from a country or region known to be free of ND and HPAI and from other than APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region, and Argentina.

**EXAMPLE**  The importation accompanied by an official meat inspection certificate or the packaging labels showing the country of origin would constitute adequate proof of origin.

Table 3-2-24 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry and Fowl Meat or Meat Products from a Country or Region Known to be FREE of ND and HPAI¹ and ², and from OTHER THAN APHIS-Defined EU Poultry Trade Region³, and Argentina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If there is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate proof of origin⁴</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No adequate proof of origin</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof the product transited a country known to be affected with ND or HPAI</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

² Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the consignment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

³ APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
4. Documentary evidence of the origin of the animal product. Examples include meat inspection certificate, certificate of origin, bill of lading, invoice, label, and document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller.

Table 3-2-25 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry Meat from a Country of Origin Known to be FREE of ND and HPAI\(^1\) and \(^2\), BUT Transited a Country Known to be Affected with ND or HPAI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meets transiting requirements(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does <strong>not</strong> meet transiting requirements(^3)</td>
<td>Accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

\(^2\) Commercial poultry consignments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the consignment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

\(^3\) Review the accompanying documents to verify they state **all** of the conditions of 9 CFR § 94.6(b)(5) have been met.

Table 3-2-26 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry and Fowl Meat and Meat Products from an APHIS-Defined EU Poultry Trade Region Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
2 Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statement cited below:

- (a) The poultry meat and meat products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described or unless the poultry meat and products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the articles were cooked and processed in accordance with the regulations in §94.6(b)(3) or (b)(4):
  - (i) Any region when the region was classified in §94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with §94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  - (ii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  - (iii) A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by a competent veterinary authority of the Member State

- (b) The poultry meat and meat products must not have been commingled with poultry meat and meat products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry meat and meat products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii) of this section

- (c) No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry meat and meat products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of §94.28(b) unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

### Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry from Argentina

#### Table 3-2-27 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry from Argentina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen) game birds¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen) poultry or fowl, other than game birds</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Migratory birds including certain ducks, geese, pigeons, doves, free-flying quail, wild grouse, and wild pheasants. Hunters should have documentation demonstrating proof of Argentinean origin for game birds (i.e., Argentinean hunting license/permit, game farm receipt, outfitter receipt, or other documentation provided by the game farm or outfitter, etc.).

² At the current time, there are no approved poultry processing plants in Argentina; therefore REFUSE ENTRY on all poultry.

### Poultry Meat or Poultry Rendered Fat from Canada

#### Table 3-2-28 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry and Fowl Meat or Meat Products, or Rendered Poultry and Fowl Fat from Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat or meat products</td>
<td>Accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9, Veterinary Certificate for Poultry Meat Products Cooked or Fresh Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the United States on page E-1-24</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendered poultry and fowl fat (schmaltz)</td>
<td>Accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Bovine Products Covered in This Section
This section covers products derived from bovine species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste.

To regulate rennets or rennin, the source must be determined as follows:

- Derived from a plant
- Derived from a ruminant
- Derived from microbes (recombinant chymosin or rennin)

The following byproducts from ruminants are regulated as ruminant-derived rennets:

- Gullet
- Rennet extract
- Stomach
- Vell

**NOTICE**
When shipments of meat, poultry, or egg products are also regulated by FSIS, provide the original meat certificate or original government certificate to FSIS and retain a copy of the meat or government certificate in the port files.

**NOTICE**
Most commercially derived vitamins and minerals are synthetically produced from nonanimal-origin ingredients. Exceptions include vitamin D3, vitamin A, and calcium phosphate derivatives (i.e., any derivative; e.g., dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, etc.)
Bovine Products Locator

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper

Table 3-3-1 How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do not match the permit    | Permit has expired | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
|                           | Discrepancy is other than an expired permit | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific bovine products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-3-2 on page 3-3-3.

Table 3-3-2  Bovine Products Locator (page 1 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood/blood products¹</td>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inedible</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collagen²</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Blood/blood products include blood, blood products, and plasma.
² Collagen is defined as bovine collagen and includes all bovine collagen products.
³ Appropriate certification includes a VS permit, a meat inspection certificate, and an appropriate certification from the country or region of export.

NOTICE

Bovine is defined as *bos taurus*, *bos indicus*, and *bison bison*—cattle and bison. The definition no longer includes *bos grunniens* and *bos mutus*—yak. Yak will be regulated the same as cervid and camelid.

| WARNING |

In the bovine products section, products must be regulated for each disease status of the country or region of export to determine all requirements that must be met before releasing the product(s). E.g., if a country or region of export has multiple disease conditions (i.e., FMD and BSE), check the tables for each applicable disease designation. The regulatory decision for the commodity should be based on the most restrictive action. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO with questions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dicalcium phosphate</td>
<td>Animal origin</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral origin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-9-2 on page 3-9-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulin</td>
<td>A pharmaceutical</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-11-3 on page 3-11-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For other than pharmaceutical use (e.g., for research)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95 9 CFR 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat and/or meat products</td>
<td>Hunter harvested</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table A-1-11 on page A-1-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is for personal use</td>
<td>Release or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not for personal use</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-2 on page 3-17-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not hunter harvested</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat byproducts (includes feet, brain, cheeks, heart, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tail, testes, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Release or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offal</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference
Bovine Products Locator
Table 3-3-2 Bovine Products Locator (page 3 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pet food/chew/treats from Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From other than Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Continue to &quot;Other than above&quot; row below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawhide</td>
<td>Plain</td>
<td></td>
<td>Release</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not plain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Release or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow</td>
<td>Edible</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Table 3-17-2 on page 3-17-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inedible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Release or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow derivatives</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Release or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow derivatives as the only animal-origin ingredient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Release</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-3-2 Bovine Products Locator (page 4 of 4)

| If: Other than above (e.g., nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), bones\(^{11}\), hoofs, horns\(^{12}\), pet food/chews/treats\(^{6,12}\), animal feed\(^{6}\), animal tissues, animal waste, etc.) | And: Is accompanied by VS permit | And: Lacks VS permit | Then: RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit | Authority: 9 CFR 95

1. Examples include, but are not limited to, blood puddings or blood sausages, sauces, thickening agents, etc. for human consumption as well as byproducts not intended for human consumption. If product(s) contains an additional animal-origin component (e.g., blood sausage, blood pudding), the product(s) must be regulated for each component of animal origin to determine all requirements that must be met before releasing the product(s).

2. Food products (e.g., protein bars) that are for human consumption and contain collagen, hydrolyzed collagen (not to include animal-derived enzymes): 1) alone; or 2) in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients; or 3) in combination with nonexempted animal-origin ingredients when all applicable APHIS import requirements have been met are unrestricted entry. These products are in final packaging and ready for retail sale and do not require further manipulation, packaging, or labeling in the United States.

3. An original certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, representing the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so. The certificate must state:
   - The collagen is derived from hides and skins, provided the collagen has not been commingled with materials ineligible for entry into the United States
     - OR
   - The collagen is derived from the bones of bovines originating from a region of negligible risk for BSE; and state the BSE risk classification of the exporting region
     - OR
   - The collagen is derived from the bones of bovines that originated from a region of controlled risk or undetermined risk for BSE; and state the BSE risk classification of the exporting region and meets the requirements of (a) through (d) below:
     (a) The bones from which the collagen was derived were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection;
     (b) The bones from which the collagen was derived did not include the skulls of bovines or the vertebral column of bovines 30 months of age or older;
     (c) The bones were subjected to a process that includes all of the following steps, or to a process at least as effective in reducing BSE infectivity:
       (i) Degreasing;
       (ii) Acid demineralization;
       (iii) Acid or alkaline treatment;
       (iv) Filtration; and
       (v) Sterilization at 138 °C (280.4 °F) or greater for a minimum of 4 seconds; and
     (d) The collagen has not been commingled with materials ineligible for entry into the United States.
4 An original certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, representing the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so. The certificate must state the name and BSE risk classification of the exporting region and:

- The dicalcium phosphate contains no trace of protein or fat
  OR
- The dicalcium phosphate originates from a region of negligible risk (name of the region) for BSE
  OR
- The dicalcium phosphate originates from a region of controlled risk (name of the region) for BSE, is derived from bovines that have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, and does not contain SRMs as defined for regions of controlled risk for BSE in 9 CFR § 92.1
  (a) Brain skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and the dorsal root ganglia from animals aged 30 months and older
  (b) The tonsils and distal ileum of the small intestine from all cattle

5 Regulate commercial shipments of hunter-harvested meat based on the species and not as hunter-harvested meat.

6 Pet food/chews/treats and/or animal feed containing only animal-origin materials that do not typically require a permit (such as vitamins, minerals, gelatin, milk, rendered fat (such as tallow, lard, and schmaltz), and others) may be imported as combined ingredients, and without an import permit if all applicable APHIS import requirements for each animal-origin ingredients have been met.

7 Plain rawhide is rawhide that has not been ground, flavored, basted, colored, or otherwise processed. Plain rawhide may be cut, molded, or in sheets.

8 Edible tallow listed as an ingredient in a food product ready for human consumption (such as margarine and candies) and food products cooked in tallow (such as French fries and hash browns) are allowed unrestricted entry.

9 A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, representing the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so. The certificate must state:

- The tallow is composed of a maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15% in weight
  OR
- The tallow originates from a region of negligible risk (name of the region) for BSE
  OR
- The tallow originates from a region of controlled risk (name of the region) for BSE, is derived from bovines that have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, and has not been prepared using SRMs as defined for regions of controlled risk for BSE in 9 CFR § 92.1
  (a) Brain skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and the dorsal root ganglia from animals aged 30 months and older
  (b) The tonsils and distal ileum of the small intestine from all cattle
10 A certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, representing the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so. The certificate must state:

◆ The commodity meets the definition of tallow derivative in 9 CFR § 95.1: any chemical obtained through initial hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification of tallow; chemical conversion of material obtained by hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification may be applied to obtain the desired product

OR

◆ The derivative is from tallow composed of a maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15% in weight

OR

◆ The derivative is from tallow originating from a region of negligible risk (name of the region) for BSE

OR

◆ The derivative is from tallow originating from a region of controlled risk (name of the region) for BSE, is derived from bovines that have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, and does not contain SRMs as defined for regions of controlled risk for BSE in 9 CFR § 92.1

(a) Brain skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and the dorsal root ganglia from animals aged 30 months and older

(b) The tonsils and distal ileum of the small intestine from all cattle

11 Excludes fully finished manufactured products made with bones or horns. Examples include, but are not limited to, buttons, tools, weapons (knife handles, pistol grips), and souvenirs. These products are unrestricted.

12 Excludes rawhide. Refer to rawhide section of Table 3-3-2 to regulate pet chews/treats made of rawhide.

13 Fully finished pet food/animal feed (e.g., commercially packaged and labeled for retail sale) is not eligible for consignment to approved establishments.
Camelid and Cervid Products Covered in This Section

This section covers products derived from camelid and cervid species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste.

To regulate rennets or rennin, the source must be determined as follows:

- Derived from a plant
- Derived from a ruminant
- Derived from microbes (recombinant chymosin or rennin)
The following byproducts from ruminants are regulated as ruminant-derived rennets:

◆ Gullet
◆ Rennet extract
◆ Stomach
◆ Vell

**NOTICE**

There are special guidelines for hunter-harvested game meat harvested for the hunter’s own personal use if accompanied by a valid hunting license or other appropriate documentation. If the meat is shipped by mail, the documentation must be included with the other shipping documents (U.S. Customs Declaration or invoice). These guidelines are solely for hunter-harvested game meat of bovine (e.g., cattle, bison), ovine (e.g., bighorn sheep), porcine (e.g., wild boar), caprine (e.g., mountain goat, mountain sheep, musk ox), and cervid (e.g., caribou, deer, elk, moose) origin. See Special Guidelines for Wild Game Meat on page A-1-28.

**Camelid and Cervid Products NOT Covered in This Section**

Not covered in this section are biological products (including microorganisms, tissue culture), casings, embryos, fomites, fully finished cosmetics, gelatin, hides, ova, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, and trophies. Finished suture material derived from intestines and packed in liquid is unrestricted.
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific camelid and cervid products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-4-2 on page 3-4-3.

Table 3-4-2  Camelid and Cervid Products Locator (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antlers¹</td>
<td>A trophy</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not a trophy</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-4-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood/blood products</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat and/or meat products</td>
<td>Hunter harvested</td>
<td>Is for personal use</td>
<td>SEE Table A-1-11 on page A-1-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not for personal use²</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat byproducts (includes feet, brain, cheeks, heart, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tail, testes, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTICE

Bovine is defined as *bos taurus, bos indicus*, and *bison bison*—cattle and bison. The definition **no longer includes** *bos grunniens* and *bos mutus*—yak. Yak will be regulated the same as cervid and cameld.

---

Table 3-4-1  How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not match the permit</td>
<td>Permit has expired</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F) 3. <strong>SAFEGUARD</strong> the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discrepancy is other than an expired permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. <strong>CONTACT</strong> PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Reference
Camelid and Cervid Products Locator
### Table 3-4-2 Camelid and Cervid Products Locator (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pet food/chews/treats</td>
<td>From Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-1-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From other than Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTINUE to next row</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> above (e.g., nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), bones, hoofs, pet food, pet chews/treats not derived from antlers, animal feed, tissues, animal waste, etc.)</td>
<td>Accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H for form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is <strong>not</strong> consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Includes, but is **not** limited to, pet chews/treats derived from antlers.
2. Regulate commercial shipments of hunter-harvested meat based on the species and **not** as hunter-harvested meat.
3. Excludes fully finished manufactured products made with bones or horns. Examples include, **but are **not** limited to**, buttons, tools, weapons (knife handles, pistol grips), and souvenirs. These products are **unrestricted**.
4. Fully finished pet food/animal feed (e.g., commercially packaged and labeled for retail sale) is **not** eligible for consignment to approved establishments.

### Table 3-4-3 Antlers OTHER THAN Trophies (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free</strong> of FMD</td>
<td>Not powdered, ground, or flavored</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment²</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H for form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is <strong>not</strong> consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdered, ground, or flavored</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-4-3  Antlers OTHER THAN Trophies (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>Not powdered, ground, or flavored</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H for form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment²</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdered, ground, or flavored</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 An original health certificate endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country certifying:

- Name of the FMD-free country of origin
- Antlers are clean, dry, and free of soil, clay, sand, tissue, and undried pieces of hide, flesh, sinew, and other related materials

2 Fully finished pet food/animal feed (e.g., commercially packaged and labeled for retail sale) is not eligible for consignment to approved establishments. The approved establishment will treat for anthrax and other diseases.
# Chapter 3

## Reference

### Casings and Related Products

## Contents

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<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casings and Related Products Covered in This Section</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casings and Related Products NOT Covered in This Section</td>
<td>3-5-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certification</td>
<td>3-5-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casings and Related Products Locator</td>
<td>3-5-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Determine if Casings Are of Animal Origin</td>
<td>3-5-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstituted Casings</td>
<td>3-5-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Bovine Collagen</td>
<td>3-5-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Collagen</td>
<td>3-5-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Swine Collagen</td>
<td>3-5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Animal Casings</td>
<td>3-5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country</td>
<td>3-5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet or Brined Bovine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country</td>
<td>3-5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings Originating in a Foreign Country</td>
<td>3-5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet or Brined Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings from a Country Known to be FREE of BSE</td>
<td>3-5-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings Originating in a Country Known to be FREE of BSE, BUT Processed and Stored in a Country OTHER THAN that in Which the Casings Originated</td>
<td>3-5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country FREE of ASF or Part of the European Union for ASF</td>
<td>3-5-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet or Brined Swine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country FREE of ASF or Part of the European Union for ASF</td>
<td>3-5-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Certificate for Animal Casings</td>
<td>3-5-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Introduction

### Casings and Related Products Covered in This Section

This section covers regulating importations of animal casings (natural casings), as well as collagen casings (reconstituted casings). Casings are membranous covers used as food containers for processed meat. Following are examples of animal organs used for natural animal casings.

- Bladders
- Bung caps
Casings and Related Products Locator

- Ceca (cecum)
- Intestines
- Rectums
- Stomachs

**Casings and Related Products NOT Covered in This Section**

Not all products derived from an animal’s digestive organs or bladder are casings. Some products are imported for different purposes. Also, there are artificial casings made primarily from cellulose. Therefore, the following animal products and byproducts are **not** covered under the casings section.

- Artificial casings made from cellulose are **unrestricted**
- Intestines imported as finished suture material packed in liquid are **unrestricted**
- Stomachs imported as edible meat products, like tripe, should be regulated by species, see Table 3-1-2

**Casings and Related Products Locator**

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper

**Table 3-5-1 How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do **not** match the permit| Permit has expired | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
|                            | Discrepancy is **other than** an expired permit | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |
Certification

Except for reconstituted collagen casings derived from ruminant from a BSE-free region or swine from an ASF-free region, and artificial casings made from cellulose, all importations of animal casing must be accompanied by foreign government certifications.¹ The kind of certification will depend on the:

◆ Casings being natural or reconstituted
◆ Country in which the casings were processed (graded, sized, and sorted)
◆ Country in which the casings were stored (this pertains only to ruminant casings stored in a region affected with BSE)
◆ Country of origin for the casings (where the animals were slaughtered and the casings collected)
◆ Species of animal from which the casings were derived

Certificates must meet the following criteria:

◆ Bear the insignia of the national government of the country of origin or country in which the casings were processed or stored
◆ Be in both English and the language of the foreign country of origin
◆ Be issued by a veterinarian authorized by the national government of the country of origin or country in which the casings were processed
◆ Have an original signature of the person issuing the certificate (printed or stamped signatures are not allowed)

NOTICE

Foreign meat inspection certificates and meat product certificates are unacceptable for casings.

¹ Ask importers if they plan to reexport the casings. If they do, advise them to make a copy of the Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings along with the release stamp. Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) will require a copy of this certificate along with the APHIS Stamp to verify the casings were legally imported into the U.S. Without this copy, FSIS cannot issue its Export Certificate.
How to Determine if Casings Are of Animal Origin

Table 3-5-2 Casings and Related Products Locator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the casings are:</th>
<th>And derived from:</th>
<th>And they are:</th>
<th>And they are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal origin</td>
<td>Collagen (collagen is an animal protein derived from skin, intestines, tendons, bones, cartilage, or connective tissue)</td>
<td>Bovine origin</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat) or ovine (sheep) origin</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swine origin</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organs such as bladders, bung caps, ceca (cecum), intestines, esophagi, or stomachs (i.e., natural casings)</td>
<td>Packed in leakproof containers such as barrels, casks, tierces, or plastic containers</td>
<td>Not packed in leakproof containers such as barrels, casks, tierces, or plastic containers</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not derived from an animal product; synthetic or artificial (usually appear as pleated like an accordion’s bellows)</td>
<td>Packed in animal skins as containers</td>
<td>Not wet and/or brined, i.e., dried</td>
<td>Wet and/or brined, i.e., not dried</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reconstituted Casings

Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Bovine Collagen

Reconstituted casings are made of collagen. Most of the collagen is obtained from food grade, lined and split ruminant hides. Swine hides are rarely used, and collagen obtained from nonhide sources (such as intestines) are more rare. “Reconstituted casings” and “reconstituted collagen casings” are the same.

Table 3-5-3 Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Bovine Collagen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the ruminant material originated in a region:</th>
<th>And the collagen was derived from ruminant:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♦ Negligible risk</td>
<td>♦ Hides or skins</td>
<td>Is accompanied by the proper certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Controlled risk</td>
<td>♦ Bones, cartilage, connective tissue, intestines, or tendons</td>
<td>Lacks the proper certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Undetermined risk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An original certificate signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, representing the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so. The certificate must state:

- The collagen is derived from hides and skins, provided the collagen has not been commingled with materials ineligible for entry into the United States

- The collagen is derived from the bones of bovines that originated from a region of negligible risk (name the region) for BSE

- The collagen is derived from the bones of bovines that originated from a region of controlled (name the region) or undetermined risk (name the region) for BSE and meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (d) below:
  
  (a) The bones from which the collagen was derived were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection;
  
  (b) The bones from which the collagen was derived did not include the skulls of bovines or the vertebral column of bovines 30 months of age or older;
  
  (c) The bones were subjected to a process that includes all of the following steps, or to a process at least as effective in reducing BSE infectivity:
     - Degreasing
     - Acid demineralization
     - Acid or alkaline treatment
     - Filtration; and
     - Sterilization at 138 °C (280.4 °F) or greater for a minimum of 4 seconds; and
  
  (d) The collagen has not been commingled with materials ineligible for entry into the United States

### Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Collagen

#### Table 3-5-4 Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Collagen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the ruminant material originated in a region:</th>
<th>And the collagen was derived from ruminant:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td>Hides or skins</td>
<td>Is accompanied by the proper certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the proper certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bones, cartilage, connective tissue, intestines, or tendons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Hides or skins</td>
<td>Is accompanied by the proper certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the proper certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bones, cartilage, connective tissue, intestines, or tendons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The certificate must be signed by an official employed by the agency that regulates animal health. The certificate must carry the declaration stating the collagen was derived only from hides or skins. For Canada, a NAFTA certificate with the same statement is also acceptable.
Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Swine Collagen

Table 3-5-5 Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Swine Collagen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country of origin is known to be:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td>9 CFR § 96.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of the European Union for ASF¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

Natural Animal Casings

Determine the class of animal from which the natural casings were collected, then take the action listed in the following table.

Table 3-5-6 Natural Animal Casings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the officer:</th>
<th>And the casings originated in a country or region¹:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Determines the casings were collected from cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determines the casings were collected from goat or sheep (usually sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determines the casings were collected from swine</td>
<td>Free of ASF</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part of the European Union for ASF²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determines the casings were collected from a class of animal other than ruminant or swine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot determine the class of animal from which the casings were derived</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The country or region of origin of the casings may not be the country of export. Use the accompanying documentation to verify the country or region of origin of the casings.

² The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
# Bovine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country

## Table 3-5-7  Bovine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the region of origin is known to be:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the casings are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Negligible risk</td>
<td>Dried like parchment (a crease is made when folded)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings¹ and ² (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Controlled risk</td>
<td>Lacks above certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Undetermined risk</td>
<td>Not dried like parchment</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings¹ and ² (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks above certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet or brined (if packed in sealed, leakproof containers, then likely to be wet)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings¹ and ² (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks above certification</td>
<td>Not filled</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates and Meat Product Certificates are unacceptable for casings.

2. The following statements must be included on the Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings:

   ◆ The bovines were slaughtered and the casings were collected in a region of negligible risk (name the region) for BSE; or
   ◆ The casings are derived from bovines from a region of controlled risk (name the region) or undetermined risk (name the region) for BSE and:
     (a) The casings are not derived from the small intestines; or
     (b) The casings are derived from that part of the small intestines eligible for use as human food in accordance with requirements established by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) at 9 CFR § 310.22 and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) at 21 CFR § 189.5

---

## Wet or Brined Bovine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country

## Table 3-5-8  Wet or Brined Bovine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the casings were:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both processed and stored in the same country in which the casings originated</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for Animal Casings¹ and ² (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks the above certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings Originating in a Foreign Country**

### Table 3-5-8 Wet or Brined Bovine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the casings were:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Either processed or stored in a country other than that in which the casings originated</td>
<td>Accompanied by both:</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for Animal Casings(^1) and (^2) AND ◆ Certification as to processing that is similar to that shown in Figure 3-5-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks the above certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates and Meat Product Certificates are unacceptable for casings.

\(^2\) The following statements must be included on the Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings:

- The bovines were slaughtered and the casings were collected in a region of negligible risk (name the region) for BSE;
- The casings are derived from bovines from a region of controlled risk (name the region) or undetermined risk (name the region) for BSE and:
  - (a) The casings are not derived from the small intestines; or
  - (b) The casings are derived from that part of the small intestines eligible for use as human food in accordance with requirements established by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) at 9 CFR § 310.22 and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) at 21 CFR § 189.5.

### Table 3-5-9 Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings Originating in a Foreign Country (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the region of origin is known to be:</th>
<th>And the casings are:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the casings are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td>Stomachs</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks above certification</td>
<td>Not filled</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than stomachs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by CFIA Annex C (see Figure E-1-11)</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not filled</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks above certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-5-9 Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings Originating in a Foreign Country (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the region of origin is known to be:</th>
<th>And the casings are:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the casings are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> above</td>
<td>Dried like parchment (a crease is made when folded)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not</strong> dried like parchment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet or brined (if packed in sealed, leakproof containers, then likely to be wet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> above</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not</strong> filled</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wet or Brined Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings from a Country Known to be **FREE of BSE**

### Table 3-5-10 Wet or Brined Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings from a Country Known to be **FREE of BSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the casings were:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both <strong>processed and</strong> stored in the same country in which the casings originated</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> the above certificate</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Either</strong> processed or stored in a country other than that in which the casings originated</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings Originating in a Country Known to be FREE of BSE, BUT Processed and Stored in a Country OTHER THAN that in Which the Casings Originated

Table 3-5-11  Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings Originating in a Country Known to be FREE of BSE, BUT Processed and Stored in a Country OTHER THAN that in Which the Casings Originated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the casings were:</th>
<th>And stored in a region known to be:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the casings are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Either:</td>
<td>Free of BSE</td>
<td>Accompanied by <strong>both</strong>:</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE</td>
<td>◆ Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings AND ◆ Certification as to processing that is similar to that shown in Figure 3-5-2</td>
<td>Not filled</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stored in a different country than where the casings were processed</td>
<td>Lacks above certifications</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE</td>
<td>Accompanied by <strong>both</strong>:</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE</td>
<td>◆ Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings AND ◆ Certification as to processing that is similar to that shown in Figure 3-5-2</td>
<td>Not filled</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td>Lacks above certifications</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by CFIA Annex C (see Figure E-1-11)</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by CFIA Annex C (see Figure E-1-11)</td>
<td>Not filled</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks above certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Swine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country FREE of ASF or Part of the European Union for ASF

Table 3-5-12 Swine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country FREE of ASF or Part of the European Union for ASF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the casings are:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the casings are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dried like parchment (a crease is made when folded)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 96.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not dried like parchment</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet or brined (if packed in sealed, leakproof containers, then likely to be wet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings (see Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
<td>9 CFR § 96.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not filled</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
Wet or Brined Swine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country FREE of ASF or Part of the European Union for ASF

Table 3-5-13  Wet or Brined Swine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country FREE of ASF or Part of the European Union for ASF\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the casings were:</th>
<th>And the casings:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processed in the <strong>same</strong> country or region in which the animal was slaughtered</td>
<td>Are accompanied by certification as to processing (see Figure 3-5-1)(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 96.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack</strong> the above certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed in a <strong>different</strong> country or region than where the animal was slaughtered</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2 The officer may accept other official certificates in lieu of the Foreign Official Certificate of Animal Casings. The official certificate **must** contain the required information, but may be in a format other than shown in Figure 3-5-1. However, Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates and Meat Product Certificates are **unacceptable** for casings.

---

Table 3-5-14  Natural Swine Casings Originating from a Country of Origin FREE of ASF or Part of the EU for ASF, AND Processed in a Country OTHER THAN the Country of Origin (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of processing is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of processing is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ◆ **Free** of ASF  
◆ Part of the European Union for ASF\(^1\) | | Are accompanied by BOTH  
◆ Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings (see Figure 3-5-1 from country of origin of the casings)  
AND  
◆ Certification as to processing (see Figure 3-5-2) | RELEASE | 9 CFR § 96.3 |
| **Lack** the above certifications | | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) | | |
Table 3-5-14  Natural Swine Casings Originating from a Country of Origin FREE of ASF or Part of the EU for ASF, AND Processed in a Country OTHER THAN the Country of Origin (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of processing is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of processing is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Are accompanied by BOTH</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 96.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings (see Figure 3-5-1)(^1) and ◆ Certification as to processing (see Figure 3-5-2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lack the above certifications</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than China</td>
<td>Were shipped from an approved establishment(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Were not shipped from an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td>9 CFR § 96.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2 Official certificates may be presented with different formats than the Foreign Official Certificate of Animal Casings (see Figure 3-5-1 on page 3-5-15). However, the official certificate must contain the required information included. Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates and Meat Product Certificates are unacceptable for casings.

3 Click on the following link (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/approved-african-swine-casings-processors.pdf) for a list of APHIS-approved swine casings processors.
Foreign Certificate for Animal Casings

One example of a foreign official certificate for animal casings is shown in Figure 3-5-1. The official certificate must contain the required information, but may be in a format other than shown here.
FOREIGN OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMAL CASINGS

Example

Place: ___________________________ Date: ______________
(City) (Country)

I hereby certify that the animal casings herein described were derived from healthy animals (cattle, sheep, swine, or goats) which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at the time of slaughter, and were found clean and sound, and were prepared and handled only in a sanitary manner and were not subjected to contagion prior to importation.

Kind of Casings | Number of Casings | Weight

__________________________ | ________________ | __________
__________________________ | ________________ | __________
__________________________ | ________________ | __________

Identification marks on the packages: _______________________________

__________________________

Consignor:
(Address)

(Address)

Consignee:
(Destination)

Shipping marks: ______________________________

Signature: ______________________________
(Official issuing the certificate)

Official title: ______________________________

Signature: ______________________________
(Official of the national government having jurisdiction over the health of animals in the country in which the casings originated)

Official title: ______________________________

Figure 3-5-1 Example of a Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings
Certification Requirements

**Certification**—when animal casings are processed (graded, sized, and sorted) in a country other than the country in which the animals were slaughtered and the casings were collected, the information must be accompanied by certification issued in the country of processing.

This certification **must** contain the following information:

- City and country in which the casings were processed
- Consignee and consignee’s address
- Consignor and consignor’s address
- Date
- Identification marks on packages
- Kind of casings (species of animal slaughtered and from which casings were collected)
- Name (typed or printed) of official making the certification
- Number of packages
- Official title of person issuing the certification
- Signature of official issuing the certification
- Shipping marks
- Weight of casings

**Figure 3-5-2** Information that MUST Appear on Certification of Animal Casings from a Country of processing that Differs from the Country in Which the Casings Originated
Introduction

Cosmetics Covered in This Section
This section covers bulk components of animal-origin products to be incorporated into cosmetics.

Cosmetics may have several animal-origin ingredients; however, if cosmetics are packaged and ready for sale, they are unrestricted. Bulk cosmetic formulations containing tallow derivatives as the only animal-origin ingredients are also unrestricted.

Regulate bovine bulk tallow derivatives using Table 3-3-2 and ovine or caprine tallow derivatives using Table 3-16-2.

Cosmetics NOT Covered in This Section
Cosmetics comprised of animal-origin components regulated in other sections of this manual are not covered in this section.

Cosmetics Locator
When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit
◆ Consignee
◆ Current date
◆ Description of the material
◆ Shipper
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for specific types of cosmetics as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-6-2 on page 3-6-2.

### Table 3-6-2 Cosmetics Containing Animal Products Locator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the cosmetics are:</th>
<th>And are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shipped in final, finished packaging and ready for sale</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal-origin components are regulated in other sections of this manual</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE the applicable section in this manual and REGULATE according to the species of the animal-origin ingredient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal-origin components not regulated in other sections of this manual</td>
<td>Bulk cosmetic formulations containing tallow derivatives as the only animal-origin ingredient</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulk cosmetic formulations containing animal-origin ingredients other than tallow derivatives</td>
<td>REGULATE by species; see appropriate chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulk tallow derivatives</td>
<td>REGULATE according to the species of the animal-origin ingredient; see Table 3-3-2 for bulk bovine tallow derivatives and Table 3-16-2 for ovine or caprine tallow derivatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Equine Products

Contents

Introduction 3-7-1
  Equine Products Covered in This Section 3-7-1
  Equine Products NOT Covered in This Section 3-7-1
Equine Products Locator 3-7-1
Equine Meat and/or Meat Products (Edible and Inedible) 3-7-2
Identification Tests 3-7-3

Introduction

Equine Products Covered in This Section
This section covers products derived from equine species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), bones, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, organs, pet food/animal feed, tissues, and waste.

Equine Products NOT Covered in This Section
Not covered in this section are biological products (including microorganisms, tissue culture), casings, embryos, fomites, fully finished cosmetics, gelatin, hides, ova, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, and trophies.

Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for regulating milk/milk products derived from other than ruminants, swine, NR (although not a ruminant, can transmit ruminant diseases), or NS (although not a swine, can transmit swine diseases) species.

Equine Products Locator

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit
◆ Consignee
◆ Current date
◆ Description of the material
◆ Shipper
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific equine products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-7-2 on page 3-7-2.

Table 3-7-2 Equine Products Locator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat and/or meat products, edible and/or inedible</td>
<td>From Canada</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-7-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet food/chews/treats</td>
<td>From other than Canada</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above (e.g., nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), bones¹, hoofs, pet food/chews/treats, animal feed, tissues, animal waste, etc.)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Excludes fully finished manufactured products made with bones. Examples include, but are not limited to, buttons, tools, weapons (knife handles, pistol grips), and souvenirs. These products are unrestricted.

**NOTICE**

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for regulating milk/milk products derived from other than ruminants, swine, NR, or NS species.

Equine Meat and/or Meat Products (Edible and Inedible)

No specific regulations govern the importation of horse meat. Horses do not get FMD. However, unless horse meat can be differentiated from that of ruminants, horse meat cannot enter U.S. commerce if the meat is from a country affected with FMD. When a VS permit does not authorize entry, continue to Table 3-7-3 to determine the final regulatory action. Inspect the importation to determine if there is bone-in meat with hoof attached (the hoof is attached by natural attachments to each portion of the carcass).
Identification Tests

Procedures for these identification tests will not be listed in this manual because they are specific to those designated ports directly communicating with laboratories.

Table 3-7-3  Horse Meat and Meat Products (Edible and Inedible)¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If there is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hoof attached</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No hoof attached</td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by documentation (e.g., manifests, invoices, foreign producer/shipper statements on letterhead, foreign government certificates, or other shipping documents) verifying the species is a horse, burro, or mule</td>
<td>1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including the option to have an identification test performed (see Table 3-7-4) 3. SEE Identification Tests in Table 3-7-4 if the importer requests an identification test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Do not use this table to regulate equine meat and meat product ingredients already processed into pet food, chews, or other inedible commodities.

Table 3-7-4  Identification Tests of Horse Meat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the port of arrival:</th>
<th>And after conducting a test the results are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conducts identification tests</td>
<td>Negative for containing ruminant tissue</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive for containing ruminant tissue</td>
<td>1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not conduct identification tests</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fomites are inanimate objects that may be contaminated with animal disease viruses and could transmit those viruses into the United States. Fomites are importations likely to have come in contact with animals or animal products, such as:

- Barn dirt
- Barn sand
- Barns (brick, adobe, wood)
- Carriers
- Clothing
- Containers
- Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners
- Farm machinery
- Feed
- Feeders
- Feed utensils
- Footwear
- Garbage
- Garden soil
- Hair, livestock
- Hay
- Meat covers
- Pails
- Road sand
- Semen and embryo containers
- Soil
- Stalls
- Straw, hay, and grass
- Vehicles
- Walls, brick, and plaster
- Wood

1 Soil is regulated under the plant health quarantines.
Procedures for taking regulatory action on some of the fomites listed above occur in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* and are also regulated under plant regulations and appear in the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/miscellaneous.pdf]. For contaminants covered under both the animal health regulations and the plant regulations, take the *most stringent* action.

**NOTICE**

Aircraft, ship, railroad car, and truck carriers and containers are considered a risk when found to be contaminated with evidence of blood, hay, straw, manure, or garbage. Procedures for taking action on trucks from Mexico found to be contaminated with animal material are covered under *Trucks Transporting Livestock from Mexico* on page 2-2-13. Procedures for taking action on other contaminated carriers are in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* and will not be repeated here.

**Fomites Covered in This Section**

This section covers egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners, used farm machinery, footwear, garbage, semen and embryo containers, straw, hay, grass, used meat covers, and scrap bagging.

**Fomites NOT Covered in This Section**

Not covered in this section is any fomite not listed above.

**Fomites Locator**

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper
Reference

Egg Cartons, Crates, Flats, or Liners

To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific fomites as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-8-2 on page 3-8-3.

Table 3-8-2 Fomites Locator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the fomite is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-8-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty vaccine containers and cylinders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm machinery (used)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-8-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footwear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Footwear on page 3-8-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Garbage on page 3-8-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen and embryo containers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Semen and Embryo Containers on page 3-8-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw, hay, and grass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-8-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used meat covers and scrap bagging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-8-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Egg Cartons, Crates, Flats, or Liners

Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners can be contaminated with blood, feathers, manure, shell, or egg. See Table 3-8-3 to determine appropriate regulatory action.

Table 3-8-3 Egg Cartons, Crates, Flats, or Liners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the packing material is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean and uncontaminated</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contaminated with blood, egg shell, egg breakage, feathers, or manure</td>
<td>REQUIRE the importer to REMOVE and DESTROY the packing material as regulated garbage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Used Farm Machinery

Used farm machinery includes vehicles, equipment, and other implements used in agricultural and farming operations. See Table 3-8-4 to determine appropriate regulatory action for used (not new), imported farm machinery.

Table 3-8-4 Imported, USED Farm Machinery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the visual inspection reveals the machinery is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified¹</td>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                      |                      | Dirty²                                               | 1. COMPLETE PPQ form 523, Emergency Action Notification  
|                                      |                      |                                                     | 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options  
|                                      |                      |                                                     | A. Reexport  
|                                      |                      |                                                     | B. Clean and wash³ |
| Lacks certification                 |                      | Release                                             | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Free of FMD                          | Clean                | Dirty²                                               | 1. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification (because dirty farm machinery is unrestricted from FMD-free countries, this is to take care of plant pests)  
|                                      |                      |                                                     | 2. REQUIRE the machinery to be cleaned and washed prior to entry |

¹ A government certificate signed by an official representative of the national animal health service of the region or area of export. The certificate must carry an official seal and a statement declaring, “The used farm equipment indicated on this certificate has been steam cleaned and is free of all dirt and particulate matter.” In addition, the certificate must also supply the following information:
- Bill of lading number
- Container number or marks
- Date of issue of the certificate
- Date the equipment was cleaned
- Description of the piece of equipment
- Name and address of the applicant
- Name and address of the consignee
- Name and address of the consignor
- Name of vessel or carrier
- Serial number of each piece of equipment

Do NOT accept a certificate that lists any treatment other than the steam cleaning, i.e., methyl bromide. All fumigations conducted outside of the United States, including methyl bromide, must be performed under PPQ monitoring per Title 7 CFR § 305.4.

² If a coating of road film is the only visible dirt found and no other organic matter is present, RELEASE the machinery.

³ Used farm machinery that is dirty may be allowed entry if the machinery is cleaned at a port with a cleaning facility. If the port of entry does not have a cleaning facility, the importer or the importer’s agent may choose to send the machinery directly to a port with a cleaning facility. However, never allow overland transport. If the cleaning option is not selected, the importer or the importer’s agent must reexport the machinery within 48 hours. If possible, take digital photographs of the equipment and the certificate and submit to the local PPQ–AQI–VMO for followup with the country or region that supplied the certification (for PPQ–AQI–VMO contact information, see Appendix F).
Footwear

Shoes or boots that have been worn on a farm or ranch with livestock or poultry and the farm or ranch is located in a country with diseases of concern, may be contaminated. Procedures for taking action on footwear are in the Manual for Agricultural Clearance under the “Cleaning and Disinfection” section.

Garbage

Garbage includes all waste material derived from fruit, vegetables, meat, or other plant or animal (including poultry) parts; any refuse associated with the waste material on board a carrier, including food scraps, table refuse, galley refuse, food wrappers, or packaging material; other waste material from store, food preparation areas, passengers’ or crews’ quarters, dining rooms, or any other area on a carrier. Garbage also means food and meals that were available for consumption by passengers and crew on a carrier, but were not consumed. Procedures for controlling garbage are in the Regulated Garbage Program Manual and will not be repeated here.

Semen and Embryo Containers

All containers previously used to transport semen or embryos present a risk of introducing animal diseases. These containers may be manifested as nitrogen containers. First, ensure the semen or embryo containers are empty. Then take the appropriate action based on the country of origin and animal class of the semen or embryo. The procedures for handling empty semen or embryo containers are under the Procedures section, Semen and Embryo Containers on page 2-2-13.

Straw, Hay, and Grass

Straw, hay, and grass can be contaminated by animal diseases through association with animals and may also harbor ticks. Therefore, straw, hay, and grass imported as animal feed, as animal bedding, as packing material, or for manufacturing is regulated under animal regulations.

The following straw, hay, or grass materials are not subject to animal regulations:

- Manufactured items such as mats, hats, souvenirs, jackets, brooms, and naturally dried flowers
- Packing material
- Related plant products such as broomcorn, sugarcane, corn, silage, soybeans, soybean meal, and flax
- Straw, hay, or grass obviously selected, processed, and packed for sale or distribution as decorative material

**NOTICE**

These previously bulleted commodities may be subject to plant regulations and appear in the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/miscellaneous.pdf].

Importations of straw, hay, and grass from Canada are **unrestricted** because this country is **free** of fever ticks and FMD.

### Table 3-8-5 Straw, Hay, and Grass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If: Pelletized (pelleted)</th>
<th>And if the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And from the State of:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not pelletized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT¹ and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If pet² feed or bedding</td>
<td>1. RELEASE for animal health concerns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>◆ Baja California</td>
<td>◆ Chihuahua (excluding the municipalities of Guadalupe y Calvo and Morelos)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>2. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-8-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


² “Pet” refers to animals that are commonly owned as household pets, such as guinea pigs, dogs, cats, rabbits, etc. “Pet” does not include pigs, chickens and other poultry, and other food or fiber animals that may be kept as household pets.

³ Certified by a salaried, Federal veterinarian of the Mexican government as originating from the State of Baja California, Chihuahua (excluding the municipalities of Guadalupe y Calvo and Morelos), or Sonora.
Used Meat Covers and Scrap Bagging

Meat covers are burlap or cloth covers previously used to wrap fresh or frozen meat. Also regulated are mixed importations of scrap bagging with one or more pieces of material identified as being used to cover meat.

Table 3-8-6  Straw, Hay, and Grass from Countries OTHER THAN Canada or Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is to be used for:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Livestock or poultry feed or bedding |                      | 1. **DO NOT RELEASE** the HOLD  
2. CONTACT VS–S&P for further action regarding hay/straw, feed/bedding for livestock or poultry use (see Appendix F)  
3. If released for animal health concerns, apply plant quarantines as appropriate |
| Samples for research on animal feed or bedding | Is accompanied by VS permit | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit |
| Manufacturing |                      | **Lacks VS permit**  
REFUSE ENTRY |
| Packing material |                      | 1. RELEASE for animal health concerns  
2. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate |
| Not listed above |                      | 1. **DO NOT RELEASE** the HOLD  
2. CONTACT VS–S&P for further action (see Appendix F)  
3. If released for animal health concerns, apply plant quarantines as appropriate |

**NOTICE**


Table 3-8-7  Used Meat Covers and Scrap Bagging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, HPAI, ND, SVD, and FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF, CSF, HPAI, ND, SVD, or FMD</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference
Used Meat Covers and Scrap Bagging
Introduction

Gelatin is a colorless or slightly yellow, transparent, crystalline protein formed by either acid or alkaline extraction of fresh livestock skins, slaughterhouse bones, waste skins from tanneries, or marine organisms (fish). Gelatin may be classified as either edible or inedible; edible gelatin is used in foods, drugs, and photographic film. Gelatin not meeting the requirements for edible gelatin is referred to as nonedible, inedible, or technical gelatin.

Gelatin, Gelatin Component of Gelatin-Containing Products Covered in This Section

This section covers gelatin and the gelatin component of gelatin-containing products (except human pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements and nutraceuticals). If a product contains animal ingredients in addition to gelatin, inspect each species and apply the most strict criteria.

Food products (e.g., candy, drinks with gelatin, film, gelatin desserts (Royal and Jell-O), jams, jellies, marshmallows, pudding, and sherbet), that are for human consumption and contain gelatin as the only animal-derived material are unrestricted.

NOTICE

Veterinary pharmaceuticals and dietary supplements containing animal-derived components, which are Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved/licensed and are in final dosage form are unrestricted. If the veterinary pharmaceuticals or dietary supplements are not FDA approved/licensed and in final dosage form, regulate them according to the species of the animal-origin ingredients.


Gelatin, Gelatin Component of Gelatin-Containing Products

Not Covered in This Section

Not covered in this section are human pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements and nutraceuticals. See Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals on page 3-11-1.

Also not covered in this section is animal glue, inedible gelatin, nonedible gelatin, and technical gelatin not for use in animal feed. See Reference Locator Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10.

Gelatin Locator

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper

Table 3-9-1  How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do not match the permit   | Permit has expired | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
                            |              | 2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
                            |              | 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
|                           | Discrepancy is other than an expired permit | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
                            |              | 2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |

To determine the appropriate regulatory action for specific gelatin products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-9-2 on page 3-9-3.
### Table 3-9-2  Gelatin Locator (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If: Derived from any species</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Are food products¹ for human consumption containing gelatin as the only animal-derived material OR ◆ Are fully finished gummy-type products²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>CONTINUE to rows below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</strong> 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine or caprine</td>
<td>Affected with BSE or minimal for BSE</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</strong> 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of BSE</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁴</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</strong> 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine (fish)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation⁵</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks above documentation</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</strong> 2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>Is vitamin A or vitamins coated with porcine gelatin⁶</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁷</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-9-2 Gelatin Locator (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Food products such as candy, drinks with gelatin, gelatin desserts (Royal and Jell-O), jams, jellies, marshmallows, pudding, and sherbet.
2. Gummy products including vitamins, dietary supplements, candy, etc.
3. An original certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region stating:
   - The gelatin is derived from hides and skins and has **not** been commingled with materials ineligible for entry into the United States **OR**
   - The gelatin is derived from the bones of bovines and originates in a region of negligible risk for BSE and state the BSE risk classification of the exporting region **OR**
   - The gelatin is derived from the bones of bovines, originates in a region of controlled risk or undetermined risk for BSE; and state the BSE risk classification of the exporting region, **and** meets the requirements of (a) through (d) below:
     (a) The bones from which the gelatin was derived were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and postmortem inspection
     (b) The bones from which the gelatin was derived did **not** include the skulls of bovines or the vertebral column of bovines 30 months of age or older
     (c) The bones were subjected to a process that includes all of the following steps, or to a process at least as effective in reducing BSE infectivity:
        (i) Degreasing;
        (ii) Acid demineralization;
        (iii) Acid or alkaline treatment;
        (iv) Filtration; and
        (v) Sterilization at 138 °C (280.4 °F) or greater for a minimum of 4 seconds; **and**
     (d) The gelatin has **not** been commingled with materials ineligible for entry into the United States
4. An official certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government of the region of origin stating the species of animal from which the gelatin was derived and certifying the gelatin was **not** derived from ovine and caprine that have been in any region listed in 9 CFR § 94.24.
5. VS recommends that documentation accompanies each shipment identifying the material and the species of origin. Appropriate documentation includes: manifests, invoices, foreign producer/shipper statements on letterhead, or other shipping documents.
6. Fully finished food products for human consumption containing vitamin A derived from porcine gelatin, vitamins coated with porcine gelatin, or vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease (lanolin) as the **only** animal-origin ingredients, or in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met are **unrestricted**. The fully finished food product **must** be commercially labeled and shelf stable (not requiring refrigeration).
7. Official certificate issued by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of the country of export certifying that: vitamin A derived from porcine gelatin and/or vitamins coated with porcine gelatin are the **only** animal-origin ingredients.
8. An official certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government of the region of origin stating the species of animal from which the gelatin was derived.
Chapter 3

Reference

Hides and Related Byproducts

Contents

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  Hides and Related Byproducts Locator 3-10-2
  Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Animals OTHER THAN Goat, Lamb, or Sheep 3-10-4
  Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Goat, Lamb, or Sheep 3-10-5
  Hides, Skins, or Capes of Swine 3-10-6
  Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine 3-10-7
  Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine from a Region of Origin Known to be Affected with FMD and Moist or Salted 3-10-8
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  Wool, Hair, and Bristles 3-10-14
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Introduction

NOTICE

APHIS recognizes that rinderpest (RP) has been eradicated worldwide and, as a result, all restrictions to regulations concerning communicable diseases of livestock and poultry, interstate transportation and importation of animals (including poultry) and animal products, and permits for biological products have been amended to remove references to the animal disease rinderpest (RP). The Animal Product Manual (APM) has been amended as necessary in accordance with this Rule (Docket No. APHIS-2017-0070) [https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/11/2018-07232/rinderpest-update-of-communicable-animal-disease-provisions]. This Rule is effective April 11, 2018. In the event any exporting country’s certificate language and/or permit retains the words “rinderpest” or “RP,” please disregard those words and allow entry if all other import requirements are satisfied.
Hides and Related Byproducts Covered In This Section
This section covers parts and byproducts that come from the exterior of animals and birds including rawhide, hides, skins, capes (with or without feathers), wool of sheep, hair, bristles of swine, and feathers only.

- Bristles (of swine)
- Capes (with or without feathers)
- Feathers only
- Hair
- Hides
- Rawhide
- Skins
- Wool (of sheep)

Hides and Related Byproducts NOT Covered In This Section
Not covered in this section are hides and related byproducts imported as trophies (regulate these products as Trophies on page 3-20-1), meals (regulate these products are processed animal proteins; see Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10), and hides/skins intended for use as pet food/chews/treats (regulated these products by species).

Finished products, made from hides and related products, that are not contaminated with manure, blood or other contaminants are not covered by this section and are unrestricted.

NOTICE
Because anthrax may be acquired by handling contaminated hides, wool, hair, or other similar material, carefully inspect such articles. Wear gloves and a face mask when handling these articles and thoroughly wash hands following handling. See the Glossary for more information about anthrax.

Hides and Related Byproducts Locator
When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific hides and related byproducts as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-10-2 on page 3-10-3.

### Table 3-10-1  How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do not match the permit   | Permit has expired | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
|                           | Discrepancy is other than an expired permit | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |

### Table 3-10-2  Hides, Skins, and Capes Locator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And is from:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rawhide</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-3-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feathers only</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristles</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Any animal</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanned hides, skins, or capes</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrome-tanned hides, skins, or capes</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard-dried or flint-dried hides, skins, or capes</td>
<td>Goat, lamb, or sheep</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than goat, lamb, or sheep</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untanned hides, skins, or capes</td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminants</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals other than listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WARNING**

Hides/wool may be contaminated with ticks and Federal Noxious Weed (FNW) seeds. FNWs, as a contaminant on hides/wool, are subject to plant regulations.

**NOTICE**

Regulate materials intended to be sold to museums or educational institutions as commercial imports, even if the intended use is considered scientific, educational, or research.
Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Animals OTHER THAN Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

Hard-dried or flint-dried untanned hides or skins must be dried to the extent that they look brittle enough to crack when bent.

Table 3-10-3  Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Animals OTHER THAN Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is from:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part of European Union for ASF¹</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.8(a)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete the form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                           |                                        | Is not consigned to an approved establishment | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-10) |            |
|                           | Free of ASF                            |                     | RELEASE |            |

Ruminants other than goat, lamb, or sheep

Birds

Other than an animal class listed above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 CFR § 95.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 CFR § 95.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland (Republic of); Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

² An original certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region stating:

“The hides, skins, and/or capes did not originate in any restricted zone in the European Union (EU) established by the EU or any EU Member State because of detection of African swine fever in domestic or feral swine.”
Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

Hard-dried or flint-dried hides or skins must be dried to the extent that they look brittle enough to crack when bent. Hard-dried or flint-dried hides or skins of goat, sheep, or lamb from countries in which khapra beetle is endemic must be inspected for this pest to prevent its entry. Because of a higher risk of khapra beetle on hides and skins from India, South Sudan, and Sudan, a mandatory fumigation for this pest is required.

Table 3-10-4  Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation originated in or transited:</th>
<th>And upon inspecting the hides or skins:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Sri Lanka; Syria; Tunisia; or Turkey</td>
<td>Khapra beetle is found</td>
<td>REQUIRE treatment following T416 in the Treatment Manual [<a href="http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment.pdf">http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment.pdf</a>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Khapra beetle is not found
RELEASE

India, South Sudan, or Sudan

Khapra beetle is found

Khapra beetle is not found
RELEASE

Country other than listed above

1. REQUIRE a written permit issued by PPQ’s Permit Services Branch of Biological and Technical Services in Riverdale, MD

1 Methyl bromide is a fumigant listed in the Treatment Manual (T416). Treatment with methyl bromide may result in foul odors because of the fumigant reacting with proteins in the hides or skins. Once formed, these disagreeable odors may be difficult or impossible to remove.
Hides, Skins, or Capes of Swine

Table 3-10-5  Hides, Skins, or Capes of Swine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of European Union for ASF(^1)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete the form)</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.8(a)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete the form)</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.8(a)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland (Republic of); Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2 An original certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region stating:

“The hides, skins, and/or capes did not originate in any restricted zone in the European Union (EU) established by the EU or any EU Member State because of detection of African swine fever in domestic or feral swine.”

---

Reference

Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Animals OTHER THAN Goat, Lamb, or Sheep
**Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine**

**WARNING**

Hides/wool may be contaminated with ticks and Federal Noxious Weed (FNW) seeds. FNWs, as a contaminant on hides/wool, are subject to plant regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the hides, skins, or capes:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Be aware of ticks on fresh hides, primarily from Mexico—see Table 3-20-6 on page 3-20-12</td>
<td>Are accompanied by adequate proof of origin¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Mexico</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Lacks adequate proof of origin</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>Are moist or salted and packed in bundles or on pallets</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are not soaking in a solution (usually referred to as “wet salted” or “green salted”)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are soaking in a salt solution containing mineral acid</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are pickled and packed in barrels, casks, plastic bags, or tight cases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Are dehaired from being treated with lime</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Are pliable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Are obviously processed (usually referred to as blue-chrome)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above and are consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above and are not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Documentary evidence of the country from which the product originates, e.g., a bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, label, document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, seller, or shipper or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region of export certifying the country of origin.
Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine from a Region of Origin Known to be Affected with FMD and Moist or Salted

Untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminants or swine from a region of origin known to be affected with FMD and not dried to the extent that they look brittle enough to crack if bent. They are moist or salted and are usually referred to as “wet salted” or “green salted.” They are not soaking in a solution; therefore, collecting 5 ml of solution for testing (see Table 3-10-8) is impossible.

Pickled in Salt Solution Containing Mineral Acid

Untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminants or swine from a region of origin known to be affected with FMD and pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid are contained so at least 5 ml (about a teaspoon) can be collected. These hides, skins, and capes are usually pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid and packed in barrels, casks, tight cases, or plastic bags.

CBP must test the pH level using a pH determination paper strip. Paper strips can be purchased at medical supply stores. The paper strips must be able to determine a pH level between 4 and 9. Follow the directions accompanying the paper strips.

Table 3-10-7  Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine from a Region or Origin Known to be Affected with FMD and Moist or Salted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Not consigned to an approved establishment   | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD    
|                                              | 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)  |
Table 3-10-8 Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine from a Region of Origin Known to be Affected with FMD and Pickled in Salt Solution Containing Mineral Acid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the pH level of the importation is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by appro-priate certification¹</td>
<td>Less than or equal to 5.0</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks the appropriate certification</td>
<td>Greater than 5.0</td>
<td>AUTHORIZED shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ A certificate from the shipper certifying the untanned hides and skins were pickled in a solution of salt containing mineral acid and packed in barrels, casks, or tight cases while still wet with the solution; and the solution has a pH equal to or less than 5.0.

Table 3-10-9 Untanned Skins or Capes of Birds WITH or WITHOUT Feathers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND OR affected with HPAI OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td>Is for scientific, educational, or research purposes</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is for other than scientific, education, or research purposes (e.g., trophy for personal use) or is consigned to a museum</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hard-Dried, Flint-Dried, or Untanned Skins or Capes of Birds WITH or WITHOUT Feathers
Table 3-10-9 Untanned Skins or Capes of Birds WITH or WITHOUT Feathers (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of both HPAI and ND</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a certificate of origin</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks a certificate of origin</td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>Authorize shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country¹</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>Authorize shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statements cited below:

- The poultry products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described:
  - Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle Disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
  - A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  - A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State
- The poultry products must not have been commingled with poultry products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(iii) of this section
- The live birds and poultry from which the poultry products were derived must only originate from the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region and the farms of origin must not have received live birds or poultry imported from outside the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region
- No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry product derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b), unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

### Feathers ONLY or Products Containing Feathers

Table 3-10-10 Feathers ONLY or Products Containing Feathers (Such as Coats, Comforters, Crafts, and Pillows) (page 1 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the feathers are:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND OR affected with HPAI OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td>In bulk or part of items needing further processing</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-10-10 Feathers ONLY or Products Containing Feathers (Such as Coats, Comforters, Crafts, and Pillows) (page 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the feathers are:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND OR affected with HPAI OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND (cont.)</td>
<td>As fully finished items including coats, comforters, crafts, and pillows</td>
<td>Visible feathers are clean and dry and free of blood, skin, and manure</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visible feathers are contaminated with blood, skin, or manure</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both HPAI and ND</td>
<td>In bulk or part of items needing further processing</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certificate of origin</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certificate of origin</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From an APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country</td>
<td>In bulk or part of items needing further processing</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td>AUTHORIZIE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-10-10  Feathers ONLY or Products Containing Feathers (Such as Coats, Comforters, Crafts, and Pillows) (page 3 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the feathers are:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From an APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country(^2) (cont.)</td>
<td>As fully finished(^1) items including coats, comforters, crafts, and pillows</td>
<td>Visible feathers are clean and dry and free of blood, skin, and manure</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visible feathers are contaminated with blood, skin, and manure</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 “Fully finished” is defined as needing no further processing and ready for sale to the consumer.

2 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

3 Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statements cited below:
   - The poultry products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described:
     -- Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle Disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;
     -- A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
     -- A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State
   - The poultry products must not have been commingled with poultry products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(iii) of this section
   - The live birds and poultry from which the poultry products were derived must only originate from the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region and the farms of origin must not have received live birds or poultry imported from outside the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region
   - No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry product derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b), unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
Wool, Hair, and Bristles

**WARNING**
Hides/wool may be contaminated with ticks and Federal Noxious Weed (FNW) seeds. FNWs, as a contaminant on hides/wool, are subject to plant regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3-10-11 Wool, Hair, and Bristles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If the source of wool, hair, or bristles is:

- Ruminant (e.g., alpaca, bison, camel, cow, deer, goat, sheep, vicuna, or yak)
- Swine (e.g., boar, peccary, or pig)

And the articles are:

- Free of blood stains
- Bloodstained

And the country or region of export is:

- Free of FMD
- Affected with FMD

And the articles:

- Have been scoured, thoroughly washed, or dyed
- Have not been scoured, thoroughly washed, or dyed
- Are consigned to an approved establishment
- Are not consigned to an approved establishment

Then:

- RELEASE
- SEE Table 3-10-12
- AUTHORIZEShipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)
- 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
  2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)
- RELEASE

---

1 Wool comes only from ruminants such as alpaca, goat, or sheep.

2 Free of dust, grease, and other wastes.

---

**Ruminant or Swine Wool, Hair, or Bristles FREE of Blood Stains, BUT NOT Washed, Scoured, or Dyed, AND from a Region of Origin Known to be Affected with FMD**

To determine the action to take on wool, hair, or bristles that are free of blood stains, but have not been washed, scoured, or dyed, and from a country or region of origin that is known to be affected with FMD, see Table 3-10-12.
Table 3-10-12 Ruminant or Swine Wool, Hair, or Bristles FREE of Blood Stains, BUT NOT Washed, Scoured, or Dyed, AND from a Region of Origin Known to be Affected with FMD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the articles are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wool from ruminant(^1)</td>
<td>Free of contamination by manure or dung locks, but may show grease tags</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair or bristles from ruminant or swine</td>
<td>Contaminated with manure or dung locks</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1  Wool comes only from ruminants such as alpaca, goat, and sheep.

Wool Contaminated with Manure or Dung Locks

To determine the action to take on wool that is both lightly (less than 20%) or heavily (20% or more) contaminated with manure or dung locks and from a country or region affected with FMD, see Table 3-10-13.

Table 3-10-13 Wool Contaminated with Manure or Dung Locks AND from a Country or Region of Origin Affected with FMD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wool(^1) that is lightly (less than 20%) contaminated with manure or dung locks</td>
<td>◆ Is accompanied by a certificate(^2) from the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OR**

◆ Is accompanied by a declaration from the exporter verifying the wool is sheep body wool, farm or full skirted

Lacks certification or declaration described above | Consigned to an approved establishment | AUTHORIZEShipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)

Not consigned to an approved establishment | REFUSE ENTRY |

Wool that is heavily (20% or more) contaminated with manure or dung locks | Consigned to an approved establishment | AUTHORIZEShipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)

Not consigned to an approved establishment | REFUSE ENTRY |

1  Wool comes only from ruminants such as alpaca, goat, and sheep.

2 Certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of the national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector showing the therein-described wool was taken from animals slaughtered under national government inspection, in a region and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure such materials have been removed from animals, found at the time of slaughter to be free of anthrax, and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
Ruminant or Swine Hair or Bristles Contaminated with Manure

To determine the action to take on ruminant or swine hair or bristles that are both lightly (less than 20%) and heavily (20% or more) contaminated with manure and from a country or region of origin affected with FMD, see Table 3-10-14.

Table 3-10-14 Ruminant or Swine Hair or Bristles Contaminated with Manure AND from a Country or Region of Origin Affected with FMD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant or swine hair</td>
<td>◆ Is accompanied by a certificate1 from the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or bristles that are</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lightly (less than 20%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contaminated with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification or declaration described above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant or swine hair</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or bristles that are</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavily (20% or more)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contaminated with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not consigned to an</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approved establish-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1 Certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of the national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector showing the therein-described hair or bristles were taken from animals slaughtered under national government inspection, in a region and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure such materials have been removed from animals, found at the time of slaughter to be free of anthrax, and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
Reference

Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals

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Products Covered in This Section 3-11-1
Products NOT Covered in This Section 3-11-3
Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals Locator 3-11-3

Introduction

Products Covered in This Section
This section covers human and veterinary medical devices and pharmaceuticals, human vaccines, antivenom, dietary supplements, organs and their derivatives for pharmaceutical use, and nutraceuticals.

Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for approving medical devices and pharmaceuticals for use in humans and animals and approving and licensing vaccines for humans.

To regulate imported human and veterinary medical devices or pharmaceuticals, first read the label or accompanying data sheet, fact sheet, or information sheet. The label and accompanying sheets are the main source for information about the product’s ingredients. VS recommends a written statement supplied on foreign producer/shipper letterhead which:

1. Confirms the product being imported is approved by the FDA; and
2. Includes a copy of the FDA-approved commercial drug product or medical device label.

For human-use vaccines, the following statement supplied on foreign producer/shipper letterhead is recommended which:
1. Confirms the product being imported is approved by the FDA; and
2. Confirms the human vaccine is in final dosage form and packaging and is intended for human use only; and
3. Confirms the product does not contain live livestock and poultry viral agents; and
4. Includes a copy of the FDA-approved commercial vaccine label.

**NOTICE**

If other pharmaceutical components, other than the FDA-approved pharmaceutical, are imported in bulk and contain animal-origin ingredients, regulate according to the species of the animal-origin ingredients.

A USDA–APHIS–VS import permit (VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors on page E-1-7) will not be required for FDA-approved human and veterinary medical devices and pharmaceuticals shipped in bulk final dosage and/or packaging.

Excretions, secretions, extracts, and derivatives of organs and glands may be imported for research and pharmaceutical uses. They are usually in the form of liquids or powders. Some examples of these products are:

- Bile
- Cholesterol
- Desiccated (dried) liver
- Enzymes
- Gallstone
- Heparin
- Hormones
- Insulin
- Liver extract (usually in powder form)
- Oxytocin
- Pancreas powder
- Pancreatin
- Pepsin
- Thymosin
- Thyroid powder
- Trypsin

Organs and glands labeled “For pharmaceutical use only” or “For technical use only” are not to be referred to FSIS.
Products NOT Covered in This Section
This section does not cover blood and blood products or nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”)—regulate by species in Table 3-1-2. This section also does not cover vaccines for use in animals. See Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1.

Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals Locator

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper

Table 3-11-1 How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not match the permit</td>
<td>Permit has expired</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD&lt;br&gt;2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)&lt;br&gt;3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrepancy is other than an expired permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD&lt;br&gt;2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the distinct commodity as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-11-2 on page 3-11-4.
Table 3-11-2 Commodity Locator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If there are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No animal-derived components and no micro-organisms or their products or plant-derived components</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal-derived components (with or without plant-derived components or micro-organisms and their products)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-11-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, homeopathic medicines, non-FDA-approved human medical devices or pharmaceuticals or veterinary medical devices or pharmaceuticals with only plant-derived components</td>
<td>SEE Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual [<a href="https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/miscellaneous.pdf">https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/miscellaneous.pdf</a>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, homeopathic medicines, non-FDA-approved human medical devices or pharmaceuticals or veterinary medical devices or pharmaceuticals with only micro-organisms and their products</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-15-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTICE

Dietary supplements, homeopathic medicine and nutraceuticals for use in humans and animals containing animal-derived components must be regulated according to the species of the animal-origin ingredients.

Table 3-11-3 Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals (page 1 of 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved human medical devices or pharmaceuticals or veterinary medical devices or pharmaceuticals (including over-the-counter (OTC) drugs and shipments of solely the pharmaceutical active ingredient)</td>
<td>Shipped in bulk final dosage or use packaging</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation⁴</td>
<td>Lacks VS-recommended documentation³</td>
<td>RELEASE (VS permit is not required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not shipped in bulk final dosage or use packaging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁴ See Table 3-11-3
### Table 3-11-3 Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals (page 2 of 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FDA-approved/licensed human vaccines</td>
<td>Shipped in bulk final dosage or use pack-</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation⁴</td>
<td>Lacks VS-recommended documentation⁴</td>
<td>RELEASE (VS permit is not required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antivenom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietary supplements, homeopathic medicines, nutraceuticals,</td>
<td>Contains porcine gelatin, vitamin A and/or</td>
<td>Contains milk/milk products, other than lactose, galactose, or lactulose, as the only animal-origin ingredient OR in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or non-exempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk, gelatin, and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-11-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-FDA-approved human pharmaceuticals, or non-FDA-approved</td>
<td>vitamin D3 as the only animal-origin material or in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or non-exempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk, gelatin, and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veterinary pharmaceuticals or human or veterinary medical devices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Not FDA-approved human¹ and veterinary medical devices or pharmaceu- 
2. Not FDA-approved/licensed human vaccines

---

⁴ CONTACT PPQ–AQI/VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)
### Table 3-11-3  Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals (page 3 of 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Not FDA-approved human¹ and veterinary medical devices or pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>Dietary supplements, homeopathic medicines, nutraceuticals, non-FDA-approved human pharmaceuticals, or non-FDA-approved veterinary pharmaceuticals or human or veterinary medical devices (cont.)</td>
<td>Contains animal-derived gelatin other than porcine gelatin as the only animal-origin ingredient OR in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk, gelatin, and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-9-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Not FDA-approved/licensed human vaccines (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains tallow derivatives as the only animal-origin ingredient OR in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk, gelatin, and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains marine-origin chondroitin sulfate or marine-origin glucosamine as the only animal-origin ingredients OR in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk, gelatin, and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by shipper’s or producer’s declaration⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks above declaration⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains egg lecithin or egg phospholipid with or without marine-origin oils as the only animal-origin ingredient OR in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk, gelatin, and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If:</td>
<td>And the product is:</td>
<td>And the importation:</td>
<td>And:</td>
<td>Then:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Not FDA-approved human and veterinary medical devices or pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>Dietary supplements, homeopathic medicines, nutraceuticals, non-FDA-approved human pharmaceuticals, or non-FDA-approved veterinary pharmaceuticals or human or veterinary medical devices (cont.)</td>
<td>Contains meals or other rendered marine-origin ingredients as the only animal-origin ingredients OR in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk, gelatin, and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Not FDA-approved/licensed human vaccines (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains oils of other than marine origin as the only animal-origin ingredients OR in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk, gelatin, and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains marine-origin oils as the only animal-origin ingredients OR in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk, gelatin, and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains earthworms or earthworm derivatives (e.g., earthworm protein extract, earthworm powder) as the only animal-derived ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-12-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains animal-origin ingredients and all applicable APHIS import requirements for those animal-origin ingredients that have not been met</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-11-3 Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals (page 5 of 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Not FDA-approved human and veterinary medical devices or pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>Dietary supplements, homeopathic medicines, nutraceuticals, non-FDA-approved human pharmaceuticals, or non-FDA-approved veterinary pharmaceuticals or human or veterinary medical devices (cont.)</td>
<td>Contains plant-derived components in addition to animal-derived components</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. REGULATE the animal-derived component 2. SEE Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual [<a href="https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/miscellaneous.pdf">https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/miscellaneous.pdf</a>] 3. TAKE the most restrictive regulatory action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Not FDA-approved/licensed human vaccines (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains micro-organisms and their products alone or in combination with other animal-origin ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. REGULATE the animal-origin ingredients if present 2. SEE Table 3-15-4 to regulate the micro-organisms and their products 3. TAKE the most restrictive action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organs and their derivatives (examples include, but are not limited to: insulin; heparin; bile; oxytocin; etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE by species (see appropriate chapter)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If necessary to help determine if the product is an FDA-approved pharmaceutical for human use, see the Orange Book at http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/ob/default.cfm.
2. If necessary to help determine if a product is an FDA-approved pharmaceutical for animal use, see the Green Book at http://www.fda.gov/animalveterinary/products/approvedanimaldrugproducts/default.htm.
3. To help determine if a product is an FDA-approved medical device, validate using the FDA-approved medical device label, or for Class III devices, use the Premarket Approval Web site at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfPMA/pma.cfm.
4 VS recommends the following documentation, supplied on foreign producer/shipper letterhead, accompany each shipment containing a written statement:

For medical devices and pharmaceuticals:
- Confirms the product being imported is approved by the FDA; and
- Includes a copy of the FDA-approved commercial drug product or medical device label

For vaccines:
- Confirms the product being imported is approved by the FDA; and
- Confirms the human vaccine is in final dosage form and packaging and is intended for human use only; and
- Confirms the product does not contain live livestock and poultry viral agents; and
- Includes a copy of the FDA-approved commercial vaccine label

5 A declaration providing, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:
- Identification of the material and species of origin

6 Organs and their derivatives that are not in pharmaceutical form (e.g., insulin for research) should be regulated by the species.

Table 3-11-4 Dietary Supplements, Homeopathic Medicines, Nutraceuticals, non-FDA-Approved Human Pharmaceuticals, non-FDA-Approved Veterinary Pharmaceuticals, or non-FDA-Approved Human or Veterinary Medical Devices Containing Vitamin A and/or Vitamin D3 (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>As:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, homeopathic medicines, non-FDA-approved human pharmaceuticals intended for human consumption, or non-FDA-approved human or veterinary medical devices containing:</td>
<td>The only animal-origin ingredients</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified or accompanied by manufacturer’s declaration¹</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>Veterinary Services (VS) policy change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A derived from porcine gelatin; and/or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamins coated with porcine gelatin; and/or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-11-4 Dietary Supplements, Homeopathic Medicines, Nutraceuticals, non-FDA-Approved Human Pharmaceuticals, non-FDA-Approved Veterinary Pharmaceuticals, or non-FDA-Approved Human or Veterinary Medical Devices Containing Vitamin A and/or Vitamin D3 (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>As:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully finished food products² for human consumption containing:</td>
<td>The only animal-origin ingredients; or In combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td>Commericially labeled and shelf stable (not requiring refrigeration)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>Veterinary Services (VS) policy change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamins coated with porcine gelatin; and/or</td>
<td>Not as listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D3</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcine gelatin (other than vitamins as described above)</td>
<td>The only animal-origin ingredients OR in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification³</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Original certificate issued by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of the country of export certifying that vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease (lanolin) is the only animal-origin ingredient; OR
A manufacturer’s declaration stating the vitamin D3 was produced: 1) from lichen; or 2) from mushrooms; or 3) by a fermentation process using a genetically modified yeast; or 4) using a manufacturing process that does not include animal-derived material (describe the process); AND was not derived from any animal-origin ingredients, including sheep wool grease (lanolin).

2 Excludes dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, homeopathic medicines, non-FDA-approved human pharmaceuticals intended for human consumption, and non-FDA-approved human or veterinary medical devices.

3 An original certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government of the region or origin stating the gelatin was derived from pigs.
Reference
Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs
Introduction

This section covers insects including arthropods, worms, and parasites, etc.

Insects Locator

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper

Table 3-12-1 How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do not match the permit   | Permit has expired | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
                           |                     | 2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
                           |                     | 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
|                           | Discrepancy is other than an expired permit | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
                           |                     | 2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |

To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific insects as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-12-2 on page 3-12-2.
Table 3-12-2 Insects Locator (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation contains:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bloodworms (chironomids) or tubifex worms</td>
<td>Country of origin is <strong>free</strong> of HPAI and ND</td>
<td>Is accompanied by adequate proof of origin¹</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                              |      | **Lacks** adequate proof of origin¹ | 1. **DO NOT RELEASE** the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
|                              | Country of origin is affected with HPAI or ND | Is accompanied by VS permit | **RELEASE or CONTROL** as specified in the permit |
|                              |      | **Lacks** VS permit | 1. **DO NOT RELEASE** the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
| ◆ Biting insects (e.g., mosquitoes, biting flies, gnats, midges, ticks, mites, animal lice) | Is accompanied by VS permit | **RELEASE or CONTROL** as specified in the permit |
| ◆ Parasites (e.g., screwworms, gastrointestinal worms, tissue worms, liver flukes) | | | |
| Biting spiders, bed bugs, ants, centipedes, leeches | | APPLY plant quarantines |
| Earthworms Alive | | | |
| Dead and country of origin is **free** of FMD | Is accompanied by adequate proof of origin¹ | **RELEASE** |
|                              | **Lacks** adequate proof of origin¹ | 1. **DO NOT RELEASE** the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
| Dead and country of origin is **affected** with FMD | Is accompanied by VS permit | **RELEASE or CONTROL** as specified in the permit |
|                              | **Lacks** VS permit | 1. **DO NOT RELEASE** the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
Table 3-12-2 Insects Locator (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation contains:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earthworm derivatives (e.g., earthworm protein extract, earthworm powder)</td>
<td>Country of origin is <strong>free</strong> of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by adequate proof of origin[^1]</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | | **Lacks** adequate proof of origin[^1] | **1.** **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
**2. PROVIDE** the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
| | Country of origin is **affected** with FMD | Is accompanied by VS permit | **RELEASE or CONTROL** as specified in the permit |
| | | **Lacks** VS permit | **1.** **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
**2. PROVIDE** the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
| Mealworms | Alive | | **APPLY** plant quarantines |
| | Dead | | **RELEASE** |
| **Other than** above | | | **APPLY** plant quarantines |

[^1]: Documentary evidence of the country from which the product originates; examples include a bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, label, meat inspection certificate, or document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller.
Reference
Insects Locator
Introduction

Laboratory Mammals Covered in This Section
This section covers laboratory mammals (and their products) including ferrets, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, rats, transgenic rabbits, transgenic rats, and transgenic/knockout mice.

Laboratory Mammals NOT Covered in This Section
Not covered in this section are ferrets, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, and rats intended for human consumption.

Laboratory Mammals Locator
When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific laboratory mammals as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-13-2 on page 3-13-3.

### Table 3-13-1  How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not match the permit</td>
<td>Permit has expired</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Import Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discrepancy is other than an expired permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTICE**

Ferrets, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, and rats imported for use as animal food are **not** restricted.

**NOTICE**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regulates the importation of African rodents, bats, cats, civets, dogs, and nonhuman primates. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is responsible for any feral animals. CONTACT CDC or FWS for any additional requirements.

**NOTICE**

If the cages containing the animals also contain fruits or vegetables (used as a source of water), the prohibited fruit and vegetable matter **must** be treated as a contaminant and removed from the cage. CBP Agriculture Specialists **must** coordinate remedial actions with the importer so the fruit and vegetable matter is removed **prior to** release at the port of arrival. Apply appropriate import regulations to any items intended to enter the United States.
Table 3-13-2 Laboratory Mammals and Their Associated Materials for Research Purposes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❚ African rodents</td>
<td>❚ Bats</td>
<td>❚ Civets</td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTACT the CDC at (404) 639-3311 or the regional CDC Quarantine Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❚ Ferrets</td>
<td>❚ Gerbils</td>
<td>❚ Guinea pigs</td>
<td>❚ Hamsters</td>
<td>❚ Mice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live laboratory mammals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE; a USDA permit is &lt;strong&gt;not&lt;/strong&gt; required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood fractions&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;strong&gt;Less than 1 liter&lt;/strong&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE; a USDA permit is &lt;strong&gt;not&lt;/strong&gt; required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;strong&gt;Lacks&lt;/strong&gt; VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTACT USDA–APHIS–VS–S&amp;P at (301) 851-3300 ext. 4 to determine if a USDA permit is required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liter or greater</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required USDA permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;strong&gt;Lacks&lt;/strong&gt; USDA permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❚ DNA</td>
<td>❚ Enzymes</td>
<td>❚ Extracts</td>
<td>❚ Feces</td>
<td>❚ Fluids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE; a USDA permit is &lt;strong&gt;not&lt;/strong&gt; required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;strong&gt;Lacks&lt;/strong&gt; VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTACT USDA–APHIS–VS–S&amp;P at (301) 851-3300 ext. 4 to determine if a USDA permit is required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 VS recommends the following documentation accompany each consignment: a written statement naming the animal species and confirming the live laboratory mammals:
   - Have **not** been exposed to or inoculated with any livestock or poultry disease agents exotic to the United States
   - Do **not** originate from a facility at which work with exotic disease agents affecting livestock or poultry is conducted
2 Blood fractions include albumin, polyclonal antibodies, antisera, blood-clotting factors, red or white blood cells, plasma, sera, and whole blood.
3 VS recommends the following documentation accompany each consignment: a written statement
   - Confirming the material was derived **only** from laboratory mammals that did **not** originate from a facility in which work with exotic disease agents affecting livestock or avian species is conducted
   - Confirming the material was derived **only** from laboratory mammals that have **not** been inoculated with or exposed to any livestock or poultry disease agents exotic to the United States
   - Identifying the material and naming the animal species; and
   - If applicable, identifying the immunogen for antibodies/antiserum
Chapter 3

Reference

Milk/Milk Products

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**Introduction**

**NOTICE**

APHIS recognizes that rinderpest (RP) has been eradicated worldwide and, as a result, all restrictions to regulations concerning communicable diseases of livestock and poultry, interstate transportation and importation of animals (including poultry) and animal products, and permits for biological products have been amended to remove references to the animal disease rinderpest (RP). The *Animal Product Manual* (APM) has been amended as necessary in accordance with this Rule ([Docket No. APHIS-2017-0070](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/11/2018-07232/rinderpest-update-of-communicable-animal-disease-provisions)). This Rule is effective April 11, 2018. In the event any exporting country's certificate language and/or permit retains the words "rinderpest" or "RP," please disregard those words and allow entry if all other import requirements are satisfied.

**Milk and Milk Products Covered in This Section**

This section covers all products derived from milk sourced from ruminants or swine (includes NR (although not a ruminant, can transmit ruminant diseases) and NS (although not a swine, can transmit swine diseases)), including the following:

- Animal feed/pet food containing milk as the only animal-origin ingredient
- Cultured milk products and their dry derivatives
- Dry milk products
- Fresh (chilled or frozen) milk products that are pasteurized and require refrigeration
- Shelf-stable food products containing milk or milk products, usually prepackaged for individual use
- Shelf-stable milk products heat processed to the extent at which refrigeration is not necessary
- Miscellaneous products derived from milk that do not logically fit into one of the above divisions

**NOTICE**

Disregard all dates stamped on cans or labels of milk or milk products. These dates are only for quality control and have no application for determining admissibility.

**NOTICE**

*Never* apply 9 CFR § 94.11 to milk or milk products. This CFR restricts importations of meat and meat products from specified countries. The specified countries listed under 9 CFR § 94.11 are free of FMD; therefore, the live animal population is considered free of FMD.
Milk and milk products are not regulated according to the BSE status of a country.

**NOTICE**

Milk/milk products used as flavorings and other edible products with an original manufacturer’s label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer’s statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin; or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavorings are of nonanimal origin.

**Cultured Milk Products**

- Acidophilus milk
- Lactic acid
- Cultured buttermilk
- Ripened cream butter
- Cultured cream
- Sour cream
- Cultured milk-based soft drinks (i.e., CALPIS®)
- Sour cream dip
- Crème frâiche
- Yogurt (including dry yogurt products)

**Dry Milk Products**

- Dry buttermilk
- Dry ice cream mix
- Dry milk fractions
  - I.e., casein, caseinate, glucose, lactase, lactalbumin, lactoglobulin, milk protein concentrate, and total milk protein
- Dry whey
- Dry whole milk
- Formulations containing dry milk products
  - I.e., baking mixes, hot cocoa mixes, instant cake mixes, instant pudding mixes, pancake mixes, potato flakes, and powdered infant formula
- Lactulose, galactose, lactose (milk sugar)
- Nonfat dry milk
- Powdered milk
Fresh Milk Products
The following are fresh (chilled or frozen) milk products that are pasteurized and require refrigeration.

- Cream (including half-and-half and heavy cream)
- Ice cream
- Milk and skim milk
- Sherbet
- Whey

Canned or Packaged Shelf-Stable Milk Products, Including Mixtures

- Canned cream
- Canned milk
- Condensed milk (sweetened and unsweetened)
- Evaporated milk
- Hot-pack cream cheese
- Hot-pack sour cream
- Lactalbumin (including dry powder)
- Lactulose (powder or syrup)
- Long-life milk
- Sterilized milk
- Sterilized yogurt
- Sweet cultured cream
- Sweetened milk

NOTICE
Some processes that make the milk shelf stable are not sufficient to inactivate the FMD virus. Some processes use a combination of sugar and heat to preserve the product, such as condensed and sweetened milk.
Canned or Packaged Shelf-Stable Products Containing Milk or Milk Products
The following are shelf-stable products (usually prepackaged for individual use) containing milk or milk products in addition to other ingredients.

- Baby or infant formula
- Confectioneries—sweet preparation (i.e., candy only that may be made from milk or milk products and/or egg or egg products, e.g., cajeta, lacto king, milk candy, pastillas de leche, dulce de leche, and polvoron, etc.)
- Candy
- Cream and cheese soups

Miscellaneous Products Derived from Milk

- Butter
- Clotted cream
- Butter oil (anhydrous milk fat/milk fat)
- Ghee (clarified butter)
- Cheese, hard
- Liquid cheese or cheese that pours like heavy cream
- Cheese, soft

Milk and Milk Products Locator

Milk or Milk Products Transiting the United States for Export
When milk or milk products are merely transiting the United States, follow the special procedures for Biological Material, Animal Products or Byproducts Transiting for Export on page 2-4-11.

Milk or Milk Products OTHER THAN Those Transiting the United States for Export
When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific milk and milk products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-14-2 on page 3-14-6.

**NOTICE**

Milk/milk products derived from ruminants or swine (includes NR and Ns species) are regulated in this chapter, if derived from other than those species, refer to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

**Table 3-14-2  Milk or Milk Products Locator (page 1 of 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the milk or milk product is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheese, with or without meat</td>
<td>Is solid or pasteurized processed</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not solid or not pasteurized processed</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensed or evaporated milk</td>
<td>Sugar is listed as an ingredient</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar is not listed as an ingredient</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultured milk products, includ-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ing dried forms¹,²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry milk or dry milk product</td>
<td>Is a fixative³ in a mixture of other ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is other than a fixative in a mixture of other ingredients</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice cream or frozen dessert</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactose, galactose, or lactulose</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation⁴</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td>CONTACT AQI-VMO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-14-2 Milk or Milk Products Locator (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the milk or milk product is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquid infant formula</td>
<td>Perishable</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shelf stable (long life)</td>
<td>Sugar is listed as an ingredient</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar is not listed as an ingredient</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, cream, eggnog, or milk-based dumplings$^3$</td>
<td>Perishable</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shelf stable</td>
<td>Sugar is listed as an ingredient</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar is not listed as an ingredient</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk feed, milk replacer, and animal feed/pet food products containing milk/milk products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous dairy product or item contains a dairy product</td>
<td>Butter, butter oil (anhydrous milk fat/milk fat), buttons made from casein or ghee</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Candy or confectioneries containing milk/milk products and/or egg/egg products and/or vitamin A and/or vitamin D3 ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dairy product is an ingredient along with meat or some other animal-derived product$^6$</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Such as acidophilus milk, buttermilk, cultured cream, dahi, doogh, jaja, jub-jub, kashk, kaskg, katyk, kefr, kishk, koumiss, kurut, kushuk, laban, laben, leben, madzoon, mast, cultured milk-based soft drinks (i.e., CALPIS®), qurut, raib, ripened cream butter, rob, roba, sour cream, sour cream dip, smenta, tiaourti, taho, yaourt, yogurt, zabady, and zabade.

2. Crème fraîche is prohibited entry by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). If this product is encountered, refer the importation to an FDA inspector.

3. A fixative is a substance used to fix, bind, or make firm or stable such as a product used to enhance adhesion of ingredients to form a pill.

4. VS recommends the following documentation or information accompanies each shipment:
   - Document on company letterhead prepared by the producer/manufacturer, shipper, or seller identifying lactose or galactose or lactulose as the only animal-origin ingredient; OR
   - Official government certificate identifying lactose or galactose or lactulose as the only animal-derived ingredient

5. Such as rasgulla, gulab jamun, rajbhog, and cham cham.

6. Such as prepared foods, soups, and starters.
### Dry Milk Product Including Mixtures of Dry Milk Products

**Table 3-14-3  Dry Milk Products Including Mixtures of Dry Milk Products (page 1 of 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry buttermilk</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by proof of Canadian origin³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dry milk           |                                        |      |      | Is not accompanied by proof of Canadian origin³ | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
| Dry milk fraction¹|                                        |      |      |                                              | 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification |
| Dry whey           |                                        |      |      |                                              |       |
| Mixture of dry milk products² | |      |      |                                              |       |
| Nonfat dry milk    |                                        |      |      |                                              |       |
| Powdered infant formula | |      |      |                                              |       |
| Powdered milk      |                                        |      |      |                                              |       |
| Total milk protein |                                        |      |      |                                              |       |
| **(For all of the above: usually packed in bulk bags, drums, or other smaller containers to be used as ingredients to mix with other ingredients)** | Other than Canada | Free of FMD | Is appropriately certified⁴ | RELEASE |
|                    |                                        |      |      |                                              |       |
| Affected with FMD  |                                        | Is accompanied by VS permit | | | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit |
| Lacks VS permit    |                                        | Is consigned to an approved establishment | | | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
|                    |                                        |                                              | | 2. PROVIDE the importer with the following options:  
|                    |                                        |                                              | | A. OBTAIN the appropriate certification  
|                    |                                        |                                              | | B. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |

³. PROVIDE the importer with the following options (see Table 2-2-9)
Table 3-14-3 Dry Milk Products Including Mixtures of Dry Milk Products (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dry buttermilk</td>
<td>Other than Canada (cont.)</td>
<td>Affected with FMD (cont.)</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit (cont.)</td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dry milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the following options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dry milk fraction&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. OBTAIN the appropriate certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dry whey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Mixture of dry milk products&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Nonfat dry milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Powdered infant formula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Powdered milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Total milk protein</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(For all of the above: usually packed in bulk bags, drums, or other smaller containers to be used as ingredients to mix with other ingredients)</td>
<td>(cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulations containing dry milk products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not presented as described above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Casein, caseinate, glucose, lactalbumin, and lactoglobulin. If the product is lactose, galactose, or lactulose, see Table 3-14-2 on page 3-14-6.
2. E.g., dry ice cream mix.
3 Any one of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:

- Invoice listing is a Canadian vendor
- Labels, commercially printed, indicating the material is a product of Canada
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) certificate of origin (also known as CBP Form 434)—available at the following Web address: https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2017-Apr/CPB%20Form%20434.pdf—this form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead
- Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official stating the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be quarterly certificate)

4 Certification endorsed by the veterinary service of the exporting country or region with the following statement:

“The milk/milk product was processed in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) from milk produced in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). The milk/milk product has never been in any region in which FMD exists, except when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR § 94.16(c).”

5 Casein, caseinate, glucose, lactalbumin, and lactoglobulin. If the product is lactose, galactose, or lactulose, see Table 3-14-2 on page 3-14-6.

6 E.g., dry ice cream mix.

7 Includes all products containing dry milk powder or dry milk products to include the following as a partial, not all-inclusive list: baking mixes, cocoa mixes, drink mixes, instant cake mixes, instant pudding mixes, liquid drink mixes containing reconstituted dry milk or dry milk products (including those containing sugar), pancake mixes, potato flakes, powdered infant formula, and cookie fillings.

---

**Non-Shelf-Stable Milk and Milk Products**

**Table 3-14-4 Non-Shelf-Stable Milk and Milk Products (page 1 of 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Chocolate milk</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by proof of Canadian origin&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Clotted cream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Egg nog&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Flavored milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Half-and-half</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Heavy cream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ice cream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Lactose-free milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Liquid infant formula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Sherbet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Skim milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Whey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Whipping cream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Mixture of the above products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
<sup>2</sup> PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification
Table 3-14-4 Non-Shelf-Stable Milk and Milk Products (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And: Affected with FMD</th>
<th>And: Is accompanied by VS permit</th>
<th>Then: RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</th>
<th>Lacks VS permit REFUSE ENTRY</th>
<th>Free of FMD</th>
<th>Is appropriately certified³ RELEASE</th>
<th>Lacks certification REFUSE ENTRY</th>
<th>Unknown or not identifiable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate milk</td>
<td>Other than Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clotted cream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggnog¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavored milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-and-half</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy cream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice cream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactose-free milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid infant formula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherbet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skim milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whipping cream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixture of the above products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Eggnog containing alcohol is **exempted** from APHIS regulations by policy.

2 Any **one** of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:
   - Invoice listing is a Canadian vendor
   - Labels, commercially printed, indicating the material is a product of Canada
   - North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) certificate of origin (also known as CBP Form 434—available at the following Web address: [http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/cbp_form_434.pdf](http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/cbp_form_434.pdf))—this form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead
   - **Original** certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official stating the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be quarterly certificate)

3 Certification endorsed by the veterinary service of the exporting country or region with the following statement:
   “The milk/milk product was processed in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) from milk produced in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). The milk/milk product has **never** been in **any** region in which FMD exists, **except** when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR § 94.16(c).”

1

2

3
Milk Products with Sugar as an Ingredient

If a milk product has sugar listed as an ingredient, which includes sweetened milk, mixtures of sweetened milk, including sweetened milk-based dumplings, sweetened condensed milk, sweetened shelf-stable milk, sweetened shelf-stable cream, or sweetened shelf-stable eggnog, see Table 3-14-5 to determine the necessary action.

If the product is a canned or packaged shelf-stable product containing dry milk or powdered milk (as opposed to whole milk), see Table 3-14-3.

Table 3-14-5 Sweetened Milk Products with Sugar Listed as an Ingredient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the consignment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Sweetened milk with sugar listed as an ingredient</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by proof of Canadian origin&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Sweetened condensed milk with sugar listed as an ingredient</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not accompanied by proof of Canadian origin&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Sweetened milk mixtures, including sweetened milk-based dumplings, or sweetened condensed milk mixtures with sugar listed as an ingredient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Sweetened, shelf-stable milk, cream, eggnog&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;, or liquid infant formula with sugar listed as an ingredient</td>
<td>Other than Canada</td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Eggnog containing alcohol is exempted from APHIS regulations by policy.

2 Any one of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:
   - Invoice listing is a Canadian vendor
   - Labels, commercially printed, indicating the material is a product of Canada
   - North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) certificate of origin (also known as CBP Form 434)—available at the following Web address: http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/cbp_form_434.pdf)—this form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead
   - Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official stating the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be quarterly certificate)

3 Certification endorsed by the veterinary service of the exporting country or region with the following statement: “The milk/milk product was processed in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) from milk produced in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). The milk/milk product has never been in any region in which FMD exists, except when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR § 94.16(c).”
Cheese

Solid or Pasteurized Processed Cheese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the cheese is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Pasteurized processed cheese (i.e., processed cheese, processed cheese food,</td>
<td>Contains meat</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processed cheese spread, processed cheese products)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Solid cheese (hard or soft) including feta cheese, Brie, Camembert, or cheese</td>
<td>Does not contain meat</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in brine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cheese That is NOT Solid NOR Pasteurized Processed Cheese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by proof of</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian origin¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks required proof</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>opportunity to obtain the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>appropriate certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>certification²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Any one of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:
   ◆ Invoice listing is a Canadian vendor
   ◆ Labels, commercially printed, indicating the material is a product of Canada
   ◆ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) certificate of origin (also known as CBP Form 434—available at the following Web address: http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/cbp_form_434.pdf)—this form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead
   ◆ Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official stating the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be quarterly certificate)

2 Certification endorsed by the veterinary service of the exporting country or region with the following statement:
   “The milk/milk product was processed in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) from milk produced in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). The milk/milk product has never been in any region in which FMD exists, except when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR § 94.16(c).”
# Solid Cheese and Pasteurized Processed Cheese Containing Meat

## Table 3-14-8 Solid Cheese and Pasteurized Processed Cheese Containing Meat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the meat source is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>Affected with ND and/or HPAI</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ND/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of ND and HPAI</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine (e.g., bison, cattle)</td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (sheep) or caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE and/or FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE and FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE but FMD/ SR</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSF/ SR, FMD/ SR, and/or SVD/ SR</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)²</td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region certifying the statements below have been met:

- The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not, prior to slaughter, subjected to a pithing process or to stunning with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and
- The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contaminated with specific risk materials (SRMs)

2 Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

### Milk Products or Mixtures Containing Milk Products

#### Mixtures Containing Milk Products with Other Animal-Derived Ingredients

**Table 3-14-9  Mixtures Containing Milk Products with Other Animal-Derived Ingredients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the mixture is for:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human consumption (e.g., cream of chicken soup, cream of potato soup with bacon)</td>
<td>Canned, shelf stable (nonperishable)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-10</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above (product is perishable)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other than described above**

1. DO NOT RELEASE the product
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)

### Canned, Shelf-Stable Products Containing Milk Products AND Meat

**Table 3-14-10 Canned, Shelf-Stable Products Containing Milk Products AND Meat (page 1 of 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product contains:</th>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avian (e.g., poultry) meat</td>
<td>Affected with ND or HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine (e.g., bison, cattle) meat</td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-14-10  Canned, Shelf-Stable Products Containing Milk Products AND Meat (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product contains:</th>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovine (e.g., bison, cattle) meat (cont.)</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification$^2$</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification$^2$</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (sheep) or caprine (goat) meat</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with BSE in combination with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> the HOLD 2. <strong>PROVIDE</strong> the importer with appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE and FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE but affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE but FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine meat</td>
<td>Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)$^3$</td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region consisting of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2. Accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region certifying the statements below have been met:
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were **not**, prior to slaughter, subjected to a pithing process or to stunning with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection; **and**
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)
3 Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

**Milk Feed, Milk Replacer, and Animal Feed/Pet Food Products Containing Milk**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If: Milk feed, milk replacer, and animal feed/pet food products containing milk and also containing any other animal products</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pasteurized processed cheese or solid cheese (hard or soft cheese only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ✷ Milk feed only  
✷ Milk replacer only  
✦ Animal feed/pet food products containing milk products as the only animal product | Canada | Is accompanied by adequate proof of origin\(^1\) | | | |
| | | Lacks adequate proof of origin | REFUSE ENTRY |
| | Other than Canada | Free of FMD | Is appropriately certified\(^2\) | Consigned to an approved establishment | AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete the form) |
| | | | Lacks certification | Not consigned to an approved establishment | REFUSE ENTRY |
| | | Lacks VS permit | | | |
| Affected with FMD | Is accompanied by VS permit | | | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit |

1 Documentary evidence of the country from which the product originates, e.g., bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, label, or document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, seller, or shipper.

2 Certification endorsed by the veterinary service of the exporting country or region with the following statement:

“The milk/milk product was processed in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) from milk produced in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). The milk/milk product has never been in any region in which FMD exists, except when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR § 94.16(c).”
Reference
Milk Products or Mixtures Containing Milk Products
Contents

Introduction 3-15-1
   Miscellaneous Biological Products Covered in This Section 3-15-1
   Miscellaneous Biological Products NOT Covered in This Section 3-15-2
Miscellaneous Biological Products Locator 3-15-2
Cell and Tissue Cultures and Their Products 3-15-4
Micro-Organisms and Their Products 3-15-6
Test Kits and Kit Components 3-15-9
Vaccines, Bacterins, and Toxoids 3-15-10

Introduction

NOTICE

APHIS recognizes that rinderpest (RP) has been eradicated worldwide and, as a result, all restrictions to regulations concerning communicable diseases of livestock and poultry, interstate transportation and importation of animals (including poultry) and animal products, and permits for biological products have been amended to remove references to the animal disease rinderpest (RP). The Animal Product Manual (APM) has been amended as necessary in accordance with this Rule (Docket No. APHIS-2017-0070 [https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/11/2018-07232/rinderpest-update-of-communicable-animal-disease-provisions]). This Rule is effective April 11, 2018. In the event any exporting country’s certificate language and/or permit retains the words “rinderpest” or “RP,” please disregard those words and allow entry if all other import requirements are satisfied.

Miscellaneous Biological Products Covered in This Section

This section covers vaccines, cell and tissue cultures and their products, microorganisms and their products, test kits, and other similar items. These miscellaneous biological products may be regulated according to their source, method of production or synthesis, packaging (bulk or final dosage form), and terminal use in humans, animals, or research. The tables in this section, Glossary, Index, accompanying permits, and associated statements from shippers and producers can help determine how to categorize import items and regulate their shipment.
Chemically synthesized products, such as certain biochemicals, peptides, and steroids, are not derived from animals, nor are they produced using biosynthetic methods, animal products, microbial culture, or cell culture. They should be regulated in a different manner than biosynthesized products.

Recombinant technology involves genetic recombination, such as the transfer of genes from one organism to another, and can be used on micro-organisms (e.g., bacteria, yeast, viruses), cell lines, and their products (e.g., protein, DNA). Nonrecombinant micro-organisms and cell lines have not undergone genetic recombination.

NOTICE
Some of these products are highly perishable, therefore, expedite an importation when it is authorized to be released. If the hold cannot be released, allow the responsible party to refrigerate the product or to apply dry ice if requested. This action must be performed under CBP supervision. Why dry ice is applied to high-risk products (e.g., fetal bovine serum), the responsible party shall apply the dry ice in the outer shipping box, but shall not open the inner product box/packaging containing the high-risk product.

Miscellaneous Biological Products NOT Covered in This Section
Not covered in this section are blood and blood products or nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”) regulated by species in Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10. This section also does not cover human and veterinary medical devices and pharmaceuticals, human vaccines, and antivenom, dietary supplements, organs and their derivatives for pharmaceutical use, and nutraceuticals.

Miscellaneous Biological Products Locator
When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper
Table 3-15-1  How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do not match the permit   | Permit has expired | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
|                           | Discrepancy is **other than** an expired permit | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |

To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific miscellaneous biological products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-15-2 on page 3-15-3.

Table 3-15-2  Miscellaneous Biologicals Locator (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ♦ Cell or tissue culture (includes primary cell/tissue cultures, recombinant cell lines, nonrecombinant cell lines, hybridomas)  
OR  
♦ Cell/tissue culture product (includes monoclonal antibodies, ascitic fluid, tissue culture supernatants, used/conditioned culture media, enzymes, other proteins, extracts, nucleic acids (DNA/RNA)) | Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation¹ | SEE Table 3-15-3 |
| Chemically synthesized product (does not contain and is not derived from animals, animal products, microbial culture, or cell culture) | | |
| Histopathological slides (fixed in formalin) | Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation² | RELEASE |
| | Is accompanied by VS permit | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit |
| | **Lacks** VS-recommended documentation | CONTACT AQI–VMO |
| | **Lacks** VS-recommended documentation or VS permit | CONTACT AQI–VMO |
| ♦ Micro-organism (includes recombinant or non-recombinant bacteria, fungi, yeast, protozoa, viruses, prions)  
OR  
♦ Product of micro-organisms (includes plasmids, nucleic acids (DNA/RNA), toxins, enzymes, recombinant human insulin, other proteins and extracts) | | SEE Table 3-15-4 |
| Test kit | | SEE Table 3-15-5 |
Cell and tissue cultures allow animal cells and tissues to be maintained or grown outside their normal environment in the animal’s body, often in nutritive liquid media inside a petri dish or flask. Cell lines are cell cultures that have been adapted to live indefinitely outside an animal’s body. Products sometimes produced in these cultures include hybridomas, monoclonal antibodies, culture supernatants, enzymes, antigens, growth factors, and nucleic acids.

Oftentimes, cell culture medium contains growth factors that nourish the growing cells. These growth factors contain ingredients such as fetal bovine serum, bovine serum albumin, bovine or porcine insulin, or porcine trypsin.

Cell and tissue cultures (and their products) are regulated according to their species of origin, whether they will be used in animals, and the animal-derived nutritive factors and stabilizers (e.g., bovine serum albumin, fetal bovine serum, bovine or porcine insulin) to which the cells and their products are exposed during culture and shipment. If the cells are recombinant, the genetic modification is also considered, see Table 3-15-3.
Cultures of bacteria, yeast, fungi, and protozoa are not considered cell cultures in this manual. Rather, they are regulated as micro-organisms (see Table 3-15-4).

Table 3-15-3  Cell Cultures and Their Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And if the cell or origin is:</th>
<th>And is for:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cell or tissue cultures or products of cell/tissue culture including:</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>In vivo use or in vitro use</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Cytokines</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Enzymes</td>
<td>Ruminant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Extracts</td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Growth factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Hybridomas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Monoclonal antibodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Nonrecombinant cell lines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Nucleic acids (DNA/RNA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Primary cell/tissue cultures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Recombinant cell lines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Rodent ascitic fluid containing monoclonal antibodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Some hormones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Some proteins and antigens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Tissue culture supernatants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬂ   Used/conditioned media</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td>In vivo use in animals, testing in animals</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In vitro or human in vivo use only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td>Lacks VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A declaration providing, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- Identifies the materials as a cell line or product of a cell line
- Identifies the immunogen (where the monoclonal antibody is directed against), as applicable
- Confirms the material is for in vitro use or in vivo use in humans
- Confirms the material did not originate from a facility at which work with exotic viruses affecting livestock and avian species is conducted
- Confirms the material is not recombinant, or if recombinant, contains no genes and expresses no products of exotic livestock or poultry disease agents
Micro-Organisms and Their Products

Micro-organisms are organisms (bacteria, fungi, yeasts, protozoan parasites, viruses) or infectious proteins (prions) that are microscopic in size. They may produce several regulated items, including plasmids, nucleic acids, enzymes, proteins, antigens, and toxins. Livestock disease agents and their products must have a permit. If this agent is also a human or plant pathogen, refer to CDC or PPQ, respectively. Micro-organisms not causing livestock disease must still be regulated according to species of origin and potential impact on humans and plants. All micro-organisms, whether livestock disease agents or not, and their products must also be regulated according to the media, animal-derived nutritive factors and additives (e.g., bovine serum albumin, fetal bovine serum, agar containing brain-heart infusion) in which they are contained during shipment. If the micro-organisms are recombinant, the genetic modification is also considered.

Protozoan parasites are included in this section. However, other types of parasites, including ticks, screwworms, tapeworms, etc. are included in the chapter on insects, see Table 3-12-2.

⚠️ WARNING

Veterinary Services (VS) prohibits the hand carrying of certain biological agents such as those moving in contradiction to the permit. Therefore, follow these directions in handling such hand-carried biological agents:
1. Review the accompanying VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit
2. Check if the agent is moving in contradiction to the permit
3. If the biological agent is moving in contradiction to the permit, confiscate the biological agent and contact the Strategy & Policy (S&P) at (301) 851-3300 ext. 4 for directions on proper storage, transport, and destruction of the materials.

---

1 E.g., the VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit specifies the “Imported materials must be shipped by a commercial carrier,” yet the biological agent is being hand carried. The biological agent would thus be moving in contradiction to the permit.
# Table 3-15-4 Micro-Organisms and Their Products (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Livestock disease agent (includes recombinant and nonrecombinant bacteria, fungi, yeast, viruses, protozoa, algae, and prions) and derivatives (includes recombinant and nonrecombinant viruses, nucleic acids (DNA/RNA), enzymes, antigens, other proteins and extracts) | Is accompanied by VS permit | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit (if also a human disease agent, REFER to CDC) | **Lacks VS permit** | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
| Other viruses (non-pathogenic to livestock and poultry) and derivatives (includes recombinant and nonrecombinant viruses, nucleic acids (DNA/RNA), enzymes, antigens, other proteins and extracts) | In or purified from tissue/fluid samples or avian allantoic fluid (eggs) | 1. REGULATE by tissue/fluid species of origin (see Table 2-2-9)  
2. If admissible and human pathogen, REFER to CDC  
3. If admissible, APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate | | |
| Other than above                                | Recombinant  | Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation¹ | 1. RELEASE  
2. REFER to CDC if human pathogen  
3. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate | |
| Nonrecombinant and non-pathogenic virus          | Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation² | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit | **Lacks VS-recommended documentation or permit** | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |

¹ VS-recommended documentation is typically documented in Table 3-15-3, but please consult Table 2-2-9 for appropriate options. 
² VS-recommended documentation is typically documented in Table 3-15-3, but please consult Table 2-2-9 for appropriate options.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong> viruses (non-pathogenic to livestock and poultry) and derivatives (includes recombinant and nonrecombinant viruses, nucleic acids (DNA/RNA), enzymes, antigens, other proteins and extracts)</td>
<td><strong>Other than above</strong> (cont.)</td>
<td>Nonrecombinant and is a product produced by non-pathogenic viruses</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation³ 1. RELEASE 2. REFER to CDC if human pathogen 3. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS-recommended documentation or permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong> bacteria, fungi, yeast, algae, and protozoa (nonpathogenic to livestock and poultry) and derivatives (includes plasmids, nucleic acids (DNA/RNA), toxins, some antibiotics, enzymes, recombinant human insulin, other proteins and extracts)</td>
<td><strong>Recombinant</strong></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation¹</td>
<td>1. RELEASE 2. REFER to CDC if human pathogen 3. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS-recommended documentation or permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nonrecombinant</strong> Nonpathogenic bacteria, fungi, yeast, algae, or protozoa</td>
<td><strong>Product produced by non-pathogenic bacteria, yeast, algae, or fungi (by microbial fermentation)</strong></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation³</td>
<td>1. RELEASE 2. REFER to CDC if human pathogen 3. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS-recommended documentation or permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Test Kits and Kit Components

Test kits manufactured to diagnose animal diseases require APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biologic Product Permit (see APHIS Form 2006, U.S. Veterinary Biological Product Permit on page E-1-5). This permit is issued by the Center for Veterinary Biologics.

Self-contained test kits manufactured to diagnose human conditions (e.g., diseases, metabolic imbalances, pregnancy, etc.) or for general laboratory uses unrelated to the diagnosis of human conditions do not require a VS permit, regardless of any animal-derived component in the kits. These test kits must contain everything needed to use the kit and must be prepackaged, labeled, and ready for final use.

Other test kits and animal-derived reagents and kit components that are not packaged within a self-contained, ready-to-use test kit require a VS permit.
Vaccines, Bacterins, and Toxoids

Vaccines, including bacterins and toxoids, are preparations containing immune system-stimulating substances (e.g., proteins), antibodies, or live, attenuated, or killed micro-organisms and are administered to treat or prevent disease. These products are regulated according to whether they are destined for animal or human use.

Table 3-15-5 Test Kits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is for:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary diagnostic test kit</td>
<td>Diagnosis of animal diseases</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the appropriate options, including applying for a veterinary biological product permit issued by VS-CVB (see Table 2-4-5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-contained test kit (includes everything needed for use assembled in a prepackaged kit ready for final use)</td>
<td>Diagnosis of human conditions or general laboratory uses unrelated to diagnosis of human conditions</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>Does not contain animal-derived ingredients</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contains animal-derived ingredients</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ A declaration providing, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- Test kits are not intended to diagnose infectious animal diseases
- Test kits are prepackaged and ready for use
## Table 3-15-6 Vaccines, Bacterins, and Toxoids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine, bacterin, or toxoid (used for the treatment of prevention of animal diseases)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                         | Lacks VS permit             | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer the appropriate options, including applying for a veterinary biological product permit issued by VS–CVB (see Table 2-4-5) |
| Vaccine, bacterin, or toxoid for use in humans |                             | SEE Table 3-11-2                                                      |
Reference
Vaccines, Bacterins, and Toxoids
Chapter 3

Reference

Ovine and Caprine Products

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Ovine and Caprine Products Covered in This Section  3-16-1
Ovine and Caprine Products NOT Covered in This Section  3-16-2
Ovine and Caprine Products Locator  3-16-2

Introduction

Ovine and Caprine Products Covered in This Section
This section covers products derived from ovine and caprine species, including nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”), blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste.

To regulate rennets or rennin, the source must be determined as follows:

◆ Derived from a plant
◆ Derived from a ruminant
◆ Derived from microbes (recombinant chymosin or rennin)

The following byproducts from ruminants are regulated as ruminant-derived rennets:

◆ Gullet
◆ Rennet extract
◆ Stomach
◆ Vell

NOTICE
When shipments of meat, poultry, or egg products are also regulated by FSIS, provide the original meat certificate or original government certificate to FSIS and retain a copy of the meat or government certificate in the port files.

NOTICE
Most commercially derived vitamins and minerals are synthetically produced from nonanimal-origin ingredients. Exceptions include vitamin D3, vitamin A, and calcium phosphate derivatives (i.e., any derivative; e.g., dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, etc.)
NOTICE
There are special guidelines for hunter-harvested game meat harvested for the hunter’s own personal use if accompanied by a valid hunting license or other appropriate documentation. If the meat is shipped by mail, the documentation must be included with the other shipping documents (U.S. Customs Declaration or invoice). These guidelines are solely for hunter-harvested game meat of bovine (e.g., cattle, bison), ovine (e.g., bighorn sheep), porcine (e.g., wild boar), caprine (e.g., mountain goat, mountain sheep, musk ox), and cervid (e.g., caribou, deer, elk, moose) origin. See Special Guidelines for Wild Game Meat on page A-1-28.

Ovine and Caprine Products NOT Covered in This Section
Not covered in this section are biological products (including microorganisms, tissue culture), casings, embryos, fomites, fully finished cosmetics, gelatin, hides, ova, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, and trophies. Finished suture material derived from intestines and packed in liquid is unrestricted.

Ovine and Caprine Products Locator
When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit
◆ Consignee
◆ Current date
◆ Description of the material
◆ Shipper

Table 3-16-1 How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do not match the permit   | Permit has expired| 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
|                           | Discrepancy is **other than** an expired permit | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific ovine and caprine products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-16-2 on page 3-16-3.

**WARNING**

In the ovine and caprine products section, products must be regulated for each disease status of the country or region of export to determine all requirements that must be met before releasing the product(s). E.g., if a country or region of export has multiple disease conditions (i.e., FMD/SR and BSE), check the tables for each applicable disease designation. The regulatory decision for the commodity should be based on the most restrictive action. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO with questions.

### Table 3-16-2 Ovine and Caprine Products Locator (page 1 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the country of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood/blood products&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inedible</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-9-2 on page 3-9-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanolin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat and/or meat products</td>
<td>Hunter harvested</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table A-1-11 on page A-1-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is for personal use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-2 on page 3-17-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> This includes blood products for all disease status.

<sup>2</sup> This includes meat for personal use.
### Table 3-16-2  Ovine and Caprine Products Locator (page 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the country of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat and/or meat products (cont.)</td>
<td>Not hunter harvested</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-2 on page 3-17-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat byproducts includes feet, brain, cheeks, heart, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tail, testes, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet food/chews/treats</td>
<td>From Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From other than Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTINUE to “Other than above” table row below on page 3-16-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow</td>
<td>Edible tallow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-2 on page 3-17-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not edible tallow</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow derivatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease</td>
<td>Human food product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 CFR 95 9 CFR 104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-16-2 Ovine and Caprine Products Locator (page 3 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If: Vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease (cont.)</th>
<th>And is: Other than above</th>
<th>And the country of export is: Lacks certification</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then: 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</th>
<th>Authority: 9 CFR 95 9 CFR 104</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other than above (e.g., Asian medicinals, bones(^7), hoofs, horns(^8), pet food/ chews/treats(^3), animal feed(^4), tissues, animal waste, etc.)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment(^a)</td>
<td>AUTHORIZExE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H for completing form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Examples include, **but are not limited to**, blood puddings or blood sausages, sauces, thickening agents, etc. for human consumption as well as byproducts **not** intended for human consumption. If product(s) contains an additional animal-origin component (e.g., blood sausage, blood pudding), the product(s) **must** be regulated for each component of animal origin to determine **all** requirements that **must** be met before releasing the product(s).

2. Regulate commercial shipments of hunter-harvested meat based on the species and **not** as hunter-harvested meat.

3. Pet food/chews/treats and/or animal feed containing only animal-origin materials that do **not** typically require a permit (such as vitamins, minerals, gelatin, milk, rendered fat (such as tallow, lard, and schmaltz), and others) may be imported as combined ingredients, and **without** an import permit **if all** applicable APHIS import requirements for each animal-origin ingredients have been met.

4. Edible tallow listed as an ingredient in a food product ready for human consumption (such as margarine and candies) and food products cooked in tallow (such as French fries and hash browns) are allowed **unrestricted** entry.
5 Fully finished food products for human consumption containing vitamin A derived from porcine gelatin, vitamins coated with porcine gelatin, or vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease (lanolin) as the only animal-origin ingredients, or in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met are unrestricted. The fully finished food product must be commercially labeled and shelf stable (not requiring refrigeration).

6 Official certificate issued by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of the country of export certifying that vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease (lanolin) is the only animal-origin ingredient.

7 Excludes fully finished manufactured products made with bones or horns. Examples include, but are not limited to, buttons, tools, weapons (knife handles, pistol grips), and souvenirs. These products are unrestricted.

8 Fully finished pet food/animal feed (e.g., commercially packaged and labeled for retail sale) is not eligible for consignment to approved establishments.
Reference

Ruminant Meat and Meat Products

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  ONLY  3-17-27
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3-17-41
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONELESS Bovine Meat  
3-17-41
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3-17-43
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless)  
3-17-48
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3-17-48
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Bovine Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) and Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD that Transited a Country Known to be Affected with FMD  
3-17-49
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3-17-50
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR with the Required Certification Transit Requirements  
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3-17-52
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3-17-55
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3-17-55

Introduction

NOTICE
APHIS recognizes that rinderpest (RP) has been eradicated worldwide and, as a result, all restrictions to regulations concerning communicable diseases of livestock and poultry interstate transportation and importation of animals (including poultry) and animal products, and permits for biological products have been amended to remove references to the animal disease rinderpest (RP). The Animal Product Manual (APM) has been amended as necessary in accordance with this Rule (Docket No. APHIS-2017-0070 [https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/11/2018-07232/rinderpest-update-of-communicable-animal-disease-provisions]). This Rule is effective April 11, 2018. In the event any exporting country’s certificate language and/or permit retains the words “rinderpest” or “RP,” please disregard those words and allow entry if all other import requirements are satisfied.

Ruminant Products Covered in This Section
This section covers regulating ruminant extract, bone stock, bouillon cubes, and dehydrated mixtures, as well as fresh, cooked, cured, and dried ruminant meat. All importations of meat and meat products, regardless of their amount or purpose, must meet APHIS entry requirements. Importation of meat and meat products imported for human consumption are also regulated by FSIS.
Reference
Ruminant Products Locator

WARNING
Ovine and caprine meat and meat products from any country or region affected with BSE are prohibited.

Ovine and caprine meat and meat products from Canada are restricted.

There will no longer be any BSE restrictions applied to camelid and cervid products.

Suet is derived from cattle (bovine) and sheep (ovine) only. Products with suet as an ingredient include various puddings (Christmas, holiday, plum, or Yorkshire puddings), and fruit duff.

NOTICE
Bovine is defined as *Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus*, and *Bison bison*—cattle and bison. The definition no longer includes *Bos grunniens* and *Bos mutus*—yak. Yak will be regulated the same as cervid and camelid.

NOTICE
There are special guidelines for hunter-harvested game meat harvested for the hunter's own personal use if accompanied by a valid hunting license or other appropriate documentation. If the meat is shipped by mail, the documentation must be included with the other shipping documents (U.S. Customs Declaration or invoice). These guidelines are solely for hunter-harvested game meat of bovine (e.g., cattle, bison), ovine (e.g., bighorn sheep), porcine (e.g., wild boar), caprine (e.g., mountain goat, mountain sheep, musk ox), and cervid (e.g., caribou, deer, elk, moose) origin. See Special Guidelines for Wild Game Meat on page A-1-28.

Regulations provide the authority to regulate specific products such as fresh (chilled or frozen) meat, cured and dried meat, and cooked meat from specified foreign countries. Policy has been established to control other imported products that may pose a risk to U.S. agriculture.

Ruminant Products NOT Covered in This Section
Not covered in this section are ruminant products regulated in other sections of this manual, e.g., ovine, bovine, and caprine.

Ruminant Products Locator
When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit
◆ Consignee
◆ Current date
Description of the material

Shipper

Table 3-17-1 How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do not match the permit   | Permit has expired | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
|                           | Discrepancy is other than an expired permit | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |

To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific ruminant products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-17-2 on page 3-17-4.

Table 3-17-2 Ruminant Meat and Meat Byproducts Locator (page 1 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the animal is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone stock¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouillon cubes¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked meat, perishable</td>
<td>The meat is boneless bovine</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The meat is bone-in bovine</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The meat is non-bovine ruminant (boneless or bone-in)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked, shelf-stable meat in hermetically sealed containers²</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>The meat is boneless beef</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The meat is bone-in beef</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)³</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured and dried meat</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>The meat is boneless bovine</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The meat is bone-in bovine</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-17-2 Ruminant Meat and Meat Byproducts Locator (page 2 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the animal is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cured and dried meat (cont.)</td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehydrated powders or granules¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehydrated soup mixes flavored with ruminant extract or bone stock¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehydrated soup mixes containing pieces and chunks of ruminant meat</td>
<td>Bison</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁴</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁶</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)³</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible tallow (rendered fat)⁷</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extract/broth¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-17-2: Ruminant Meat and Meat Byproducts Locator (page 3 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the animal is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td></td>
<td>The meat is <strong>boneless</strong> bovine</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The meat is <strong>bone-in</strong> bovine</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat byproducts (includes feet, brain, cheeks, heart, kidneys, liver, lips, lung, spleen, tail, testes, thymus (sweet-bread), tongue, and tripe)</td>
<td>Bison</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)</td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)</td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)</td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suet or products containing suet</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-17-2  Ruminant Meat and Meat Byproducts Locator  (page 4 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the animal is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suet or products containing suet (cont.)</td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, and other edible products with an original manufacturer’s label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer’s statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin, or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin.

2. Determine shelf stability using documents accompanying the shipments (e.g., foreign government certification, manufacturer’s statement).

3. Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

4. Accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region certifying the statements below have been met:
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)

5. Accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region certifying the statements below have been met:
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs); and
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
   - The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
   - The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

6. A meat inspection certificate declaring all meat is free of bones; all meat has been cooked to an internal temperature of 175 °F (79.4 °C).

7. Edible tallow listed as an ingredient in a food product ready for human consumption (i.e., margarine and candies) and food products cooked in tallow (i.e., French fries and hash browns) are allowed unrestricted entry.
8 Any one of the following:

◆ Certificate signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, representing the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so, stating the following: “The tallow is composed of a maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15% in weight”

OR

◆ Certificate signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, representing the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so, stating the following: “The tallow originates from a region of negligible risk (name of the region) for BSE”

OR

◆ Certificate signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, representing the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so, stating the following: “The tallow originates from a region of controlled risk (name of the region) for BSE, is derived from bovines that have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, and has not been prepared using the following specified risk materials (SRMs) as defined for regions of controlled risk for BSE in 9 CFR Part 92.1: a) brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and the dorsal root ganglia from animals aged 30 months and older; b) the tonsils and distal ileum of the small intestine from all cattle”
9 Any one of the following:

- Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of negligible risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (3) below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
  1. The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
  2. If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
  3. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

OR

- Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of controlled risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (4) below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
  1. The commodities were exported from a region of controlled risk for BSE
  2. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
  3. The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, **prior to** slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
  4. The commodities were produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with either of the following:
     - (a) SRMs from regions of controlled risk for BSE; or
     - (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **30 months of age or older**

OR

- Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of undetermined risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (5) below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
  1. The commodities were exported from a region of undetermined risk for BSE
  2. The commodities were derived from bovines that have **never** been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
  3. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
  4. The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, **prior to** slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
  5. The commodities were produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with **either** of the following:
     - (a) SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE; or
     - (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **over 12 months of age**

10 See **Footnote #12 of Table 3-17-2 Required Certification for Bovine Meat Byproducts FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR** on page 3-17-10.

11 Review the accompanying documents to verify a meat inspection certificate is present with the statements cited in 9 CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4), summarized as follows:

- (1) The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, **or** have ever been in, **or** have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
- (2) The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-**free** region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- (3) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as **free** of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in **any** region in which FMD existed
- (4) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do **not** comply with the conditions in the certificate
Footnote #12 of Table 3-17-2 Required Certification for Bovine Meat Byproducts FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR

Any one of the following:

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of negligible risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (7) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:

(1) The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
(2) If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meals or greaves derived from ruminants
(3) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
(4) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in or have ever been in or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
(5) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
(6) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
(7) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

OR

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of controlled risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (8) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or
signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:

1. The commodities were exported from a region of controlled risk for BSE
2. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
3. The commodities were derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
4. The commodities were produced and handled in a manner that ensured such commodities do not contain and are not contaminated with either of the following:
   —(a) SRMs from regions of controlled risk for BSE; or
   —(b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines 30 months of age or older
5. The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in or have ever been in or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
6. The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
7. The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
8. The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

OR

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of undetermined risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (8) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
   1. The commodities were exported from a region of undetermined risk
for BSE

(2) The commodities were derived from bovines that have never been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants

(3) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

(4) The commodities were derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process

(5) The commodities were produced and handled in a manner that ensured such commodities do not contain and are not contaminated with either of the following:

—(a) SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE; or

—(b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines over 12 months of age

(6) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in or have ever been in or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)

(7) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin

(8) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed

(9) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate
**Ruminant Extract/Broth, Bone Stock, and Dehydrated Mixtures**

This section covers regulating ruminant extract/broth, bone stock, bouillon cubes, and dehydrated soup containing pieces and chunks or ruminant meat.

**NOTICE**

Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, and other edible products with an original manufacturer’s label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer’s statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin; or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin. If this official supporting documentation is not presented, REGULATE using Table 3-17-3.

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**Table 3-17-3  Ruminant Extract/Broth and Bone Stock, Bouillon Cubes, Dehydrated Powders or Granules, Dehydrated Soup Mixes Flavored with Ruminant Extract/Broth or Bone Stock**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation’s origin is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/ SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                 |                                 | Lacks CFIA Annex A-2 | 1. **DO NOT RELEASE** the HOLD  
|                                 |                                 |                  | 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining appropriate certification  
|                                 |                                 |                  | 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |

---

¹ Appropriate certification includes a certificate issued by the appropriate government agency.
Table 3-17-3  Ruminant Extract/Broth and Bone Stock, Bouillon Cubes, Dehydrated Powders or Granules, or Dehydrated Soup Mixes Flavored with Ruminant Extract/Broth or Bone Stock (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation’s origin is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Free of FMD and not from a country or region listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification(^1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Free of FMD and not from a country or region listed above, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cont.)</td>
<td>Affected with FMD and not from a country or region listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Review the accompanying documents to verify a meat inspection certificate is present with the statements cited in 9 CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4), which are summarized as follows:

- (1) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
- (2) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- (3) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
- (4) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces and Chunks of Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Meat

Table 3-17-4  Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Meat (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                      | Lacks CFIA Annex A-2 | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining appropriate certification  
3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
Shelf-Stable Meat in Hermetically Sealed Containers

To process shelf-stable beef in containers, the meat is typically first heated in a kettle, then poured or pumped into a flexible pouch. Next, the product undergoes an additional cooking step; a retort (a larger version of the stove-top pressure cooker) cooks the product in the flexible pouch under pressure and allows the temperature to exceed 212 °F. During this retort process, the container is sterilized along with the product.

To regulate shelf-stable boneless beef in hermetically sealed containers, see Table 3-17-5. To regulate shelf-stable bone-in beef in hermetically sealed containers, see Table 3-17-6. To regulate shelf-stable non-bovine ruminant meat (bone-in or boneless) in hermetically sealed containers, see Table 3-17-7. To regulate shelf-stable ovine (sheep) and caprine (goat) meat (bone-in or boneless) in hermetically sealed containers, see Table 3-17-8.

Table 3-17-4  Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Meat (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD and not from a country or region listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD and not from a country or region listed above, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹</td>
<td>Lacks certification REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD and not from a country or region listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification²</td>
<td>Lacks certification REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Review the accompanying documents to verify a meat inspection certificate is present with the statements cited in 9 CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4), which are summarized as follows:

- (1) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
- (2) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- (3) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
- (4) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

2 Government of origin certificate declaring all meat is free of bones; all meat has been cooked to an internal temperature of 175 °F (79.4 °C).
### Shelf-Stable BONELESS Beef in Hermetically Sealed Containers

#### Table 3-17-5  Shelf-Stable BONELESS Beef in Hermetically Sealed Containers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by either: Certification¹ OR Certification for shelf-stable BONE-IN beef in hermetically sealed containers, free of FMD in Table 3-17-6</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia or New Zealand</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by either: Certification¹ OR Certification for shelf-stable BONE-IN beef in hermetically sealed containers, free of FMD, but FMD/SR in Table 3-17-6</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by either: Certification¹ OR Certification for shelf-stable BONE-IN beef in hermetically sealed containers, affected with FMD in Table 3-17-6</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region certifying the statements below have been met:
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)

2. Accompanied by an extract of an electronic certificate (see Figure E-1-7 on page E-1-16, Figure E-1-37 on page E-1-82, or Figure E-1-38 on page E-1-83) issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of Australia or New Zealand or issued by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of Australia or New Zealand certifying the statements below have been met:
   - The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
   - If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
   - The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
## Shelf-Stable BONE-IN Beef in Hermetically Sealed Containers

### Table 3-17-6 Shelf-Stable BONE-IN Beef Hermetically Sealed Containers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free of FMD</strong></td>
<td>Is accompanied by required certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia or New Zealand</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</strong></td>
<td>Is accompanied by required certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Any one** of the following:
   - Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of negligible risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (3) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
     1. The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
     2. If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants.
     3. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.
   - OR
   - Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of controlled risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (4) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
     1. The commodities were exported from a region of controlled risk for BSE
     2. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.
     3. The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, **prior to** slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process.
     4. The commodities were produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with **either** of the following:
        - (a) SRMs from regions of controlled risk for BSE; or
        - (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **30 months of age or older**.
   - OR
   - Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of undetermined risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (5) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
     1. The commodities were exported from a region of undetermined risk for BSE
     2. The commodities were derived from bovines that have **never** been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants.
     3. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.
     4. The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, **prior to** slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process.
     5. The commodities were produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with **either** of the following:
        - (a) SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE; or
        - (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **over 12 months of age**.
Accompanied by an extract of an electronic certificate (see Figure E-1-7 on page E-1-16, Figure E-1-37 on page E-1-82, or Figure E-1-38 on page E-1-83) issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of Australia or New Zealand or issued by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of Australia or New Zealand certifying the statements below have been met:

◆ The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
◆ If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
◆ The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

### Shelf-Stable Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) in Hermetically Sealed Containers

**Table 3-17-7 Shelf-Stable Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) in Hermetically Sealed Containers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the animal is:</th>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RP) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)(^1)</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

### Shelf-Stable Ovine (Sheep) and Caprine (Goat) Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) in Hermetically Sealed Containers

**Table 3-17-8 Shelf-Stable Ovine (Sheep) and Caprine (Goat) Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) in Hermetically Sealed Containers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR and not from a country or region listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD and not from a country or region listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Suet or Products Containing Suet

Suet is derived from cattle (bovine) and sheep (ovine) only. Products with suet as an ingredient include various puddings (Christmas, holiday, plum, or Yorkshire), and fruit duff.

Suet Products Containing Suet Derived from Ovine (Sheep)

Table 3-17-9  Suet Products Containing Suet Derived from Ovine (Sheep)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                      | Lacks CFIA Annex A-2 | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
|                                      |                  | 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining appropriate certification  
|                                      |                  | 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
| Affected with FMD only                | Is accompanied by VS permit | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit |
|                                      | Lacks VS permit | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Free of FMD, but FMD/SR and not from a country or region listed above | Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate¹ | RELEASE |
|                                      | Lacks a meat inspection certificate | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Free of FMD and not from a country or region listed above | | RELEASE |

¹ Review the accompanying documents to verify a meat inspection certificate is present with the statements cited in 9 CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4), which are summarized as follows:

- (1) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
- (2) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- (3) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
- (4) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate
Cooked Ruminant Meat

To determine the action to take on cooked boneless bovine meat, see Table 3-17-10. To determine the action to take on cooked bone-in bovine meat, see Table 3-17-11. To determine the action to take on cooked non-bovine ruminant meat (bone-in or boneless), see Table 3-17-12.

Cooked BONELESS Bovine Meat

Table 3-17-10 Cooked BONELESS Bovine Meat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Free of FMD                          | Is accompanied by either  
  ¦ Certification¹  
  OR  
  ¦ Certification for Cooked BONE-IN Bovine Meat, free of FMD in Table 3-17-11  
  Lacks certification                 | RELEASE |
| Australia or New Zealand             | Is accompanied by certification²  
  Lacks certification                 | RELEASE |
| Free of FMD, but FMD/SR              | Is accompanied by either  
  ¦ Certification³  
  OR  
  ¦ Certification for Cooked BONE-IN Bovine Meat, free of FMD, but FMD/SR in Table 3-17-11  
  Lacks certification                 | RELEASE |
| Affected with FMD only               |                                               | SEE Table 3-17-16 |

1 Accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region certifying the statements below have been met:
  ◆ The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection; and  
  ◆ The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)

2 Accompanied by an extract of an electronic certificate (see Figure E-1-7 on page E-1-16, Figure E-1-37 on page E-1-82, or Figure E-1-38 on page E-1-83) issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of Australia or New Zealand or issued by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of Australia or New Zealand certifying the statements below have been met:
  ◆ The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE  
  ◆ If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants  
  ◆ The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
3 Accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region certifying the statements below have been met:

- The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection;
- The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs);
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD);
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin;
- The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed; and
- The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate.

Table 3-17-11 Cooked BONE-IN Bovine Meat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia or New Zealand</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 A written certificate stating:

- Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of negligible risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (3) below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region
  1. The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
  2. If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
  3. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

**OR**

- Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of controlled risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (4) below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region
  1. The commodities were exported from a region of controlled risk for BSE
  2. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
  3. The commodities were derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
  4. The commodities were produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do **not** contain and are not contaminated with **either** of the following:
    - (a) SRMs from regions of controlled risk for BSE; or
    - (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **30 months of age or older**

**OR**

- Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of undetermined risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (5) below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region
  1. The commodities were exported from a region of undetermined risk for BSE
  2. The commodities were derived from bovines that have never been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
  3. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
  4. The commodities were derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
  5. The commodities were produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do **not** contain and are not contaminated with **either** of the following:
    - (a) SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE; or
    - (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **over 12 months of age**

2 Accompanied by an extract of an electronic certificate (see Figure E-1-7 on page E-1-16, Figure E-1-37 on page E-1-82, or Figure E-1-38 on page E-1-83) issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of Australia or New Zealand or issued by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of Australia or New Zealand certifying the statements below have been met:

- The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
- If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
- The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

3 See Footnote #3 to Table 3-17-11 Certification for BONE-IN Bovine FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR on page 3-17-23
Footnote #3 to Table 3-17-11 Certification for BONE-IN Bovine FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR

Any one of the following certifications can be used for imports of bone-in bovine free of FMD, but FMD/SR.

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of negligible risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (7) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:

(1) The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
(2) If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meals or greaves derived from ruminants
(3) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
(4) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in or have ever been in or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
(5) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
(6) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
(7) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

OR

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of controlled risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (8) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried
veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or
signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the veterinary
services of the national government of the exporting region:
(1) The commodities were exported from a region of **controlled** risk for
BSE
(2) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem
and post-mortem inspections
(3) The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected
to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting
compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
(4) The commodities were produced and handled in a manner that
ensured such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with
**either** of the following:
—(a) SRMs from regions of controlled risk for BSE; or
—(b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column
from bovines **30 months of age or older**
(5) The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals
that originated in **or** have ever been in **or** that have been aboard a means
of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed
at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with
foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
(6) The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or
other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in
such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an
FMD-**free** region transported through an FMD-**affected** region **except** in
containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government
of the nonaffected region of origin
(7) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was
derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part
94.1(a) as **free** of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never**
been in any region in which FMD existed
(8) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and
transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the
United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise
in contact with meat or other animal products that do **not** comply with the
conditions in the certificate

**OR**

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region
of undetermined risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (8)
below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time,
salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting
region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the
veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
(1) The commodities were exported from a region of undetermined risk for BSE.
(2) The commodities were derived from bovines that have never been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants.
(3) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.
(4) The commodities were derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process.
(5) The commodities were produced and handled in a manner that ensured such commodities do not contain and are not contaminated with either of the following:
   — (a) SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE; or
   — (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines over 12 months of age.
(6) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in or have ever been in or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
(7) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin.
(8) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed.
(9) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate.
Cooked Ruminant Meat

Cooked Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless)

Table 3-17-12  Cooked Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the animal is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)(^1)</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification(^2)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Table 3-17-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than a country or region listed above</td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

2 Accompanied by certification issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the agency in the national government that is responsible for health of the animals within that region. The certification must give the name and official establishment number of the establishment at which the animals were slaughtered and also state:

- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
- The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

Cooked Ovine and Caprine Meat from Canada

Table 3-17-13  Cooked Ovine and Caprine Meat from Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-2</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cooked Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR

Table 3-17-14  Cooked Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat from a Country known to be FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the certificate:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>Has appropriate certification(^1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Accompanied by certification issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the agency in the national government that is responsible for health of the animals within that region. The certification must give the name and official establishment number of the establishment at which the animals were slaughtered and also state:

- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
- The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

Cooked Ruminant Meat from a Country Known to be Affected with FMD ONLY

The following determinations are for boneless, cooked, frozen meat.

Step 1: Ensure Movement to an APHIS-Approved Defrost Facility

- Port of arrival must be equipped with APHIS-approved rapid defrost facilities or the destination APHIS-approved rapid defrost facility must be within 50 miles of the port of arrival; see the APHIS-Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities [https://www.fsis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media_file/2021-03/ADF-iHouses.pdf] list
- Meat must be consigned to one of the defrost facilities listed for the port of arrival (where off-loaded from the carrier) or a defrost facility within 50 miles of the port of arrival
- Meat cannot be transported over land from one port to another; ensure the port of arrival and defrost facilities are listed in the APHIS-Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities [https://www.fsis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media_file/2021-03/ADF-iHouses.pdf] list
Step 2: Verify the Port of Arrival is Equipped with Approved Defrost Facilities

**NOTICE**

Not all FSIS-approved facilities are APHIS-approved rapid defrost facilities.

**NOTICE**

Importations of cooked, frozen beef (including sample importations) aboard a vessel or aircraft may transit a U.S. port for offloading and inspection at another U.S. port (which becomes the port of arrival) only if the importation remains aboard the vessel or aircraft at the first U.S. port.

### Table 3-17-15 Verify the Port of Arrival is Equipped with Approved Defrost Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the port of arrival is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listed in the APHIS-Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities [<a href="https://www.fsis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media_file/2021-03/ADF-iHouses.pdf">https://www.fsis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media_file/2021-03/ADF-iHouses.pdf</a>] list as equipped with APHIS-approved rapid defrost facilities</td>
<td>CONTINUE in this section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not listed in the APHIS-Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities [<a href="https://www.fsis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media_file/2021-03/ADF-iHouses.pdf">https://www.fsis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media_file/2021-03/ADF-iHouses.pdf</a>] list as equipped with APHIS-approved rapid defrost facilities</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 3: Determine if Meat Is from a Foreign Establishment Approved for Cooked Beef

To determine if the importation is from a foreign establishment approved for cooked beef, see the APHIS Web site: APHIS-Approved Plants for Import of Meat and Casings into the United States [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/approved-foreign-establishments-for-cooked-beef.pdf].
### Cooked Ruminant Meat and Meat Byproducts from a Country Known to be Affected with FMD ONLY

Table 3-17-16 Cooked Ruminant Meat and Meat Byproducts from a Country Known to be Affected with FMD ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>Identified as an IQF product (cooked in plastic tubes)</td>
<td>Has appropriate certification 9 CFR § 94.4(b)(1)-(2) and additional certification</td>
<td>From a foreign establishment approved for cooked beef</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Not** identified as an IQF product | | | | 1. COMPLETE CBP Form AI-629, Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries on page H-1-3<sup>4</sup>  
2. AUTHORIZE movement to the defrost facility<sup>5</sup> at the port where the meat is off-loaded (never authorize shipment of the meat to a defrost facility at another port)  
3. **DO NOT** COMPLETE VS Form 16-78 (because the product is not moving to another port) |
| Lacks meat inspection certificate | | **Not** from an approved foreign establishment approved for cooked beef | REFUSE ENTRY |

---

1 For beef only. Currently there are no foreign establishments approved for cooked ovine or caprine meat. In lieu of the certificate described in Table 3-17-16, the fresh beef inspection certificate from Northern Argentina; 14 States in Brazil (the States of Bahia, Distrito Federal, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, São Paulo, Sergipe, and Tocantins); or Uruguay may be used for cooked beef products from the exporting region. If arriving with the fresh beef certificate, cooked beef from Northern Argentina, 14 States in Brazil, or Uruguay does not require a pink juice test.
2 The certificate must state the following:

- The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection; and
- The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)

OR

- The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE; and
- If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on feeding ruminants meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants; and
- The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

3 See the list of APHIS-Approved Foreign Establishments for Cooked Beef [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/approved-foreign-establishments-for-cooked-beef.pdf].

4 Send the CBP Form AI-629, Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries via email. See CBP Form AI-629, Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries on page H-1-3. Keep the document on file for 3 years from shipment’s arrival date.

5 If the facility (see the APHIS-Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities [https://www.fsis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media_file/2021-03/ADF-iHouses.pdf] list) is not located within the port boundaries, ensure the container is sealed prior to movement. Do not complete VS Form 16-78.

### Table 3-17-17 Cooked Ruminant Meat Identified as an IQF Product from a Country Known to be Affected with FMD ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Has appropriate certification (9 CFR § 94.4(b)) and the additional certification | From a foreign establishment approved for cooked beef | 1. COMPLETE CBP Form AI-629, Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries on page H-1-3
2. AUTHORIZE movement to the defrost facility at the port where the meat is off-loaded (never authorize shipment of the meat to a defrost facility at another port)
3. DO NOT COMPLETE VS Form 16-78 (because the product is not moving to another port) |
| Not from a foreign establishment approved for cooked beef | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Lacks certification | | |
Action to Take Based on Pink Juice Test Results
See Table 3-17-18 to determine the action to take following a pink juice test (PJT). A negative PJT (i.e., cooked meat does not contain pink juice) is required for entry under APHIS regulations.

Table 3-17-18  Regulatory Action Based on Pink Juice Test Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If FSIS determines the product:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contains pink juice</td>
<td>1. REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. RELAY the results of the PJT to VS Animal Products Import Staff by phone at 301-851-3300, option #4 or by FAX at 301-851-2239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not contain pink juice</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cured and Dried Ruminant Meats
To determine the action to take on cured and dried boneless bovine meat, see Table 3-17-19. To determine the action to take on cured and dried bone-in bovine meat, see Table 3-17-20. To determine the action to take on cured and dried non-bovine ruminant meat (bone-in or boneless), see Table 3-17-21.
## Cured and Dried BONELESS Bovine Meat

Table 3-17-19 Cured and Dried BONELESS Bovine Meat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia or New Zealand</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Cooking may be part of the processing for cured and dried ruminant meat, however, no pink juice test is required for cured and dried ruminant meat.

2. Accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region. The certificate should contain one of the following sets of certifying statements below and ensure they have been met:
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)

OR

- The beef was exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE; and
- If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the beef was derived from bovines subject to a ban on feeding ruminants meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants; and
- The beef was derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

OR

- The beef was exported from a region of controlled risk for BSE; and
- The beef was derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and
- The beef was derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process; and
- The beef was produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do not contain and are not contaminated with either of the following:
  - SRMs from regions of controlled risk for BSE; or
  - Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines 30 months or age or older

OR

- The beef was exported from a region of undetermined risk for BSE; and
- The beef was derived from bovines that have never been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants; and
- The beef was derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection; and
- The beef was derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process; and
- The beef was produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do not contain and are not contaminated with either of the following:
  - SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE; or
  - Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines over 12 months of age
Accompanied by an extract of an electronic certificate (see Figure E-1-7 on page E-1-16, Figure E-1-37 on page E-1-82, or Figure E-1-38 on page E-1-83) issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of Australia or New Zealand certifying the statements below have been met:

◆ The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
◆ If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding of ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
◆ The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

Accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region certifying the name and official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered and certifying the statements below have been met:

◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD); and
◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin; and
◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed; and
◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

AND

◆ The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and
◆ The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)

OR

◆ The beef was exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE; and
◆ If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the beef was derived from bovines subject to a ban on feeding ruminants meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants; and
◆ The beef was derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

OR

◆ The beef was exported from a region of controlled risk for BSE; and
◆ The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process; and
◆ The beef was derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and
◆ The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs) or mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines 30 months of age or older

OR

◆ The beef was exported from a region of undetermined risk for BSE; and
◆ The beef was derived from bovines that have never been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants; and
◆ The beef was derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and
◆ The beef was derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process; and
◆ The beef was produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do not contain and are not contaminated with either of the following:
  — SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE; or
  — Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines over 12 months of age

Reference

Cured and Dried Ruminant Meats
5 Accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region certifying the statements below have been met:

- All bones were completely removed in the country of origin; and
- The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived; and
- The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that the product was shelf stable without refrigeration; and
- The meat was dried to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wet-test portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1

AND
- The beef was exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE; and
- If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the beef was derived from bovines subject to a ban on feeding ruminants meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants; and
- The beef was derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections OR
- The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and
- The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)

### Cured and Dried BONE-IN Bovine Meat

#### Table 3-17-20  Cured and Dried BONE-IN Bovine Meat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia or New Zealand</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/ SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Any one of the following:

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of negligible risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (3) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region
   (1) The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
   (2) If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
   (3) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
   OR

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of controlled risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (4) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region
   (1) The commodities were exported from a region of controlled risk for BSE
   (2) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
   (3) The commodities were derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
   (4) The commodities were produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do not contain and are not contaminated with either of the following:
      —(a) SRMs from regions of controlled risk for BSE; or
      —(b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines 30 months of age or older
   OR

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of undetermined risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (5) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region
   (1) The commodities were exported from a region of undetermined risk for BSE
   (2) The commodities were derived from bovines that have never been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
   (3) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
   (4) The commodities were derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
   (5) The commodities were produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do not contain and are not contaminated with either of the following:
      —(a) SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE; or
      —(b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines over 12 months of age

2 Accompanied by an extract of an electronic certificate (see Figure E-1-7 on page E-1-16, Figure E-1-37 on page E-1-82, or Figure E-1-38 on page E-1-83) issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of Australia or New Zealand or issued by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of Australia or New Zealand certifying the statements below have been met:

◆ The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
◆ If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
◆ The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

3 See Footnote #3 to Table 3-17-20 Certification for Cured and Dried BONE-IN Bovine Meat FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR on page 3-17-36.
Footnote #3 to Table 3-17-20 Certification for Cured and Dried BONE-IN Bovine Meat FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR

Any one of the following certifications can be used for imports of bone-in bovine free of FMD, but FMD/SR.

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of negligible risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (7) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
  (1) The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
  (2) If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meals or greaves derived from ruminants
  (3) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
  (4) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in or have ever been in or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
  (5) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
  (6) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
  (7) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

OR

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of controlled risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (8) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried
veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:

1. The commodities were exported from a region of **controlled** risk for BSE
2. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
3. The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
4. The commodities were produced and handled in a manner that ensured such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with *either* of the following:
   - (a) SRMs from regions of controlled risk for BSE; **or**
   - (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **30 months of age or older**
5. The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in **or** have ever been in **or** that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
6. The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-*free* region transported through an FMD-*affected* region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
7. The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as *free* of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which FMD existed
8. The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do **not** comply with the conditions in the certificate

**OR**

- Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of **undetermined risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (8) below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
(1) The commodities were exported from a region of **undetermined** risk for BSE
(2) The commodities were derived from bovines that have **never** been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
(3) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
(4) The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
(5) The commodities were produced and handled in a manner that ensured such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with either of the following:
   —(a) SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE; or
   —(b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **over** 12 months of age
(6) The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in **or** have ever been in **or** that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
(7) The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-**free** region transported through an FMD-**affected** region **except** in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
(8) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as **free** of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which FMD existed
(9) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do **not** comply with the conditions in the certificate
### Cured and Dried Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the meat is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)¹</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification²</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining appropriate certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than a country or region listed above</td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

2. Accompanied by certification issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the agency in the national government that is responsible for health of the animals within that region. The certification must give the name and official establishment number of the establishment at which the animals were slaughtered and also state:

   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin.
   - The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed.
   - The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate.
A foreign meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the national government of the county of origin as cited in 9 CFR § 94.4(a)(4). The certificate **must** state the meat has been processed according to the conditions cited in 9 CFR § 94.4(a)(1)-(3) summarized below:

- All bones were completely removed in the country of origin; **and**
- The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for **at least** 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived; **and**
- The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that the product was shelf stable **without** refrigeration; **and**
- The meat was dried to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wet-test portion of the product does **not** exceed 2.25 to 1.

**Table 3-17-22  Cured and Dried Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the certificate:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>Has appropriate certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not</strong> Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Accompanied by certification issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the agency in the national government that is responsible for health of the animals within that region. The certification **must** give the name and official establishment number of the establishment at which the animals were slaughtered and also state:

- The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, **or** have ever been in, **or** have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
- The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region **except** in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as **free** of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in **any** region in which FMD existed
- The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do **not** comply with the conditions in the certificate.
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Ruminant Meat

To determine the action to take on fresh (chilled or frozen) boneless bovine meat, see Table 3-17-24. To determine the action to take on fresh (chilled or frozen) bone-in bovine meat, see Table 3-17-25. To determine the action to take on fresh (chilled or frozen) non-bovine ruminant meat (bone-in or boneless), see Table 3-17-26.

### Table 3-17-23  Cured and Dried Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat from a Country Known to be Affected with FMD ONLY (Regardless of the Level of Risk)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the certificate:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>Has the appropriate certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A foreign meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the national government of the county of origin as cited in 9 CFR § 94.4(a)(4). The certificate must state the meat has been processed according to the conditions cited in 9 CFR § 94.4(a)(1)-(3) summarized below:
   - All bones were completely removed in the country of origin; and
   - The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived; and
   - The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that the product was shelf stable without refrigeration; and
   - The meat was dried to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wet-test portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1

### Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONELESS Bovine Meat

To take action on fresh (chilled or frozen) boneless bovine meat, see Table 3-17-24. To take action on fresh (chilled or frozen) bone-in bovine meat, see Table 3-17-25. To take action on fresh (chilled or frozen) non-bovine ruminant meat (bone-in or boneless), see Table 3-17-26.

Table 3-17-24  Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONELESS Bovine Meat (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by either:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                      | ✦ Certification¹  
|                                      | OR  
|                                      | ✦ Certification for Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat, Free of FMD in Table 3-17-25 |
|                                      | Lacks certification | RELEASE |
| Australia or New Zealand             | Is accompanied by certification² | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Free of FMD, but transited a country known to be affected with FMD | Is accompanied by either: |
|                                      | ✦ Certification¹  
|                                      | OR  
|                                      | ✦ Certification for Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat, Free of FMD in Table 3-17-25 |
|                                      | Lacks certification | REFUSE ENTRY |

¹ Certification for Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat, Free of FMD in Table 3-17-25

² Certification for Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat, Free of FMD in Table 3-17-25
Table 3-17-24  Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONELESS Bovine Meat (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free</strong> of FMD, <strong>but</strong> FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by <strong>either:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification for Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat, <strong>Free</strong> of FMD, <strong>but</strong> FMD/SR in Table 3-17-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free</strong> of FMD, <strong>but</strong> FMD/SR, <strong>but</strong> transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by <strong>either:</strong></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification for Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat, <strong>Free</strong> of FMD, <strong>but</strong> FMD/SR in Table 3-17-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A foreign meat inspection certificate issued by a veterinarian officer or authorized government official certifying:
   ◆ The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, **prior to** slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; **and**
   ◆ The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)

2 Accompanied by an extract of an electronic certificate (see Figure E-1-7 on page E-1-16, Figure E-1-37 on page E-1-82, or Figure E-1-38 on page E-1-83) issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of Australia or New Zealand or issued by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of Australia or New Zealand certifying the statements below have been met:
   ◆ The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
   ◆ If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
   ◆ The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
A foreign meat inspection certificate issued by a veterinary officer or authorized government official certifying:

- The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.
- The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs).
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin.
- The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed.
- The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate.

---

**Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat**

**Table 3-17-25 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia or New Zealand</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD, but transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification¹</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR, but transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification¹</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
1 Any one of the following:

- Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of negligible risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (3) below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region.
  1. The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE.
  2. If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants.
  3. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.

  OR

- Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of controlled risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (4) below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region.
  1. The commodities were exported from a region of controlled risk for BSE.
  2. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.
  3. The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process.
  4. The commodities were produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with either of the following:
     - (a) SRMs from regions of controlled risk for BSE;
     - (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **30 months of age or older**.

  OR

- Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region of undetermined risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (5) below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region.
  1. The commodities were exported from a region of undetermined risk for BSE.
  2. The commodities were derived from bovines that have **never** been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants.
  3. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.
  4. The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process.
  5. The commodities were produced and handled in a manner ensuring such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with either of the following:
     - (a) SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE;
     - (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **over** 12 months of age.

2 Accompanied by an extract of an electronic certificate (see Figure E-1-7 on page E-1-16, Figure E-1-37 on page E-1-82, or Figure E-1-38 on page E-1-83) issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of Australia or New Zealand or issued by a person authorized to issue such certificates by the veterinary services of Australia or New Zealand certifying the statements below have been met:

- The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE.
- If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants.
- The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.

3 See Footnote #3 to Table 3-17-25 Certification for Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR on page 3-17-45.
Footnote #3 to Table 3-17-25 Certification for Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR

Any one of the following certifications can be used for imports of bone-in bovine free of FMD, but FMD/SR.

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of negligible risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (7) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:

1. The commodities were exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE
2. If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the commodities were derived from bovines subject to a ban on the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meals or greaves derived from ruminants
3. The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
4. The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in or have ever been in or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
5. The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
6. The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
7. The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

OR

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a region of controlled risk for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (8) below are met. The certificate must be issued and signed by a full-time, salaried
veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or
signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the veterinary
services of the national government of the exporting region:
(1) The commodities were exported from a region of **controlled** risk for 
BSE
(2) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem 
and post-mortem inspections
(3) The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected 
to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting 
compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
(4) The commodities were produced and handled in a manner that 
ensured such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with 
either of the following:
—(a) SRMs from regions of controlled risk for BSE; or
—(b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column 
from bovines **30 months of age or older**
(5) The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals 
that originated in or have ever been in or that have been aboard a means 
of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed 
at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with 
foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
(6) The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or 
other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in 
such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an 
FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in 
containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government 
of the nonaffected region of origin
(7) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was 
derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 
94.1(a) as **free** of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never** 
been in any region in which FMD existed
(8) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and 
transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the 
United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise 
in contact with meat or other animal products that do **not** comply with the 
conditions in the certificate

**OR**

◆ Certificate stating the exporting region is classified by APHIS as a **region 
of undetermined risk** for BSE and the conditions of (1) through (8) 
below are met. The certificate **must** be issued and signed by a full-time, 
salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting 
region, or signed by a person authorized to issue such certification by the 
veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region:
(1) The commodities were exported from a region of **undetermined** risk for BSE
(2) The commodities were derived from bovines that have **never** been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
(3) The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
(4) The commodities were derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process
(5) The commodities were produced and handled in a manner that ensured such commodities do **not** contain and are **not** contaminated with **either** of the following:
   — (a) SRMs from regions of undetermined risk for BSE; **or**
   — (b) Mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from bovines **over** 12 months of age
(6) The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in **or** have ever been in **or** that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
(7) The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-**free** region transported through an FMD-**affected** region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
(8) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as **free** of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which FMD existed
(9) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do **not** comply with the conditions in the certificate
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless)

Table 3-17-26 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the meat is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)¹</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | Lacks CFIA Annex A-2 | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining appropriate certification  
3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
| Other than a country or region listed above | Affected with FMD only | SEE Table 3-17-31 |
| | Free of FMD | SEE Table 3-17-27 |
| | Free of FMD, but FMD/SR | SEE Table 3-17-29 |

¹ Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD

Determine if adequate proof of origin is present for fresh ruminant meat from a country known to be free of FMD. For example, the importation is accompanied by an official meat inspection certificate or the packaging labels show the country of origin.
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Bovine Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) and Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD that Transited a Country Known to be Affected with FMD

Review the accompanying documents to verify a meat inspection certificate is present for fresh ruminant meat from a country known to be free of FMD, but that transited a country known to be affected with FMD.

Table 3-17-27  Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And there is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Adequate proof of origin(^2)</td>
<td>Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Adequate proof of origin(^2)</td>
<td>Transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)(^1)</td>
<td>No adequate proof of origin</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.
2 Documentary evidence of where an animal product comes from. Examples include: meat inspection certificate; certificate of origin; bill of lading; invoice; label; and document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller.

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Bovine Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) and Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD that Transited a Country Known to be Affected with FMD

Review the accompanying documents to verify a meat inspection certificate is present for fresh ruminant meat from a country known to be free of FMD, but that transited a country known to be affected with FMD.

Table 3-17-28  Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Bovine Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) and Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD that Transited a Country Known to be Affected with FMD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipment is:</th>
<th>And the transiting requirements are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bison</td>
<td>Met(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Met(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)(^1)</td>
<td>Not met</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.
2 If, during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region in which FMD exists, the meat may be imported provided all of the following conditions cited in 9 CFR § 94.1(d) are met:
   - Meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold or compartment that was sealed in the country of origin by an official of that country with serially numbered APHIS-approved seals (sealing prevents contact of the meat with any other cargo, prevents handling of the meat after the hold or compartment is sealed, and prevents the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold or compartment while en route to the United States)
   - The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold or compartment of the transporting carrier are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate accompanying the meat
   - Upon arrival of the carrier in the U.S. port of arrival, the seals are intact and there is no evidence the seals were tampered with
   - The meat is found to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate
### NOTICE
If the importation is break-bulk cargo, **all seals must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

**Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR**

Table 3-17-29 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the certificate:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>Has appropriate certification(^1)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Accompanied by certification issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the agency in the national government that is responsible for health of the animals within that region. The certification **must** give the name and official establishment number of the establishment at which the animals were slaughtered and also state:

- The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
- The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which FMD existed
- The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do **not** comply with the conditions in the certificate
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR with the Required Certification Transit Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipment is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>Transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meets the transit requirements</td>
<td>CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Accompanied by certification issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the agency in the national government that is responsible for health of the animals within that region. The certification must give the name and official establishment number of the establishment at which the animals were slaughtered and also state:

- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
- The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate

2 Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

3 A summary of the transiting requirements cited in 9 CFR § 94.1(d) follows:

- Meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold or compartment that was sealed in the country of origin by an official of that country with serially numbered APHIS-approved seals (sealing prevents contact of the meat with any other cargo, prevents handling of the meat after the hold or compartment is sealed, and prevents the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold or compartment while en route to the United States)
- The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold or compartment of the transporting carrier are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate accompanying the meat
- Upon arrival of the carrier in the U.S. port of arrival, the seals are intact and there is no evidence the seals were tampered with
- The meat is found to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate

**NOTICE**

If the importation is break-bulk cargo, all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.
## Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be Affected with FMD ONLY

**Table 3-17-31** Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be Affected with FMD ONLY (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the meat:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is beef from:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Northern Argentina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ One of 14 States in Brazil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Uruguay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;, 3, and 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>Meets the transit requirements&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Does not meet transit requirements</td>
<td>CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks appropriate meat inspection certificate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Is ovine meat from Uruguay and is boneless | | | | |
| Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate<sup>2</sup> | Transited a country known to be affected with FMD | Meets the transit requirements<sup>5</sup> | RELEASE<sup>7</sup> |
| | | Does not meet transit requirements | CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)<sup>7</sup> |
| | Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD | | | RELEASE<sup>7</sup> |
| Lacks appropriate meat inspection certificate | | | | REFUSE ENTRY<sup>7</sup> |

| Is ovine meat from Uruguay and is bone in | | | | |
| Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate<sup>6</sup> | Transited a country known to be affected with FMD | Meets the transit requirements<sup>5</sup> | RELEASE<sup>7</sup> |
| | | Does not meet transit requirements | CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F)<sup>7</sup> |
| | Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD | | | RELEASE<sup>7</sup> |
Table 3-17-31 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be Affected with FMD ONLY (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the meat:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is ovine meat from Uruguay and is <strong>bone in</strong> (cont.)</td>
<td>Lacks appropriate meat inspection certificate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than above</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 States in Brazil authorized to export to the U.S. are the States of Bahia, Distrito Federal, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Rio Grande Do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, São Paulo, Sergipe, and Tocantins

2 A meat inspection certificate signed by a veterinary official of the exporting region certifying all of the following:
   - The meat is beef from animals that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in the exporting regions of Argentina, Brazil, or Uruguay; or from ovine meat derived from animals that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in Uruguay
   - FMD has **not** been diagnosed in the exporting region of Argentina (for beef), the exporting region of Brazil (for beef), or in Uruguay (for beef and ovine meat) within the previous 12 months
   - The meat comes from bovines or sheep that originated from premises where FMD has **not** been present during the lifetime of any bovines and sheep slaughtered for the export of beef and ovine meat to the United States
   - The meat comes from bovines or sheep that were moved directly from the premises of origin to the slaughtering establishment **without any** contact with other animals
   - The meat comes from bovines or sheep that received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections, paying particular attention to the head and feet at the slaughtering establishment, with **no** evidence found of vesicular disease
   - The meat consists **only** of bovine parts or ovine parts that are, by standard practice, part of the animal’s carcass that is placed in a chiller for maturation after slaughter and before removal of any bone, blood clots, or lymphoid tissue. The bovine parts and ovine parts that may **not** be imported include all parts of the heads, feet, hump, hoofs, and internal organs
   - **All** bones and visually identifiable blood clots and lymphoid tissue have been removed from the meat
   - The meat has **not** been in contact with meat from regions **other than** those listed as free of FMD under 9 CFR § 94.1(a)
   - The meat came from carcasses that were allowed to mature at 40 °F to 50 °F (4 °C to 10 °C) for a **minimum** of 24 hours after slaughter and that reached a pH of **less than** 6.0 in the loin muscle at the end of the maturation period; measurements for pH **must** be taken at the middle of both longissimus dorsi muscles—any carcass in which the pH does **not** reach **less than** 6.0 may be allowed to maturate an additional 24 hours and be retested, and if the carcass still has **not** reached a pH of **less than** 6.0 after 48 hours, the meat from the carcass may **not** be exported to the United States

3 For **beef only** (does **not** apply to ovine meat), in addition to the meat inspection certificate statements listed in footnote #3, the meat inspection certificate or other government certificate should have one of the following sets of statements:
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat is derived from bovines that were **not** subjected to a stunning process, **prior to** slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; **and**
   - The boneless skeletal muscle meat has been prepared in a manner to prevent contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)
   - **OR**
     - The beef was exported from a region of negligible risk for BSE; **and**
     - If BSE has been diagnosed in one or more indigenous bovines in the region of negligible risk, the beef was derived from bovines subject to a ban on feeding ruminants meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants; **and**
     - The beef was derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections

4 For **beef only** (does **not** apply to ovine meat), the fresh beef inspection certificate from Northern Argentina, 14 States in Brazil, or Uruguay may be used for cooked beef products from the exporting region. If arriving with the fresh beef certificate, cooked beef from Northern Argentina, 14 States in Brazil, or Uruguay does **not** require a pink juice test
5 If, during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region in which FMD exists, the meat may be imported provided all of the following conditions are met:

- The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold or compartment that was sealed in the country of origin by an official of that country with serially numbered, APHIS-approved seals (sealing prevents contact of the meat with any other cargo, prevents handling of the meat after the hold or compartment is sealed, and prevents the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold or compartment while en route to the United States)
- The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold or compartment of the transporting carrier are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate accompanying the meat
- Upon arrival of the carrier in the U.S. port of arrival, the seals are intact and there is no evidence the seals were tampered with
- The meat is found to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate

6 The authorities for this decision are: 9 CFR § 94.29 and 9 CFR § 94.18 or 9 CFR § 94.19.

7 The authority for this decision is 9 CFR § 94.29.

8 A meat inspection certificate signed by a veterinary official of the exporting region certifying all of the following:

- The meat is from ovine meat derived from animals that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in Uruguay
- FMD has not been diagnosed in Uruguay (for beef and ovine meat) within the previous 12 months
- The meat comes from bovines or sheep that originated from premises where FMD has not been present during the lifetime of any bovines and sheep slaughtered for the export of beef and ovine meat to the United States
- The meat comes from bovines or sheep that were moved directly from the premises of origin to the slaughtering establishment without any contact with other animals
- The meat comes from bovines or sheep that received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections, paying particular attention to the head and feet at the slaughtering establishment, with no evidence found of vesicular disease
- The meat consists only of bovine parts or ovine parts that are, by standard practice, part of the animal’s carcass that is placed in a chiller for maturation after slaughter and before removal of any bone, blood clots, or lymphoid tissue. The bovine parts and ovine parts that may not be imported include all parts of the heads, feet, hump, hoofs, and internal organs
- All bone and visually identifiable blood clots and lymphoid tissue have been removed from the meat; except bone-in ovine meat from Uruguay may be exported to the United States under the following conditions:
  — The meat must be derived from select lambs that have never been vaccinated for FMD;
  — The select lambs must be maintained in a program approved by the Administrator; lambs in the program must: be segregated from other FMD-susceptible livestock at a select lamb facility operated under the authority of the national veterinary authority of Uruguay; and be subjected to an FMD testing scheme approved by the Administrator; and be individually identified with official unique identification that is part of a national traceability system sufficient to ensure only the products of select lambs meeting all required criteria are exempt from the deboning requirement
  — Select lambs and their products must not be commingled with other animals and their products within the slaughter facility
  — The meat has not been in contact with meat from regions other than those listed as free of FMD under 9 CFR § 94.1(a)
  — The meat came from carcasses that were allowed to maturate at 40 °F to 50 °F (4 °C to 10 °C) for a minimum of 24 hours after slaughter and that reached a pH of less than 6.0 in the loin muscle at the end of the maturation period; measurements for pH must be taken at the middle of both longissimus dorsi muscles—any carcass in which the pH does not reach less than 6.0 may be allowed to maturate an additional 24 hours and be retested, and if the carcass still has not reached a pH of less than 6.0 after 48 hours, the meat from the carcass may not be exported to the United States
**Meat Byproducts**

To determine the action to take on meat byproducts of ovine (sheep) or caprine (goat) origin, see Table 3-17-32.

**Meat Byproducts of Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Origin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-2</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of BSE and other than Canada</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by adequate proof of origin(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks adequate proof of origin</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/ SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification(^3)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>Accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Includes feet, brain, cheeks, heart, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tail, testes, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe.
2. Documentary evidence of where an animal product comes from. Examples include: meat inspection certificate; certificate of origin; bill of lading; invoice; label; and document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller.
Accompanied by certification issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary officer of the agency in the national government that is responsible for health of the animals within that region. The certification must give the name and official establishment number of the establishment at which the animals were slaughtered and also state:

- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin.
- The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed.
- The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate.
Chapter 3

Reference

Semen, Ova, and Embryos

Contents

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Semen, Ova, and Embryos Locator 3-18-1
   Semen 3-18-3
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      Semen Originating from Countries OTHER THAN Canada 3-18-4
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Introduction

Semen, Ova, and Embryos Covered in This Section
This section covers semen, ova, and embryos. Semen is live animal sperm. Ova are live animal eggs. Embryos are live, fertilized eggs. Semen, ova, and embryos are imported either for reproductive (i.e., breeding) or research purposes.

Semen, Ova, and Embryos NOT Covered in This Section
Not covered in this section are eggs and egg products, see Avian Products on page 3-2-1 and used semen and embryo containers, see Semen and Embryo Containers on page 2-2-13. When a VS permit does not authorize entry for the importation of equine semen, see Table 3-18-3 on page 3-18-3; for semen from other than equine and for ova and embryos, see Table 3-18-5 on page 3-18-4.

NOTICE

Some biological products are highly perishable, therefore, expedite an importation when it is authorized to be released. If perishable and the hold cannot be released, allow the responsible party to refrigerate the product or to apply dry ice if requested. This action must be performed under CBP supervision. Why dry ice is applied to high-risk products (e.g., fetal bovine serum), the responsible party shall apply the dry ice in the outer shipping box, but shall not open the inner product box/packaging containing the high-risk product.

Semen, Ova, and Embryos Locator
When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for specific semen, ova, or embryos as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-18-2 on page 3-18-2.
# Semen Originating from Canada

## Table 3-18-3 Semen Originating from Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the semen is from:</th>
<th>And is imported for:</th>
<th>And is presented at:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Origin and species can be confirmed&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Origin and species cannot be confirmed</td>
<td>REFER consignment to the VS port veterinarian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Ruminants, other than sheep and goats**
- **Poultry**
- **Swine**

| Reproduction<sup>3</sup> | Canadian land border port designated for this import<sup>4</sup> | Port cited in 9 CFR § 98.33(a) or 98.33(d) | Is accompanied by VS permit | 1. CONTROL as specified on the permit  
2. REFER consignment to the VS port veterinarian | Lacks VS permit | REFUSE ENTRY |

- **Ruminants, sheep and goats only**

| Reproduction<sup>3</sup> | Is accompanied by VS permit | 1. CONTROL as specified on the permit  
2. REFER consignment to the VS port veterinarian | Lacks VS permit | REFUSE ENTRY |

- **Ruminants, including sheep and goats**
- **Poultry**
- **Swine**

| Diagnosis or research (*in vitro use only*) | Is accompanied by VS permit | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit | Lacks VS permit | REFUSE ENTRY |

| Dogs<sup>5</sup> | Reproduction<sup>3</sup> | Diagnosis or research | RELEASE | SEE Table 3-1-2 |

- **Bees**

| SEE the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* |

- **Animal other than above**

| 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT AQI–VMO |

---

<sup>1</sup> Equine includes animals such as asses, burros, donkeys, horses, or zebras.<br>2 Outside labeling indicating species and origin is acceptable.<br>3 Consider semen for reproduction to be a live animal importation regulated by VS.<br>4 Canadian border ports are listed in 9 CFR § 98.33(b).
5 The officer must be able to confirm the semen is dog semen.

### Semen Originating from Countries OTHER THAN Canada

#### Table 3-18-4 Semen Originating from Countries OTHER THAN Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the semen is from:</th>
<th>And is imported for:</th>
<th>And is from:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Equine                | Reproduction         | Is accompanied by VS permit | 1. CONTROL as specified on the permit  
2. REFER consignment to the VS port veterinarian |
| Poultry              |                      |              | Lacks VS permit | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Ruminants            | Diagnosis or research (in-vitro use only) | Is accompanied by VS permit | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit |
| Swine                |                      |              | Lacks VS permit | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Dogs                 | Reproduction         |              | RELEASE |
|                      | Diagnosis or research |              | SEE Table 3-1-2 |
| Bees                 |                      |              | SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual |
| Animal other than above |                     |              | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT AQI-VMO |

1 Equine includes animals such as asses, burros, donkeys, horses, or zebras.
2 Consider semen for reproduction to be a live animal importation regulated by VS.
3 The officer must be able to confirm the semen is dog semen.

### Ova and Embryos

#### Table 3-18-5 Embryos and Ova1 (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If harvested from:</th>
<th>And is imported for:</th>
<th>And is from:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Equine            | Reproduction         | Is accompanied by VS permit | 1. CONTROL as specified on the permit  
2. REFER consignment to the VS port veterinarian |
| Ruminants        |                      |              | Lacks VS permit | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Swine             | Diagnosis or research | Is accompanied by VS permit | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit |
| Dogs              |                      |              | Lacks VS permit | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Bees              |                      |              | SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual |
| Insects           |                      |              | SEE plant quarantines as appropriate |
### Table 3-18-5  Embryos and Ova¹ (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If harvested from:</th>
<th>And is imported for:</th>
<th>And is from:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mosquitoes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. CONTACT AQI–VMO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Used, empty embryo or ova containers are regulated under [Semen and Embryo Containers](#) on page 2-2-13.
2. Equine includes animals such as asses, burros, donkeys, horses, or zebras.
3. Consider semen for reproduction to be a live animal importation regulated by VS.
Reference
Ova and Embryos
Reference

Swine Products

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Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the European Union for ASF  3-19-47
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Introduction

**NOTICE**

APHIS recognizes that rinderpest (RP) has been eradicated worldwide and, as a result, all restrictions to regulations concerning communicable diseases of livestock and poultry, interstate transportation and importation of animals (including poultry) and animal products, and permits for biological products have been amended to remove references to the animal disease rinderpest (RP). The Animal Product Manual (APM) has been amended as necessary in accordance with this Rule (Docket No. APHIS-2017-0070 [https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/11/2018-07232/rinderpest-update-of-communicable-animal-disease-provisions]). This Rule is effective April 11, 2018. In the event any exporting country’s certificate language and/or permit retains the words “rinderpest” or “RP,” please disregard those words and allow entry if all other import requirements are satisfied.
Swine Products Covered in This Section
This section covers products derived from swine species, including Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, vitamin A or vitamins coated in porcine gelatin, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste.

*NOTICE*
Most commercially derived vitamins and minerals are synthetically produced from nonanimal-origin ingredients. Exceptions include vitamin D (ovine), vitamin A (porcine), and calcium phosphate derivatives (bovine, i.e., any derivative; e.g., dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, etc.). Regulate single-ingredient, animal-derived vitamins by the respective species.

Regulations provide the authority to regulate specific products such as fresh (chilled or frozen) meat, cured and dried meat, and cooked meat from disease-affected foreign countries. Policy has been established to control other imported products that may pose a risk to U.S. agriculture.

All importations of meat and meat products, regardless of their amount or purpose, **must** meet APHIS entry requirements. Importations of meat and meat products imported for human consumption are also regulated by FSIS.

*NOTICE*
When shipments of meat, poultry, or egg products are also regulated by FSIS, provide the original meat certificate or original government certificate to FSIS and retain a copy of the meat or government certificate in the port files.

*NOTICE*
There are special guidelines for hunter-harvested game meat harvested for the hunter's own personal use if accompanied by a valid hunting license or other appropriate documentation. If the meat is shipped by mail, the documentation **must** be included with the other shipping documents (U.S. Customs Declaration or invoice). These guidelines are **solely** for hunter-harvested game meat of bovine (e.g., cattle, bison), ovine (e.g., bighorn sheep), porcine (e.g., wild boar), caprine (e.g., mountain goat, mountain sheep, musk ox), and cervid (e.g., caribou, deer, elk, moose) origin. See Special Guidelines for Wild Game Meat on page A-1-28.

*NOTICE*
Refuse entry of swine derived from hunter-harvested game meat and carcasses from the European Union for ASF.
Swine Products NOT Covered in This Section

Not covered in this section are biological products (including micro-organisms and tissue cultures), casings, cosmetics, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements (except vitamin A or vitamins coated in porcine gelatin), nutraceuticals, and vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, and embryos, and trophies.

Special Requirements (SR) Designation

A country or region known to be free of CSF, FMD, or SVD is considered to have special requirements (SR) when one or more of the following conditions apply:

◆ Region borders an affected country
◆ Region imports live ruminants or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be accepted for importation into the United States
◆ Region supplements its national meat supply by importing meat from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

There exists a possibility that pork or pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may be commingled with pork or pork products from disease-affected regions resulting in a risk of disease introduction into the United States. Therefore, pork or pork products from CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR countries or regions may not be imported into the United States unless certain requirements are met.
Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements meeting SR requirements OR with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

For details of the requirements for the importation of pork or pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR, see the footnotes in the applicable pork and pork products tables addressing CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR.

**NOTICE**

Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, and other edible products with an original manufacturer’s label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer’s statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin; or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin. If this official supporting documentation is not presented, REGULATE using Table 3-19-2.

---

**Swine Products Locator**

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper

**Table 3-19-1 How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do not match the permit   | Permit has expired | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
| Discrepancy is other than an expired permit |         | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for specific swine products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-19-2 on page 3-19-6.

### WARNING

In the swine meat and meat products section, products must be regulated for each disease status of the country or region of export to determine all requirements that must be met before releasing the product(s). E.g., if a country or region of export has multiple disease conditions (i.e., ASF, FMD, and SVD/SR), check the tables for each applicable disease designation. The regulatory decision for the commodity should be based on the most restrictive action. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO with questions.

#### Table 3-19-2 Swine Products Locator (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-9-2 on page 3-9-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulin</td>
<td>Is a pharmaceutical</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-11-3 on page 3-11-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is for other than pharmaceutical use (e.g., for research)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95 9 CFR 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat and/or meat products</td>
<td>Is hunter harvested</td>
<td>Is for personal use</td>
<td>SEE Table A-1-11 on page A-1-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not hunter harvested</td>
<td>Is not for personal use</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-3 on page 3-19-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat byproducts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard (rendered fat)</td>
<td>Is edible</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not edible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet food/chews/treats</td>
<td>Is from Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is from other than Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTINUE to “Other than above” table row below on page 3-19-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-19-2 Swine Products Locator (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A or vitamins coated in porcine gelatin²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-9-2 on page 3-9-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above (e.g., Asian medicinals, bones³, hoofs, pet food/chews/treats, animal feed, tissues, animal waste, etc.)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment⁴</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H for form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Regulate commercial shipments of hunter-harvested meat based on the species and not as hunter-harvested meat.
2 Fully finished food products for human consumption containing vitamin A derived from porcine gelatin, vitamins coated with porcine gelatin, or vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease (lanolin) as the only animal-origin ingredients, or in combination with other exempted animal-origin ingredients or nonexempted animal-origin ingredients such as milk and eggs when all applicable APHIS import requirements for those other animal-origin ingredients have been met are unrestricted. The fully finished food product must be commercially labeled and shelf stable (not requiring refrigeration).
3 Excludes fully finished manufactured products made with bones. Examples include, but are not limited to, buttons, tools, weapons (knife handles, pistol grips), and souvenirs. These products are unrestricted.
4 Fully finished pet food/animal feed (e.g., commercially packaged and labeled for retail sale) is not eligible for consignment to approved establishments.

Table 3-19-3 Swine Meat, Swine Meat Products, and Swine Meat Byproducts (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And is in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bouillon cubes¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Meat extract/broth of swine origin¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dehydrated powders or granules¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dehydrated soup mix containing swine meat extract/broth¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked, prepared food (i.e., carnitas, empanadas, sandwiches, tacos, or tamales) containing pork from Mexico and entering only at land border ports</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table A-1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked, shelf-stable swine meat/meat byproducts²</td>
<td>Hermetically sealed cans or retorted, flexible pouches³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked swine meat</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured and dried pork products</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehydrated soup mix containing swine meat</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen) swine meat/meat byproducts²</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish pork purchased at Dublin or Shannon Airports</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table A-1-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference
Bouillon Cubes, Meat Extract/Broth of Swine Origin, Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated

Table 3-19-3 Swine Meat, Swine Meat Products, and Swine Meat Byproducts (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And is in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lard (rendered fat) or pork fat</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork-filled pasta products from Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork pâté</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork skins or rinds (chicharrones)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer's statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin, or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin.

2 Includes, but not limited to, swine feet, brain, cheeks, heart, hog stomach, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tails, testes, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe.

3 Determine shelf stability using documents accompanying the shipments (e.g., foreign government certification, manufacturer’s statement).

Bouillon Cubes, Meat Extract/Broth of Swine Origin, Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat Extract/Broth

NOTICE
Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements meeting SR requirements OR with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

NOTICE
Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, and other edible products with an original manufacturer’s label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer’s statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin; or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin. If this official supporting documentation is not presented, REGULATE using Table 3-19-4.
Table 3-19-4 Bouillon Cubes, Meat Extract/Broth of Swine Origin, Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat Extract/Broth<sup>1</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is from:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF, FMD, or SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, and other edible products with an original manufacturer’s label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of documentation indicating the product actually contains only nonanimal-origin ingredients (artificial), can only be released if accompanied by an official manufacturer’s statement on company letterhead stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin, or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region or country of export stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin.

2 Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating: The pork or pork products must not have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:

- Any region when the region was classified by 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, except for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region

- The pork or pork products must not have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products must not have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described

- The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have transited any region or zone described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described

- No equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do not meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2

- The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF

- The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF

- The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 or 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination

- If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region
5 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine originating in such an FMD-affected region, or meat or other animal products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region, except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin.
- The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which FMD existed.
- The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

6 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist.
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine that originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease (SVD)-free region that has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, except pork transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National government of a region of origin listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region considered free of the disease.
- The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section.

### Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat

**NOTICE**

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with **EITHER** certification statements meeting SR requirements **OR** with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

#### Table 3-19-5 Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region(^1)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2) or (^3)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region(^1)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^3)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat

Table 3-19-5 Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD in combination with CSF or SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^5)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2) or (^6)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4) or (^7)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^5) or (^8)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - The pork or pork products must not have been derived from swine in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.
   - Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, except for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region.
   - The pork or pork products must not have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 92.31, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products must not have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.
   - The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have transited any region of zone described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the port of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.
   - No equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine not meeting the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

3 A government of origin certificate declaring:
   - All meat is free of bones.
   - The meat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C).
Reference
Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat

4 A government of origin certificate declaring:

   All meat is free of bones
The meat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 175 °F (79.4 °C)

5 A government of origin certificate declaring:
   • All meat is free of bones
   • The meat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C)

6 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   • The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2
   • The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
   • The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
   • The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 or 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
   • If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

7 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   • The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
   • The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork or pork products derived swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or pork or pork products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region, except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
   • The pork or pork products covered by the certificate were derived from animals born and raised in a region list in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as free of FMD and the pork or pork product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
   • The pork or pork product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with other pork or pork products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate

8 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   • The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease (SVD) is considered to exist
   • The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine that originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease (SVD)-free region that has been transported through a region where SVD is considered to exist, except pork that was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National government of a region of origin listed under 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region considered free of the disease
   • The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with other pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section
## Lard and Pork Fat

### NOTICE

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements meeting SR requirements OR with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

### Table 3-19-6  Lard (Rendered Fat) and Pork Fat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lard (rendered fat)(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork fat (including fatback)</td>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^3)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4) or (^5)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region(^4)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^3)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^6)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^7)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^3) or (^8)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^6) or (^9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^6) or (^10)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Edible lard listed as an ingredient in a food product ready for human consumption (such as pie crusts) and food products cooked in lard (such as refried beans, tortillas, etc.) are allowed unrestricted entry.

2. Official government certification stating the lard was derived from swine from [must state country or region].
A government of origin certificate declaring the fat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C).

Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The pork or pork products must not have been derived from swine in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described
- Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, except for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region
- The pork or pork products must not have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 92.31, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products must not have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described
- The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have transited any region of zone described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the port of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described
- No equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine not meeting the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

A government of origin certificate declaring the fat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 175 °F (79.4 °C).

A government of origin certificate declaring the fat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C).

A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2
- The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 or 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
- If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

Lard and Pork Fat
Pork-Filled Pasta Products from Italy

Pasta products from Italy that are filled with dry-cured (for 400 days), cooked, or shelf-stable ham are admissible when accompanied by the appropriate official export health certificate and Annex H, Health Warranties for Pork-Filled Pasta Products (see Figure E-1-29 on page E-1-68).

Table 3-19-7 Pork-Filled Pasta Products from Italy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pasta products filled with dry-cured, cooked, or shelf-stable pork</td>
<td>From an approved establishment1</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified2</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not from an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Click the following link (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/approved-pork-filled-pasta-products-from-italy.pdf) for a list of APHIS-approved establishments to export pork-filled pasta products from Italy.

2 In addition to an Official Italian Health Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-70), the product must be accompanied by an Italian Health Warranty Annex H (see Figure E-1-29 on page E-1-68).
## Pork Pâté

### NOTICE

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with **EITHER** certification statements meeting SR requirements **OR** with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

### Table 3-19-8 Pork Pâté

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pork pâté that is cooked, shelf-stable swine meat in hermetically sealed cans (see Table 2-3-3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork pâté that is not cooked, shelf-stable swine meat in hermetically sealed cans</td>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region(^1)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2) or (^3)</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region(^1)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^3)</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^3) or (^5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4) or (^7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The pork or pork products must not have been derived from swine in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.
- Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, except for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region.
- The pork or pork products must not have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 92.31, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products must not have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.
- The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have transited any region of zone described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the port of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.
- No equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine not meeting the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and
- The pork or pork product was heated by other than a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout.

A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating either:

- All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and
- The pork or pork product received heat treatment in a commercially accepted manner used for perishable canned pork products reaching an internal temperature of 69 °C (156 °F) throughout.

OR

- All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and
- The pork or pork product received continual heat treatment in an oven for a minimum of 10 hours reaching an internal temperature of 149 °F (65 °C) throughout. The oven temperature started at a minimum of 143 °F (62 °C) and reached at least 185 °F (85 °C).
5 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2
   - The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
   - The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
   - The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 or 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
   - If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

6 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork or pork products derived swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or pork or pork products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region, except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
   - The pork or pork products covered by the certificate were derived from animals born and raised in a region list in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as free of FMD and the pork or pork product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
   - The pork or pork product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with other pork or pork products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate

7 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease (SVD) is considered to exist
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine that originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease (SVD)-free region that has been transported through a region where SVD is considered to exist, except pork that was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National government of a region of origin listed under 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region considered free of the disease
   - The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with other pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section
Pork Skins or Rinds

Cooked pork skins or rinds (called chicharrones in Spanish) are admissible if these products originate from countries *free* of swine diseases.

### Table 3-19-9  Pork Skins or Rinds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on a foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The pork skins were cooked in oil for at least 80 minutes when oil temperature was consistently maintained at a minimum temperature of 114 °C
- OR
- The pork skins must be dry-cooked at 260 °C for approximately 210 minutes after which they must be cooked in hot oil (deep-fried) at 104 °C for an additional 150 minutes

<sup>2</sup> A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2
- The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 or 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
- If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region
In the process for shelf-stable swine meat in retorted, flexible pouches, the meat is typically first heated in a kettle and then poured or pumped into a flexible pouch. Next, the product undergoes an additional cooking step; a retort (a larger version of a stove-top pressure cooker) cooks the product in the pouch under pressure and allows the temperature to exceed 212 °F. During this retort process, the flexible container is sterilized along with the product.

**NOTICE**

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with **EITHER** certification statements meeting SR requirements **OR** with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.
Cooked Swine Meat

NOTICE

Small amounts of pork processed by heat may be imported for purposes of examination, testing, or analysis only when authorized by a VS permit. Release or control as specified on the permit. When a VS permit does not authorize the entry of cooked, perishable swine meat, see Table 3-19-10 to determine the necessary regulatory action.

Table 3-19-10 Cooked Swine Meat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region(^1) (other than Italy, Poland, or Spain)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of the European Union for ASF(^2)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD(^3)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2 The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

3 Currently there are no establishments approved to export cooked, perishable pork from countries affected with FMD into the United States.
### Cooked Swine Meat from Italy

**Table 3-19-11  Cooked Swine Meat from Italy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product is:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And the meat is of:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooked pork products <strong>other than</strong> Mortadella</td>
<td>Processed in Italy SVD/SR regions⁴</td>
<td>Italian origin and cooked in Italy SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁴</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Cotechino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> Italian origin and cooked in Italy³ SVD/SR regions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not processed in Italy SVD/SR regions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooked Mortadella</strong></td>
<td>Processed in Italy SVD/SR regions⁴</td>
<td>Italian origin and cooked in Italy SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> Italian origin and cooked in Italy² SVD/SR regions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not processed in Italy SVD/SR regions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooked Cotechino</strong></td>
<td>Processed in Italy SVD/SR regions⁴</td>
<td>Italian origin and cooked in Italy SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> Italian origin and cooked in Italy² SVD/SR regions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not processed in Italy SVD/SR regions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Italy SVD/SR regions consists of: Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aosta, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano only.

2. Accompanied by an Official Italian Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (raw meat originating from Italy) (see Figure E-1-21 on page E-1-53). This certificate should only be used when Italy is exporting pork or pork products to the United States that originate from animals born, slaughtered, and processed in Italy SVD/SR regions of Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aosta, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano only.
3 The pork meat originates from swine born, raised, and slaughtered in a country recognized by the United States to be a European Union for ASF, APHIS-defined European CSF, FMD/SR, and SVD/SR region.

4 Accompanied by an Official Italian Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (raw meat originating from EU Member States other than Italy) (see Figure E-1-22 on page E-1-57). This certificate should only be used when Italy is exporting pork or pork products to the United States that did not originate from animals born or slaughtered in the Italy. However, the pork or pork products were processed in Italy SVD/SR regions of Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aoste, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano only.

5 In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-70), the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex C (see Figure E-1-24 on page E-1-62).

6 Accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex D (see Figure E-1-25 on page E-1-63).

7 In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-70), the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex D (see Figure E-1-25 on page E-1-63).

8 Accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex E (see Figure E-1-26 on page E-1-64).

9 In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-70), the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex E (see Figure E-1-26 on page E-1-64).

---

**Cooked Swine Meat from Poland**

Table 3-19-12 Cooked Swine Meat from Poland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is fully cooked¹</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified² or ³</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is heat treated, but not fully cooked¹</td>
<td>Is from a restricted establishment⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not from a restricted establishment⁴</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified² or ³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 This information is listed on the meat certificate as “process category.”

2 An Official Polish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products Exported to the United States of America (see Figure E-1-41 on page E-1-89).

3 An Official Polish Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (see Figure E-1-40 on page E-1-88).

4 Restricted Polish establishment approval numbers: 28 05 02 01; 14 29 02 01; 06 11 02 66; 28 15 40 03; AND 18 04 02 01.
### Cooked Swine Meat from Spain

**Table 3-19-13  Cooked Swine Meat from Spain**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the pork is of:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish origin</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified¹ and 2, or 2 and 3</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Spanish origin</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified² and 3</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Accompanied by a Spanish Official Health Certificate for Pork Meat, Meat By Products and Meat Products Exported to the United States of America in accordance with Sections 94.8, 94.11, 94.13, and 94.31 of Title 9 CFR (Ref: ASE-1844 05/21) (see Figure E-1-45 on page E-1-101).
2. Accompanied by Spanish Official Health Certificate for Cooked Pork Products Exported to the United States of America Processed Under Section 94.9 of CFR (Ref: ASE-1848 05/21) (see Figure E-1-48 on page E-1-114).
3. Accompanied by a Spanish Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products (ref: ASE-1200 05/21) (see Figure E-1-43 on page E-1-94).

### Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region OTHER THAN Italy, Poland, or Spain

**Table 3-19-14  Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region OTHER THAN Italy, Poland, or Spain**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooked swine meat</td>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region¹ other than Italy, Poland, or Spain</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The port or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.

- Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, except for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of CSF detection in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of CSF detection in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region.

- The pork or pork products **must not** have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 92.31, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.

- The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived **must not** have transited any region or zone described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the port of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.

- **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine not meeting the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected OR

  - A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
    - **All** bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and
    - The pork or pork product was heated by other than a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout.

### Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the European Union for ASF

**Table 3-19-15** Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the European Union for ASF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooked swine meat</td>
<td>Part of the European Union for ASF¹</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.8(a)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the European countries of: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The meat or meat product did **not** originate in any restricted zone in the European Union (EU) established by the EU or any EU Member State because of detection of African swine fever in domestic or feral swine.
Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF OTHER THAN Those Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region

Table 3-19-16  Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF OTHER THAN Those Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
- All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and
- The pork or pork product was heated by other than a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout

Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with SVD

Table 3-19-17  Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with SVD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
- All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and
- The pork or pork product was heated by other than a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout
OR
- All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and
- The pork or pork product received continual heat treatment in an oven for a minimum of 10 hours so that it reached an internal temperature of 149 °F (65 °C) throughout. The oven temperature started at a minimum of 143 °F (62 °C) and reached at least 185 °F (85 °C)
Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR

NOTICE

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements meeting SR requirements OR with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

Table 3-19-18 Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1) or (^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The pork or pork products were derived from swine born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2
- The pork and pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the port of destination
- If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

\(^2\) A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and
- The pork or pork product was heated by other than a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 69 °C (156 °F) throughout
Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR

**NOTICE**

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with **EITHER** certification statements meeting SR requirements **OR** with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3-19-19 Cooked Swine Meat Shipped from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the importation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, **or** have ever been in, **or** have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
- The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork or pork products derived from swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region or pork or pork products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region, **except** in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National government of the nonaffected region of origin
- The pork or pork products covered by the certificate were derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as **free** of FMD and the pork or pork product has **never** been in any region in which FMD existed
- The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with other pork or pork products that have **not** been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section
Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR

**NOTICE**

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with **EITHER** certification statements meeting SR requirements OR with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

### Table 3-19-20 Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1) or (^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease (SVD) is considered to exist
   - The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork derived from swine that originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease (SVD)-free region that has been transported through a region where SVD is considered to exist, **except** pork that was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National government of a region of origin listed under 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region considered **free** of the disease
   - The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with other pork or pork products that have **not** been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

2. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - All bones were **completely** removed prior to cooking; and
   - The pork or pork product received heat treatment in a commercially accepted manner used for perishable canned pork products so that it reached an internal temperature of 69 °C (156 °F) throughout
   **OR**
   - All bones were **completely** removed prior to cooking; and
   - The pork or pork product received continual heat treatment in an oven for a **minimum** of 10 hours so that it reached an internal temperature of 149 °F (65 °C) throughout. The oven temperature started at a **minimum** of 143 ° F (62 °C) and reached at least 185 °F (85 °C)
**Notice**

Small amounts of pork meat that is cured and dried may be imported for purposes of examination, testing, or analysis only when authorized by a VS permit. See Table 2-4-5 on page 2-4-5 for processing animal products imported under permit.

### Table 3-19-21 Cured and Dried Swine Meat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td>Part of the European Union for ASF¹ (other than Italy or Spain)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>Bone-in</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Part of APHIS-defined European CSF region² (other than Italy or Spain)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than listed above</td>
<td>Bone-in</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boneless</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>Bone-in</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boneless</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td>Bone-in</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boneless</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2. Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
### Cured and Dried Pork Products from Italy and Spain

For cured and dried pork products from Italy and Spain, review the accompanying meat inspection certificates to verify the applicable certificates. The tables for cured and dried pork products from Italy (Table 3-19-22) or Spain (Table 3-19-23) have been provided. If the specified Italian or Spanish certificates are not presented, refuse entry for the products. Continue to Table 3-19-22 for cured and dried pork products from Italy. Continue to Table 3-19-23 for cured and dried pork products from Spain.

### Cured and Dried Pork Products from Italy

#### Table 3-19-22 Cured and Dried Pork Products from Italy (page 1 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the products are:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And the meat is:</th>
<th>And the product:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cured and dried pork product from Italy (e.g., Italian brands of hams (i.e., Modena, Parma, and San Daniele), and other cured and dried pork products)</td>
<td>Pro-cessed in Italy SVD/ SR regions(^1)</td>
<td>Of Italian origin and cured and dried in Italy SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not of Italian origin and cured and dried in Italy SVD/ SR regions(^3)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not pro-cessed in Italy SVD/ SR regions(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Continue with table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deboned meat products cured for at least 45(^5) or 90(^6) days</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^7)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry hams cured for at least 400 days obtained from hams of swine born and raised in Italy</td>
<td>From an approved processing establishment(^8)</td>
<td>Bone-in (whole ham)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3-19-22  Cured and Dried Pork Products from Italy (page 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the products are:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And the meat is:</th>
<th>And the product:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cured and dried pork product from Italy (e.g., Italian brands of hams (i.e., Modena, Parma, and San Daniele), and other cured and dried pork products) (cont.)</td>
<td>Dry hams cured for at least 400 days obtained from hams of swine born and raised in Italy (cont.)</td>
<td>Bone-in (whole ham) (cont.)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boneless (whole ham)</td>
<td>Is from an approved Italian deboning plant</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not from an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry hams cured for at least 400 days obtained from non-Italian swine or hams</td>
<td>From an approved processing establishment</td>
<td>Bone-in (whole ham)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boneless (whole ham)</td>
<td>Is from an approved Italian deboning plant</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not from an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sliced, dry hams, cured for at least 400 days, obtained from hams of swine born and raised in Italy</td>
<td>From both an approved processing establishment and an approved deboning establishment</td>
<td>Is from an approved Italian slicing establishment</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-19-22 Cured and Dried Pork Products from Italy (page 3 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the products are:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And the meat is:</th>
<th>And the product:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cured and dried pork product from Italy (e.g., Italian brands of hams (i.e., Modena, Parma, and San Daniele), and other cured and dried pork products) (cont.)</td>
<td>Sliced, dry hams, cured for at least 400 days, obtained from hams of swine born and raised in Italy (cont.)</td>
<td>From both an approved processing establishment and an approved deboning establishment(^8) (cont.)</td>
<td>Is not from an approved Italian slicing establishment</td>
<td>Is not from an approved Italian slicing establishment</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not from an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sliced, dry hams, cured for at least 400 days, obtained from non-Italian swine or hams</td>
<td>From both an approved processing establishment and an approved deboning establishment(^8)</td>
<td>Is from an approved Italian slicing establishment(^8)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^12)</td>
<td>RELEASE (\text{Lacks certification})</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Italy SVD/SR regions consists of: Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aosta, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano only.
Accompanied by an Official Italian Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (raw meat originating from Italy) (see Figure E-1-21 on page E-1-53). This certificate should only be used when Italy is exporting pork or pork products to the United States that originate from animals born, slaughtered, and processed in Italy SVD/SR regions of Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aosta, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano only.

The pork meat originates from swine born, raised, and slaughtered in a country recognized by the United States to be a European Union for ASF, APHIS-defined European CSF, FMD/SR, and SVD/SR region.

Accompanied by an Official Italian Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (raw meat originating from EU Member States other than Italy) (see Figure E-1-22 on page E-1-57). This certificate should only be used when Italy is exporting pork or pork products to the United States that did not originate from animals born or slaughtered in the Italy. However, the pork or pork products were processed in Italy SVD/SR regions of Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aosta, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano only.

At least 45 days of curing in Italy are if the pork products originate from swine born, raised, and slaughtered in a country recognized by the U.S. as free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD.

At least 90 days of curing in Italy are if the pork products originate from swine born, raised, and slaughtered in a country recognized by the U.S. as free of ASF, FMD, and SVD, but affected with CSF.

In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-70) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex F (see Figure E-1-27 on page E-1-65).

Click on the following link (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/approved-plants-for-italian-ham-prosciutto.pdf) for a list of APHIS-approved Italian prosciutto (ham) processing plants.

In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-70) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex A (see Figure E-1-20 on page E-1-52).

In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-70) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex B (see Figure E-1-23 on page E-1-61).

In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-70) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex A (see Figure E-1-20 on page E-1-52) and Italian Health Warranty Annex G (see Figure E-1-28 on page E-1-67).

In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-70) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex B (see Figure E-1-23 on page E-1-61) and Italian Health Warranty Annex G (see Figure E-1-28 on page E-1-67).
Cured and Dried Pork Products from Spain

Table 3-19-23  Cured and Dried Pork Products from Spain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the pork is of:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish origin and cured and dried in Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish origin or other than Spanish origin and cured and dried in Spain</td>
<td>From an approved establishment&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Sliced Serrano ham</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not from an approved establishment</td>
<td>Other than sliced Serrano ham</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; and &lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Accompanied by a Spanish Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry-Cured Products Exported to the United States of America: Serrano Ham, Iberian Ham, Iberian Pork Shoulder and Iberian Pork Loin Processed Under Section 94.17 of CFR from APHIS-Approved Establishments (Ref: ASE-1846 05/21) (see Figure E-1-46 on page E-1-106).

2. Click on the following link (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/approved-spanish-serrano-ham-processing-plants.pdf) for a list of APHIS-approved Spanish Serrano ham processing plants.

3. Accompanied by a Spanish Official Health Certificate for Pork Meat By Products Exported to the United States of America in accordance with Sections 94.8, 94.13, 94.31 of Title 9 CFR (Ref: ASE-1844 05/21) (see Figure E-1-45 on page E-1-101).

Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the European Union for ASF (OTHER THAN Italy or Spain)

Table 3-19-24  Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the European Union for ASF (OTHER THAN Italy or Spain)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part of the European Union for ASF&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (other than Italy or Spain)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.8(a)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - The meat or meat product did not originate in any restricted zone in the European Union (EU) established by the EU and any EU Member State because of detection of African swine fever in domestic or feral swine.
## Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF that is Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region OTHER THAN Italy or Spain

Table 3-19-25  Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF that is Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region OTHER THAN Italy or Spain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region(^1) other than Italy or Spain</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2) or (^3)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - The pork or pork products must not have been derived from swine in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.
   - Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, except for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last-affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region.
   - The pork or pork products must not have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 92.31, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products must not have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.
   - The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have transited any region of zone described in 9 CFR § 94.31, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the port of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.
   - No equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine not meeting the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.
A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
- The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived

AND either one below, BUT NOT BOTH:

- The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for not less than 90 days so it is shelf stable without refrigeration
- The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for not less than 45 days so the product is shelf stable without refrigeration and the dried and cured product is accompanied to the processing establishment by a certificate of an official of the national government of a CSF-free region specifying that:
  - The pork involved originated in that CSF-free region and was consigned to a processing establishment in [name of country or region not CSF free], in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the CSF-free region by seals of a serially numbered type
  - The numbers of the seals used were entered on the meat inspection certificate of the CSF-free region, which accompanied the shipment from the CSF-free region; and the container seals were found intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment by a national veterinary inspector; and the processing establishment from which the dried and cured product is shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products originating in regions listed as CSF free and processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.9 (c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii)

### Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF OTHER THAN Those Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region

Table 3-19-26 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF OTHER THAN Those Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone-in</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boneless</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

◆ All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
◆ The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived

AND either one below, BUT NOT BOTH:

◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for not less than 90 days so it is shelf stable without refrigeration
◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for not less than 45 days so the product is shelf stable without refrigeration and the dried and cured product is accompanied to the processing establishment by a certificate of an official of the national government of a CSF-free region specifying that:
◆ The pork involved originated in that CSF-free region and was consigned to a processing establishment in [name of country or region not CSF free], in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the CSF-free region by seals of a serially numbered type
◆ The numbers of the seals used were entered on the meat inspection certificate of the CSF-free region, which accompanied the shipment from the CSF-free region; and the container seals were found intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment by a national veterinary inspector; and the processing establishment from which the dried and cured product is shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products originating in regions listed as CSF free and processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.9 (c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone-in</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boneless</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

◆ All bones were completely removed in the region of origin
◆ The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that it is shelf stable without refrigeration (thoroughly dried means to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1)
## Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with SVD

Table 3-19-28 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with SVD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone-in</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boneless</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - All bones were completely removed, either in the region of origin or in the region where the pork or pork products are processed; and
   - Such pork or pork products have been accompanied from the swine vesicular disease (SVD)-free region of origin to the processing establishment in the SVD-infected region by a certificate signed by an official of the national government of the SVD-free region specifying the pork or pork product involved originated in that region and the pork or pork product was consigned to a processing establishment in [region not listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as free of SVD], in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the swine vesicular disease-free region of origin by seals of a serially numbered type, and the numbers of these seals shall be entered on this certificate; and
   - The container seals were found intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment in the SVD-infected region by a national veterinary inspector of that region; and
   - The processing establishment from which the pork or pork product was shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products that originate in regions listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as free of SVD; and
   - That such establishment processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.12(b)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv)

## Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR

Table 3-19-29 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; or &lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTICE

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements meeting SR requirements OR with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.
1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The pork or pork products were derived from swine born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2.
- The pork and pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF.
- The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF.
- The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the port of destination.
- If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region.

2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin.
- The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived.
- AND either one below, BUT NOT BOTH:
  - The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for not less than 90 days so it is shelf stable without refrigeration.
  - The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for not less than 45 days so the product is shelf stable without refrigeration and the dried and cured product is accompanied to the processing establishment by a certificate of an official of the national government of a CSF-free region specifying that:
  - The pork involved originated in that CSF-free region and was consigned to a processing establishment in [name of country or region not CSF free], in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the CSF-free region by seals of a serially numbered type.
  - The numbers of the seals used were entered on the meat inspection certificate of the CSF-free region, which accompanied the shipment from the CSF-free region; and the container seals were found intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment by a national veterinary inspector; and the processing establishment from which the dried and cured product is shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products originating in regions listed as CSF free and processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.9 (c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii).

**Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR**

**NOTICE**

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with **EITHER** certification statements meeting SR requirements OR with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.
## Table 3-19-30  Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1) or (^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
   - The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork or pork products derived swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or pork or pork products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region, **except** in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
   - The pork or pork products covered by the certificate were derived from animals born and raised in a region list in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as free of FMD and the pork or pork product has **never** been in **any** region in which FMD existed
   - The pork or pork product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with other pork or pork products that do **not** comply with the conditions contained in this certificate

2. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - All bones were **completely** removed in the region of origin
   - The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for **at least** 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
   - The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that it is shelf stable without refrigeration (thoroughly dried means to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product **does not exceed** 2.25 to 1)

## Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR

**NOTICE**

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with **EITHER** certification statements meeting SR requirements **OR** with certification statements meeting the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.
Table 3-19-31  Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1) or (^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease (SVD) is considered to exist
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine that originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease (SVD)-free region that has been transported through a region where SVD is considered to exist, except pork that was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National government of a region of origin listed under 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region considered free of the disease
   - The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with other pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

2. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - All bones were completely removed, either in the region of origin or in the region where the pork or pork products are processed; and
   - Such pork or pork products have been accompanied from the swine vesicular disease (SVD)-free region of origin to the processing establishment in the SVD-infected region by a certificate signed by an official of the national government of the SVD-free region specifying the pork or pork product involved originated in that region and the pork or pork product was consigned to a processing establishment in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the SVD-free region of origin by seals of a serially numbered type, and the numbers of these seals shall be entered on this certificate; and
   - The container seals were found intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment in the SVD-infected region by a national veterinary inspector of that region; and
   - The processing establishment from which the pork or pork product was shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products that originate in regions listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as free of SVD; and
   - That such establishment processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.12(b)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv)

**CAUTION**

If the importation is break-bulk cargo, all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.

Table 3-19-32  Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat/Meat Byproducts (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of the European Union for ASF(^1)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region(^2)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-19-32 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat/Meat Byproducts (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2 Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region FREE of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD

⚠️ CAUTION

If the importation is break-bulk cargo, all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.

Table 3-19-33 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region FREE of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transited a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>Has met transit requirements</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Has not met transit requirements</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 If, during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region where FMD exists, it may be imported provided all of these conditions are met:

- The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or, if the meat is containerized, in a container that was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such region with serially numbered seals approved by APHIS.
- The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign inspection certificate accompanying the meat.
- Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of arrival, the seals are found by an APHIS representative to be intact, and the representative finds there is no evidence indicating any seal has been tampered with.
- The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate.
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified¹</td>
<td>Transited a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>Has met transit requirements²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Has not met transit requirements</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The pork or pork products were derived from swine born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2
- The pork and pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the port of destination
- If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as free of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

² If, during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region where FMD exists, it may be imported provided all of these conditions are met:

- The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or, if the meat is containerized, in a container that was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such region with serially numbered seals approved by APHIS
- The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign inspection certificate accompanying the meat
- Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of arrival, the seals are found by an APHIS representative to be intact, and the representative finds there is no evidence indicating any seal has been tampered with
- The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region

**CAUTION**
If the importation is break-bulk cargo, all seals **must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

Table 3-19-35 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is from:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^3)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> Poland or Spain</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

\(^2\) Accompanied by the Official Polish Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (see Figure E-1-40 on page E-1-87).

\(^3\) Accompanied by the Spanish Official Health Certificate for Pork Meat, Meat By Products, and Meat Products Exported to the United States of America in Accordance with Sections 94.8, 94.11, 94.13, and 94.31 of Title 9 CFR (Ref: ASE-1844 05/21) (see Figure E-1-45 on page E-1-101).
A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were in **any** of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered **after** the periods described:
- Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, **except** for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region
- The pork or pork products **must not** have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in **any** of the regions or zones described 9 CFR § 94.31, **unless** the other swine were slaughtered **after** the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in **any** of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.31, **unless** the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered **after** the periods described
- The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived **must not** have transited **any** region or zone described in 9 CFR § 94.31, **unless** the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, **or unless** the swine were slaughtered **after** the periods described
- **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do not meet the requirements of this section, **unless** the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

### Table 3-19-36  Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the European Union for ASF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen) swine meat</td>
<td>Part of the European Union for ASF(^1) <strong>except</strong> Poland</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.8(a)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Is from a restricted establishment(^3)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the European countries of: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
2. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   The meat or meat product did not originate in any restricted zone in the European Union (EU) established by the EU or any EU Member State because of detection of African swine fever in domestic or feral swine.

3. Restricted Polish establishment approval numbers: 28 05 02 01; 14 29 02 01; 06 11 02 66; 28 15 40 03; AND 18 04 02 01.

4. An Official Polish Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (see Figure E-1-40 on page E-1-87).

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**CAUTION**

If the importation is break-bulk cargo, all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Transited a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>Has met transit requirements&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Has not met transit requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)
   - The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork or pork products derived swine that originated in such an FMD-affected region, or pork or pork products from an FMD-free region transported through an FMD-affected region, except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
   - The pork or pork products covered by the certificate were derived from animals born and raised in a region list in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as free of FMD and the pork or pork product has never been in any region in which FMD existed
   - The pork or pork product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with other pork or pork products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate

2. If, during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region where FMD exists, it may be imported provided all of these conditions are met:
   - The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or, if the meat is containerized, in a container that was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such region with serially numbered seals approved by APHIS
   - The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign inspection certificate accompanying the meat
   - Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of arrival, the seals are found by an APHIS representative to be intact, and the representative finds there is no evidence indicating any seal has been tampered with
   - The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR

**CAUTION**
If the importation is break-bulk cargo, all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the exporting country is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Processed in Italy SVD/SR regions¹ and is of Italian origin</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified as from an Italy SVD/SR region²</td>
<td>Transited a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>Has met transit requirements³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Has not met transit requirements</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed in Italy SVD/SR regions¹ and is not of Italian origin</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified as from an Italy SVD/SR region⁴</td>
<td>Transited a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>Has met transit requirements³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Has not met transit requirements</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>Appropiately certified⁵</td>
<td>Transited a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>Has met transit requirements³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Has not met transit requirements</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Italy SVD/SR regions consists of: Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aosta, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano only.

2 Accompanied by an Official Italian Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (raw meat originating from Italy) (see Figure E-1-21 on page E-1-53). This certificate should only be used when Italy is exporting pork or pork products to the United States that originate from animals born, slaughtered, and processed in Italy SVD/SR regions of Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aosta, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano only.

---

Reference
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat/Meat Byproducts
If, during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region where FMD exists, it may be imported provided all of these conditions are met:

- The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or, if the meat is containerized, in a container that was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such region with serially numbered seals approved by APHIS.
- The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign inspection certificate accompanying the meat.
- Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of arrival, the seals are found by an APHIS representative to be intact, and the representative finds there is no evidence indicating any seal has been tampered with.
- The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate.

Accompanied by an Official Italian Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (raw meat originating from EU Member States other than Italy) (see Figure E-1-22 on page E-1-57). This certificate should only be used when Italy is exporting pork or pork products to the United States that did not originate from animals born or slaughtered in the Italy. However, the pork or pork products were processed in Italy SVD/SR regions of Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aoste, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano only.

A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in a region considered to have swine vesicular disease (SVD) or that have ever been in a region in which SVD existed.
- The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine that originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease (SVD)-free region that has been transported through a region where SVD is considered to exist, except pork that was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National government of a region of origin listed under CFR § 94.12(a) as a region considered free of the disease.
- The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with other pork or pork products that have not been handled with the requirements of this section.
Introduction

**Trophies Covered in This Section**

USDA defines trophies as the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass, or eviscerated and/or uneviscerated animal carcasses, that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir of “the hunt” and are for personal use only.

This section covers ruminant and swine trophies including hides and skins, bones and other bony tissues, and bird trophies of the entire carcass, the eviscerated carcass, or only the skin and feathers with head and feet attached.

Trophies are usually obtained during hunting expeditions and are imported either fully taxidermy finished or not fully taxidermy finished (unfinished).
USDA–APHIS regulations allow for the unrestricted entry of FULLY taxidermy finished trophies. Fully taxidermy finished trophies have been professionally cleaned (free of dirt, blood, insects, putrid odors, etc.) and processed. Fully taxidermy finished trophies have been professionally prepared (may be stuffed and/or mounted) for the purpose of personal exhibition. Look for evidence of professional cleaning and processing. If unable to determine if the trophy has been fully taxidermy finished, regulate the trophy as not fully taxidermy finished. If fully taxidermy finished trophies are shipped with not fully taxidermy finished trophies (unfinished), regulate the entire consignment as not fully taxidermy finished trophies.

**NOTICE**

If swine hides from regions affected with ASF are fully mounted and ready for display or exhibition only, the hides are allowed unrestricted entry.

Regulate the following as trophies:

- Cattle skulls that are clean and dry and free of undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew, that are imported for display
- One or two skulls or horns
- Skulls or horns that have been lacquered or painted (finished)
- More than two skulls, horns or sets of antlers, etc., if the hunter provides a copy of the hunting license/permit, or other documentation clearly demonstrating lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin. The license/permit or other documentation must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Departmental level), and not be the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government-endorsed English translation. This document should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from two animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation

**NOTICE**

Bones and antlers are regulated from all countries because of anthrax.
Trophies NOT Covered in This Section

◆ The bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass, or eviscerated and/or uneviscerated animal carcasses that are not intended for personal use only (i.e., are for resale, research, or consignment to a museum or educational institution)

◆ Antlers or bones entering as commercial importation

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the Department of the Interior may also regulate the trophies under the following wildlife laws: the Endangered Species Act (ESA); and the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). FWS should be notified of all imported trophy shipments.

Procedures

NOTICE

If you are unable to visually inspect a shipment containing APHIS-regulated trophies to confirm that it meets APHIS import requirements per Table 3-20-1 on page 3-20-4 as indicated by the shipping documents, the shipment must be consigned and forwarded to an approved establishment. The importer is responsible for selecting the approved establishment and the approved warehouse, if applicable, as well as all associated costs. If another agency, such as FWS or CDC, visually inspects the shipment and provides written confirmation that the entire shipment meets APHIS import requirements, the shipment does not need to be consigned to an approved establishment.

NOTICE

Inspect for ticks on trophies. If ticks are found on ruminant trophies from Mexico, see Table 3-20-6 on page 3-20-12.

NOTICE

APHIS does not regulate carnivore trophies such as bears, lions, wolves, and tigers. See Appendix B, List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1 for animals that are regulated by APHIS.

Determining Handling Procedures

Prior to clearing a shipment of trophies, determine the type of trophies and whether the consignment was treated so you can complete the inspection. Trophies may also be regulated by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in addition to Fish and Wildlife Services (FWS). Review the manifest, the invoice, and accompanying documentation to determine next steps.
Inspecting a Shipment of Wholly Nonprimate Trophies Regulated by APHIS

**NOTICE**

Before inspecting trophies, determine whether the consignment was treated. Don appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, mask, etc., as required by CBP safety protocols. Use the steps that follow to guide the inspection and to remain safe. Animal products and byproducts regulated by APHIS may be contaminated with disease agents of concern.

**Determine If Trophies Have Been Treated With a Pesticide**

1. Work in a well-ventilated area that can be easily cleaned and disinfected.
2. Before conducting an inspection, don appropriate PPE including disposable plastic gloves and a mask (minimum N95 or as specified by CBP/CDC safety requirements) and other PPE required by CBP safety protocols.
3. Have the broker or the owner’s or consignee’s representative available to open the shipment.
4. Check container markings, labels, and accompanying documents to determine if the container or its contents were treated.
   A. If the accompanying documents indicate the trophies were treated, skip to #4E below.
   B. If the accompanying documents indicate the trophies were **not** treated with a pesticide, continue to #5 below.
   C. If the labels or accompanying documents did **not** provide enough information, carefully examine the container for pesticide residue.
a. If a chemical odor is detected, suspect the trophies were treated.
b. Carefully inspect the exterior of the container. Look for the presence of pesticide residue (e.g., presence of powder).
   ⇒ If residue is detected or pesticide use is suspected, stop the inspection and safeguard the container.
   ⇒ Review the documentation and labeling again to determine the exact pesticide use.
   ⇒ Refuse inspection until the broker or consignee provides the identification of exact pesticide used to treat trophies.

D. If there is no chemical odor and no residue is found on the outside of the container, continue the inspection.
   a. Carefully inspect the interior of the container and look at the contents.
   b. If residue is found or the presence of a strong pesticide odor is detected, stop the inspection and safeguard the container.
   c. Review the documentation and labeling again to determine the exact pesticide used.
   d. If you are unable to identify the pesticide, refuse inspection until the broker or consignee provides the identification of the exact pesticide used to treat.

E. If the trophies were treated with pesticide or you suspect pesticide treatment, obtain the related Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) via the Internet for information on safe handling and emergency procedures in case of accidental exposure. Consult your supervisor for additional instructions before proceeding with the inspection.

Once you have determined how to handle the pesticide or if the shipment is found to not have been treated, continue onto #5 below.

5. Before examining untreated shipments or treated shipments, require the broker or the owner’s or consignee’s representative to open (or re-open) and aerate the contents, then:
   A. Ensure your PPE is intact.
   B. Complete the inspection.
   C. Ensure the inspection area is cleaned and disinfected with an APHIS-authorized disinfectant, if necessary.
   D. Dispose of plastic gloves, mask, and other PPE in a 3 mil plastic bag and use regulated garbage handling procedures for disposal.
   E. Wash hands thoroughly with soap.
If the shipment is not accompanied by a VS import permit, use Table 3-20-3 on page 3-20-8 to determine the regulatory disposition.

**Handling Nonhuman Primate Trophies and APHIS-Regulated Nonprimate Trophies**

⚠️ **CAUTION**

**Under no circumstances** should CBP officers/agriculture specialists open this type of cargo at the port on their own.

**NOTICE**

Follow these guidelines when clearing consignments of restricted animal trophies containing nonhuman primate parts or specimens as declared in the manifest.

APHIS does not regulate nonhuman primate trophies. VS permits are not issued to authorize the entry of nonhuman primate trophies. Shipments are not sorted at the port. Consignment of wholly nonhuman primates are not required to go to an APHIS-approved establishment. Nonhuman primate trophies, as part of a mixed shipment, can accompany APHIS-regulated trophies to an APHIS-approved establishment for processing and/or sorting. CDC and FWS are responsible for the regulation of imported trophies derived from nonhuman primates. CBP is to **immediately** notify the local CDC and FWS of these shipments.

1. If there is evidence the consignment contains a mix of trophies (both nonhuman primate trophies and APHIS-regulated nonprimate trophies), CBP is to **immediately** inform the local CDC and FWS representatives. CBP should safeguard the consignment, inform the supervisor, and await further instruction from CDC and FWS. **Under no circumstances** should CBP officers/agriculture specialists open this type of cargo on their own. CDC and FWS must decide how to handle the consignment.

2. Work in a well-ventilated area that can be easily cleaned and disinfected.

   A. Allow CDC or FWS to do the actual inspection.

   B. Before observing the inspection, don PPE including disposable plastic gloves and a mask (minimum of N95 or as specified by CBP/CDC safety requirements) and other PPE as required by CBP safety protocols.

   C. Be careful not to tear the glove or dislodge the mask while the inspection is taking place.

   D. Upon completing the inspection, dispose of mask, gloves, and any other PPE in a 3 mil bag and use regulated garbage handling procedures for disposal.

   E. Wash hands thoroughly with soap.

   F. Use Table 3-20-3 on page 3-20-8 to determine the regulatory disposition. If the shipment must be consigned to an approved establishment, have the importer/broker select the approved
establishment. Ensure it is one authorized to process the nonprimate trophies and follow established procedures. If unable to process the nonhuman primate trophies, the approved establishment will separate the trophies on site. Make a note in the Remarks section (Box 11) of VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts on page H-1-16.

G. If CDC and/or FWS is unavailable to conduct the inspection at the port, safeguard the shipment until CDC and/or FWS is available to conduct the inspection or provide instruction. If CDC or FWS will not be available in a reasonable time frame, consult your supervisor. If the shipment contains nonprimate trophies, follow #2F above to determine if the shipment should be consigned to an approved establishment and follow the procedures to do so.

3. If there is evidence the shipment contains wholly nonhuman primate material, CBP is to inform the local CDC and FWS representatives the shipments consist only of nonhuman primate trophies. CBP should safeguard the shipment and await further instructions from CDC and FWS. Under no circumstances should CBP open this type of cargo at the port on their own.

**Trophies Locator**

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- Conditions spelled out on the permit
- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper

**Table 3-20-2 How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipping documents:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Do not match the permit    | Permit has expired | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (see Appendix F)  
3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff |
|                            | Discrepancy is other than an expired permit | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix F) |
To determine the appropriate regulatory action for the specific types of trophies as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-20-3 on page 3-20-8.

**Table 3-20-3  Trophies Locator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And the trophies are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully taxidermy finished trophies (see Introduction on page 3-20-1 for definitions)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not fully taxidermy finished trophies</td>
<td>Antlers, bones, carcasses, hoofs, horns, skulls, teeth and tusks (includes bony tissue with or without flesh, hide, and/or sinew attached)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hides, capes, or skins</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feathers only</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feathers-ONLY Trophies That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished**

**Table 3-20-4  Feathers-ONLY Trophies That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished (page 1 of 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And: And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Affected with HPAI only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both HPAI and ND</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country¹</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-20-4  Feathers-ONLY Trophies That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country1 (cont.)</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified2</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

2 Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statements cited below:

◆ The poultry products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described:

--- Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle Disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region

--- A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or

--- A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State

◆ The poultry products must not have been commingled with poultry products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (1)(i) through (1)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry products must not have been derived from poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(iii) of this section

◆ The live birds and poultry from which the poultry products were derived must only originate from within the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region and the farms of origin must not have received live birds or poultry imported from outside the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region

◆ No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b), unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
# Trophy Hides, Capes, and Skins That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished

To determine the action to take on capes with or without feathers and skin of game birds (ostrich skin) and poultry that are not fully taxidermy finished, see Table 3-20-5.

## Table 3-20-5  Trophy Hides, Capes, and Skins That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophy cape or skin is from:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Game birds</td>
<td>Affected with ND OR affected with HPAI OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other birds (e.g., ostrich skin)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both HPAI and ND</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZÉ shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant</td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Country of origin is Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ASPHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country
2. Certification
### Table 3-20-5 Trophy Hides, Capes, and Skins That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophy cape or skin is from:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruminant</strong> (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country of origin is other than Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chrome-tanned</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flint-dried</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hard-dried</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limed, dehaired and pliable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid and the pH is verified to be 5.0 or lower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tanned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other than listed above</td>
<td>REGULATE under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Swine** | | Chrome-tanned or leather or tanned | | |
| | | | | RELEASE |
| | | Other than above (includes flint-dried and hard-dried) | Consigned to an approved establishment | |
| | | | Not consigned to an approved establishment | |
| | | | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD | |
| | | | 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) | |
| | | | REGULATE under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1 | |
| | | | RELEASE | |

---

1 The APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico that Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished

2 Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statements cited below:

- The poultry products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described:
  - Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle Disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region
  - A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  - A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State

- The poultry products must not have been commingled with poultry products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (1)(i) through (1)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(iii) of this section

- The live birds and poultry from which the poultry products were derived must only originate from within the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region and the farms of origin must not have received live birds or poultry imported from outside the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region

- No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b), unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected

3 The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the European countries of: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

Table 3-20-6  Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophies are:</th>
<th>And are:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh (green) ruminant hides or skins</td>
<td>Free of live and dead ticks and has been treated with an acaricide</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh (green) ruminant hides or skins with racks</td>
<td>Free of live and dead ticks and have been dipped at a Mexican facility</td>
<td>Is accompanied by proof the hides or skins were dipped²</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-20-6 Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished (page 1 of 2)

Tanned hides of ruminants from Mexico are allowed unrestricted entry. To determine the action to take on fresh (green) animal hides from any species and hides and racks from Mexico, see Table 3-20-6.

1 Certification must be valid for the period of time stated on the certificate.
2 Certification must be valid for the period of time stated on the certificate.

Lacks certification | REFUSE ENTRY
Lacks proof | REFUSE ENTRY
Table 3-20-6 Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophies are:</th>
<th>And are:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Fresh (green) ruminant hides or skins</td>
<td>Free of live and dead ticks and have been frozen to a nonpliable (rock hard) state³</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁴</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Fresh (green) ruminant hides or skins with racks (cont.)</td>
<td>Free of live and dead ticks other than above</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infested with live or dead ticks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed ruminant hides or skins</td>
<td>Free of live and dead ticks</td>
<td>Leather, tanned, chrome-tanned, flint-dried, hard-dried, limed (dehaired and pliable)</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid and the pH is verified by CBP</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁵ and the pH is less than or equal to 5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Was treated with an acaricide</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant skins or other hides that are still on the carcass</td>
<td>Free of live and dead ticks</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Infested with live or dead ticks</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. An official certificate issued by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the government of Mexico stating the untanned hides and skins have been treated with an acaricide. The certificate must include the name of the acaricide.
To determine the action to take for bones and other trophy tissue, with or without hide, flesh or sinew attached (including antlers, carcasses, hoofs, horns, teeth, and tusks), that are not fully taxidermy finished, see Table 3-20-7.

### Table 3-20-7 Trophy Bones and Other Trophy Tissue, INCLUDING Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks (page 1 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophy is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the article is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Game birds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 CFR 94.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 CFR 94.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other birds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 CFR 95.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 CFR 95.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Game birds**: 
- Affected with ND or HPAI
- OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND

**Poultry**: 
- Affected with ND or HPAI

**Other birds**: 
- Affected with ND or HPAI
- OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND

- Free of both HPAI and ND
  - Accompanied by a VS permit
  - RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
  - SEE Table 3-20-8

- An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country
  - Lacks VS permit
  - Appropriately certified
  - RELEASE
Table 3-20-7 Trophy Bones and Other Trophy Tissue, INCLUDING Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks (page 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophy is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the article is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Game birds</td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country¹</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit (cont.)</td>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.6 9 CFR 94.28 9 CFR 95.16 9 CFR 95.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Other birds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine (e.g., horses, zebras)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-7-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>◆ APHIS-defined European Union CSF region³</td>
<td>Carcass</td>
<td>Clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies⁵ or offered for consignment to a museum</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.31 9 CFR 95.22 9 CFR 95.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Part of the European Union for ASF⁴</td>
<td>Other than carcass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not as above

Not consigned to an approved establishment

1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)
Table 3-20-7 Trophy Bones and Other Trophy Tissue, INCLUDING Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks (page 3 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophy is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the article is:</th>
<th>And: Clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies or offered for consignment to a museum</th>
<th>Then: RELEASE</th>
<th>Authority: 9 CFR 95.22 9 CFR 95.23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swine (cont.)</td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not as above</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not consigned to an approved establishment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
Review the accompanying documents to verify a certificate is present with the statements cited below:

◆ The poultry products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the birds and poultry were slaughtered after the periods described:
  — Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle Disease (ND) is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region
  — A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
  — A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of ND or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State.

◆ The poultry products must not have been commingled with poultry products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (1)(i) through (1)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the poultry products must not have been derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(iii) of this section.

◆ The live birds and poultry from which the poultry products were derived must only originate from within the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region and the farms of origin must not have received live birds or poultry imported from outside the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region.

◆ No equipment or materials used in transporting the birds or poultry from which the poultry products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting live birds or poultry that do not meet the requirements of § 94.28(b), unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

Currently the “APHIS-defined European CSF region” is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European countries: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

For swine-derived materials, USDA considers trophies to be the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir of “the hunt” for personal use only. For swine-derived materials, this EXCLUDES carcasses. A copy of the importer’s hunting license/permit, or other documentation clearly demonstrating the lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, regional, or departmental level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government-endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from two animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies not meeting the above conditions will be regulated by species as a consignment of commercial bones.
Poultry, Game Bird, or Other Bird Trophy Carcasses or Trophy Tissue With or Without Skin, Flesh, or Sinew, and NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished

To determine the action to take on entire poultry and game bird carcases or trophy tissue with or without skin, flesh, or sinew of poultry that are not fully taxidermy finished, see Table 3-20-8.

### Table 3-20-8  Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Bird Trophy Carcasses or Trophy Tissue WITH or WITHOUT Skin, Flesh, or Sinew, and NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the:</th>
<th>Country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carcass has been eviscerated (gutted), and the feet and head have been removed, and has intact feathers on one wing</td>
<td>Affected with ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Affected with HPAI OR HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcass is not as described above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Bones are clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew, AND offered for entry as trophies’ OR offered for consignment to a museum | Consigned to an approved establishment | | | |
| Bones are not as described above | | | | |
| | | Not consigned to an approved establishment | | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
USDA defines trophies as the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir. of “the hunt” for personal use only. A copy of the importer’s hunting license/permit, or other documentation clearly demonstrating the lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional or Departmental level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government-endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from two animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies not meeting the above conditions will be regulated by species as a consignment of commercial bones.

**Ruminant Trophy Bones and Other Trophy Tissue INCLUDING Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophies are:</th>
<th>And the article is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antlers</td>
<td>Clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies¹ or offered for consignment to a museum</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment³</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoofs</td>
<td>Clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and accompanied by the appropriate certification²</td>
<td>Not as above</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not as above</td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Ruminant bones
- Ruminant carcass⁴
- Other ruminant trophy tissue including horns, skulls, teeth, and tusks

| Clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies¹ or offered for consignment to a museum | Consigned to an approved establishment³ | AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form) |
| Not as above | Not consigned to an approved establishment | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9) |
USDA defines trophies as the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir. A copy of the importer’s hunting license/permit, or other documentation clearly demonstrating the lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional or Departmental level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government-endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from two animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies not meeting the above conditions will be regulated by species as a consignment of commercial bones.

A certificate issued and signed by an official veterinary inspector of the national government of the region of export stating the hoofs have been disinfected in one of the following methods:

- Dry heat at 180 °F (82.2 °C) for 30 minutes
- Soaking in boiling water for 20 minutes
- Soaking in a 0.1% chlorine bleach solution for 2 hours
- Soaking in a 5% acetic acid solution for 2 hours

OR
- Soaking in a 5% hydrogen peroxide solution for 2 hours

The approved establishments will treat materials for other diseases, including anthrax.

If the ruminant carcass is from Mexico, see Table 3-20-6.

### Ruminant Antler Trophies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3-20-10 Ruminant Antler Trophies (page 1 of 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If the quantity is:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not for use as trophies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In accordance with documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum of two sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3-20-10  Ruminant Antler Trophies (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the quantity is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And the trophies are:</th>
<th>And the consignment is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum of two sets (cont.)</td>
<td>Not as above (cont.)</td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than two sets</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Accompanied by a copy of the importer’s hunting license, permit, or other document⁴</td>
<td>Clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies⁵ or are offered for consignment to a museum</td>
<td>1. VERIFY the number of antlers correspond with license/permit, etc. 2. RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not as above</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. CONSIGN to an approved establishment for treatment of anthrax, or 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accompanied by the appropriate certification⁶</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. CONSIGN to an approved establishment for treatment of anthrax, or 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not accompanied by the appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. CONSIGN to an approved establishment for treatment of anthrax, or 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference
Trophy Bones and Other Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks
USDA defines trophies as the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir of “the hunt” for personal use only. A copy of the importer’s hunting license/permit, or other documentation clearly demonstrating the lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional or Departmental level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government-endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from two animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies not meeting the above conditions will be regulated by species as a consignment of commercial bones.

Hunters should have documentation demonstrating proof of Canadian origin for their cervid trophies (i.e., Canadian hunting license/permit [Provincial, Tribal, or CFIA], game farm receipt, outfitter receipt, or other documentation provided by the game farm or outfitters, etc.).

The approved establishment will treat materials for anthrax and other diseases.

A copy of the importer’s hunting license/permit or other documentation clearly demonstrating lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Departmental level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government-endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from two animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies not meeting the above conditions will be regulated by species as a consignment of commercial bones.

An original health certificate endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health of the country of origin certifying: a) the name of the FMD-free country of origin; and b) the antlers are clean, dry, and free of soil, clay, sand, tissue, and undried pieces of hide, flesh, sinew, and other related materials.
Appendix A

Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage

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Introduction

This appendix is a guide to regulating personal animal product importations in passenger baggage only. The exemptions included in this appendix cover only animal products or byproducts for personal use by the passenger. Commercial shipments, including samples, must be regulated using the appropriate Reference section in this manual. If a country is not listed in this appendix, consider the country affected with all diseases. If a commodity or product is not listed in this appendix, refer to the appropriate Reference section for entry requirements. Directions for regulating animal product importations are detailed in the Procedures section of this manual. The Reference section describes entry requirements in detail. Use the Reference section for commercial/cargo importations. Never use this appendix for commercial/cargo importations.

**NOTICE**

Regulate all express consignment shipments (i.e., FedEx, DHL, UPS, TNT, Micom, etc.) as cargo. Use the appropriate Reference section to find import requirements for express consignment shipments.

**NOTICE**

Regulate mail as commercial/cargo. USE the appropriate Reference section in this manual to determine the appropriate regulatory action.

**NOTICE**

For meat and meat products and poultry and poultry products importations that meet all the following criteria are exempt from FSIS requirements:
1) Accompanied by adequate proof of origin
2) For importer’s personal consumption
3) Weigh 50 pounds or less per person in passenger baggage

An importation must be cleared by FSIS when meat and meat products and poultry and poultry products imported in passenger baggage for human consumption weigh over 50 pounds or commercial shipments of any weight. For meat and poultry products also regulated by FSIS, provide the original meat certificate to FSIS.

**NOTICE**

For a product in passenger baggage, if the commercially prepared label cannot be easily translated, or the product information cannot be determined through passenger interview, the product must be REFUSED ENTRY.
Warning About Hand-Carrying Biological Agents

**WARNING**

Veterinary Services (VS) **prohibits** the hand-carrying of certain biological agents, such as those moving in contradiction of the permit. Follow these directions in handling such hand-carried biological agents:

1. REVIEW the accompanying VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit.
2. DETERMINE if the biological agent is moving in contradiction of the permit.
3. If the biological agent is moving in contradiction of the permit, CONFISCATE the biological agent and contact Strategy & Policy (S&P) at 301-851-3300 ext. 4 for directions on proper storage, transport, and destruction of the materials.

1 E.g., the VS Form 16-6A specifies, “Imported materials must be shipped by commercial carrier,” yet the biological agent is being hand-carried. In this case, the biological agent would be moving in contradiction of the permit.

Handling In-Transit Passengers

In-transit passengers are travelers who are immediately passing through the United States on their way to another country. In general, such passengers are low risk for introducing animal diseases; however, if there is a risk of introducing disease (i.e., passengers leave the sterile area for another part of the airport), **do not** allow articles to transit. See Table A-1-1 to determine the appropriate action.

Table A-1-1 Transiting Passengers’ Animal Products, Animal Byproducts, Meat, and Meat Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the animal product or byproduct including meat or poultry product or byproduct is:</th>
<th>And is in the passenger’s:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible for entry</td>
<td></td>
<td>ALLOW transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ineligible for entry</td>
<td>Baggage checked through to destination</td>
<td>REFUSE to allow transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carry-on baggage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A-1-1: Table A-1-1 Transiting Passengers’ Animal Products, Animal Byproducts, Meat, and Meat Products

Importations of Shelf-Stable Meat Cooked in the Container

To determine shelf stability in passenger baggage, see page 2-3-5 through page 2-3-8 in this manual.

“Retorted” refers exclusively to a sterilization method that applies high-pressure heat/steam processing to a sealed container (can, carton, flexible pouch) with a food product inside. All of the following steps are required to classify a product as retorted or shelf stable (according to APHIS definition):

1. Place the product in the container;
2. Seal the container completely to prevent the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed); and
3. Heat the product in the sealed container under high pressure and temperature to produce a commercially sterile product free of bacteria, viruses, and other micro-organisms.

If the shelf stability is doubted, require the appropriate certification for the product based on the requirements published in this manual. Otherwise, REFUSE ENTRY. If the discrimination of shelf stability is questionable and the product is frequently encountered, contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE for direction.

**NOTICE**

Asian-origin meat snack products include various types of cooked, cured, dried, or otherwise preserved meats that usually have been vacuum packed, without retort processing, and have a prolonged shelf life without refrigeration. These products are cooked, then packaged, which does not meet the definition of “cooked, shelf-stable meat” described above. Regulate porcine and ruminant meat snacks in the same manner as “cooked, perishable” per Table A-1-10 on page A-1-17. Regulate avian meat snacks per Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl in Passenger Baggage on page A-1-41.

Use Table A-1-2 to determine the regulatory action for importations of cooked, shelf-stable meat.
### Table A-1-2 Importation of Shelf-Stable Meat (Cooked in a Rigid, Semi-Rigid, or Flexible Container) in Passenger Baggage (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importations is:</th>
<th>If the product was derived from:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 lbs (22.7 kg) or less</td>
<td>◆ Game birds ◆ Poultry ◆ Other birds</td>
<td>Packed in hermetically sealed containers and cooked by a commercial method after such packing to produce articles that are shelf-stable without refrigeration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not as above</td>
<td>Affected with ND</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with HPAI, and the country is regionalized(^2) for HPAI</td>
<td>Labeled as being from regionalized(^2) and 3 zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Affected with HPAI, and the country is regionalized(^2) for HPAI</td>
<td>Not labeled as being from regionalized(^2) and 3 zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with HPAI, and the country is not regionalized(^2) for HPAI</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region(^4)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A-1-2 Importation of Shelf-Stable Meat (Cooked in a Rigid, Semi-Rigid, or Flexible Container) in Passenger Baggage (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importations is:</th>
<th>If the product was derived from:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 lbs (22.7 kg) or less</td>
<td>◆ Game birds ◆ Poultry ◆ Other birds (cont.)</td>
<td>Not as above (cont.)</td>
<td>Free of ND and HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant</td>
<td>◆ Bison ◆ Cattle</td>
<td>◆ Negligible risk ◆ Controlled risk ◆ Undetermined risk</td>
<td>Commercially packaged and labeled(^5) and contained in unopened containers or packages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprine (goats)</td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commercially packaged and labeled(^5) and contained in unopened containers or packages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)(^6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commercially packaged and labeled(^5) and contained in unopened containers or packages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commercially packaged and labeled(^5) and contained in unopened containers or packages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A certificate signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimal internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).
2 In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalization.

3 Commercial poultry shipment from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the shipment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

4 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

5 For a product in passenger baggage, if the commercially prepared label cannot be easily translated, or the product information cannot be determined through passenger interview, the product must be refused entry.

6 Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

---

**Importations of Parma Ham in Passenger Baggage**

If a Parma ham is offered for importation in passenger’s baggage, it must comply with requirements for Parma hams as outlined in Swine Products on page 3-19-1.

---

**Importations of Bouillon Cubes or Granules and Dry Soup Mixes**

Use Table A-1-3 for regulating importations of bouillon cubes or granules and dry soup mixes arriving in passenger baggage. Dry soup mixes are dehydrated soup mixes containing meat. Some mixes contain rice or pasta; some are just a powder mixture. All mixes must be commercially prepared. Directions for preparing the soup must only be adding hot water, or adding water followed by a microwave treatment.

**EXAMPLE** The directions may say to empty the contents of one envelope into a mug or large cup, add boiling water, etc.

The directions must not include cooking. The meat may be in a powder form or in dried pieces the size of bouillon cubes or silver dollars. Ingredients may all be in one package or envelope, or may be in a bowl or cup with some of the ingredients in separate envelopes within the bowl or cup.

The purpose for allowing a reasonable amount of soup mixes (as per requirements in Table A-1-3) for personal consumption while traveling is to deter individuals from importing commercial quantities for resale. A family of two coming into the United States for several weeks with a case of soup mixes for their consumption would be reasonable.
## Importations of Bouillon Cubes or Granules and Dry Soup Mixes

### Table A-1-3 Bouillon Cubes or Granules and Dry Soup Mixes in Passenger Baggage (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And contains:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 lbs (22.7 kg) or less</td>
<td>Game birds</td>
<td>Affected with ND</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other birds (includes products with egg)</td>
<td>Affected with HPAI, and the country is regionalized&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; for HPAI</td>
<td>Labeled as being from regionalized&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not labeled as being from regionalized&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with HPAI, and the country is not regionalized&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; and &lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; for HPAI</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of ND and HPAI</td>
<td>Commercially packaged and labeled&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt; and contained in unopened containers or packages</td>
<td>Not listed as above</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table A-1-3 Bouillon Cubes or Granules and Dry Soup Mixes in Passenger Baggage (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And contains:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 lbs (22.7 kg) or less</td>
<td>Ruminant</td>
<td>♦ Bison ♦ Cattle</td>
<td>♦ Negligible risk ♦ Controlled risk ♦ Undetermined risk</td>
<td>Commercially packaged and labeled&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt; and contained in unopened containers or packages</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not listed as above</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>♦ Caprine (goats) ♦ Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Commercially packaged and labeled&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt; and contained in unopened containers or packages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not listed as above</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A certificate signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimal internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

2. In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalization.

3. Commercial poultry shipment from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the shipment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

4. APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

5. For a product in passenger baggage, if the commercially prepared label cannot be easily translated, or the product information cannot be determined through passenger interview, the product must be refused entry.

6. Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.
Importations of Milk and Other Dairy Products in Passenger Baggage

The majority of milk and dairy products from FMD-free countries are restricted, and therefore must be accompanied by proof of origin: package label; written documentation; proof of travel (passport or travel itinerary); origin of flight; receipt of sale; CBP document (based on the officer’s interview of the traveler); or a certificate. If it is determined the milk or dairy product is from an FMD-free country, it can be released.

**NOTICE**

Milk and dairy products from FMD S/R regions are regulated the same as milk and dairy products from FMD-free countries, as FMD S/R applies only to meat and meat products.

The majority of milk products from FMD-affected countries are prohibited, however, there are some exceptions, as follows:

- **Liquid milk and milk products intended for use by infants or very young children are admissible if in a reasonable or small quantity for several days’ use; these products can be RELEASED**

- **Products containing powdered or dry milk obviously for human use (soup mixes, drink mixes, baking mixes, baby/infant formula, and similar products) in small quantity and prepackaged, labeled in individual serving packages, normal retail-size packages, or packed for distribution in institutional sizes; these products can be RELEASED**

For all other milk and dairy products, regulate the consignment as a commercial/cargo entry, see Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1.

Irish Pork Purchased at Dublin and Shannon Airports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table A-1-4  Irish Pork Purchased at Dublin and Shannon Airports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the pork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by a copy of Ireland’s Meat and Meat Products for Export to the USA Certificate and an original cash register receipt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not from an approved plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks the certificate and/or the original receipt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pork Skins or Rinds (Chicharrones) In Passenger Baggage

Cooked pork skins or rinds (called chicharrones in Spanish) in passenger baggage from other than regions affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD are admissible if, upon inspection, it is determined the cooked pork skins have been thoroughly cooked. The pork skins or rinds must be crisp and should easily crumble when bent.

Table A-1-5 Pork Skins or Rinds (Chicharrones) in Passenger Baggage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1) or (^2)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR, or FMD/SR, or SVD/SR</td>
<td>Are thoroughly cooked to crispness and break easily when bent</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do not appear to have been thoroughly cooked as evidenced by not breaking easily when bent</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on a foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating the pork skins were cooked in oil for at least 80 minutes when oil temperature was consistently maintained at a minimum temperature of 114 °C.

2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on a foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating the pork skins were dry-cooked at a minimum temperature of 260 °C for approximately 210 minutes, after which the pork skins were cooked in hot oil (deep fried) at a minimum temperature of 104 °C for an additional 150 minutes.

Table A-1-6 Cooked, Prepared Food Containing Pork from Mexico in Passenger Baggage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If entering at a:</th>
<th>And the pork is:</th>
<th>And in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land border port</td>
<td>Thoroughly cooked throughout (i.e., carnitas, cooked meat in sandwiches, empanadas, tamales, and tacos)</td>
<td>Small quantities(^1) (like a day’s lunch) for personal use when accompanying the person</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not thoroughly cooked, uncooked, or cured and dried</td>
<td>Larger quantities (in passenger’s baggage, more than a day’s lunch, or a commercial consignment)</td>
<td>1. SEIZE the product 2. If appropriate, ISSUE a civil penalty (spot settlement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than at a land border port</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on a foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating the pork skins were cooked in oil for at least 80 minutes when oil temperature was consistently maintained at a minimum temperature of 114 °C.

\(^2\) A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on a foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating the pork skins were dry-cooked at a minimum temperature of 260 °C for approximately 210 minutes, after which the pork skins were cooked in hot oil (deep fried) at a minimum temperature of 104 °C for an additional 150 minutes.
Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage

Unprocessed Game Bird Carcasses

1  As a guideline for small quantities for a day’s lunch, use quantities of up to 6 tacos or 6 empanadas per person, or up to 1 dozen tamales per person, or an equivalent combination of tacos, empanadas, tamales, carnitas, etc. per person. These are guidelines only and specific amounts are to be determined by the CBP–Agriculture Specialist or CBP Officer clearing the passenger.

Unprocessed Game Bird Carcasses

Table A-1-7  Unprocessed Game Bird Carcasses in Passenger Baggage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the passenger is arriving from a country known to be:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected with HPAI only or in combination with ND</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND only</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bird has been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have been removed and has intact feathers on one wing</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bird has not been eviscerated (gutted), head or feet have not been removed, or does not have intact feathers on one wing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of HPAI and ND</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1  If accompanied by adequate proof of origin. Documentary evidence of the country from which the product originates, e.g., a bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, label, document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, seller, or shipper, or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region of export certifying the country of origin.

2  APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
**Birds’ Nests in Passenger Baggage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the birds’ nests are:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Affected with ND or HPAI</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region(^2)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inedible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the birds’ nests are:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the importation:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ND or HPAI</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region(^2)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. A certificate signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimal internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).  
2. APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
## Moon Cakes in Passenger Baggage

Moon cakes containing meat should be regulated according to the species.

### Table A-1-9 Moon Cakes in Passenger Baggage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product:</th>
<th>And the country or region of origin is:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>And if, upon inspection, the egg/egg yolks:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is in passenger baggage and does not contain egg/egg yolk and does not contain meat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is in passenger baggage and contains egg/egg yolk</td>
<td>Affected with ND</td>
<td>Appears thoroughly cooked</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with HPAI and the country is regionalized for HPAI&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; and 2</td>
<td>Labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td>Does not appear thoroughly cooked</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Affected with HPAI and the country is not regionalized for HPAI&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; and 2 and 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Appears thoroughly cooked</td>
<td>Does not appear thoroughly cooked</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region&lt;sup&gt;*&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Appears thoroughly cooked</td>
<td>Does not appear thoroughly cooked</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of HPAI and ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is in passenger baggage and contains meat and the product meets entry requirements for any egg ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE product according to meat species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
2 Commercial poultry shipment from regionalized countries must indicate the region of origin to ensure the poultry does not originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country cannot be determined, the shipment must be accompanied by a VS permit.

3 See Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified.

4 APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is comprised of the European Union Member States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

### Table A-1-10 Definitions of Abbreviations and Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASF</td>
<td>African swine fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSE</td>
<td>bovine spongiform encephalopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF</td>
<td>classical swine fever (also known as hog cholera (HC))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td>classical swine fever free but with special requirements to apply; applies only to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured and dried</td>
<td>if the cured and dried meat is coming from a country affected with diseases of concern, the meat requires official certification; however, noncommercial consignments being given a certificate from the exporting country is unlikely. If meat accompanied by a valid certificate is encountered, handle the meat as if the meat were a commercial/cargo consignment. Use the Reference section for meat in this manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD</td>
<td>foot-and-mouth disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td>foot-and-mouth disease free but with special requirements to apply; applies only to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPAI¹</td>
<td>highly pathogenic avian influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Newcastle disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND/SR</td>
<td>Newcastle disease free but with special requirements to apply; applies only to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD</td>
<td>swine vesicular disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
SVD/SR. swine vesicular disease free but with special requirements to apply; applies only to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts

### Table A-1-10 Legend

**E.** the importation is admissible with adequate proof of origin. Adequate proof of origin is documentary evidence of the origin of an animal product. Examples include meat inspection certificate, certificate of origin, bill of lading, invoice, package label, proof of travel (passport or travel itinerary), origin of flight, receipt of sale, CBP document (based on the officer’s interview of the traveler), or document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller

**P.** prohibit the entry of the importation unless the product complies with the import requirements for commercial/cargo shipments as outlined in the applicable Reference section

(). abbreviations within parentheses indicate dependent States and the country of their dependence

**EXAMPLE** The entry for Bonaire a Dependent State of the Netherlands is Bonaire (the Netherlands).

**X.** disease status is known to be present in the region or country

**NOTICE**

If any product in passenger baggage meets requirements for a commercial/cargo consignment, the passenger baggage product is enterable, even if the product is coded “P” (prohibited) in Table A-1-10.
Table A-1-10  Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable\(^1\) Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 1 of 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region or country</th>
<th>Ruminant</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Poultry/eggs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooked, perishable</td>
<td>Cured and dried</td>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa (except Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe—these countries are listed individually in this table)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aruba (the Netherlands)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, see Appendix C.
### Table A-1-10 Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable\(^1\) Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 2 of 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region or country</th>
<th>Ruminant</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Poultry/eggs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooked, perishable</td>
<td>Cured and dried</td>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>E(^4)</td>
<td>E(^4)</td>
<td>E(^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonaire (the Netherlands)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>E(^4)</td>
<td>E(^4)</td>
<td>E(^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayman Islands (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America (except Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama—these countries are listed individually in this table)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Islands(^5) (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People’s Republic of</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands (New Zealand)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, see Appendix C.
Table A-1-10  Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable¹ Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 3 of 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region or country</th>
<th>Ruminant</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooked, perishable</td>
<td>Cured and dried</td>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen)</td>
<td>Cured and dried</td>
<td>Cooked, perishable</td>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen)</td>
<td>Cooked, perishable</td>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen)</td>
<td>Cured and dried meat or preserved eggs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>p²</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>p²</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>agricultural products are presently under embargo by Executive Order</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curacao</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>p²</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>p²</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechia (formerly Czech Republic)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>p²</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, see Appendix C
Table A-1-10  Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable\(^1\) Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 4 of 10)

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For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, see Appendix C.
Table A-1-10  Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 5 of 10)

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For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, see Appendix C.
## Table A-1-10 Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable\(^1\) Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 6 of 10)

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For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, see Appendix C.
Table A-1-10  Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable¹ Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 7 of 10)

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<td>P² P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palestinian Authority, Occupied</td>
<td>See Israel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Autonomous Territories</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>E E E</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Réunion (dependent State of France, but agricultural ties are with Africa)</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (Rumania)</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saba (the Netherlands)</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P² P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Barthélemy (Franc)</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P P P</td>
<td>P E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, see Appendix C.
## Table A-1-10 Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 8 of 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region or country</th>
<th>Ruminant</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Poultry/eggs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooked, perishable</td>
<td>Cured and dried</td>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha (dependent State of United Kingdom, but agricultural ties are with Africa)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Martin¹² (France)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)</td>
<td>E⁴</td>
<td>E⁴</td>
<td>E⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sint Eustatius (the Netherlands)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sint Maarten¹²</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, see Appendix C.
### Table A-1-10 Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 9 of 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region or country</th>
<th>Ruminant</th>
<th></th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th></th>
<th>Poultry/eggs</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cooked, perishable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cooked, perishable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cured and dried</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cured and dried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America (except Argentina, Brazil, Chile, French Guiana, and Suriname—these countries are listed separately in this table)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa, Republic of</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>See Korea, the Republic of (South Korea)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>p^2</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svalbard and Jan Mayan (Norway)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>E^14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>E^15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti (France)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P^2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, see Appendix C.
Table A-1-10  Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable\(^1\) Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 10 of 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region or country</th>
<th>Ruminant</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Poultry/eggs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooked, perishable</td>
<td>Cured and dried</td>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turks and Caicos Islands (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>See England, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales listed individually in this table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands, British (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallis and Futuna Islands (France)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Includes Asian-origin meat snack products (see Notice Box on page A-1-4).
2. If product is cooked, perishable meat or meat products, or is or contains cooked, perishable egg/egg products, the product is enterable in passenger baggage if, upon visual inspection, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials confirm the poultry meat and poultry meat products or egg/egg products appear “thoroughly cooked” throughout. If not appearing “thoroughly cooked” throughout, regulate as commercial/cargo; see Table 3-2-2 on page 3-2-3.
3. Except fresh (chilled or frozen) game birds (including certain ducks, geese, pigeons, doves, free-flying quail, wild grouse, and wild pheasants). Hunters should have documentation demonstrating proof of Argentinean origin for their game birds (i.e., Argentinean hunting license/permit, game farm receipt, outfitter receipt, or other documentation provided by the game farm or outfitter, etc.).
4. Ruminant material other than ovine and caprine is enterable in passenger baggage (i.e., bovine, camelid, and cervid) are enterable. Personal-use amounts of bovine meat or foods containing bovine meat or meat products (e.g., beef, veal, bison are allowed in passenger baggage). No import permit or other documentation is required.
Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage
Medications, Dietary Supplements, and Nutraceuticals in Passenger Baggage

5 The Channel Islands are comprised of Guernsey and Jersey.

6 French Polynesia is comprised of Austral Islands, Gambier Islands, Marquesas Islands, Society Archipelago (whose principal island is Tahiti), and Tuamotu Islands.

7 If cured and dried pork products, see Table 3-19-2 on page 3-19-6.

8 Beef purchased in Japan entering in passenger baggage is allowed entry if the beef is accompanied by the required three (3) certificates and if the total weight of the beef is no more than 50 pounds, see Table A-1-13.

9 If from other than the HPAI-affected Japan Prefectures listed in the USDA–APHIS Imports, Temporary Restrictions, Japan—Avian Commodities site (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/import-alert-hpai-japan.pdf) and if the product is cooked, perishable poultry meat or meat products, or is or contains cooked, perishable egg/egg products, the product is enterable in passenger baggage if, upon visual inspection, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials confirm the poultry meat or poultry meat products or egg/egg products appear “thoroughly cooked” throughout. If from the HPAI-affected Japan Prefectures listed in the USDA–APHIS Imports, Temporary Restrictions, Japan—Avian Commodities site (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/import-alert-hpai-japan.pdf) and not appearing “thoroughly cooked” throughout, regulate as commercial/cargo; see Table 3-2-2 on page 3-2-3.


11 If small quantities for personal use when accompanying the person, see Table A-1-6.

12 The island of Saint Martin is divided: the northern three-fifths form the French collectivity of Saint Martin, while the southern two-fifths form the autonomous territory of the Netherlands called Sint Maarten.

13 If a Serrano ham, Iberian ham, Iberian pork shoulder, or an Iberian pork loin, see Table 3-19-2 on page 3-19-6.

14 If from other than the Canton of Neuchatel and/or the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, the product can be released. If from the Canton of Neuchatel and/or the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, and if the product is cooked, perishable poultry meat or meat products, or is or contains cooked, perishable egg/egg products, the product is enterable in passenger baggage if, upon visual inspection, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials confirm the poultry meat or poultry meat products or egg/egg products appear “thoroughly cooked” throughout. If from Canton of Neuchatel and/or Canton of Ticino, Switzerland and not appearing “thoroughly cooked” throughout, regulate as commercial/cargo; see Table 3-2-2 on page 3-2-3.

15 If from other than the Canton of Neuchatel and/or the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, the product is enterable in passenger baggage. If from the Canton of Neuchatel and/or the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, the product is prohibited in passenger baggage.

Medications, Dietary Supplements, and Nutraceuticals in Passenger Baggage

When prescription medications/medicines are declared or found in passenger baggage, follow the guidelines on the CBP Web site for medications [https://help.cbp.gov/s/article/Article-1160?language=en_US]. Refer questions about prescription medicines and nonprescription medicines to the FDA.

When dietary supplements and nutraceuticals are declared or found in passenger baggage, see Table 3-11-2 on page 3-11-4.
Shell Eggs (with Egg White and Egg Yolk Removed) in Passenger Baggage

Egg shells (with egg white and egg yolk removed) in passenger baggage may be decorated, etched, or painted or may contain confetti, toys, or other unregulated items (e.g., cascarones, chocolate filled, etc.). To regulate egg shells arriving in passenger baggage, see Table 3-2-10 on page 3-2-22.

Special Guidelines for Wild Game Meat

These guidelines are solely for hunter-harvested game meat of bovine (e.g., cattle, bison), ovine (e.g., bighorn sheep), porcine (e.g., wild boar), caprine (e.g., mountain goats, mountain sheep, musk ox), and cervid (e.g., caribou, deer, elk, moose) origin for the hunter’s own personal use and accompanied by a valid hunting license or other appropriate documentation.

Table A-1-11 Hunter-Harvested Wild Game Meat (page 1 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the wild ruminant is:</th>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And if the meat imported is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bison</td>
<td>◆ Free of FMD</td>
<td>◆ Fresh or fresh frozen dressed carcass&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Is appropriately documented&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Cattle</td>
<td>◆ Free of FMD, but FMD/ SR</td>
<td>◆ Fresh or fresh frozen meat, with or without bone&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Lacks documentation</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Fresh ground or fresh ground frozen sausage&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerky and cured or dried sausages)&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not as identified above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose)</td>
<td>◆ Free of FMD</td>
<td>◆ Fresh or fresh frozen dressed carcass&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Is accompanied by proof of species&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Free of FMD, but FMD/ SR</td>
<td>◆ Fresh or fresh frozen meat, with or without bone&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Fresh ground or fresh ground frozen sausage&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerky and cured or dried sausages)&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table A-1-11 Hunter-Harvested Wild Game Meat (page 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the wild ruminant is:</th>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And if the meat imported is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose) (cont.) | ◆ Free of FMD ◆ Free of FMD, but FMD/SR (cont.) | ◆ Fresh or fresh frozen dressed carcass
◆ Fresh or fresh frozen meat, with or without bone
◆ Fresh ground or fresh ground frozen sausage
◆ Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerky and cured or dried sausages)
(cont.) | Lacks proof of species | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Affected with FMD only | | | | |
| Caprine (goat, musk ox) | ◆ Fresh or fresh frozen dressed carcass
◆ Fresh or fresh frozen meat, with or without bone
◆ Fresh ground or fresh ground frozen sausage
◆ Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerky and cured or dried sausages) | Hunter harvested
Is appropriately documented | REFUSE ENTRY | |
| Ovine (sheep) | | | RELEASE | |
| Canada | | Hunter harvested
Is appropriately documented | RELEASE | |
| | | | REFUSE ENTRY | |
| Not as identified above | | | RELEASE | |
| Affected with BSE only | Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (see Figure E-1-9) | Lacks CFIA Annex A-2 | REFUSE ENTRY | |
| Affected with BSE in combination with FMD | | | RELEASE | |
| Free of BSE and FMD | | | RELEASE | |
| Free of BSE but affected with FMD | | | REFUSE ENTRY | |
| Free of BSE but FMD/SR | | | ➤ | ➤ |
### Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage

**Special Guidelines for Wild Game Meat**

#### Table A-1-11 Hunter-Harvested Wild Game Meat (page 3 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the wild ruminant is:</th>
<th>If the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And if the meat imported is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Swine (boar)                 | • Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region⁶  
                              | • Part of the European Union for ASF⁷  
                              | • Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD |     |     | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Other than above             | • Fresh or fresh frozen dressed carcass⁴  
                              | • Fresh or fresh frozen meat, with or without bone²  
                              | • Fresh ground or fresh ground frozen sausage²  
                              | • Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerky and cured or dried sausages)² | Is accompanied by proof of species² | RELEASE |
|                             | Not as identified above                |                               |     |      | REFUSE ENTRY |

---

1. **Must** be free of the intact head or head parts (brain, eyes, tongue, etc.) and viscera (e.g., heart, intestines, kidney, liver, lymph nodes, pancreas, thymus), per 9 CFR 94.22 (bovine) or 9 CFR 94.25 (ovine/caprine).

2. The strongest confirmation for proof of species is documentation (labeling, receipt from processing facility) and the officer's own expertise. Do not necessarily take the individual's word for the origin of the product.

3. Appropriate documentation means a government-issued valid hunting license or tag, or a photocopy of the license or tag the hunter presents to the U.S. CBP official.

4. Carcass has had viscera (e.g., heart, intestines, kidney, liver, lymph nodes, pancreas, thymus) removed in order to preserve hunter-harvested meat.

5. Appropriate documentation means a Canadian-issued valid hunting license or tag, a photocopy of the license or tag, or the equivalent the hunter presents to the U.S. CBP official. VS defines "equivalent" as being a letter from the game farm.

6. Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).

7. The "European Union for ASF" is comprised of the European countries of: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales).
Hunting Trophies from Canada

These guidelines are **solely** for trophies of free-ranging and farmed wild ovine and caprine, including mountain goats, mountain sheep, and musk ox hunted in Canada.

Trophies from cervids (caribou, deer, elk, and moose) and nonruminant animals (bears, boars, mountain lions, and wolves) hunted in Canada are **unrestricted**.

### Table A-1-12 Free-Ranging and Farmed Wild Hunting Trophies from Canada (page 1 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophy is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the quantity imported:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bovine</td>
<td>Fully taxidermy finished¹</td>
<td>Horns, with or without skull caps</td>
<td>◆ Are free of a skull cap</td>
<td>A maximum of two sets of horns</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Caprine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Skull cap is present and free of brain tissue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ovine</td>
<td>Not fully taxidermy finished</td>
<td></td>
<td>More than two sets of horns</td>
<td>Corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license²</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY to exceed³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bones, including skulls with or without horns</td>
<td>Are attached to an intact head or skull cap, and brain tissue is present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are attached to a skull cap and brain tissue is present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are offered for entry as trophies⁴ and are clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew</td>
<td>A maximum of two skulls or bones</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

¹ Fully taxidermy finished refers to the complete taxidermy of the animal, including the skin, fur, and hide.

² Corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license refers to the number of trophies authorized by the hunting license for the species.

³ Exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license refers to the number of trophies exceeding the authorized number.

⁴ The guidelines also allow for entry of trophies if they are clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew.
Table A-1-12  Free-Ranging and Farmed Wild Hunting Trophies from Canada (page 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophy is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the quantity imported:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bovine</td>
<td>Not fully taxidermy finished (cont.)</td>
<td>Bones, including skulls with or without horns (cont.)</td>
<td>More than two skulls or bones</td>
<td>Corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Caprine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ovine (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Are offered for entry as trophies⁵ and are clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew (cont.)
- More than two skulls or bones
- Exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license²
- REFUSE ENTRY to excess³
- RELEASE to museum

- Are offered for consignment to a museum and are clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew
- RELEASE to museum

- Are offered as trophies⁴ and are not clean, not dried, and not free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew
- A maximum of two skulls or bones
- The quantity imported corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license²
- Consigned to an approved establishment⁶
- AUTHORIZED shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)
- 1. **DO NOT RELEASE**
   - the HOLD
   - PROVIDE the importer with appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)

- More than two skulls or bones
- The quantity imported exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license²
- Consigned to an approved establishment⁶
- 1. REFUSE ENTRY due to excess³, and
   - AUTHORIZE shipment under seal to an approved establishment with VS Form 16-78, for a maximum of two skulls or bones, or for those not exceeding excess (see Appendix H to complete form)
### Table A-1-12 Free-Ranging and Farmed Wild Hunting Trophies from Canada (page 3 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the trophy is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the quantity imported:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bovine</td>
<td>Not fully taxidermy finished (cont.)</td>
<td>Bones, including skulls with or without horns (cont.)</td>
<td>Are offered as trophies and are not clean, not dried, and not free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew (cont.)</td>
<td>◆ More than two skulls or bones</td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with appropriate options (see Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Caprine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ovine (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are offered for consignment to a museum and are not clean, not dry, and not free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZES shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides, skins, or capes</td>
<td>Head is attached</td>
<td>Skull and contents have been removed</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skull and contents have not been removed</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Head is not attached</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camelid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose, and reindeer)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage

Personal-Use Amounts of Canadian Bovine Meat or Foods Containing Bovine Meat or Meat Products (NOT Including Pet Foods)

The following products from Canada will be allowed in passenger baggage: personal-use amounts of bovine meat or foods containing bovine meat or meat products (beef, including veal or bison), no import permit or other documentation is required; this does not include pet food. To regulate pet food in passenger baggage, see Table A-1-14 on page A-1-41.
Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage

Personal-Use Amounts of Equine Meat or Foods Containing Equine Meat or Meat Products

Personal-use amounts of equine meat or meat products commercially packaged and labeled will be allowed in passenger baggage. No import permit or other documentation is required.

Veterinary Biologics in Passenger Baggage

Veterinary biologics, such as test kits for the diagnosis of animal disease, bacterins, vaccines and other injectables, toxins, and toxoids are authorized entry under a veterinary biological product permit issued by VS, Center for Veterinary Biologics. See Request for VS Permits, Table 2-4-5 on page 2-4-5.

Importations of Beef from Japan in Passenger Baggage

Beef from Japan arriving in passenger baggage and purchased at in Japan is enterable per passenger, provided the amount of beef is no more than 50 pounds of beef or the shipment is for personal use and provided the beef is accompanied by an original Export Quarantine Certificate (see Figure A-1-1 on page A-1-37) endorsed by an Animal Quarantine Service official, and a copy of the Attachment to the Export Quarantine Certificate (see Figure A-1-1 on page A-1-38) endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinary official of Japan’s Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare (MHLW) or endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinary official of Japan’s Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), and a copy of MHLW’s Certificate for Export to United States; Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Chilled/Frozen Meat and Meat Byproducts (see Figure A-1-2 on page A-1-39).

Table A-1-13  Beef from Japan in Passenger Baggage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not accompanied by all three of the above certificates</td>
<td>More than 50 pounds or not for personal use</td>
<td>REGULATE as commercial cargo and REFER to FSIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 On the Export Quarantine Certificate, the certificate uses the passenger’s boarding pass as a verification document instead of listing the passenger’s name (name of applicant) on the health certificate. Refer to the name of the passenger on the boarding pass. Paper and electronic versions (i.e., cellular phones, tablets, etc.) of the boarding pass are acceptable methods of verification. This includes those passengers who may have indirect flights with multiple layovers and may have multiple boarding passes. Do not attach the boarding pass or a copy of the boarding pass to the certificate.
Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage
Importations of Beef from Japan in Passenger Baggage

2 The **original Export Quarantine Certificate** must contain the certificate number of the **Attachment to the Export Quarantine Certificate** and the certificate number of the **Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Chilled/Frozen Meat and Meat Byproducts**.

3 On the **Attachment to the Export Quarantine Certificate**, **only one** certificate number is required either from MHLW or MAFF. The information between consignor and consignee address on this form do **not** need to be filled in.

**NOTICE**

If a passenger is arriving with **more than** 50 pounds of beef or the shipment is **not** for personal use from Japan, regulate as commercial cargo and initiate procedures to forward **all** beef to FSIS in accordance with current port procedures for commercial shipments of meat arriving in passenger baggage. Ensure FSIS is notified of the arrival through the normal communication channels.
Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage

Importations of Beef from Japan in Passenger Baggage

Figure A-1-1  Example of Export Quarantine Certificate (page 1 of 2)
Attached to the export quarantine certificate

No. 

I, the undersigned animal quarantine officer, hereby certify that:

1. The meat or other meat product covered by this certificate was derived from animals which have been slaughtered at the following establishment:
   (Name and Official Establishment Number of the Establishment)

2. The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest (RP) or foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).

3. The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a RP or FMD affected region, or meat or other animal products from a RP or FMD free region transported through a RP or FMD affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the nonaffected region of origin.

4. The meat or other animal product covered by this certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR Part 94.1(a) as free of RP and FMD and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region listed in which RP or FMD existed.

5. The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions in the certificate.

(Signature)
Animal Quarantine Officer

---

Figure A-1-1  Example of Attachment to the Export Quarantine Certificate (page 2 of 2)
**Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage**

**Imports of Beef from Japan in Passenger Baggage**

---

**Figure A-1-2  Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Chilled/Frozen Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 1 of 2)**

---

**Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage**

**Importations of Beef from Japan in Passenger Baggage**

---

**Figure A-1-2  Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Chilled/Frozen Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 2 of 2)**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process category</th>
<th>Product category</th>
<th>Product group</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Net weight of each lot</th>
<th>Number of pieces or containers in each lot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Signature of official)

(Signature of official)

(Official title)
Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl in Passenger Baggage

If the product is cooked, perishable poultry the product is enterable in passenger baggage if, upon visual inspection, CBP officials confirm the poultry meat and poultry meat products appear "thoroughly cooked" throughout.

Pet Food/Chews/Treats in Passenger Baggage

Table A-1-14  Pet\(^1\) and 2 Food/Chews/Treats in Passenger Baggage (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country of origin is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Derived from or containing lamb or goat products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Labeled as a product produced in Canada or the United States(^3)</td>
<td>◆ Shelf stable without refrigeration(^4)</td>
<td>At a land border port</td>
<td>50 lbs (22.7 kg) or less per family</td>
<td>In commercially labeled packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not in commercially labeled packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greater than 50 lbs (22.7 kg) per family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At an airport or seaport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greater than 20 lbs (9 kg) per family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>Labeled as raw, dehydrated, freeze-dried, and/or sun-dried(^5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not labeled as raw, dehydrated, freeze-dried, and/or sun-dried(^5)</td>
<td>At a land border port</td>
<td>50 lbs (22.7 kg) or less per family</td>
<td>In commercially labeled packaging and shelf stable without refrigeration</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not in commercially labeled packaging or not shelf stable without refrigeration</td>
<td>REGULATE as a cargo shipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greater than 50 lbs (22.7 kg) per family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antlers OTHER THAN Trophies in Passenger Baggage

Table A-1-14  Pet\(^1\) and \(^2\) Food/Chews/Treats in Passenger Baggage (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country of origin is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other than above (cont.)</td>
<td>(\text{Not}) labeled as raw, dehydrated, freeze-dried, and/or sun-dried(^5) (cont.)</td>
<td>At an airport or seaport</td>
<td>20 lbs (9 kg) or less per family</td>
<td>In commercially labeled packaging and shelf stable (\text{without}) refrigeration</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(\text{Not}) in commercially labeled packaging or (\text{not}) shelf stable (\text{without}) refrigeration</td>
<td>Greater than 20 lbs (9 kg) per family</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A pet does \(\text{not}\) need to be present with the passenger/family. The original packaging can be opened if a pet is present; otherwise, the original packaging \(\text{must}\) be unopened. If a small amount of food is in a cage with dogs, cats, or laboratory animals, removing the pet food from the cage is \(\text{not}\) necessary.

2. Pets do \(\text{not}\) include all farm-raised animals to include, but \(\text{not}\) limited to: cattle; bison; cervids; swine; goats; sheep; equine; other hoofed animals (i.e., llamas, alpacas, antelope); poultry; game birds; and other fowl raised or maintained for the production of meat and other products for sport or for exhibition. Regulate livestock feed using Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10.

3. If the items are raw (\(\text{not}\) shelf stable without refrigeration), dehydrated, freeze-dried, or sun-dried, the items \(\text{must}\) be labeled as a product of Canada or the U.S. Items that are shelf stable without refrigeration may be labeled as a product of any country.

4. Items that are shelf stable without refrigeration may be labeled as a product of any country.

5. If the product label bears the words “dehydrated,” “freeze-dried,” or “sun-dried,” regulate as a cargo shipment. If these words appear only in the ingredient list, continue regulating according to this table.

Antlers OTHER THAN Trophies in Passenger Baggage

Table A-1-15  Antlers OTHER THAN Trophies in Passenger Baggage\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the quantity is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A maximum of two sets</td>
<td>Clean, dry, and (\text{free}) of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(\text{Not}) clean, (\text{not}) dry, (\text{not}) free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment(^2)</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than two sets</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Includes found, shed antlers.

2. The approved establishment will treat for anthrax and other diseases.
## Products for Personal Use Enterable in Passenger Baggage from Any Country

Table A-1-16  Products for Personal Use Enterable in Passenger Baggage from Any Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Lard (rendered pork fat)</td>
<td>Upon visual inspection of the label, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials <strong>can</strong> confirm that the product is lard, tallow, schmaltz, or rennet/rennin and does <strong>not</strong> contain any other animal-origin ingredients</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rennet or rennin for cheese making</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Schmaltz (rendered poultry fat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tallow (rendered ruminant fat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Interview the passenger to determine how the product will be used.

Upon visual inspection of the label, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials **cannot** confirm that the product is lard, tallow, schmaltz, or rennet/rennin or does **not** contain any other animal-origin ingredients

**REGULATE as commercial/cargo shipping**
Appendix A   Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage
Products for Personal Use Enterable in Passenger Baggage from Any Country
Appendix B

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

Contents

Introduction B-1-1
Animal Names and Their Classes B-1-2

Introduction

Use this appendix to determine the class of an animal when all that is known is the animal’s name. This appendix lists common, foreign, and scientific names of animals. Scientific names are listed by genus and set in italics.

For each animal name, its class is identified by one of the following letters:

(H). horse

(P). poultry—poultry/birds: when appropriate, the animal name will be distinguished as a game bird

(RB). bovine (Bos indicus, Bos taurus, and Bison bison)

(RCO). ruminant—caprine and ovine

(RO). ruminant—other (includes camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo, and Bos and Bison species not listed under bovine)

(nr). regulate as ruminant—other; although not a ruminant, can transmit ruminant diseases (e.g., FMD and bovine tuberculosis)

(S). swine

(ns). regulate as swine—although not a swine, can transmit swine diseases (e.g., FMD and CSF)

(O). other—represents a class of animal other than horse, poultry, ruminant, or swine; animal products and byproducts of other classes, either listed with an (O) or not listed, are not restricted by APHIS agricultural requirements
## Animal Names and Their Classes

### A
- Accipiter (P)
- Addax (RO)
- Addaxes (RO)
- Aepyrceros (RO)
- African bush pigs (S)
- African water or river hogs (S)
- Afrikaane buffels (RO)
- Agneau (RCO)
- Agnello (RCO)
- Ak (S)
- Akhda (H)
- Alakud (RO)
- Alanes (RO)
- Alavanco (P)
- Albumen (P)
- Alcelaphus (RO)
- Alces (RO)
- Alectoris (P)
- Alpacas (RO)
- American bison (RB)
- Ammodorcas (RO)
- Ammotragus (RCO)
- Anade (P)
- Anadeja (P)
- Anadino (P)
- Anadon (P)
- Andosco (RO)
- Anes (H)
- Anetidae (P)
- Anitra (P)
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- Anoas (RO)
- Anodorhynchus (P)
- Anoeang (RO)
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- Anser (P)
- Ante (RO)
- Antelopes (RO)
- Antidorcas (RO)
- Antilocapra (RO)
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- Antelope adaxes (RO)
- Anyiha (RO)
- Aoudads (RCO)
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- Ara (P)
- Argli (RO)
- Arni (RO)
- Arui (RO)
- Asna (H)
- Asno (H)
- Asses (H)
- Auca (P)
- Aurochs (RB)
- Aves de Corral (P)
- Avian (P)
- Axis (RO)
- Axishirsch (RO)
- Axishera (RO)

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- Babirusas (S)
- Babyrousas (S)
- Balango (RO)
- Bali utan (S)
- Balutes (P)
- Bangana (RO)
- Bangteng (RO)
- Bashi (RB)
- Bastergensbokke (RO)
- Basterhartbeeste (RO)
- Bear (O)
- Beatragus (RO)
- Becerril (RO)
- Becerro (RB)
- Beiras (RO)
- Benkurang (RO)
- Bernera (RO)
- Bharals (RCO)
- Bicerra (RO)
- Bighorns (RCO)
### Animal Names and Their Classes

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Appendix B
Animal Names and Their Classes

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Chinesischer Schopfhirsch (RO)
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Chital (RO)
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Chosen kamosica (RO)
Chousinghas (RO)
Chu (RO)
Cicruos de las Pampas (RO)
Ciervos (RO)
Citam (S)
Coches de Monte (S)
Cochin (P)
Cochina(o) (S)
Cockateel (P)
Cockatiel (P)
Cockatoo (P)
Codorniz (P)
Columba (P)
Columbidae (P)
Connocochætes (RO)
Cordero (RCO)
Cotorra (P)
Coturnix (P)
Cow (RB)
Cracidae (P)
Crocodile (O)
Cuchi (S)
Cui (O)
Curzuelas (RO)
Curassow (P)
Cuy (O)
Cuyem (S)
Cygæus (P)

D

Dacelo (P)
Daim (RO)
Dama (RO)
Damaliscus (RO)
Damhert (RO)
Damhirsch (RO)
Dantas (H)
Davidhirsch (RO)
Deer (RO)
Defassa (RO)
Dibatags (RO)
Diceros (O)
Didermocerus (H)
Dik-Diks (RO)
Dinde (P)
Dindon (P)
Dodo (P)
Dog (O)
Domicella (P)
Dondoro (RO)
Donkey (H)
Dorcatragus (RO)
Dove, migratory (P, game bird)
Dove, nonmigratory (P)
Dromiceius (P)
Duck, migratory (P, game bird)
Duck, nonmigratory (P)
Duejas (RO)
Duikerboks (RO)
Duikers (RO)
Dwergmusdier (O)

E

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Edda (RO)
Egret (P)
Ei (P)
Eidero (P)
Eland antilope (RO)
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| Muskhog (S) | Oca (P) |
| Muskrat (O) | Ocydromus (P) |
| Muskusossen (RO) | Odocoileus (RO) |
| Musmon (RCO) | Oeuf (P) |
| Nabelschwein (S) | Oie (P) |
| Naemorhedus (RCO) | Okapia (RO) |
| Nagor (RO) | Okapis (RO) |
| Nagot (RO) | Oilbird (P) |
| Nahurs (RO) | Olor (P) |
| Nakong (RO) | Onagers (H) |
| Nangajaat (RO) | Onagro (H) |
| Navelzijin (S) | Onychorhynchus (P) |
| N'Dongoro (RO) | Oorbiesjies (RO) |
| N'Dongoro (RO) | Opossum (O) |
Appendix B
Animal Names and Their Classes

Oreamnos (RCO)
Oreotragus (RO)
Oribis (RO)
Orix (RO)
Orongo (RO)
Ortega (P)
Oryx (RO)
Oryxes (RO)
Ostrich (P)
Otetela (RO)
Otididae (P)
Otis (P)
Oto (P)
Ourebia (RO)
Ovejuela (RCO)
Ovezuelo (P)
Ovibos (RO)
Ovine (RCO)
Ovis (RCO)
Owl parrot (P)
Ox (RB)

P

Paa (RO)
Pajara (P)
Pajarico (P)
Pajarro (P)
Pajarraco (P)
Palas (RO)
Palet (RO)
Paloma (P)
Palomera (P)
Palomo (P)
Pantherlops (RO)
Parakeet (P)
Parro (P)
Parrot (P)
Partridge (P)
Patarigan (P)
Patico (P)
Patin (P)
Patito (P)
Pato (P)
Pava (P)
Pavenzo (P)
Pavipollo (P)
Pavo (P)
Pea fowl (P)
Pecari (S)
Pecarids (ns)
Peccaries (ns)
Pecuario(ria) (RB)
Peel (RO)
Pega (P)
Pelea (RO)
Penelope (P)
Perdigrana (P)
Perdix (P)
Peres David’s hert (RO)
Perico (P)
Periquito (P)
Pferde (H)
Phacochoerus (S)
Pharomacrus (P)
Phasianidae (P)
Pheasant—commercial, domestic, or pen-raised (P)
Pheasant—wild (P)
Picacureba (P)
Pichon (P)
Pigeon, migratory (P)
Pigeon, nonmigratory (P)
Pigs (S)
Pelandok (RO)
Peleari (S)
Pintada (P)
Pofu (RO)
Pollame (P)
Pollastre (P)
Pollastro (P)
Pollito (P)
Pollo (P)
Polluelo (P)
Porcos (S)
Porcino (S)
Porphyrio (P)
Porphyrula (P)
Porquecilla (S)
Porquezuelo(la) (S)
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<td>Tso (RO)</td>
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</table>
Appendix B
Animal Names and Their Classes

Tsu (RO)
Turkey (P)
Turkey buzzard (P)
Turs (RCO)
Turtledove (P)
*Tymanuchus* (P)

**U**

Ulangio (S)
Um digdig (RO)
Uovo (P)
Upp (P)
Urial (RCO)
Urraca (P)

**V**

Vaal rhebok (RO)
Vaalribboks (RO)
Vaca (RB)
Vacuno (RB)
Vaquilla (RB)
Vaquirra (S)
Vaquita (O)
Varken (S)
Varkens (S)
Varkenshert (RO)
Veado galheiro (RO)
Veau (RB)
Venado (RO)
Venados (RO)
Verraci (S)
Vestfâliano (S)
*Vicugna* (RO)
Vicunas (RO)
Vierhoorn antilope (RO)
Vierhorn antilope (RO)
Vion (RO)
Vitello (RB)
Vlakbokkies (RO)
Vlakvakrs (S)
Volaille (P)

**W**

Wapiti (RO)
Warree (S)
Wart hogs (S)
Wasserbock (RO)
Wasserbuffel (RO)
Wasserehrenflecken (RO)
Water hen (P)
Waterbucks (RO)
Water buffaloes (RO)
Waterkoedoe (RO)
Weka (P)
Westphalian (S)
Widgeon (P)
Wild boars (S)
Wild goose (P)
Wild zwijn (S)
Wildebeests (RO)
Wildebesste (RO)
Wildeschapen (RCO)
Wildschwein (S)
Wisents (RO)
Wood hen (P)
Wood grouse (P)

**Y**

Yack (RO)
Yaguasa (P)
Yaks (RO)
Yure (P)

**Z**

Zarceta (P)
Zeboe (RO)
Zebras (H)
Zebu (RB)
Zeren (RO)
Zeergmoschustier (RO)
Zumboon (P)
Zurano (P)
Zurito (P)
Zuro (P)
Zwijn (S)
Appendix C

List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status

Contents

Introduction C-1-1
Matrix C-1-1
Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status C-1-3

Introduction

This appendix lists the distribution of the animal diseases as identified in 9 CFR § 94. Use Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3, List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status\(^1\) to identify the animal diseases that occur and do not occur in each foreign country.

Matrix

Table C-1-1 on page C-1-3 is divided into five columns. The left column alphabetically lists foreign countries. The remaining columns identify which animal diseases occur in each country, which animal diseases do not occur, and which countries have special requirements (SR).

Listed below are the abbreviations used to describe the disease status categories.

**ASF.** African swine fever

**APHIS-defined European CSF Region.** the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales); the APHIS-defined European CSF region is a single region of low risk for CSF

**BSE.** bovine spongiform encephalopathy

---

\(^1\) Or other areas of special epidemiological interest to APHIS.
BSE-Controlled Risk. a country recognized by APHIS as presenting a controlled risk of introducing the BSE agent

BSE-Negligible Risk. a country recognized by APHIS as presenting a negligible risk of introducing the BSE agent

BSE-Undetermined Risk. a country recognized by APHIS as presenting an undetermined risk of introducing the BSE agent

CSF. classical swine fever (formerly HC, hog cholera)

European Union for ASF. the European countries of Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales)

FMD. foot-and-mouth disease

HPAI². highly pathogenic avian influenza

ND. Newcastle disease

SVD. swine vesicular disease

In addition to the list above, the following four disease status categories are included for regulating the importation of meat.

CSF/SR. classical swine fever free but with special requirements

FMD/SR. foot-and-mouth disease free but with special requirements

ND/SR. Newcastle disease free but with special requirements

SVD/SR. swine vesicular disease free but with special requirements

The disease status categories CSF/SR, ND/SR, FMD/SR, and SVD/SR apply only to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts.

² In regionalized countries, only VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries not listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered free of HPAI. Contact the local PPQ–AQI–VMO veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ staff veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
A country with special requirements (SR) is known to be free of CSF, FMD, ND, and SVD. However, one or more of the following conditions apply to the country:

- Imports live poultry, ruminants, or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States
- Shares a common land border with an affected country or region
- Supplements its national meat supply by importing meat from affected countries

**NOTICE**

Country information within parentheses indicate dependent States and the country of their dependence.

---

### Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status

**Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 1 of 16)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status[^1]:</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI[^2], SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI[^2], SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, HPAI[^2], ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa (U.S.)</td>
<td>Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anguilla (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, FMD[^3], SVD</td>
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<td>Armenia</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aruba (the Netherlands)</td>
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<td>CSF, ND</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, HPAI, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

[^1]: BSE risk status
[^2]: HPAI: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
[^3]: FMD: Foot and Mouth Disease
### Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 2 of 16)

<table>
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<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status(^1):</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>Ovine/Caprine</td>
<td>CSF(^4), ASF(^5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
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<td>CSF(^4), ASF(^5)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI(^2), SVD</td>
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<td>Free</td>
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<td>CSF, ND</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<td>CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI(^2), SVD</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
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<td>CSF(^4), ASF(^5)</td>
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<td>Free</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
<td></td>
<td>CSF, ND</td>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
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<td>CSF, ND FMD</td>
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<td>Free</td>
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<td>Free</td>
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<td>ASF(^7), CSF(^8), ND, FMD(^9), SVD(^10)</td>
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1. BSE risk status refers to the risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in the country.
2. Disease status includes the presence or absence of specific animal diseases such as African Swine Fever (ASF), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Newcastle Disease (ND), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), and others.
3. FREE of, with NO SR indicates that the country is free of a specific disease without restrictions on trade.
4. FREE of, but with SR indicates that the country is free of a specific disease but with certain trade restrictions.
5. SR refers to specific regulations or restrictions applied by the relevant authorities.

For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A.
Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 3 of 16)

<table>
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<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
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<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
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<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, HPAI2, FMD, ASFs</td>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF, CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI2, SVD</td>
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<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
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<td>Free</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF</td>
<td>ASF, ND</td>
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<tr>
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<td>FMD/SR, SVD/SR</td>
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<td>FMD/SR, SVD/SR</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
<td>CSF/SR, FMD/ SR, SVD/ SR</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Free</td>
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<td>Comoros</td>
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For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A.
### Table C-1-1 Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 4 of 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status¹:</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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### Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 5 of 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status¹:</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
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<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<td>Bovine</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF⁴, ASF⁵</td>
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<td>CSF⁴, ASF⁵</td>
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</table>

¹: For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A.

²: BSE = Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.
### Table C-1-1 Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 6 of 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status¹:</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Country:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bovine</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<td>ASF, ND</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garibaldi</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF⁴, ASF⁵</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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<td>ASF, ND</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI², SVD</td>
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For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A.
**Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 7 of 16)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status(^1):</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>CSF(^4), ASF(^5)</td>
<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/ SR(^6), ND/SR(^6), SVD/SR</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF(^4), ASF(^5)</td>
<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/ SR(^6), ND/SR(^6), SVD/SR</td>
</tr>
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<td>Isle of Man</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
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<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/ SR(^6), ND/SR(^6), SVD/SR</td>
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<td>CSF(^4), SVD(^{15}), ASF(^5)</td>
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<td>ASF, HPAI(^{16}), ND, SVD</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1}\) For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A.

\(^{2}\) Bovine.

\(^{3}\) Ovine/Caprine.

\(^{4}\) CSF: Classical Swine Fever.

\(^{5}\) ASF: African Swine Fever.

\(^{6}\) ND: Newcastle Disease.

\(^{15}\) FMD: Foot and Mouth Disease.

\(^{16}\) SVD: Sheep and Goat Disease.

\(^{15}\) HPAI: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza.

\(^{16}\) SR: Slaughter on arrival.
### Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 8 of 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status¹:</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>Ovine/Caprine</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI², SVD</td>
<td>ASF, SVD/SR</td>
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<td>Korea, the Democratic People’s Republic of (North Korea)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/ SR⁶, ND/SR⁶, SVD/SR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macao (special administrative region of China)</td>
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<td>ASF, SVD/SR</td>
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For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A.
### Table C-1-1 Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 9 of 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status¹:</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A.
Table C-1-1 Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 10 of 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status(^1):</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>SVD/ SR</td>
</tr>
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</table>

\(^1\) BSE risk status: Negligible, Undetermined, Affected

\(^2\) HPAI: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

\(^3\) SVD: Swine Vesicular Disease

\(^4\) FMD: Foot and Mouth Disease

\(^5\) CSF: Classical Swine Fever

\(^6\) ND: Newcastle Disease

For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A
### Table C-1-1 Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 11 of 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status¹:</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/ SR₆, ND/SR₆, SVD/SR</td>
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<td>HPAI², ND</td>
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<td>Palestinian Autonomous Territories</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
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<td>ASF, FMD, SVD</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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</table>

¹ BSE risk status: Negligible, Possible, Probable, Suspect, Definite

For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A.
### Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 12 of 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status¹:</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>ASF</td>
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<td>CSF</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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¹: For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>BSE risk status¹</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<td>Bovine</td>
<td>Ovine/Caprine</td>
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<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/SR⁶, ND/SR⁶, SVD/SR</td>
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<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD</td>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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¹ BSE risk status includes: Controlled, Negligible, Undetermined.
### Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 14 of 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status¹:</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>Ovine/ Caprine</td>
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<td>For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A</td>
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<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI², SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
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<td>Free</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>CSF, ND, SVD</td>
<td>ASF, FMD</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 15 of 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>BSE risk status(^1):</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine/Caprine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Timber and Cai-
| Undetermined | Affected | CSF | ASF, ND | FMD/SR, SVD/ |
| cos Islands
| | | | | SR |
| Tuvalu | Undetermined | Free | CSF, ND, FMD, SVD | ASF |
| Uganda | Undetermined | Free | ASF, CSF, ND, 
| | | | FMD, SVD, |
| Ukraine | Undetermined | Free | ASF, CSF, ND, 
| | | | FMD, HPAI\(^2\), 
| | | | SVD |
| United Arab
| Undetermined | Free | CSF, ND, FMD, SVD | ASF |
| Emirates | | | | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales) | | | | |
| Uruguay | Negligible | Free | CSF, ND, FMD\(^2\), SVD | ASF |
| U.S. Minor Outly-
| Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS |
| ing Islands\(^22\) (U.S.) | | | | |
| U.S. Virgin Islands (U.S.) | Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS |
| Uzbekistan | Undetermined | Free | CSF, ND, FMD, SVD | ASF |
| Vanuatu | Undetermined | Free | CSF, ND, FMD, SVD | ASF |
| Venezuela | Undetermined | Free | CSF, ND, FMD, SVD | ASF |
| Viet Nam | Undetermined | Free | ASF, CSF, ND, 
| | | | FMD, HPAI\(^2\), 
| | | | SVD |
| Virgin Islands, British (United Kingdom) | Undetermined | Affected | CSF | ASF, ND | FMD/SR, SVD/ |
| | | | | SR |
For a current guide to foreign countries and their entry status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, see Appendix A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>BSE risk status¹</th>
<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands, U.S. (U.S.)</td>
<td>Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wake Island (U.S.)</td>
<td>Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF⁴, ASF⁵</td>
<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/SR², ND/SR³, SVD/SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallis and Futuna Islands (France)</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF</td>
<td>ASF, ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Sahara (provisional name)</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>FMD/SR, SVD/SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen, Republic of</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD, HPAI²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 BSE restriction do not apply to camelids, cervids, and yaks and products derived from such animals.
2 Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is considered to exist.
3 Argentina is considered to be FMD affected except for the region consisting of the areas of Patagonia South and Patagonia North “B” only (see map [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/animals/argentina-patagonia-south-andnorth-b.pdf]). Northern Argentina (see map [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/animals/a-argentina.pdf]) is allowed to export fresh (chilled or frozen) beef under specific conditions.
4 The APHIS-defined European CSF region is a single region of low risk for CSF comprising the European countries of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus (excluding those areas in which the government of Cyprus does not exercise effective control), Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales).
5 One of the European Union (EU) Member States of the “European Union for ASF” designation. The “European Union for ASF” designation applies to hunter-harvested materials, pork meat and pork meat products,* and swine-derived materials other than casings. The following attestation must be added and certified to for those health certificates that will be used for exports of the above-mentioned products from the EU to the United States: “The meat or meat product did not originate in any restricted zone in the European Union established by the EU or any EU Member State because of detection of African swine fever in domestic or feral swine.”

*The pork meat and pork meat products include fresh, cooked perishable, and dry cured. APHIS-approved establishments, operating under Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (9 CFR) 94.17, that are located in Italy or Spain are exempted from certifying to the above attestation when exporting dry-cured pork products to the United States. Establishments exporting dry-cured pork products to the United States that are operating under 9 CFR 94.17 are required to certify to the above attestation.
One of the European Union Member States of the “APHIS-defined EU poultry trade region.” The “APHIS-defined EU poultry trade region” is a region considered to be free of Newcastle disease (ND) and highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). The “APHIS-defined EU poultry trade region” is comprised of the European Union Member States of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales).

Brazil is ASF affected except for the State of Santa Catarina, which is ASF free.

Most of Brazil is CSF affected except the State of Santa Catarina, which is CSF/SR.

Most of Brazil is FMD affected the State of Santa Catarina only, which is FMD/SR. Only the following States in Brazil (see map) are allowed to export fresh (chilled or frozen) beef under specific conditions: Bahia; Distrito Federal; Espírito Santo; Goiás; Mato Grosso do Sul; Minas Gerais; Pará; Rio Grande Do Sul; Rio de Janeiro; Rondônia; São Paulo; Sergipe; and Tocantins.

Most of Brazil is SVD affected except the State of Santa Catarina, which is SVD/SR.

The Channel Islands are comprised of Guernsey and Jersey.

The geographic scope is Cyprus, excluding those areas of Cyprus in which the government of Cyprus does not exercise effective control.

French Polynesia is comprised of Austral Islands, Gambier Islands, Marquesas Islands, Society Archipelago (whose principal island is Tahiti), and Tuamotu Islands.

Most of Italy is SVD affected Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aosta, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano, which are SVD/SR.

All of Japan is considered HPAI free except the HPAI-affected Japan Prefectures listed in the USDA–APHIS Imports, Temporary Restrictions, Japan—Avian Commodities site, which are HPAI affected.

Most of Mexico is ND affected except the States of Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan, which are ND/SR. In addition, APHIS has not declared the States of Sinaloa and Sonora to be free of ND; however, the importation of poultry meat and other poultry products from these regions into the United States is allowed if requirements specified in 9 CFR 94.30, in addition to other applicable requirements, are met.

Most of Namibia is FMD/SR except for the portion of the country north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF), which is FMD affected (see map).

The Island of Saint Martin is divided: the northern three-fifths form the French collectivity of Saint Martin, while the southern two-fifths form the autonomous territory of the Netherlands called Sint Maarten.

All of Switzerland is considered ND free except the Canton of Neuchatel and the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, which are ND affected.

Uruguay is FMD affected, however Uruguay is allowed to export fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat under specific conditions.

The United States Minor Outlying Islands is comprised of Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island.
Appendix C
Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status
Appendix D

Establishments Approved to Receive and/or Process Restricted Imported Animal Byproducts

Introduction

Use this appendix to hyperlink to the Veterinary Services, Strategy & Policy (S&P) Web site of establishments in the United States approved to receive and/or process restricted importations of animal byproducts. The approval given to each establishment is for a specific animal byproduct or a specific purpose.

All commodities consigned to a VS-approved establishment must be accompanied by VS Form 16-78. See Appendix H to complete VS Form 16-78.

The importer is responsible for selecting the approved establishment and the approved warehouse, if applicable, as well as all associated costs. Click on the following link (https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified) for the Veterinary Services, Strategy & Policy-approved establishment Web site.

NOTICE

Fully finished pet food/animal feed (e.g., commercially packaged and labeled for retail sale) is not eligible for consignment to approved establishments.
Appendix E

Certificates and Forms

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Introduction

This appendix identifies and provides samples of permits, forms, and certificates used to accompany importations of animal products and byproducts. These documents are not initiated by APHIS. They are used to learn more about an importation and help to determine the correct regulatory action.
Certificates

Certificates are official foreign documents under 9 CFR Parts 93, 94, 95, 96, and 156. These documents must be issued by the national government of the country of origin, and they must be signed by an official of that government.

Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates

The U.S. accepts two types of meat certificates authorized by 9 CFR § 327.4. One certificate is for meat and meat byproducts and one certificate is for meat food products. Either is acceptable with the proper statements attesting to the entry requirements. FSIS requires the certificates be written in English and the language of the country of origin (9 CFR § 327.4).

NOTICE

Additional statements may appear on the front or back of certificates. Check both sides.


Permits

A permit takes precedence over the entry requirements listed in this manual.
Figure E-1-1 Example of APHIS Form 2006, U.S. Veterinary Biological Product Permit
**Purpose**

*APHIS Form 2006, U.S. Veterinary Biological Permit* is issued by the Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB). Veterinary biological products **require** this permit. *See Requests for VS Permits (New, Amendment, Renewal) in Table 2-4-5 on page 2-4-5.*
VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Company</td>
<td>John Doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Person 1</td>
<td>Jane Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Person 2</td>
<td>John Doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>4700 River Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>301-555-5555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AS REQUESTED IN YOUR APPLICATION, YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO IMPORT OR TRANSPORT THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS:

- Pet food ingredient containing [material description] as the only animal origin ingredient.

**REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSPORTATION AND HANDLING OF MATERIALS AND ALL DERIVATIVES**

Prior to entry, the importer must review the permit instructions and observe all conditions and restrictions as specified in the permit. The importer is responsible for ensuring that the materials are handled and transported in accordance with the permit instructions and all applicable regulations. Adequate safety precautions shall be maintained during shipment and handling to prevent dissemination of disease.

With the use of this permit, John Doe, the importer, acknowledge that the regulated material(s) will be introduced into the United States in accordance with the terms and conditions as specified in the permit. The Permittee is the legal importer or regulated article(s) and is responsible for complying with the permit conditions. The Permittee shall establish and maintain an address in the United States that is specified on the permit or, if another legal entity, maintain an address or business office in the United States with a designated individual for service of process.

- Each shipment must be accompanied by an ORIGINAL certificate endorsed by a full-time, salaried employee of the agency responsible for animal health of the government of the country of origin, certifying that the regulated material:
  - [Material type] as the only animal origin material; and
  - was produced in a country that has not had an indigenous case of BSE; and
  - was not commingled with any animal origin material not authorized by this permit.

This certificate must CLEARLY correspond to the shipment by means of an invoice number or shipping marks or lot number or other identification method. An English translation must be provided.

Figure E-1-2  Example of VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors (page 1 of 2)
Restrictions and Precautions: (continued from Permit Form VS 16-6).

- **Products imported into the United States in compliance with this permit may be released and shipped from the U.S. port of arrival to any address in the United States. The permittee name and address must appear on the shipping invoice/manifest.**

- Production facility must be inspected by a full-time selected Veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health from the exporting country at least once every 200 days. Upon renewal of the permit a current, approved APHIS Inspected Products Facility Inspection Checklist (876 Questionnaire) must be on file with USDA, APHIS, VS, NTEB.

- Imported material may be subject to regulations enforced by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Importer must contact the Division of Import Operations and Policy at Area Code (301) 724-0056.

- Importer is responsible for obtaining any required authorization from the USDA, Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). FSIS may have specific public health requirements apart from USDA's animal health requirements for the permitted products. Importer to contact [1202] 720-9964 or [202] 720-3470.

- Imported articles containing plant material may be subject to regulations enforced by USDA, APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ). Import of plants or plant products (including but not limited to: potted plants, seeds, cuttings, rhizomes) should consult the PPQ website at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/index.shtml or call (301) 851-2096 for more information.

- Any person who violates the terms and conditions of permits, and/or who forges, counterfeits, or defaces permits may be subject to criminal and civil penalties in accordance with applicable law. In addition, all current permits may be cancelled and future permit applications denied.

- This permit does not exempt the veterinarian from responsibility for compliance with any other applicable federal, state, or local laws and regulations.

- A copy of this permit must be included with the shipping documents. For imported materials, these documents must be presented to CBP Agricultural Specialists upon arrival at the U.S. port of arrival.

---

Figure E-1-2  Example of VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors (page 2 of 2)
Purpose

VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors is required to authorize entry of animal products and byproducts, such as manure, eggs for food and hatching, egg byproducts for research and other inedible purposes, dry milk products, blood, organs, organisms, and vectors imported for biological use and research.

When a permit authorizes the entry of an animal product or byproduct, review the permit to verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address. Three asterisks will precede restrictions and precautions needing officer verification.
## Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings

**FOREIGN OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMAL CASINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place: (City)</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I hereby certify that the animal casings herein described were derived from healthy animals (cattle, sheep, swine, or goats) which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at the time of slaughter, and were found clean and sound, and were prepared and handled only in a sanitary manner and were not subjected to contagion prior to importation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Casings</th>
<th>Number of Casings</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identification marks on the packages:

Consignor:

(Address)

(Address)

Consignee:

(Destination)

Shipping marks:

Signature: (Official issuing the certificate)

Official title:

Signature: (Official of the national government having jurisdiction over the health of animals in the country in which the casings originated)

Official title:

---

*Figure E-1-3  Example of Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings*
Purpose

**NOTICE**

The *Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings* is **not** acceptable for entry of hog casings derived from swine originating in ASF countries.

All animal casings originating in a foreign country known to be **free** of ASF **must** be accompanied by a foreign official certificate identifying the following information as prescribed in 9 CFR § 96.1:

1. Certificate **must** have the insignia of the foreign country’s national government or other evidence showing the certificate is a national document of that country.
2. Certificate **must** be issued by a person authorized by the government of the country in which the animals were slaughtered and the casings were collected. That person may be either a salaried veterinarian of the country or a nongovernment veterinarian.
3. Signature **must** be an original; printed or stamped signatures are **not** allowed.

**NOTICE**

Animal casings are **not** classed as meat products; therefore, a foreign meat certificate is **not** acceptable for importations of animal casings.

When animal casings are processed (graded, sized, and sorted) in a country **other than** the country of origin, the importation should be accompanied by a certificate issued in the country of processing. The certificate has the same descriptive information as does the foreign official certificate. The certificate has a different certifying statement based on the country of origin and country of processing detailed in the *Reference* section.
Appendix E
USDA Forms

Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts

OFFICIAL MEAT INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR FRESH MEAT AND MEAT BY-PRODUCTS

Place: ____________________________ (City) ____________________________ (Country) ____________________________ Date: ______________

I hereby certify that the meat and meat by-products herein described were derived from livestock which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States, and are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and that said products were handled in a sanitary manner in this country and are otherwise in compliance with requirements at least equal to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Product</th>
<th>Species of livestock derived from</th>
<th>Number of pieces or containers</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identification marks on products and containers: ____________________________

Consignor:

(Address)

(Address)

Establishment number: ____________________________

Consignee: ____________________________

Destination: ____________________________

Shipping marks: ____________________________

Signature: ____________________________

(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat and meat by-products exported to the United States)

Official title: ____________________________

Figure E-1-4  Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts
Appendix E
USDA Forms

Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Product</th>
<th>Species of livestock derived from</th>
<th>Number of pieces or containers</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identification marks on products and containers:

Consignor:

(Address)

(Address)

Establishment number:

Consignee:

Destination:

Shipping marks:

Signature:

(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat and meat by-products exported to the United States)

Official title:

Figure E-1-5 Example of Foreign Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products
Forms from Argentina

Health Certificate for the Export of Shell Eggs

![Health Certificate for the Export of Shell Eggs](image)

---

Figure E-1-6  Example of Argentinian Form, Health Certificate for the Export of Shell Eggs (page 1 of 2)
IV. CERTIFICACIÓN SANITARIA / HEALTH CERTIFICATION

The undersigned official veterinarian certifies that:

1. Los huevos con cáscaras provienen de una y/o aves de corral muestreadas y controladas en la Rep. Argentina. / The shell eggs are derived from hens and/or flocks of hens inspected and sampled in the Rep. Argentina.

2. Los huevos con cáscaras no han sido asociados con otras fuentes provenientes de aves o áreas de corral que se encuentran en zonas no libres de la Enfermedad de Reno rojo o de la Influenza Aérea Alantoitica Patagónica. / The shell eggs have not been in contact with egg products from any region where hemorrhagic disease or AI is considered to exist.

3. Los huevos con cáscaras no han sido tratados a través de una región donde la Enfermedad de Influenza Aérea Alantoitica Patagónica se considera presente o se ha visto precipitado el estado de refrigeración atendiendo al porcentaje de huevo pasado sin refrigerar. / The shell eggs have not been transported through a region where Hemorrhagic disease or AI is considered to exist unless moved directly through the region in a sealed means of conveyance with the shell eggs kept cool until arrival at the point of destination.

4. Los huevos con cáscaras fueron almacenados y transportados en refrigeración a una temperatura de 45°F / 7.2°C o inferior. / The shell eggs were stored and transported under refrigeration at an ambient temperature of 45°F / 7.2°C or less.

5. La descripción de los huevos con cáscaras, incluida la fecha de inspección, descritas en la parte I de este certificado es exacta. / The description of the shell eggs, including date of inspection, as described in Section I of this certificate is accurate.

Veterinario oficial / Official veterinarian
Lugar / Place
Fecha / Date

Sellos / Stamps: 
Nombre y firma del veterinario oficial / Name and signature of the official veterinarian
## Extract from Data Held in Respect to Electronic Certificate Issued for Export of Meat, Meat Products

**Figure E-1-7** Extract from Data Held in Respect to Australian Electronic Certificate Issued for Export of Meat, Meat Products
Forms from Canada

CFIA Annex A-1 Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Meat and Meat By-Products Intended for Human Consumption
Appendix E
Forms from Canada

Destined to the USA and For Bovine Meat Products In Transit In the USA

Figure E-1-8  Example of Canadian Form, CFIA Annex A-1 Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Meat and Meat By-Products Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the USA and for Bovine Meat Products In Transit In the USA (page 1 of 2)
Figure E-1-8  Example of Canadian Form, CFIA Annex A-1 Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Meat and Meat By-Products Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the USA and for Bovine Meat Products In Transit In the USA (page 2 of 2)
CFIA Annex A-2, Veterinary Certificate for Meat, Meat By-Products, and Meat Food Products Derived from Ovine or Caprine Species Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the USA
Appendix E
Forms from Canada

Figure E-1-9 Example of Canadian Form, CFIA Annex A-2, Veterinary Certificate for Meat, Meat By-Products, and Meat Food Products Derived from Ovine or Caprine Species Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the USA (page 1 of 3)
Figure E-1-9  Example of Canadian Form, CFIA Annex A-2, Veterinary Certificate for Meat, Meat By-Products, and Meat Food Products Derived from Ovine or Caprine Species Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the USA (page 2 of 3)
| Establishments operating in accordance with segregation procedures described in Annex Z of United States of America - Export requirements for meat and poultry products meet this requirement. / Les établissements exploités conformément aux procédures de ségrégation décrites à l'annexe Z de États-Unis d'Amérique - Exigences d'exportation pour viande et volaille satisfont à cette exigence. |}

**Figure E-1-9** Example of Canadian Form, CFIA Annex A-2, Veterinary Certificate for Meat, Meat By-Products, and Meat Food Products Derived from Ovine or Caprine Species Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the USA (page 3 of 3)
CFIA Annex A-9, Veterinary Certificate for Poultry Meat Products Cooked or Fresh Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the United States
ANNEX(E) A 9

ANNEXE(A) A 9

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTS COOKED OR FRESH INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DESTINED TO THE UNITED STATES

CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRINAIRE VISANT LES PRODUITS DE VIANDE DE VOLAILLE CULTS OU FRAIS DESTINÉS À LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE ET EXPORTÉS VERS LES ÉTAT-UNIS

ADDENDUM TO CERTIFICATE CFIA NO. 256

AJOUT AU CERTIFICAT CFIA N° 256

I. Address(es) and veterinary approval number(s) of the producing establishment(s) (establishment number on this label)

Adresse(s) et numéro(s) d’agrément vétérinaire de l’usine ou des usines de fabrication (numéro d’établissement sur l’étiquette):

II. Animal Health Attestation / Attestation de santé animale

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the poultry meat products certified under the above certificate meet the following conditions:

Le souscripteur, vérificateur officiel certifie que les produits de viande de volaille indiqués sur le certificat indiquent ci-haut, satisfont aux exigences suivantes:

1) The poultry meat or other poultry products are derived from poultry slaughtered in a region designated in title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (9 CFR) section 381.199 and other products of poultry slaughtered in a region designated in title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (9 CFR) as products of low health risk.

2) The establishment is approved to export poultry and other poultry products to the United States in accordance with 9 CFR 381.199. [1/2] L’établissement est approuvé pour l’exportation de viande de volaille et autres produits de volaille aux États-Unis selon les dispositions du 9 CFR 381.199.

3) The poultry meat or other poultry products have not been in contact with poultry meat or other poultry products from any region where avian influenza exists. [1/2] La viande de volaille et autres produits de volaille ne sont pas entrés en contact avec de la viande de volaille ou autres produits de volaille de zone où l’aviculture existe. [1/2]

4) That the poultry meat was cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 73°C (165°F) [1/2] Que la viande de volaille a été cuite à une température minimum de 73°C (165°F)

5) The poultry meat was derived from birds that do not originate in a current USDA APHIS recognized Avian Influenza Control Zones (AICZ) or were established due to the detection of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in commercial poultry. [1/2] La viande de volaille provient d’oiseaux qui ne sont pas originaire d’une zone reconnue par le USDA, APHIS comme étant une zoonose de contrôle de l’influenza aviaire (AICZ) ou d’établissement dû à la détection de l’influenza hauteur pathogène (HPAI) chez les volailles commerciales.

Done at ——

Signature

Official Seal / Cachet officiel

Canada

2015-04-15

Figure E-1-10  Example of Canadian Form, CFIA Annex A-9, Veterinary Certificate for Poultry Meat Products Cooked or Fresh Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the United States (page 1 of 2)
The following regions are considered to be free of Exotic Newcastle disease (END): Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man), Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico (States of Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan), New Zealand, Republic of Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Les régions suivantes sont reconnues indemnes de la forme exotique de la maladie de Newcastle: Argentine, Australie, Canada, Chili, Costa Rica, Danemark, Fiji, Finlande, France, Grande Bretagne (Angleterre, Ecosse, pays de Galles et l'île du Man), Grèce, Islande, Luxembourg, Mexique (État de Campeche, Quintana Roo et Yucatan), Nouvelle Zélande, République d'Irlande, Espagne, Suède et Suisse.

In the case of products other than Canadian or US origin, based on compliance with the provisions of annex Q. In the case of poultry meat products not under the jurisdiction of the FSIS, all establishments registered under the Meat Inspection Act are eligible to export. En ce qui a trait aux produits autres que ceux provenant du Canada ou des États-Unis, sur la base de conformité aux dispositions de l’annexe Q. Dans le cas des produits de volaille qui ne relèvent pas de la juridiction du FSIS, tous les établissements agréés sous la Loi sur l’inspection des viandes sont admissibles à exporter.

* Based on compliance with the provisions of the approved segregation procedures. * Sur la base de la conformité aux dispositions de procédures de séparations approuvées.
Purpose

The CFIA Annex A-9, *Veterinary Certificate for Poultry Meat Products Cooked or Fresh Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the United States*, is used to import poultry meat products. The CFIA Annex A-9 may also be used to import products containing small amounts of poultry meat ingredients, such as soup mixes and bouillon. The USDA-approved CFIA Annex A-9, *Veterinary Certificate for Poultry Meat Cooked or Fresh Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the United States* must accompany poultry meat products including those containing small amounts of poultry meat from Canada.
Appendix E
Forms from Canada

CFIA Annex C, Certificate for Animal Casings to the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location/Lieu:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I hereby certify that:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. In the case of casings from ovine species, the animals from which the casings were derived were less than 12 months of age when slaughtered and were subjected to a rumen feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 588.2000, or the casings are derived from ovine products legally imported in Canada from the USA or from a region not considered by the USDA to be affected with or at risk of BSE.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In the case of casings derived from bovines:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 The bovines were slaughtered and the casings were collected in a region/country (name) of negligible risk for BSE.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 The casings are derived from bovines from a region of controlled risk or undetermined risk (name)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The casings are not derived from the small intestines,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The casings are derived from that part of the small intestines that is eligible for use as human food in accordance with the requirements established by the Food Safety and Inspection Service at 9 CFR 310.22 and the Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 189.5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Je certifie par la présente que: |
| 1. Dans le cas des boyaux d’ovins, les animaux desquels sont issus les boyaux avaient moins de 12 mois à l’ébattage et ont fait l’objet d’une interdiction visant les aliments du bétail équivalente aux exigences énoncées par la Food and Drug Administration des États-Unis à l’article 21 CFR 588.2000, ou sont issus de produits ovins qui ont été importés légalement au Canada à partir des É.-U. ou d’une région qui n’est pas considérée par l’USDA comme touchée par l’ESB ou jugée à risque. |
| 2. Dans le cas de boyaux issus de bovins |
| 2.1 Les bovins ont été abattus et les boyaux recueillis dans une région/pays (nom) de risque négligeable pour l’ESB; |
| ou |
| 2.2 Les boyaux sont issus de bovins d’une région de risque contrôlé ou indéterminé (nom) |
| a. Les boyaux ne sont pas issus de l’intestin grêle |
| ou |
| b. Les boyaux sont issus de la portion de l’intestin grêle qui est apte à la consommation humaine conformément aux exigences établies par le Food Safety and Inspection Service dans le 9 CFR 310.22 et par le Food and Drug Administration dans le 21 CFR 189.5. |

Figure E-1-11 Example of Canadian Form, CFIA Annex C, Certificate for Animal Casings to the United States (page 1 of 2)
### Figure E-1-11 Example of Canadian Form, CFIA Annex C, Certificate for Animal Casings to the United States (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applies only to casings derived from bovine, sheep or pigs.</td>
<td>Il s'applique aux boyaux dérivés de bœuf, mouton ou de porc seulement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian requirements are deemed to be equivalent to USDA requirements.</td>
<td>Les exigences canadiennes sont jugées équivalentes à celles de l’USDA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The list of affected countries/regions is available at the following address:</td>
<td>La liste des pays/regions affectés est disponible à l’adresse suivante:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The removal of the intestinal tract as prescribed in Guidance on specified risk material (SRM) satisfy the stated USA-FSIS and USDA regulations.</td>
<td>Le retrait de l'intestin digestif tel que prescrit dans le Guide pour le matériel à risque spécifique (MRS), satisfait les exigences réglementaires de FSIS-USA et FDA-USA citées.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HA2828-MS CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food/Chews/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America

NOTICE

A paper original or paper copy of this certificate is acceptable provided it is accompanied by a completed, shipment-specific Importer’s Statement of Compliance for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States on page E-1-36.

Importers have been instructed that the ORIGINAL certificate must be used for an importation prior to copies of that certificate being presented. In addition, importers are aware they may be required to provide shipment information (entry #, port of entry, date of entry, etc.) for the shipment where the original certificate was presented in case the original is needed for reference.
### Figure E-1-12  Example of Canadian Form, HA2828-MS CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food/Chews/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 1 of 5)
Figure E-1-12 Example of Canadian Form, HA2828-MS CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food/Chews/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 2 of 5)
Figure E-1-12  Example of Canadian Form, HA2828-MS CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food/Chews/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 3 of 5)
c) □ they contain ovine/caprine material originating only from Australia and/or New Zealand.
   
   i. from Australia and/or New Zealand
   
   ii. From Canada and was derived only from animals which meet the requirements of 9 CFR 55.44(g) (b) 9 CFR 55.44(g) (b)

3. The certified pet food/chews/treats were sufficiently thermally processed to ensure the destruction of pathogens that represent a risk to animal health and to be shelf-stable without refrigeration.

   / Les aliments attendus a manquer des animaux pour animaux de compagnie certifié ont subi un traitement thermique suffisant pour assurer la destruction des agents pathogènes représentant un risque pour la santé des animaux et une conservation sans réfrigération.

Figure E-1-12 Example of Canadian Form, HA2828-MS CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food/Chews/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 4 of 5)
Figure E-1-12 Example of Canadian Form, HA2828-MS CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food/Chews/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 5 of 5)
**Importer’s Statement of Compliance for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States**

**Figure E-1-13 Example of Canadian Form, Importer’s Statement of Compliance for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States**

*Please note that the ORIGINAL certificate must be submitted for an importation prior to copies of that certificate being presented. Importers should also be aware that they may be required to provide shipment information (entry port, port of entry, date of entry, etc) of the shipment where the original certificate was presented.

Shipments from Canadian processing facilities that obtain a "VS Special Authorisation letter" to utilize copies of certificates for all shipments are excepted from having to present the original certificate prior to utilizing copies of a certificate.*
Appendix E
Forms from Canada

VS Special Authorization Letter for Importation of Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States

Appendix E
Forms from Canada

VS Special Authorization Letter for Importation of Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States

Start Date: [ ]
Expiration Date: [ ]

Canadian Processing Facility Name and Approval Number: [ ]

This letter authorizes importers of Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from the above-listed approved Canadian processing facility to present a copy of Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) Veterinary certificate HA2828-MS (Veterinary Certificate for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food/Chews/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America) for all certified shipments.

The original HA2828 must be maintained by the exporter for a minimum of 2 years. The exporter is subject an APHIS audit to verify original certificates at any time.

***Each shipment must be accompanied by:

1. A copy of this letter signed by a VS NIES Veterinary Medical Officer
2. A copy of the valid HA2828-MS certificate including the above-listed processing facility name and or approval number
   AND

All these documents must be presented to CHP Agricultural Specialists upon arrival at the U.S. port of arrival. Shipments not accompanied by the appropriate documentation are subject to refusal.

Any person who is found not to be in compliance and/or violates the terms and conditions of this letter, and/or forges, counterfeits, defaces, or misuses this letter may be subject to criminal and civil penalties in accordance with applicable laws. In addition, all letters and certifications may be cancelled and future importations refused.

Issued by: [digital signature of VS NIES Veterinarian]
Title

Figure E-1-14 Example of VS Special Authorization Letter for Importation of Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States
Appendix E
Forms from Canada

HA3025 CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Raw Pet Food/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America

![Example of Canadian Form, HA3025 CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Raw Pet Food/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 1 of 3)](image)

Figure E-1-15 Example of Canadian Form, HA3025 CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Raw Pet Food/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 1 of 3)
Appendix E
Forms from Canada

Figure E-1-15  Example of Canadian Form, HA3025 CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Raw Pet Food/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 2 of 3)
Figure E-1-15 Example of Canadian Form, HA3025 CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Raw Pet Food/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 3 of 3)
Forms from Denmark

Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts

Figure E-1-16 Example of Danish Form, Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 1 of 3)
Figure E-1-16 Example of Danish Form, Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 2 of 3)
Figure E-1-16 Example of Danish Form, Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 3 of 3)
Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of product ( florres ret)</th>
<th>Number of pieces or containers (stak celler)</th>
<th>Weight (Vægt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Identification marks on products and containers:**
- (Veterinærværkshus' på tønder og enheder)

**Consignee:**
- (Afsender)

**Address:**
- (Adresse)

**Establishment number:**
- (Produkshus' nummer)

**Consignee:**
- (Mottager)

**Description:**
- (Bestemmelsesart)

**Shipping marks:**
- (Pakkeværker)

Figure E-1-17  Example of Danish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (page 1 of 3)
I hereby certify that the slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been abroad a means of conveyance in the zone or area of conveyance called as or limited as a port, or a country listed in § 94.19(a) as a country infected with swine fever or foot-and-mouth disease, or a country listed in § 94.19(b) as a country in which swine fever or disease is considered to exist.

I hereby certify that the slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from animals or swine which originated in such a restricted area or in a country in which swine fever or disease is considered to exist, or from any other animal products from a country where swine fever or disease is considered to exist, or from any other animal products that have not been in any country in which swine fever or disease is considered to exist.

I hereby certify that the meat or other animal product covered by this certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a country listed in § 94.19(a)(2) as free of swine fever and disease, or a country listed in § 94.19(a)(2) as a country in which swine fever or disease is considered to exist, or in a country where swine fever or disease is considered to exist, or in a country where swine fever or disease is considered to exist.

I hereby certify that the meat or other animal product has not been processed, stored, or transported for the same or in the same conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat and meat products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate and the requirements of § 94.11 and § 94.13.

Requirements regarding classical swine fever:

I further certify that the pork or pork products have not been derived from pigs reared in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:

(i) Any region when the region was listed in § 94.19(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the Aphtho

(ii) Defined EU CSF region.

(iii) A restricted zone in the Aphtho-defined EU CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent authority of a Member State in an Aphtho-defined CSF region or up to 6 months following decontamination of the zone.

(iv) A restricted area in the Aphtho-defined EU CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent authority of a Member State in an Aphtho-defined CSF region.

Requirements regarding African swine fever:

I further certify that the meat or meat product did not originate in any restricted zone in the European Union established by the EU or any EU Member State because of detection of African swine fever in domestic or wild swine.

Figure E-1-17 Example of Danish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (page 2 of 3)
Figure E-1-17 Example of Danish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (page 3 of 3)
## Attestation for Export of Shell Eggs, Egg Products, and Products Containing Egg Ingredients to the U.S.A.

### Figure E-1-18 Example of French Form, Attestation for Export of Shell Eggs, Egg Products, and Products Containing Egg Ingredients to the U.S.A. (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL</th>
<th>DUPLICATA / COPY</th>
<th>Nombre total de duplicatas délivrées / Number of official copies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom et adresse de l’expéditeur / Name and address of consignor:</th>
<th>Attestation No. / Attestation No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE MINISTÈRE DE L’AGRICULTURE, DE L’AGROALIMENTAIRE ET DE LA FORET |
| Attestation pour l’exportation d’œufs, d’œufs additionnés et de produits contenant des œufs ou tout qu’ingrédient vers les U.S.A. |
| Attestation for export of shell eggs, egg products and products containing egg ingredients to the U.S.A. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom et adresse du destinataire / Name and address of consignee:</th>
<th>Pays d’origine / Country of origin: FRANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services vétérinaires de / Local veterinary services of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lieu d’expédition / Place of loading:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification du moyen de transport / Identification of the mean of transportation:</th>
<th>Pays et lieu de destination / Country and place of destination:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I. IDENTIFICATION DES PRODUITS / IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom et description des produits / Name and description of products:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pour les œufs, date d’emballage / For shell eggs, date of pack:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| N° de lot / Batch number: ........................................ |
|                                                                  |

| Nombre de colis / Number of cases: ................................ \ 
   1. Pour les œufs, quantités totales en douane / For shell eggs, total quantity in dozen: |
|                                                                                         |

| Poids net / Net weight: .................................................................................. |
|                                                                                     |

| Numérateur(s) des conteneurs / Identification number(s) on containers: |
|                                                                       |

### II. PROVENANCE DES PRODUITS / ORIGIN OF PRODUCTS

| Nom et adresse de l’établissement / Name and address of plant: |
|                                                               |
|                                                                |

### III. CERTIFICATION SANITAIRE / HEALTH CERTIFICATION

Je soussigné vétérinaire officiel / The undersigned official veterinarian, certify that:

1. Les œufs et les ovoproduits ne proviennent pas d’oiseaux, ni de volaille qui ont séjour dans l’une des régions ou zones suivantes / The shell eggs and egg products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones:

   (i) Toute zone classée au §94.66a(1)(y) comme zone dans laquelle il est considéré que la maladie de Newcastle existe, ou toute zone listée conformément au §94.66a(2)(c) comme zone dans laquelle il est considéré que l’influence aviaire hantant pathogène (IAHP) existe, à l’exception de la région de l’Union Européenne de commerce de volaille définie par l’APHIS®. Any region where the region was classified in §94.66a(1)(y) as one in which Newcastle disease is considered to exist, or any region where the region was listed in accordance with §94.66a(2)(c) as one in which IAHP is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region: |

   (ii) Une zone de restriction de la région de l’Union Européenne de commerce de volaille définie par l’APHIS® établie en
Figure E-1-18 Example of French Form, Attestation for Export of Shell Eggs, Egg Products, and Products Containing Egg Ingredients to the U.S.A. (page 2 of 2)
Forms from Greece

Veterinary Certificate for Export to the U.S.A. of Shell Eggs That Are Going Directly to a Breaking Plant

Figure E-1-19 Example of Greek Form, Veterinary Certificate for Export to the U.S.A. of Shell Eggs That Are Going Directly to a Breaking Plant (page 1 of 3)
Appendix E
Forms from Greece

Figure E-1-19  Example of Greek Form, Veterinary Certificate for Export to the U.S.A. of Shell Eggs That Are Going Directly to a Breaking Plant (page 2 of 3)
Figure E-1-19 Example of Greek Form, Veterinary Certificate for Export to the U.S.A. of Shell Eggs That Are Going Directly to a Breaking Plant (page 3 of 3)
Annex A, Health Warranties, Dry Hams Cured for at Least 400 Days Obtained from Hams of Swine Born and Raised in Italy

Figure E-1-20 Example of Italian Form, Annex A, Health Warranties, Dry Hams Cured for at Least 400 Days Obtained from Hams of Swine Born and Raised in Italy
Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (Raw Meat Originating from Italy)

Figure E-1-21  Example of Italian Form, Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (Raw Meat Originating from Italy) (page 1 of 4)
Figure E-1-21 Example of Italian Form, Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (Raw Meat Originating from Italy) (page 2 of 4)
6. The pork or pork products must not have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described: La carne suina o i prodotti di carne suina non devono derivare da suini provenienti da una delle seguenti regioni o zone, a meno che i suini non siano stati macellati dopo i periodi descritti:

I. any region when the region was classified under 9CFR94.9(a) and 9CFR94.10(a) as a region in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU CSF region; qualificazione regione che è stata classificata nel 9CFR94.9(a) e 9CFR94.10(a) come regione in cui la peste suina classica esiste, tranne per la regione definita da APHIS regione EU PSC;

II. a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority or until 6 months following depopulation of the zone on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; una zona di restrizione all'interno della regione definita da APHIS regione EU PSC dichiarata a seguito della presenza della peste suina classica in suini domestici, dal momento del riconoscimento della positività fino a quando la designazione della zona di restrizione non viene rimossa dall'autorità veterinaria competente o a 6 mesi dalla depopolazione di zone con animali suini infetti e della pulizia e disinfezione dell'ultimo allevamento infetto della zona, a seconda della situazione che si verifici per prima, oppure;

III. a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in wild bear, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority. una zona di restrizione all'interno della regione definita da APHIS regione EU PSC dichiarata a seguito della presenza di peste suina classica in suini selvatici, dal momento del riconoscimento della positività fino a quando la designazione della zona di restrizione non viene rimossa dall'autorità veterinaria competente.

7. The pork and pork products must not have been composed with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (6)(i) through (6)(III), unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. In addition, the pork and pork products must not have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (6)(i) through (6)(III), unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described. La carne suina e i prodotti di carne suina non devono essere composto con suini di altri allevamenti o prodotti di suini derivati da altri suini provenienti dalle regioni o zone descritte nel paragrafo (6)(i) fino al (6)(iii), a meno che i suini da cui derivano i prodotti non siano stati macellati dopo i periodi descritti.

8. The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have transferred any region or zone described in paragraphs (6)(i) through (6)(III), unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone in a sealed means of conveyance with the swine determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described. I suini da cui derivano i prodotti non devono aver trasferito nessuna regione o zona descritta nel paragrafo (6)(i) fino al (6)(iii), a meno che i suini non siano stati trasferiti direttamente dalla regione o zona in mezzi chiusi di trasporto sigillati con sigillo mantenido intatto all'arrivo a destinazione, o a meno che i suini non siano stati macellati dopo i periodi descritti.

9. No equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do not meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected. Nessuno attrezzature o materiale utilizzato per il trasporto dei suini dall'allevamento di origine allo stabilimento di macellazione è mai stato usato per trasportare suini che non rispettavano le caratteristiche richieste in questa sezione, a meno che le attrezzature e materiali non siano state prima pulite e disinfectate.
Appendix E
Forms from Italy

Figure E-1-21 Example of Italian Form, Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (Raw Meat Originating from Italy) (page 4 of 4)
Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (Raw Meat Originating from EU Member States OTHER THAN Italy)

Figure E-1-22  Example of Italian Form, Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (Raw Meat Originating from EU Member States OTHER THAN Italy) (page 1 of 4)
II. ATTESTAZIONE SANITARIA / HEALTH ATTESTATION
Il sottoscritto veterinario ufficiale certifica che l', hereby certify that:

La carne, i sottoprodotti della carne e i prodotti a base di carne qui descritti provengono da animali che sono stati sottoposti all'ispezione veterinaria ante-mortem e post-mortem al momento della macellazione in stabilità certificata per l'esportazione destinata alla preparazione di prodotti di origine italiana. I detti prodotti sono stati lavorati in modo igienico e sono d'altro parte in accordo con i requisiti equivalenti a quelli previsti nel Federal Meat Inspection Act e relativi regolamenti. L'elenco dei prodotti che nel presente documento si riportano ha ricevuto l'ispezione delle operazioni di macellazione, per priorità di sicurezza, e viene in ogni caso alla firma del veterinario che ha effettuato l'ispezione, certificando che tutti i prodotti sono stati lavorati in modo igienico e sono d'altro parte in accordo con i requisiti equivalenti a quelli previsti nel Federal Meat Inspection Act e relativi regolamenti.

(1) La carne fresca proviene da suini nati in / The fresh pork came from swine born in


(3) Allo stabilimento di macellazione non è permesso approvvigionarsi di suini che originano o che sono stati o che sono stati trasferiti ai mezzi di trasporto che si trovavano in un altro paese, in una regione infetta da Affa Epizootica, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino, i cui prodotti, o altri prodotti che provengono da una regione indennizzata da Affa Epizootica, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino sono stati trasportati attraverso una regione non indennizzata da Affa Epizootica, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino, seccosa nel caso in cui tali prodotti vengano siglati in contenitori numerati in serie, con sigillo ufficiale dell'Autorità competente della regione non indennizzata, come previsto dal 9CFR94 / The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive swine born in, or that have been abroad a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance entered or landed in a port in a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease, as per § 94.

(4) Allo stabilimento di macellazione non è permesso approvvigionarsi di carne in origine o altri prodotti derivati da numeranti o suini che provengono da una regione non indennizzata da Affa Epizootica, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino, o di carni suini o altri prodotti che provengono da una regione indennizzata da Affa Epizootica, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino, seccosa nel caso in cui tali prodotti vengano siglati in contenitori numerati in serie, con sigillo ufficiale dell'Autorità competente della regione non indennizzata, come previsto dal 9CFR94 / The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from numeranti or swine which originated in a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease, as per § 94.

(5) La carne fresca è stata trasportata dallo stabilimento di macellazione a quello di trasformazione accompagnata da una certificazione sanitaria emanata da un veterinario ufficiale, così come definito dal 9CFR94.11 e 94.13, che attestano che tali prodotti, o al posto dell'ordine di cui al precedente punti da 1 a 4 sono rispettati. / The fresh pork was accompanied from slaughtering facility to the processing establishment by a numbered certificate issued by an official veterinarian as defined in 9CFR94.11 and 9CFR 94.13, stating, among other things, that the health provisions set forth in paragraphs 1 through 4 have been respected.

(6) La carne fresca di suino è stata trasformata in uno stabilimento autorizzato all'esportazione dei propri prodotti verso gli Sati Uniti ai sensi del Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) e dei regolamenti di cui al § 327.2, capitolo III di questo titolo / The fresh pork was processed in a processing establishment eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in § 327.2, chapter III of this title.

(7) Allo stabilimento di trasformazione non è permesso approvvigionarsi di carne in origine o altri prodotti derivati da numeranti o suini che provengono da una regione non indennizzata da Affa Epizootica, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino, o di carni suini o altri prodotti che provengono da una regione indennizzata da Affa Epizootica, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino, seccosa nel caso in cui tali prodotti vengano siglati in contenitori numerati in serie, con sigillo ufficiale dell'Autorità competente della regione non indennizzata, come previsto dal 9CFR94 / The processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from numeranti or swine which originated in a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease, as per § 94.

Figure E-1-22 Example of Italian Form, Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (Raw Meat Originating from EU Member States OTHER THAN Italy) (page 2 of 4)
La carne suina è stato trasformata, conservata e trasportata in maniera tale che venga preclusa la commistione o il contatto con carne o prodotti di carne suina che sono stati in una regione infetta da Alfa Epiricotica, Peste Suina Africano, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vascolare del suino, come previsto del CCFR 94.11 e 94.13, così come definito dal CCFR 94.11 e 94.13, a meno che, tra le altre cause, che i requisiti di cui ai precedenti punti da (8) a (12) siano rispettati. / The pork or pork products were accompanied from the processing establishment to the further processing establishment by a numbered certificate issued by an official veterinarian as defined in §§ 94.11 and 94.13, stating, among other things, that the health provisions set forth in paragraphs (8) through (12) have been met.

La carne suina o i prodotti di carne suina non devono derivare da suini provenienti da una delle seguenti regioni o zone, a meno che i suini non siano stati macellati dopo i periodi descritti / The pork or pork products must not have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:

1. Qualsiasi regione classificata nel CCFR 94.11 e 94.13 come una regione in cui la peste suina classica esiste, eccezione fatta per la regione definita da APHIS regione EU PBC / Any region when the region was classified in §§ 94.11 and 94.13 as a region in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU CSF region.

2. Una zona di restrizione all'interno della regione definita da APHIS regione EU PBC dichiarata a seguito della presenza di peste suina classica in suini domestici, dal momento del rilevamento della positività fino a che la designazione di zona di restrizione non viene rimosso dall'autorità veterinaria competente del Paese Membro / A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 8 months following depopulation of the swine affected by classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State.

La carne suina e i prodotti suini non sono stati in contatto con carni suina o prodotti suini derivati da altri suini provenienti dalle regioni o zone descritte nel punto (12), paragrafi da (i) fino a (iii), a meno che questi altri suini non siano stati macellati dopo i periodi descritti, inoltre, la carne suina e i prodotti suini non derivano da suini che zone o regione in contatto con altri suini provenienti da regioni o zone descritte nel punto (13), paragrafi da (i) fino a (iii), a meno che questi altri suini non siano stati macellati dopo i periodi descritti. / The pork and pork products must not have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (12), unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products must not have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (13), unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.
Appendix E
Forms from Italy

Figure E-1-22  Example of Italian Form, Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (Raw Meat Originating from EU Member States OTHER THAN Italy) (page 4 of 4)
Annex B, Health Warranties, Dry Hams Cured for at Least 400 Days Obtained from Non-Italian Swine or Hams

Figure E-1-23 Example of Italian Form, Annex B, Health Warranties, Dry Hams Cured for at Least 400 Days Obtained from Non-Italian Swine or Hams
ANNEX C ALLEGATO C

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

COOKED PRODUCTS (Cooked hams and similar products)
PRODOTTI COTTI (Prosciutti e prodotti similari)

The undersigned certifies that:

Il presente certifica che:

1. The products covered by this certificate contain pork and all hams were removed before cooking.
I prodotti coperti da questo certificato contengono carne maiale e tutte le zone sono state rimossi dalla carnis.

2. The meat product has received heat treatment (by other than a flash pasteurization process) which is accepted norm for perishable canned pork products that produces an internal temperature of 160°F (70°C) in 30 minutes.
Il prodotto è stato sottoposto a trattamento termico (diverso dal trattamento termico rapido) che ha raggiunto un'internale temperatura di 160°F (70°C) in 30 minuti.

3. The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or were reared in, or that have been allowed a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance entered into or landed in a zone in which infected with swine fever or foot-and-mouth disease.
Lo stabilimento di macellazione/salvataggio non ha ricevuto animali che sono stati estratti dalla regione in cui sono state iscritte nel periodo in cui sono stati trasportati o arrivati in una zona in cui è presente il maiale infetto o la malattia della gamba.

4. The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or were reared in, or that have been allowed a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance entered into or landed in, a zone in which infected with swine fever or foot-and-mouth disease.
Lo stabilimento di macellazione/salvataggio non ha ricevuto animali che sono stati estratti dalla regione in cui è presente il maiale infetto o la malattia della gamba.

5. The meat or other animal product covered by this certificate has been derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in chapter 2 of Part 89 and a zone in which infected with swine fever or foot-and-mouth disease.
La carne e gli altri prodotti derivati da animali nati e allevati in un'area elencata nel capitolo 2 della parte 89 e in una zona in cui è presente il maiale infetto o la malattia della gamba.

Place and date of issue
Luogo e data di emissione

Signature
Firma

(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat and meat products exported to US / Nome dell'ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale a emettere il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale

Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Librettista in Medicina Veterinaria

Figure E-1-24 Example of Italian Form, Annex C, Health Warranties, Cooked Products (Cooked Hams and Similar Products)
Appendix E
Forms from Italy

Annex D, Health Warranties, Cooked Products (“Mortadella”)

Figure E-1-25  Example of Italian Form, Annex D, Health Warranties, Cooked Products (“Mortadella”)
Annex E, Health Warranties, Cooked Products ("Cotechino")

Figure E-1-26  Example of Italian Form, Annex E, Health Warranties, Cooked Products ("Cotechino")
Annex F, Health Warranties, Deboned Meat Products Cured LESS THAN 400 Days

Figure E-1-27 Example of Italian Form, Annex F, Health Warranties, Deboned Meat Products Cured LESS THAN 400 Days (page 1 of 2)
11. The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the non-infected region of origin.

Lo stabilimento di macellazione/lavorazione non ha ricevuto carni o altri prodotti di origine animale derivanti da ruminanti o suini provenienti da regione infetta da peste bovina o afte epizootica, o carni o altri prodotti di origine animale provenienti da una regione indemne da peste bovina o afte epizootica trasportati attraverso una regione infetta da tali malattie, se non in container sigillati con sigilli con numerazione in serie del governo nazionale della regione di origine indemne.

12. The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(e)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease existed.

Le carni o gli altri prodotti di origine animale di cui al certificato derivano da animali nati ed allevati in una regione elencata nel titolo 9 del CFR 94.1(e)(2) come indenne da peste bovina e afte epizootica e le carni e gli altri prodotti di origine animale non sono mai stati in nessuna regione in cui sia presente la peste bovina e l’afte epizootica.

13. The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

Le carni o gli altri prodotti d’origine animale sono stati lavorati, depositati e trasportati ai mezzi di trasporto che porteranno i prodotti negli Stati Uniti in modo da evitare la commistione o qualsiasi altro contatto con carni e altri prodotti di origine animale che non rispettano le condizioni riportate nel presente certificato.

Place and date of issue
Luogo e data di emissione

Signature
Firma

(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to US. / Nome dell’ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale per a comforts il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale

Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria

Figure E-1-27 Example of Italian Form, Annex F, Health Warranties, Deboned Meat Products Cured LESS THAN 400 Days (page 2 of 2)
Annex G, Health Warranties, Presliced Dry Cured Ham

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

PRE-SLICED DRY CURED HAM
PROSCIUTTO PREAFFETTATO STAGIONATO

The undersigned certifies that the pre-sliced dry cured ham in this consignment comply with the following requirements:
Il sottoscritto certifica che la parte di prosciutto pre-affettato stagionato risponde alle seguenti condizioni:

9. All hams have been processed in compliance with the requirements of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 94, Section 94.17, and are eligible for export into the United States in accordance with this section.
Tutti i prosciutti sono stati lavorati in conformità con i requisiti del Titolo 9, Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), Part 94, Section 94.17 e sono idonei all’esportazione verso gli Stati Uniti in accordo con questa sezione;

10. Each lot of whole dry-cured hams was inspected, before slicing, by a full-time salaried veterinarian employed by the national government of Italy at the deboning / slicing / packaging facility. This individual or a representative of the local consortium (recognized by the national government of Italy as responsible for product quality) has certified that he or she has personally supervised the entire process of deboning, slicing and packaging of each lot of dry-cured hams at the deboning / slicing / packaging facility; that each lot of dry-cured hams was deboned, sliced and packaged in accordance with the requirements of 94.17; and that the sliced and packaged pork ham is the same dry-cured ham certified under paragraph 9 above.
Ogni lotto di prosciutto intero stagionato è stato ispezionato, prima dell’affettatura, da un veterinario di tempo pieno e stipendiato dal Servizio Sanitario Nazionale italiano presso lo stabilimento di disossaggio-affettatura-confezionamento. Tale veterinario ufficiale, o un rappresentante del consorzio locale (ricognosciuto dal governo nazionale italiano come responsabile della qualità del prodotto) ha certificato di aver personalmente supervisionato l’intero processo di disossaggio, affettatura e confezionamento di ogni lotto di prosciutto intero stagionato presso lo stabilimento di disossaggio-affettatura-confezionamento, e che ogni lotto di prosciutto stagionato è stato disossato, affettato e confezionato in accordo con i requisiti della Sezione 94.17, e che il prosciutto di suino affettato e confezionato è lo stesso prosciutto stagionato certificato al paragrafo 9;

11. The sliced and packaged dry-cured pork product has been labeled with the date of salting and with the date the meat was sliced and packaged.
Il prodotto a base di carne suina stagionato, affettato e confezionato, risulta in etichetta la data di salatura e la data di affettatura e confezionamento della carne;

Place and date of issue
Luogo e data di emissione

Signature
Firma

Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale

Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria

Figure E-1-28  Example of Italian Form, Annex G, Health Warranties, Presliced Dry Cured Ham
Annex H, Health Warranties, Pork-Filled Pasta Products

**HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE**

PORK-FILLED PASTA PRODUCTS / PASTA FARCITA CON CARNI SUINE

The undersigned certifies that pork or pork-products/pasta consignment meets the following requirements/or specificato certifico che la partita di pasta farcita con carne o prodotti a base di carne suina risponde alle seguenti condizioni:

1. The plant processed pork-filled pasta products in accordance with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulations in 9 CFR 94.12 (c).
2. Park-filled pasta products processed for export to the United States are only filled with pork or pork products that are otherwise eligible to be exported to the United States, according to § 94.12, paragraph (b) (1)(i), (ii), or (v), or § 94.17.
3. During processing, the pork-filled pasta is steam-heated to a minimum internal temperature of 90°C, then dried, cooled and packed to make the product shelf stable without refrigeration, in accordance with § 94.12, paragraph (c) (8).
4. The processing facility maintains, according to § 94.12, paragraph (a) (3) an original record of each lot of pork or pork products used for pork-filled pasta products for export to the United States.
5. The meat or other animal product has been processed, dried and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being contaminated or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

Place and date of issue / Luogo e data di emissione ________________

Signatures / Firma: ______________________________

(Names of officials authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat food products exported to the United States or authorized to complete the certificate of inspection for products to base of case meat processed in the USA)

Official stamp / Almibro ufficiale: ______________________________

Registered title / Titolo ufficiale: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon

Title ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria

Figure E-1-29  Example of Italian Form, Annex H, Health Warranties, Pork-Filled Pasta Products
Purpose

Annex H, Health Warranties, Pork-Filled Pasta Products is used to certify the products were processed under the required conditions in an approved plant for export from Italy to the United States.
### Official Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products

**REPUBLIC OF ITALY - Ministry of Health**

**REPUBLICA ITALIANA - Ministero della Salute**

**REGION**

**REGIONE**

**VETERINARY SERVICE LHV**

**Servizio Veterinario AUSL**

**OFFICIAL HEALTH INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR MEAT PRODUCTS**

**CERTIFICATO UFFICIALE DI ISPEZIONE PER PRODOTTI A BASE DI CARNE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strass</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I hereby certify that the meat food products herein described were derived from livestock which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at the time of slaughter in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States, were handled in sanitary manner, and were prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat inspection system and that said meat products are not adulterated or mislabeled as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and are otherwise in compliance with regulations as in effect at the time of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations. I further certify that all products herein declared that are prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking and contain muscle tissues of pork were treated for destruction of trichinella as prescribed in § 318.10 of the Meat Inspection Regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

I also certify that the products described comply with the conditions set forth in the regulations of the Ministry of Health and all other applicable laws and regulations, including those of the veterinary services, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as determined by an investigation of the establishment where the products are prepared and examined. The certificate is valid for the period of time specified in the certificate and for the quantity of meat products indicated. The certificate shall be returned to the Ministry of Health after the products have been transferred to the appropriate authorities in the importing country.

---

**Kind of products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tipo di prodotto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specie di bestiame utilizzata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. paqueti o contenitori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peso netto/lastra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Identification marks on products and containers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marcare identification dei prodotti e confezioni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spedizione</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirizzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prodotto da (determinazione, sede e numero dello stabilimento)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Distributed by (name, place and number of the establishment)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affidato a (determinazione, sede e numero dello stabilimento)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**Consignee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destinataro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**Destination**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destinazione</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**Shipping marks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label approval number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

1 Fill the appropriate items
2 Complete the Allegato pertinente
3 To be filled only in case of dry-cured hams that are sent to another approved establishment for deboning and/or slicing.
4 Do not fill in case of products already deboned and/or sliced by the establishment approved.

---

Figure E-1-30  Example of Italian Form, Official Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products
Attestation for Export of Shell Eggs to the U.S.A.

Figure E-1-31  Example of Italian Form, Attestation for Export of Shell Eggs to the U.S.A. (page 1 of 2)
(iii) Una zona di retezione nella Unione Europea di commercio di volatili definita dall’APAR, stabilita in seguito alla destinazione della manodopera di volatili dell’azienda, viene ad alta probabilità di essere uccisa, normativa o contrattuale, in clima o terreno alti e secco, a rischio di danni o pericoli del manodopera alla salute e all’ambiente. Il manodopera, in clima o terreno alti e secco, a rischio di danni o pericoli del manodopera alla salute e all’ambiente. Il manodopera, in clima o terreno alti e secco, a rischio di danni o pericoli del manodopera alla salute e all’ambiente. Il manodopera, in clima o terreno alti e secco, a rischio di danni o pericoli del manodopera alla salute e all’ambiente. Il manodopera, in clima o terreno alti e secco, a rischio di danni o pericoli del manodopera alla salute e all’ambiente. Il manodopera, in clima o terreno alti e secco, a rischio di danni o pericoli del manodopera alla salute e all’ambiente. Il manodopera, in clima o terreno alti e secco, a rischio di danni o pericoli del manodopera alla salute e all’ambiente. Il manodopera, in clima o terreno alti e secco, a rischio di danni o pericoli del manodopera alla salute e all’ambiente. Il manodopera, in clima o terreno alti e secco, a rischio di danni o pericoli del manodopera alla salute e all’ambiente.
Appendix E
Forms from Japan

Export Quarantine Certificate

Figure E-1-32  Example of Japanese Form, Export Quarantine Certificate
Export Quarantine Certificate for Table Eggs

Attached to the export quarantine certificate for table eggs from Japan to United States

Certification No.

- Quality or Description of the eggs:
- Date of pack:

I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify that:

1. The above mentioned quality or description including date of pack is true and accurate.

2. The shell eggs covered by this certificate which have been packed into containers destined for the ultimate consumer have, at all times beginning 36 hours after time of lay, been stored and transported until the time of inspection by the Animal Quarantine Service, under refrigeration at an ambient temperature of 45°F/7.2°C or less. The importer/exporter has been advised this shipment must be maintained at an ambient temperature of 45°F/7.2°C or less while in transport to the United States.

3. The shell eggs covered by this certificate are produced in Japan.

4. The shell eggs covered by this certificate did not originate in or transit through a Prefecture in Japan recognized by Animal Plant Health and Inspection Services (APHIS) to be affected by highly pathogenic avian influenza.

Animal Quarantine Service
******branch
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Japanese Government

(Signature)
Animal Quarantine Officer

Figure E-1-33  Example of Japanese Form, Export Quarantine Certificate for Table Eggs
### Veterinary Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs from the Republic of Latvia to the United States

**Country of origin / Izdevēju valsts:**

**Competent authority / Kompetenti joslāda:**

**Country of destination / Sapmērvalsts:**

**Territorial structural unit of competent authority, issuing certificate / Territorālā struktūras vieta kompetenti joslāda,** issuing certificate

**Consignee/Importer / Kavas robežgalvas/ekspērtes:**

**Name / Nosaukums:**

**Address / Adrese:**

---

**IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT / PRODUKTA IDENTIFIKĀCIA:**

**Name and description of product / Produkta nosaukums:**

**Batch Nr / Partijas Nr.:**

**Date of production / Ražošanas datums:**

**Date of packaging / Pakēšanas datums:**

**Type of packaging / Pakējuma veids:**

**Number of packages / Pakēju skaitlis:**

**Dimensions per case / Paketa dimensijas:**

**Condition of storage and transport / Svars un transportēšanas veids:**

**Net weight / Svars (kg):**

---

**ILLUSTRATION OF PRODUCTS / PROFILSILUMIANS:**

**Name, address and number of establishment of form of origin / Izdevēja uzņēmuma/objekta nosaukums (+, adrese (+), un identification:**

---

**ILL TRANSPORTATION / PRODUCTS / PROFIL TRANSPORTU:**

**Means of transport / Transporta veids:**

- [ ] Road vehicle / Sauszemes transports
- [ ] Ship / Kogis
- [ ] Railway wagons / Dzēravcietai
- [ ] Airplane / Lidmašīna
- [ ] Other / citās...

**Identification of transport / Transporta identifikācija:**

**Remarks / Pointēs:**

---

Figure E-1-34  Example of Latvian Form, Veterinary Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs from the Republic of Latvia to the United States (page 1 of 2)
Appendix E
Forms from Latvia

Figure E-1-34 Example of Latvian Form, Veterinary Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs from the Republic of Latvia to the United States (page 2 of 2)
Annex to Certificate for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico for U.S. Exports

Figure E-1-35 Example of Mexican Form, Annex to Certificate for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico for U.S. Exports (page 1 of 2)
5. On arrival at the processing plant in Mexico the sealing was intact and free of any evidence of tampering, and the progressive number matched the one indicated in the certificate of origin; A su llegada a la planta procesadora en México, el sello estaba intacto y libre de evidencia de haber sido tratado de ser abierto y el número progresivo corresponde al indicado en el certificado de origen;

6. The plant processes exclusively poultry carcass, parts or products originating from countries or regions free of exotic Newcastle disease; La planta procesa exclusivamente carnes, partes o productos de aves que se originen de países o regiones libres de la enfermedad exótica de Newcastle;

7. The plant has complied with the USDA's Code of Federal Regulations title 9, part 94.6 (c) (5) in production of this product mentioned in the inspection certificate. La planta ha cumplido con el Código de Regulaciones Federales título 9, parte 94.6 (c) (5) en la producción del producto mencionado en el certificado de inspección.

* Fill in the blanks with the name of the country recognized by U.S. as free from exotic Newcastle disease. * Llene las casillas con el nombre del país reconocido por los Estados Unidos como libre de la enfermedad exótica de Newcastle.

Place and date of issue
Lugar y fecha de emisión

Signature/firma
name of official authorized by the national government to issue inspection certificate for poultry/meat food products exported to U.S. name (nombre del oficial autorizado por el gobierno nacional para emitir certificados de inspección de ave/productos alimenticios de carne exportados a los Estados Unidos).

Figure E-1-35 Annex to Mexican Form, Certificate for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico for U.S. Exports (page 2 of 2)
Purpose
The *Annex to Certificate for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico* is attached to an official meat inspection certificate for consignments from the APHIS-approved facility listed in the *Avian Products Locator* on page 3-2-2.
## Forms from the Netherlands

### Veterinary Certificate Regarding Export of Egg Products for Human Consumption from the Netherlands to the USA

#### Figure E-1-36  Example of Dutch Form, Veterinary Certificate Regarding Export of Egg Products for Human Consumption from the Netherlands to the USA (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product no.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAN code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of the establishment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. ORIGIN OF THE PRODUCTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product no.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address and name of consignor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of shipment on or about</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispatched from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III. DESTINATION OF THE PRODUCTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Means of conveyance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of the means of conveyance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point of entry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and address consignee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV. HEALTHY CERTIFICATION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Any product described above was produced in accordance with the regulatory requirements in §395 and 396.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Poultry egg products were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of Newcastle disease or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of Newcastle disease or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Poultry egg products were not commingled with poultry egg products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (2)(i) through (2)(iii) of this section. Additionally, poultry egg products were not derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (2)(i) through (2)(iii) of this section.

4. In the case of liquid or frozen egg products, the product has been analysed for Salmonella and the results were negative.

5. No equipment or materials used in transporting the poultry egg products has been used previously for transporting poultry egg products that do not meet the requirements of this certificate, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

Gedaan te / Done at / Ausgefertigt in / Fait à / Hecho en
Op / On / Ám / Le / El

Handtekening van de officiële dijensarts / Signature of the official veterinarian /
Unterschrift des amtlichen Tierarztes / Signature du vétérinaire officiel /
Firma del veterinario oficial

Naam in hoofdletters / Name in capital letters / Nom en lettres capitales / Nombre en letras capitales

Figure E-1-36 Example of Dutch Form, Veterinary Certificate Regarding Export of Egg Products for Human Consumption from the Netherlands to the USA (page 2 of 2)
Certificate for Hides, Skins, and Trophies to the United States of America from New Zealand

Figure E-1-37  Example Certificate for Hides, Skins, and Trophies to the United States of America from New Zealand
Appendix E
Forms from New Zealand

Official Veterinary Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine Fresh Meat and Bovine Meat Byproducts for USA

Figure E-1-38  Example of New Zealand Form, Official Veterinary Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine (page 1 of 2)
Figure E-1-38  Example of New Zealand Form, Official Veterinary Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine (page 2 of 2)
Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine Meat Food Products

Figure E-1-39 Example of New Zealand Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine Meat Food Products (page 1 of 2)
Appendix E
Forms from New Zealand

Figure E-1-39 Example of New Zealand Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine Meat Food Products (page 2 of 2)
Polish Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America

Figure E-1-40  Example of Polish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (page 1 of 2)
Appendix E
Forms from Poland

Figure E-1-40  Example of Polish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (page 2 of 2)
Polish Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products Exported to the USA

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**Figure E-1-41 Example of Polish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products Exported to the USA (page 1 of 2)**
Appendix E
Forms from Poland

Figure E-1-41 Example of Polish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products Exported to the USA (page 2 of 2)
# Polish Official Inspection Certificate for Shell Eggs Intended for Processing Exported to the USA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL / ORYGINAL</th>
<th>COPY / Kopia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 1.1 Name and address of the consignor / Nazwa i adres wysyłającego:

### 1.2 Name and address of the consignee / Nazwa i adres odbiorcy:

### 1.3 Means of transport / środek transportu:

| Curlage number, truck number, flight number, or ship name | numer wagetu, serochochu, lotu lub nazwa statku |

### 1.4 Country of destination / Kraj przyznaczania:

### 1.5 Certificate No. / Swiadectwo nr:

### 1.6 Country of origin / Państwo pochodzenia:

### 1.7 Competent central authority: Veterinary Inspection / Współczynnik organ centralny: Inspekcja Weterynaryjna:

### 1.8 Local authority issuing the certificate / Organ nadzoru wystawiający świadectwo:

### 1.9 Border crossing point / Przejście graniczne:

### 2. Identification of the product / IDENTYFIKACJA PRODUKTU:

| Name and description of products / Nazwa i opis produktu: |

### 2.2 Date of packing / Data pakowania:

### 2.3 Batch number / Numer partii:

### 2.4 Number of cases / Liczba skrzynek:

### 2.5 Total quantity in dozen / Całkowita liczba jej w tuzinach:

### 2.6 Net weight / Waga netto:

### 2.7 Identification mark(s) on containers / Oznaczenie, numer kontenerów:

---

**Figure E-1-42** Example of Polish Form, Official Inspection Certificate for Shell Eggs Intended for Processing Exported to the USA (page 1 of 3)
3. Origin of products / Pochodzenie produktu:

Name (veterinary approval number) and address of the establishment / Nazwa (weterinaryjny numer identyfikacyjny) i adres zakładu:

- holdings / gospodarstwo (gospodarstwo):

- egg packing centre / zakładu pakowania jaj:

- cold store / chłodni składowej:

4. Health certification / Świadectwo zdrowia:

1, the undersigned veterinary officer, certify that / Ja, niszcz podpisany urzędnik w kierunku weterinarnej, niniejszym zawiadamiam, że:

4.1. The shell eggs were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones / Jaja nie pochodzą od ptaków i drobiu z następujących regiony lub stref:

(i) any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR §94.4(e)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with 9 CFR §94.4(e)(2)(i) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region1 / regionie zaklasyfikowanym w 9 CFR §94.4(e)(1)(i) jako region, w którym występuje astry𝑛a choroba, lub też regionie wymienionym zgodnie z 9 CFR §94.4(e)(2)(i) jako region, w którym występuje grypa ptaków, za wyjątkiem Europejskiego obszaru Handlu Drobiem zdefiniowanego przez APHIS (Animal and Public Health Inspection Service)1;

(ii) a restricted zone in the APHIS - defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of Newcastle disease or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 3 months (90 days) following depopulation of the poultry on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later / strefie obejściami ograniczenia z Europejskim Obszarem Handlu Drobiem zdefiniowanym przez APHIS wymnazowanej z powodu wykrycia astryńskiej choroby lub grypy ptaków w strefie osadzającej, aż do momentu kiedy wzmocniona strefa zostanie zniesiona przez właściwy organ weterinarne lub do 3 miesięcy (90 dni) od likwidacji drobiażdżonego w strefie odpowiedzialnej za awarię;

or /

(iii) a restricted zone in the APHIS - defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of Newcastle disease or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard flocks, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State. / strefie obejściami ograniczenia z Europejskim Obszarem Handlu Drobiem zdefiniowanym przez APHIS wymnazowanej z powodu wykrycia astryńskiej choroby lub grypy ptaków w strefie osadzającej, aż do momentu kiedy wzmocniona strefa zostanie zniesiona przez właściwy organ weterinarne lub do 3 miesięcy (90 dni) od likwidacji drobiażdżonych w strefie odpowiedzialnej za awarię;

or / lub też

Figure E-1-42 Example of Polish Form, Official Inspection Certificate for Shell Eggs Intended for Processing Exported to the USA (page 2 of 3)
4.2 The shell eggs must not have been commingled with eggs and egg products derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (4.1)(i) through (4.1)(iii) of this section. Additionally, the eggs must not have been derived from poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (4.1)(i) through (4.1)(iii) of this section. / Jaja nie mogły mieć kontaktu z jajami ani produktami jajami pochodzącymi od innych ptaków ani drobiu znajdujących się w którymś z regionów lub zasiedlonych w punktach od (4.1)(i) do (4.1)(iii) świadectwa. Ponadto, jaja nie mogły pochodzić od drobia, który miał kontakt z innymi drobiami, znajdującymi się w którymś z regionów lub zasiedlonych w punktach od (4.1)(i) do (4.1)(iii) świadectwa.

4.3 No equipment or materials used in transporting the poultry egg products has been used previously for transporting poultry egg products that do not meet the requirements of this certificate, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected. / Zasady sprzęt ani materiały użyte w transporcie produktów jajecznych nie były wcześniej wykorzystywane do transportu produktów jajecznych niespełniających wymogów zawartych w niniejszym świadectwie, chyba że takie sprzęt lub materiały zostały wcześniej wysyczane i dezynfekowane.

4.4 Shell eggs which have been packed into containers destined for the ultimate consumer, have at all times after packing, been stored and transported under refrigeration at an ambient temperature of no greater than 45°F (7.2°C). / Jaja w skrzyniach, które zostały złożone do konsumenckich, przechowywane i transportowane w warunkach chłodzących, w temperaturze otoczenia nie wyższej niż 45°F (7.2°C).

4.5 The description of the eggs, including date of pack, is true and accurate. / Opis jaj, zawierający datę pakowania, jest poprawny i zgodny ze stanem faktycznym.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Done at</th>
<th>Data:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sporządzono w:</td>
<td>Data:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Official certification / Urzędowy Lekarz Weterynarii**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Name in capital letters, qualification, title)</th>
<th>(Naszwko drukowanych literami, kwalifikacje, tytuł)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Seal / Pieczęć:**

**Signature / Podpis:**

---

1 APHIS – defined EU Poultry Trade Region - The European Union Member States of Australia, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland) / Europejski Obszar Handlu Drobnictw zdefiniowany przez APHIS - Państwa członkowskie Wspólnoty Europejskiej: Austria, Belgia, Cypr, Republika Czeska, Dania, Estonia, Finlandia, Francja, Hiszpania, Węgry, Wielka Brytania, Anglia, Szkocja, Walia, Wyspa Man oraz Irlandia Północna.

Figure E-1-42 Example of Polish Form, Official Inspection Certificate for Shell Eggs Intended for Processing Exported to the USA (page 3 of 3)
Forms from Spain

Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts

Figure E-1-43 Example of Spanish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 1 of 4)
II. ATESTACIÓN SANITARIA / HEALTH ATTESTATION

El veterinario oficial deberá firmar, certificando que:

1. La carne y los productos cárnicos descritos en este certificado fueron producidos en acuerdo con los requisitos regulados en 9 CFR §327.2. / The meat and meat products described on this official certificate were produced in accordance with the regulatory requirements in 9 CFR §327.2.

2. La carne fresca procede de cerdos nacidos en / The fresh pork came from swine born in

3. La carne fresca procede de cerdos sacrificados en / The fresh pork came from swine slaughtered in

4. El matadero no está autorizado a recibir animales procedentes de, que hayan estado en algún momento, o que hayan estado a bordo de un medio de transporte que haya parado o desarrollado en un puerto de una región infectada por Fiebre Affostra, Peste Porcina Africana, Peste Porcina Clásica y Enfermedad Vesicular Porcina, de acuerdo con el SCFRM4 / The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a vessel of conveyance at the time such animals or conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease, as per § 94.

5. El matadero no está autorizado a recibir carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o suidos que procedan de una región infectada por Fiebre Affostra, Peste Porcina Africana, Peste Porcina Clásica y Enfermedad Vesicular Porcina, de acuerdo con el SCFRM4 / The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease, as per § 94.

6. Desde el matadero a la industria cárnica, la carne fresca fue acompañada por un certificado numerado emitido por un veterinario oficial que se define en el SCFRM4.11 y 94.13, declarando, entre otras cosas, que se cumplieron los requisitos sanitarios establecidos en los puntos 1 a 4. / The fresh pork was accompanied by a processing establishment by a numbered certificate issued by an official veterinarian as defined in § 94.11 and 94.13, stating, among other things, that the health provisions set forth in paragraphs 1 through 4 have been met.

7. La carne de porcino ha sido procesada en una planta transformadora que reúne los requisitos necesarios para que sus productos sean importados en EEUU según la Ley Federal de Inspección de Carnes de los EEUU (21 U.S.C. §601 et seq.) y las normas establecidas en el capítulo III, § 327.2 de ese título / The pork has been processed in a processing establishment eligible to produce products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. §601 et seq.) and the regulations in § 327.2, chapter III of this title.

8. La planta transformadora no está autorizada a recibir carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o suidos que procedan de una zona libre de Fiebre Affostra, Peste Porcina Africana, Peste Porcina Clásica y Enfermedad Vesicular Porcina, que se hayan transportado a través de una región donde se considera que existen las citadas enfermedades, a menos que sean transportados en contenedores precintados con precintos numerados y sellados de la Autoridad Competente de la Región de origen no-infectada, de acuerdo con el SCFRM4 / The processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease, or meat or other animal products from a region free of foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease which transported through a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease except in containers sealed with officially numbered seals of the Government of the noninfected region of origin, as per § 94.

9. La carne de porcino ha sido elaborada, almacenada y transportada de forma que se imponga a que se mezcle carne u otros productos de porcino que hayan estado en una región infectada por Fiebre Affostra, Peste Porcina Africana, Peste Porcina Clásica y Enfermedad Vesicular Porcina, de acuerdo con el SCFRM4 / The pork has been processed, stored, and transported in a manner that prevents commingling with pork or pork products that have been in a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease, as per § 94.

Figure E-1-43 Example of Spanish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 2 of 4)
La carne de porcino o los productos cárnicos se trasladaron desde la planta transformadora a una planta de transformación acorde a un certificado número emitido por la autoridad competente en EEUU según el SCMFRM 11 y 94.13, declarando, entre otras cosas, que se cumplen los requisitos sanitarios establecidos en los artículos 6 a 8 de este certificado. Los carnes o productos cárnicos no procedentes de las plantas transformadoras de carne de porcino en las que se hubiesen cumplido los requisitos establecidos en el SCMFRM 11 y 94.13, vestidos, entre otras cosas, que el producto habiendo cumplido con los requisitos establecidos en el SCMFRM 11 y 94.13, estaban en un estado de salud que era adecuado para la exportación hacia EEUU.

En caso de que el establecimiento exportador sea diferente de la(s) planta(s) transformadora(s) que se realicen los requisitos necesarios para que sus productos sean importados en EEUU según la Ley Federal de Inspección de Carnes de los EEUU (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) y las normas establecidas en el capítulo III, § 327.2 de este título / la ley 327.2 de ese título / la ley 327.2 de ese título / la ley 327.2 de ese título / la ley 327.2 de ese título / la ley 327.2 de ese título / la ley 327.2 de ese título / la ley 327.2 de ese título / la ley 327.2 de ese título

La carne o productos cárnicos de porcino no pueden proceder de cerdos que hayan estado en una de las regiones o zonas siguientes, excepto en el caso de que los animales fueran sacrificados después de los períodos descritos. / The pork or pork products must not have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.

(i) Cualquier región clasificada como SFCF 34.1 a y SFCF 34.10 la como región en la que se sabe que existe la peste porcina clásica (PPC), excepto para la región PPC de la UE definida por el APHIS, siempre que la región fue establecida según el § 327.1 de este título / la ley 327.1 de ese título / la ley 327.1 de ese título / la ley 327.1 de ese título / la ley 327.1 de ese título / la ley 327.1 de ese título / la ley 327.1 de ese título / la ley 327.1 de ese título / la ley 327.1 de ese título

(ii) Una zona de la región PPC de la UE definida por el APHIS restringida para la detección de peste porcina clásica en porcinos, desde el momento de la detección hasta el momento en el que el aparente ser no infectado en la zona por la autoridad veterinaria competente del Estado Miembro de la UE, o bien hasta transcurridos 6 meses desde la eliminación de los cerdos de las instalaciones afectadas en la zona mencionada, y la representación y declaración de las autoridades competentes, los cerdos que tienen un período más largo. / A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the point of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is made. The competent veterinary authority of the Member State or until 6 months following depopulation of the zone on affected premises in the restricted zone is made.

(iii) Una zona de la UE definida por el APHIS restringida para la detección de peste porcina clásica en porcinos, desde el momento de la detección hasta el momento en el que el aparente ser no infectado en la zona por la autoridad veterinaria competente del Estado Miembro de la UE. / A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the point of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is made by the competent veterinary authority of the Member State.

La carne y los productos cárnicos de porcino no deben haberse mezclado con carne o productos cárnicos de porcino derivados de otros cerdos procedentes de alguna de las siguientes regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (ii) del punto (12), excepto si los cerdos fueron sacrificados con posterioridad a los períodos descritos. / The pork and pork products may not have been mixed with pork or pork products derived from other regions or zones in paragraphs (i) through (ii) of point (12), unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Además, la carne y los productos cárnicos de porcino no pueden proceder de cerdos que se hayan mezclado con otros cerdos procedentes de alguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (ii) del punto (12), excepto si los cerdos se hubiesen sacrificados con posterioridad a los períodos descritos. / The pork products may not have been derived with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (ii) of point (12), unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.

Los cerdos de los que proceden la carne o los productos cárnicos de porcino no deben haber sido transportados transcurridos 6 meses tras el final de la enfermedad confirmada o el período de vacuío, o bien hasta transcurridos 6 meses desde el final de la enfermedad confirmada o el período de vacuío, o bien hasta transcurridos 6 meses desde la eliminación de los cerdos de las instalaciones afectadas en la zona mencionada, y la representación y declaración de las autoridades competentes, los cerdos que tienen un período más largo. / The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have traveled any region or zone described in paragraphs (i) through (ii) of point (12), unless the swine were moved after the periods described. Además, los cerdos de los que proceden la carne o los productos cárnicos de porcino no deben haber sido transportados tras el final de la enfermedad confirmada o el período de vacuío, o bien hasta transcurridos 6 meses desde la eliminación de los cerdos de las instalaciones afectadas en la zona mencionada, y la representación y declaración de las autoridades competentes, los cerdos que tienen un período más largo. / The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have traveled any region or zone described in paragraphs (i) through (ii) of point (12), unless the swine were moved after the periods described.

La carne o producto cárnicos no se originó en una zona restringida de la Unión Europea (UE) establecida por la UE o por otro Estado Miembro dado a la detección de la Peste porcina Africana en el estado doméstico o

Figure E-1-43 Example of Spanish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 3 of 4)
Figure E-1-43  Example of Spanish Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 4 of 4)
Health Certificate for the Exportation of Shell Eggs to the USA

Figure E-1-44 Example of Spanish Form, Health Certificate for the Exportation of Shell Eggs to the USA (page 1 of 3)
IV. ATESTACIÓN SANITARIA / HEALTH ATTESTATION:

El veterinario oficial abajo firmante certifica que:
1. Los huevos con cáscara no proceden de aves ni de aves de corral que estuvieron en alguna de las siguientes regiones o zonas:
   a) Cualquier región clasificada con la existencia de la enfermedad de Newcastle según la § 94.6(a)(2)(b), o cualquier región listada según la § 94.6(a)(2)(b) con existencia de la Influenza Aviar de Alta Patogenicidad, excepto para la región definida por APHIS como región europea del comercio de las aves de corral / Any region when the region was classified in § 94.6(a)(1)(i) as one in which Newcastle disease is considered to exist, or any region when the region was listed in accordance with § 94.6(a)(2)(b) as one in which HPAI is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined European Poultry Trade Region /
   b) Una zona restringida dentro de la región definida por APHIS como región europea del comercio de las aves de corral por la detección de la enfermedad de Newcastle o de Influenza Aviar de Alta Patogenicidad en aves de corral, desde el momento de la detección hasta que se levante la restricción por la autoridad veterinaria competente del país o hasta 3 meses (90 días) después del último informe sanitario de todas las instalaciones afectadas, seguidas de limpieza y desinfección de las instalaciones afectadas, lo que sea posterior; o / A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of Newcastle disease or HPAI in commercial poultry, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the country or up to 3 months (90 days) following the last report of the affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the same, whichever is later;
   c) Una zona restringida dentro de la región definida por APHIS como región europea del comercio de las aves de corral por la detección de la enfermedad de Newcastle o de Influenza Aviar de Alta Patogenicidad en palomas menores, aves domésticas de autoconsumo o aves silvestres, desde el momento de la detección hasta el levantamiento de la restricción por parte de la autoridad veterinaria competente del país / A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of Newcastle disease or HPAI in racing pigeons, backyard fowls, or wild birds, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the country.

2. Los huevos con cáscara no fueron mezclados con otros huevos procedentes de aves y aves de corral que estuvieron en alguna de las regiones descritas en los apartados 1.a) a 1.c) del certificado. Además, los huevos con cáscara no proceden de aves de corral que hayan sido mezcladas con otras aves de corral que estuvieron en las regiones o zonas descritas en los apartados del 1.a) a 1.c) del certificado. / The shell eggs were not commingled with shell eggs derived from other birds and poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs 1.a) through 1.c) of this section. Additionally, the shell eggs were not derived from poultry that were commingled with other poultry that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs 1.a) through 1.c) of this section.

3. Ni el equipo, ni los materiales usados en el transporte de huevos con cáscara han sido usados previamente en el transporte de huevos con cáscara que no cumplen con los requisitos de este certificado, a menos que el equipo y los materiales hayan sido limpiados y desinfectados previamente. / No equipment or materials used in transporting the shell eggs has been used previously for transporting shell eggs that do not meet the requirements of this certificate, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

Nombre y dirección del exportador / Name and address of shipper:

Nombre y dirección del destinatario / Name and address of consignee:
4.- La descripción de los huevos con cáscara, incluida la fecha de empaquetado, descritas en la parte I de este certificado es exacta. / The description of the shell eggs, including date of pack, described in Section I of this certificate is accurate.

5.- Los huevos con cáscara fueron almacenados y transportados en refrigeración a una temperatura de 45°F / 7.2°C o inferior. / The shell eggs were stored and transported under refrigeration at an ambient temperature of 45°F / 7.2°C or less.

Hecho en / Done at: _______________________________ (Lugar / Place) el / on: ___________________________ (Fecha / Date)

Sello oficial / Official Stamp (2):

NOTAS / NOTES:

(1) Región europea de comercio de las aves de corral según APHIS, región de países formados por Austria, Bélgica, Chipre, La República Checa, Dinamarca, Estonia, Finlandia, Francia, Alemania, El Reino Unido (Inglaterra, Escocia, Gales), Grecia, Hungría, Irlanda, Italia, Letonia, Lituania, Luxemburgo, Malta, Países Bajos, Irlanda del Norte, Polonia, Portugal, Rumania, Eslovaquia, Eslovenia, España y Suecia / European Poultry Trade Region, APHIS defined. A single region consisting of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales), Greece, Hungary, Ireland (Republic of), Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.

(2) La firma y el sello han de ser de colores diferentes al del impreso / The signature and the stamp must be in a colour different to that of the printing.
Official Health Certificate for Pork Meat, Meat Byproducts, and Meat Products Exported to the USA in Accordance with Sections 94.8, 94.11, 94.13, and 94.31 of Title 9 CFR

Figure E-1-45 Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Meat, Meat Byproducts, and Meat Products Exported to the USA (page 1 of 5)
Figure E-1-45 Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Meat, Meat Byproducts, and Meat Products Exported to the USA (page 2 of 5)
condiciones indicadas en este certificado. / The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported in accordance with the relevant regulations in Spain, as evidenced in the health certificate. / The slaughter establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in or have been in a region listed in ECPRH 12 as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to be present.

6. El establecimiento elaborado no está autorizado a recibir carne de porcino procedente de regiones mencionadas en el punto (5), ni carne de porcino procedente de una región libre de enfermedad vesicular porcina que haya sido transportada a través de una región donde se considera que existe la enfermedad vesicular porcina, excepto la carne de porcino que haya sido transportada en contenedores precintados con precipitados numerosos en serie del gobierno nacional de la región de origen considerada libre de la enfermedad. / The slaughter establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from a disease-free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which was transported in containers sealed with properly signed seals of the Government of the origin region as considered free of the disease.

7. La carne o productos cárnicos de porcino han sido procesados, almacenados y transportados al medio de transporte que el artículo a los Estados Unidos de una manera que impide que se mezcle o entre en contacto con carne de cerdo o productos de cerdo que no han sido manipulados de acuerdo con los requisitos de este certificado. / The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes being contaminated or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that fall not be handled in accordance with the requirements in this certificate.

8. La carne o productos cárnicos de porcino no pueden proceder de cerdos que hayan estado en una de las regiones o zonas siguientes, excepto en el caso de que los animales fueran sacrificados después de los periodos descritos: / The pork or pork products must not have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:

(i) Cualquier región clasificada en ECPRH 12 como región en la que se sabe existe la peste porcina acuática, excepto para la UE. / Any region when the region was classified in ECPRH 12 as a region where the classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the EU.
(ii) Una zona restringida por la detección de peste porcina clásica en cerdos domésticos, desde el momento de la detección hasta que la restricción sobre la zona es derogada por la autoridad veterinaria competente de un Estado Miembro de la UE, o hasta transcurridos 6 meses desde la eliminación de los peligros de las instalaciones afectadas en la zona restringida, la limpieza y desinfección de las mismas instalaciones afectadas en la zona, lo que suceda más tarde, o / A restricted zone, since the detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of the detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an EU Member State or until 6 months following decontamination of the swine on affected premises, whichever is later, or
(iii) Una zona restringida en la UE, establecida a causa de la detección de peste porcina clásica en jabalíes, desde el momento de la detección hasta que la restricción sobre la zona es derogada por la autoridad veterinaria competente de un Estado Miembro de la UE. / A restricted zone in the EU, established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of the detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an EU Member State.

9. La carne o productos cárnicos de porcino no deben haberse mezclado con carne o productos cárnicos de porcino derivados de otros cerdos procedentes de alguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (8), excepto si los otros cerdos fueron sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos. Además, la carne o productos cárnicos de porcino no pueden proceder de cerdos que se hayan mezclado con otros cerdos procedentes de alguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (8), excepto si los cerdos de los que se obtuvieron la carne o productos cárnicos fueron sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos. / The pork and pork products must not have been commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (8), unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products must not have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (8), unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.

10. Los cerdos de los que procede la carne o productos cárnicos no deben haberse transportado por ninguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (9), excepto si los cerdos fueron transportados directamente a través de dichas zonas o regiones en un medio de transporte precintado, y el precinto no ha sido manipulado de acuerdo con los requisitos de este certificado. / The pork from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have been transported through any region or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (ii) of point (9), unless the swine were moved...
Figure E-1-45  Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Meat, Meat Byproducts, and Meat Products Exported to the USA (page 4 of 5)
### Figure E-1-45  Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Meat, Meat Byproducts, and Meat Products Exported to the USA (page 5 of 5)
Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry-Cured Products
Exported to the USA: Serrano Ham, Iberian Ham, Iberian Pork Shoulder, and Iberian Pork Loin Processed Under Section 94.17 of CFR from APHIS-Approved Establishments

Figure E-1-46 Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry Cured Products
Exported to the USA: Serrano Ham, Iberian Ham, Iberian Pork Shoulder, and Iberian Pork Loin (page 1 of 4)
Figure E-1-46  Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry Cured Products Exported to the USA: Serrano Ham, Iberian Ham, Iberian Pork Shoulder, and Iberian Pork Loin (page 2 of 4)
Figure E-1-46 Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry Cured Products Exported to the USA: Serrano Ham, Iberian Ham, Iberian Pork Shoulder, and Iberian Pork Loin (page 3 of 4)
Figure E-1-46  Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry Cured Products Exported to the USA: Serrano Ham, Iberian Ham, Iberian Pork Shoulder, and Iberian Pork Loin (page 4 of 4)
Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry-Cured Products
Exported to the USA Processed Under Section 94.9 of CFR

Figure E-1-47 Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry-Cured Products Exported to the USA (page 1 of 4)
Appendix E
Forms from Spain

Figure E-1-47 Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry-Cured Products Exported to the USA (page 2 of 4)
NOTAS / NOTES:
(1) Productos curados de porcino distintos del Jamón Serrano, Jamón Ibérico, paleta ibérica o lomo ibérico / Cured products other than Serrano ham, ibérico ham, ibérico pork shoulder or ibérico pork loin
(2) Cumplimentar para cada lote de producción, la fecha de producción en el último establecimiento que ha manipulado el producto cárnico antes de ser exportado / production date of the last processing establishment handling the meat product before being exported, for each production lot

Figure E-1-47  Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry-Cured Products Exported to the USA (page 3 of 4)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tipo de Producto / Kind of Product</th>
<th>Marcas de expedición / Shipping marks</th>
<th>Especie / Species</th>
<th>N° de piezas o unidades de embalaje / Number of pieces or containers</th>
<th>Peso neto / Net weight (kg)</th>
<th>Peso neto / Net weight (lbs)</th>
<th>Categoría de procesado del producto / Process category</th>
<th>Categoría de producto / Product category</th>
<th>Grupo de producto / Product group</th>
<th>Fecha de producción / Date of production</th>
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Figure E-1-47 Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Pork Dry-Cured Products Exported to the USA (page 4 of 4)
Official Health Certificate for Cooked Pork Products Exported to the USA Processed Under Section 94.9 of CFR

Figure E-1-48 Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Cooked Pork Products Exported to the USA (page 1 of 4)
II.- CERTIFICACIÓN DE INSPECCIÓN DE PRODUCTOS CARNÍCOS / CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTION OF MEAT PRODUCTS

El veterinario oficial abajo firmante certifica que / The undersigned official veterinarian hereby certifies that:

1. La carne y los productos cárnicos descritos en este certificado oficial fueron producidos de acuerdo con los requisitos regulados en 9 CFR §327.2. / The meat and meat products described on this official certificate was produced in accordance with the regulatory requirements in 9 CFR §327.2.

III.- ATESTACIÓN SANITARIA ADICIONAL / ADDITIONAL HEALTH ATTESTATION

El veterinario oficial abajo firmante certifica que / The undersigned official veterinarian hereby certifies that with respect to the products described above:

1. No se permitió que el matadero recibiera animales que sean originarios de un medio de transporte o que hayan estado en él o que hayan estado a bordo en el momento en que dicho medio de transporte hice escala o desembocó en un puerto de una región designada en virtud de §94.1 (a) como una región donde existe la fiebre aftosa; / The slaughter establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region designated under §94.1(a) as a region where foot-and-mouth disease exists.

2. No se permitió que el matadero recibiera carne u otros productos animales derivados de reses o porcinos originarios de una región afectada por la fiebre aftosa, ni carne u otros productos animales de una región libre de fiebre aftosa, transportados a través de una región afectada por la fiebre aftosa, excepto en contenedores sellados con sellos numerados en serie del Gobierno Nacional de la región de origen y sellados en el exterior del país de origen; / The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from cattle or swine which originated in such a foot-and-mouth disease affected region, or meat or other animal products from a foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a foot-and-mouth disease affected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the country of origin.

3. La carne u otro producto animal cubierto por el certificado procede de animales nacidos y criados en una región enumerada bajo §94.1 (a) como libre de fiebre aftosa y la carne u otro producto animal que se encuentra en un estanque en ningún estanque en la que existió la fiebre aftosa; / The meat or other animal product covered by this certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed under §94.1(a) as free of foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which foot-and-mouth disease existed.

4. La carne o otro producto animal ha sido procesado, almacenado y transportado a medio de transporte que llevará el artículo a los Estados Unidos de una manera que impida que el animal o el eslabón en contacto con carne u otros productos animales que no cumplan con las condiciones contidas en esta certificación. / The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported in the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to prevent its contamination or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

5. Cumplirán con las disposiciones contenidas en el numeral (a) (2) de la sección 94.9, Título 9 del Código de Regulaciones Federales (CFR). / Are in compliance with all the provisions of paragraph (a)(2) of part 94.9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

6. La carne se ha deshuesado completamente antes de la cocción. / All bones were completely removed prior to cooking.

7. La carne ha sido sometida a un medio de cocción subió, a una temperatura interna de 69°C (156°F) en el centro del jamón / Such pork or pork product was heated by other than a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 69°C (156°F) throughout.

8. La carne o el producto cárnicos no se originó en una zona afectada por la Unión Europea (UE) establecida por la UE, o por otro Estado Miembro debido a la detección de la Peste porcina Africana en suelos domésticos o de camélidos. / The meat or meat product did not originate in any declared zone in the European Union (EU) established by the EU or any EU Member State because of detection of African swine fever in domestic or feral swine.
Figure E-1-48 Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Cooked Pork Products Exported to the USA (page 3 of 4)
**Figure E-1-48 Example of Spanish Form, Official Health Certificate for Cooked Pork Products Exported to the USA (page 4 of 4)**
## Form LIVS-130, Health Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs to the USA

### Figure E-1-49  Example of Swedish Form, LIVS-130, Health Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs to the USA (page 1 of 3)
Figure E-1-49 Example of Swedish Form, LIVS-130, Health Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs to the USA (page 2 of 3)
Figure E-1-49  Example of Swedish Form, LIVS-130, Health Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs to the USA (page 3 of 3)
Forms from the United Kingdom

Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By Products (Bovine or Swine)

Figure E-1-50  Example of U.K. Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By Products (Bovine or Swine) (page 1 of 4)
Appendix E
Forms from the United Kingdom

Figure E-1-50  Example of U.K. Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By Products (Bovine or Swine) (page 2 of 4)
Appendix E
Forms from the United Kingdom

Figure E-1-50  Example of U.K. Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By Products (Bovine or Swine) (page 3 of 4)
Appendix E
Forms from the United Kingdom

Figure E-1-50  Example of U.K. Form, Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By Products (Bovine or Swine) (page 4 of 4)
Appendix F

List of Veterinarians

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Introduction

Use this appendix to identify the addresses and telephone numbers of the Veterinary Medical Officers (VMOs) of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS), Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI), Animal Disease Exclusion (ADE); Veterinary Services (VS) Strategy & Policy (S&P) at VS Headquarters and in the field; VS Port Veterinarians; and VS VS Field Operations (FiOps) District. The VMOs of PPQ are located at PPQ Headquarters (PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ, VMOs) and at various State locations (PPQ–AQI–VMOs).

The States are listed under the responsible Service Center [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-export-trade.pdf].

PPQ Contact Lists

Table F-1-1  PPQ–QPAS–ADE–Headquarters Personnel Contact Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>Name/address:</th>
<th>Email/telephone number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PPQ Headquarters</td>
<td>Dr. Sarah Speth, Senior Staff Veterinarian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sarah.speth@usda.gov">sarah.speth@usda.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Tracy DuVernoy, Staff Veterinary Medical Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tracy.duvernoy@usda.gov">tracy.duvernoy@usda.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USDA–APHIS–PPQ–QPAS–ADE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4700 River Road, Unit 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Riverdale, MD 20737-1236</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# PPQ–AQI–VMO Director

Shayne Galford  
USDA–APHIS–PPQ  
Cell (402) 219-3652  
Email: shayne.p.galford@usda.gov

## Table F-1-2 PPQ–AQI–VMO (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territory covered:</th>
<th>Name/address:</th>
<th>Telephone/FAX/email:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Puerto Rico  
Florida (southern)  
U.S. Virgin Islands | Dr. Cynthia R. Benoit  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
654 Munoz Rivera Avenue  
Suite 700  
Hato Rey, PR 00918 | Office: (787) 919-0593  
Cell: (305) 481-2595  
FAX: (787) 771-3613  
cynthia.r.benoit@usda.gov |
| **Temporarily covering:**  
Alabama (southern)  
Florida (northern and central)  
Mississippi | | |
| Illinois  
Iowa  
Minnesota (except northern border)  
Nebraska  
South Dakota  
Wisconsin | Dr. Andrea C. Bovard  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
2300 E. Devon Avenue  
Suite 374  
Des Plaines, IL 60018 | Office: (847) 699-2404  
Cell: (847) 652-7189  
FAX: (847) 699-2447  
andrea.c.bovard@usda.gov |
| **Temporarily covering:**  
Indiana | | |
| Delaware  
Pennsylvania  
New Jersey (southern)  
New York (except New York City) | Dr. Evelyn Crish  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
350 Corporate Boulevard  
Robbinsville, NJ 08691 | Office: (609) 259-5248  
Cell: (609) 240-2698  
FAX: (609) 259-5241  
evelyn.m.crish@usda.gov |
| **Temporarily covering:**  
Ohio | | |
| Connecticut  
Massachusetts  
Rhode Island  
Vermont  
New Hampshire  
Maine | Dr. Daniel Burke  
USDA–APHIS–PPQ  
10 Causeway Street,  
Room 583  
Boston, MA 02222 | Office: (617) 565-7035  
Cell: (617) 279-3522  
FAX: (617) 565-6933  
daniel.j.burke@usda.gov |
| **Temporarily covering:**  
Michigan | | |
| North Carolina  
Maryland  
Virginia  
West Virginia | Dr. Jose R. Lozada  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
2400 Broening Highway, Suite 102  
Baltimore, MD 21224 | Office: (410) 288-6011  
Cell: (301) 919-3175  
FAX: (410) 288-5542  
jose.r.lozada@usda.gov |
| **Temporarily covering:**  
Kentucky | | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territory covered:</th>
<th>Name/address:</th>
<th>Telephone/FAX/email:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Alabama (northern) | Dr. Maria A. Luke  
Georgia  
South Carolina  
Tennessee (except Memphis–Shelby county) | Office: (770) 318-1449  
Cell: (770) 318-1449  
FAX: (770) 786-2278  
maria.luke@usda.gov |
| Arkansas  
Kansas  
Louisiana  
Missouri  
Tennessee (Memphis–Shelby county)  
Texas (eastern) | Dr. Travis L. Mosley  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
11811 East Freeway, I-10 East  
Suite 560  
Houston, TX 77029 | Office: (713) 393-1014  
Cell: (832) 250-4042  
FAX: (713) 393-1024  
travis.l.mosley@usda.gov |
| Arizona  
Colorado  
New Mexico  
Oklahoma  
Texas (central and western)  
Wyoming | Dr. Sarah J. Ortiz  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
P.O. Box 312660  
New Braunfels, TX 78131 | Office: (214) 325-9335  
Cell: (214) 325-9335  
FAX: (830) 625-2418  
sarah.ortiz@usda.gov |
| American Samoa  
California  
CNMI  
Guam  
Hawaii  
Nevada  
Utah | Dr. James R. Simms  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
222 Kansas Street  
El Segundo, CA 90245 | Office: (310) 955-3331  
Cell: (310) 877-1305  
FAX: (310) 955-3345  
james.r.simms@usda.gov |
| Alaska  
Idaho  
Minnesota (northern border)  
Montana  
North Dakota  
Oregon  
Washington (State) | Dr. Sandra M. Sisson  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
835 S. 192nd Street, Suite 1600  
Seatac, WA 98148 | Office: (206) 878-6617  
Cell: (206) 391-5100  
FAX: (206) 870-8043  
sandra.sisson@usda.gov |
| New Jersey (northern)  
New York (city metro area) | Dr. Min-Tsung (Max) Yeh  
USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
JFK Plant Inspection Station  
Building C, Suite 200  
Jamaica, NY 11413 | Office: (718) 553-3541  
Cell: (518) 470-2307  
FAX: (718) 553-3567  
max.yeh@usda.gov |
Veterinary Services Strategy & Policy (S&P) brings together VS’ import and export activities, from policy setting to inspection at ports of entry. S&P operates four service centers, several animal quarantine facilities, and multiple ports of entry.

VS–S&P is comprised of:

- Agricultural Select Agent Services
- Animal Import Center Services
- District Field Services
- International Animal Health Standards Services
- Policy, Permitting, and Regulatory Services
- Port Services

Key VS–S&P Services:

- Facility inspection
- Health certificate endorsement
- Import and export policy setting and administration
- Import animal and animal product inspection and quarantine
- Pathways analysis and risk assessment
Appendix F
VS Field Operations (FiOps) District

- Permit issuance
- Pre-export inspection
- World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) representation and disease reporting

VS–Service Centers
To locate the local VS–S&P Service Center, see the list of S&P Service Centers [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-export-trade.pdf].

VS Field Operations (FiOps) District
The VS–Field Operations (FiOps) District focuses on the broad spectrum of animal health needs centered on each of the major animal commodity groups with emphasis on domestic issues and emergency response. For each commodity, FiOps will carry out functions ranging from early awareness and surveillance to the development and field implementation of animal health programs and emergency response, including One Health issues.

VS–Field Operations District Offices points of Contact can be found at the following Web site: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-districts.pdf.

For additional information on Veterinary Service and other VS contacts, see the APHIS Animal Health Web site at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth.

VS Port Veterinarians
VS port veterinarians are responsible for the importation and exportation of live animals regulated by VS. Not all ports of entry are staffed with full-time personnel and hours of service may vary. If there is no full-time veterinarian for your port, contact the local VS point of contact [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-port-services.pdf].
The APHIS–VS–Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/veterinary-biologics/sa_about_vb/ct_vb_about] is responsible for regulating veterinary biologics (vaccines, bacterins, antisera, diagnostic kits, and other products of biological origin) to ensure the veterinary biologics available for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases are pure, safe, potent, and effective. This work is centered on enforcement of the Virus Serum Toxin Act [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vet_biolongics/publications/vsta.pdf]. CVB is responsible for managing and issuing APHIS Form 2005, Application for United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit and issuing APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit.

Contact information for CVB can be found at Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/veterinary-biologics/sa_about_vb/ct_vb_about].
The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is also responsible for imported shell eggs including eggs for breaking. An AMS Form LPS-222, Import Request (Shell Eggs) [https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/LPS-222.pdf] must accompany all imported shell eggs. Additional information can be found on the AMS Web site [http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/table-eggs].
Appendix H

Completing and Distributing Forms

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Introduction

This appendix covers only those forms related to the importation of animal products and byproducts the officer is directly responsible for completing (wholly or partially), signing, and distributing.

Forms provided to the importers for their completion are listed in Appendix E on page E-1-1.
Instructions for CBP to Order USDA Forms

CBP field offices may order USDA forms by following the procedures below.

1. Obtain a Director Field Operations (DFO) Customer Identification Number by providing the following information to Ms. Kimberly A. Hardy, the USDA forms point-of-contact via email to Kimberly.A.Hardy@usda.gov and also cc: CathyA.McDuffie@usda.gov as Ms. Hardy’s backup
   A. Full name of the person responsible for ordering USDA forms in the DFO office
   B. Full mailing address of the DFO office (no P.O. box)
   C. Telephone number of the point-of-contact in the field office
   D. Facsimile (FAX) number of the point-of-contact in the field office
   E. Email address of the point-of-contact in the field office

2. A DFO customer identification number will be assigned to the CBP field office and the designated point-of-contact in the CBP field office will be notified of the DFO customer identification number

3. Once the DFO customer identification number has been assigned, the CBP field office employee responsible for ordering USDA forms is strongly urged to order USDA forms via the Internet at www.bsc.usda.gov

4. The CBP field office employee ordering USDA forms must use the same DFO customer identification number for all form orders. Order only the forms and quantity needed and reorder when necessary. Do not order large quantities of USDA forms. Forms take approximately 5 and 10 days to arrive after receipt of order.
Figure H-1-1  Example of CBP Form AI-629, Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries
Purpose
CBP Form AI-629 is used to notify the United States Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service (USDA–FSIS) about a shipment of perishable cooked ruminant or cooked swine meat from restricted countries at a port of entry.

Instructions for Section A (DHS–CBPAS)
Table H-1-1 Instructions for Completing CBP Form AI-629

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date issued, port of arrival, phone and FAX numbers or the port of arrival</td>
<td>Print or type the entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A, 2A, 3A</td>
<td>Fill in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A, 5A</td>
<td>Check on of the boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Enter the seal number, then check one of the boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Enter the name and address of the shipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Enter the name of the importer/broker, name of the I-house and the establishment number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Enter the Agriculture Specialist’s name and badge number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After completion, email the form to the appropriate FSIS–IID address as listed below:

1. Outlook:\Public Folders\All Public Folders\OIA\IID\Detroit Region
2. Outlook:\Public Folders\All Public Folders\OIA\IID\Los Angeles Region
3. Outlook:\Public Folders\All Public Folders\OIA\IID\Miami Region
4. Outlook:\Public Folders\All Public Folders\OIA\IID\Philadelphia Region

Instructions for Section B (FSIS–IID)
The FSIS–IID completes blocks 1B through 7B and returns the form to CBP–AI via email.

NOTICE
It is mandatory to use online communication as the transmittal medium. Keep a hard copy of this form at the port of entry for 3 years.

If the PJT results are positive (i.e., the juices of the cooked meat are pink), the shipment must be refused entry, reexported, or destroyed using approved regulated garbage procedures and handlers. Contact the Animal Products Import Staff by phone at (301) 851-3300, option #1 or by FAX at (301) 724-8226 to relay positive test results.
### CBP Form AI-523A, Chain of Custody

![CBP Form AI-523A, Chain of Custody](image)

**Figure H-1-2 Example of CBP Form AI-523A, Chain of Custody**
 Appendix H  
CBP Form AI-523A, Chain of Custody

Purpose
CBP Form AI-523A is used in the event a consignment must change custody from CBP to PPQ. This form is not a replacement for an Emergency Action Notification (EAN), and it may be necessary to issue both a Chain of Custody and an EAN; see Table H-1-2.

Table H-1-2  Determine Which Form(s) to Issue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If a consignment:</th>
<th>Then Issue:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requires emergency action and the consignment will change custody from CBP to PPQ</td>
<td>◆ PPQ Form 523 (Emergency Action Notification) and ◆ CBP AI-523A (Chain of Custody)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires a precautionary/condition of entry treatment and the consignment will change custody from CBP to PPQ</td>
<td>◆ CBP AI-523A (Chain of Custody)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must be transferred from CBP to a USDA Plant Inspection Station for PPQ inspection</td>
<td>◆ CBP AI-523A (Chain of Custody)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CBP Form AI-523A will then have the following function:
◆ Create a record of transfer of a consignment from the custody of CBP to the custody of PPQ for action (either treatment or destruction)
◆ Create a record of transfer of a consignment from the custody of CBP to the custody of a PPQ Plant Inspection Station for further PPQ inspection

Instructions
Use the instructions in Table H-1-3 for completing this form. If completing this form in conjunction with an Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523), use the exact information as it appears on the EAN.

Table H-1-3  Instructions for Completing CBP Form AI-523A, Chain of Custody (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>WRITE the serial number from the Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523). If the AI-523A is created and a PPQ Form 523 is not created, ENTER the reason for the transfer. E.g., if the consignment is being transferred for a precautionary/condition of treatment, ENTER “Precautionary.” If the transfer is for inspection at a Plant Inspection Station, ENTER “PIS.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ENTER the port location as found in the Agricultural Risk Management (ARM) system, as well as the port number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ENTER the date the CBP Form AI-523A was issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ENTER the name and quantity of manifested articles as described in the ARM system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ENTER the location at which the articles were inspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ENTER the location at which the consignment is being transferred, e.g., the fumigation site or destruction site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ENTER the name and address of the shipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ENTER the entire name of the carrier with no abbreviations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ENTER the shipment ID numbers and a description of the number, e.g., if a user enters FRE-0293847-1, ENTER Custom’s entry number as a description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table H-1-3 Instructions for Completing CBP Form AI-523A, Chain of Custody (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ENTER the name, address, phone, and FAX number of the owner/consignee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>ENTER port of lading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>ENTER date of arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12a.</td>
<td>ENTER pest ID number, if appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12b.</td>
<td>ENTER date the reason for transfer was discovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>ENTER the country of origin of the article(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>ENTER the grower number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>ENTER the phytosanitary certificate information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15a.</td>
<td>ENTER the place at which the foreign phytosanitary certificate was issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15b.</td>
<td>ENTER the date the foreign phytosanitary certificate was issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15c.</td>
<td>ENTER the Situation Room Report Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>DETERMINE the action selected by the responsible party (broker, importer, consignee, etc.), if applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>ENTER the amount of time allowed before the consignment must move to the site of action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acknowledgment of Receipt of Emergency Action Notification selection¹

- Person accepting the form (i.e., truck driver, warehouse manager, broker, etc.) must print his or her name, sign, and date the form so a CBP–AS can authorize the consignment to proceed
- CBP–AS will send a hard, signed copy of the completed 523A with the other documentation accompanying the consignment to the transfer site. The USDA Plant Health Specialist will sign the Chain of Custody and send it via FAX back to the indicated CBP location. The PPQ units will FAX the AI-523A forms back to CBP–AI at the end of every shift

¹ This will not be used for transfer to Plant Inspection Station (PIS).

KEEP a hard copy of the CBP Form AI-523A at the port of entry for 3 years.
PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

Figure H-1-3 Example of PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice
Purpose

*PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice* is completed for the following reasons:

- Inform the sender of the reason for removing the animal products or byproducts
- Notify individual receiving mail package that unauthorized animal products or byproducts were removed
- Provide information for preparing monthly and quarterly reports
- Record the regulatory action PPQ takes when intercepting mail

Instructions

Complete PPQ Form 287 when a package to the sender **must** be returned, when an entire or partial package **must** be destroyed, or when decayed or spoiled animal products or byproducts from a package **must** be removed.

Table H-1-4 Instructions for Completing PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ENTER the port of entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ENTER the date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>LEAVE blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ENTER the complete address of the individual receiving the package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ENTER the complete address of the individual who sent the package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>DESCRIBE in detail the animal product or byproduct to be removed, destroyed, or returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ENTER the location at which the package was postmarked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ENTER the date of postmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ENTER any mail registry number recorded on the package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>INDICATE whether there were any breaks, leaks, or spills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>INDICATE whether the packaging reconditioning by the agent of the carrier, broker, or addressee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12.   | ◆ ENTER the regulation governing the unauthorized animal product or byproduct
- If the regulation is **not** known, see *Table H-1-5* |
| 13.   | ◆ CHECK the block stating what regulatory action was taken (removed, destroyed, or returned)
- **DO NOT** seek advice from the individual receiving the package as to whether the animal product or byproduct should be destroyed or returned to origin |
| 14.   | ◆ CHECK the block stating the reason why regulatory action was taken
- If the reason is **not** specifically listed, CHECK the “Other” block and record the reason |
| 15.   | ◆ DETAIL what was done and why, so the individuals who sent and are receiving the package understand what was done and why
- If the package is being returned to the sender, RECORD in the block, “The package was returned by surface mail.” The postal service will **not** return packages by air |
Table H-1-4 Instructions for Completing PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. SIGN your name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Reverse side of PPQ Form 287 | ✷ When some items are removed from a package, LIST the remaining contents and condition on the reverse of the port copy of PPQ Form 287  
    ✷ NOTE who handled the repacking and wrapping of the package before returning in the mail; this will be useful to answer any complaints of missing items or breakage |

Table H-1-5 Regulations Governing Animal Products or Byproducts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the animal product or byproduct is:</th>
<th>Then the regulation is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Biological products, such as viruses, serums, vaccines, and other injectables, or toxins intended for use in treating or diagnosing animal diseases | 9 CFR Part 95 or  
   9 CFR Part 104 |
| Casings | 9 CFR Part 94 |
| Edible products and used farm equipment such as: | 9 CFR Part 95  
   9 CFR Part 96 |
| ✷ Eggs | |
| ✷ Meat and meat products | |
| ✷ Milk and milk products | |
| ✷ Used farm equipment | |
| Inedible byproducts and related materials such as: | |
| ✷ Bones | 9 CFR Part 98 |
| ✷ Hay, straw | |
| ✷ Hides | |
| ✷ Pet food/animal feed ingredients | |
| ✷ Skins | |
| Organisms and vectors | 9 CFR Part 122 |
| Semen and embryos | 9 CFR Part 98 |
Distribution

Table H-1-6  PPQ Form 287 Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And the package is:</th>
<th>And the animal product or byproduct:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original PPQ Form 287</td>
<td>Released to the addressee</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENCLOSE the original PPQ Form 287 in the package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Destroyed or returned to sender</td>
<td>Was prohibited or restricted</td>
<td>MAIL the original PPQ Form 287 to the addressee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of PPQ Form 287</td>
<td>Returned to the sender</td>
<td></td>
<td>GIVE to the postal official</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VS Form 1-86A, Cleaned, Washed, and Disinfected Tag

Figure H-1-4  Example of VS Form 1-86A, Cleaned, Washed, and Disinfected Tag
Purpose

VS Form 1-86A, Cleaned, Washed, and Disinfected Tag is a tag that is placed on empty semen containers after they are disinfected. The form testifies to the disinfection.

Instructions

Enter the following information on each tag and attach one tag to each container:

◆ Date of the disinfection
◆ Disinfection used—4% sodium carbonate
◆ Port at which empty semen containers were disinfected
◆ Your signature
Figure H-1-5  Example of VS Form 10-4, Specimen Submission
**Purpose**

*VS Form 10-4, Specimen Submission* accompanies samples sent to NVSL in Ames, Iowa for laboratory testing needed to determine entry status. In addition, VS Form 10-4A, a continuation sheet, is to be used when sending 10 or more samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ENTER your name, duty station, and office telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ENTER the name and address of the consignee, broker, or agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>LEAVE blank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7. | ◆ ENTER the requested test procedure; for PPQ purposes this would be one of the following: animal species, disinfectant percentage, internal temperature (protein coagulation), pH level  
◆ When submitting samples of sodium carbonate with sodium silicate:  
❖ SPECIFY the examination requested is for concentrate of sodium  
❖ SUBMIT samples in plastic containers; *never* use glass  
❖ **DO NOT** REFER to any specific disease (such as FMD) when submitting samples to determine pH level or internal temperature |
| 8. | ENTER the name of the CBP–AS who collected the sample from the importer |
| 9. | ENTER the date collected |
| 10. | ENTER “PPQ–QPAS–ADE” |
| 11. | MARK the “Import” box |
| 12. | ENTER the country of origin |
| 13. | LEAVE blank |
| 14. | MARK the appropriate preservation used (preserved condition of product as importer) |
| 15. | ◆ MARK the appropriate specimen being submitted  
◆ If the specimen is unknown, MARK the “Other” box and ENTER “Unknown” |
| 16. | ENTER the total number of specimens submitted |
| 17. | ◆ MARK the appropriate species or source submitted  
◆ If the species or source is unknown, MARK the “Other” box and ENTER “Unknown” |
| 18. | LEAVE blank |
| 19. | ◆ ENTER the sample identification as consecutive numbers beginning with 1  
◆ ENTER the animal identification with a sequence of numbers legible by laboratory personnel; e.g., all or part of the air waybill would be a good identification number  
◆ MARK all containers (*not* the lids) with the identification numbers  
◆ LEAVE blank the columns for “Age” and “Sex” |
| 20. | ◆ ENTER any information about the history of submission, sex of importation, number of containers, number sampled, and additional information  
◆ For disinfectant samples, INDICATE the article(s) being submitted  
◆ For all other submissions, ADD the statement, “Please phone or FAX the results to the PPQ office that submitted the request.” |
| 21. | SIGN and DATE the form |
Distribution

1. Send the sample and Parts 1 through 3 of VS Form 10-4 to the following address using overnight mail:

   USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Services Laboratories
   Chemistry Section
   P.O. Box 844
   Ames, IA 50010

2. Send Part 4 of the VS Form 10-4 to the following address:

   USDA–APHIS–PPQ–QPAS–ADE
   4700 River Road, Unit 129
   Riverdale, MD 20737-1236

   Consult with PPQ–QPAS–ADE regarding submissions of other than disinfectant percentages.

3. File Part 5 of VS Form 10-4.

Results of Test

The test results will be telephoned or faxed to PPQ–QPAS–ADE who will then inform the originating office.

**NOTICE**

**EXCEPTION**: Test results of disinfection samples will be mailed directly to the port.

If test results other than for disinfectant are not received within 4 working days of submission, contact PPQ–QPAS–ADE by email (see Appendix F on page F-1-1).
VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts

An example of Vs Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts may be found at:

https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.aphis.usda.gov%2Flibrary%2Fforms%2Fpdf%2Fvsform-16-78.pdf&data=02%7C01%7C%7C679f753f6c324fb8e3e108d85fc225d1%7Ce
d5b36e701ee4ebc867ee03cfa0d4697%7C0%7C0%7C637364634743888768&
sdata=TWs5uRmOaqTcmsgqWBJrpEJlawHoEbm2zM7P5yZyNEY%3D&reserv
ed=0

OR


Purpose

VS Form 16-78 is used to accompany all restricted animal products and byproducts moving from the port of arrival to APHIS-approved establishments, APHIS-approved warehouses, or APHIS-approved quarantine facilities. This form is also used to document movement from one approved facility to another, e.g., from an approved warehouse to an approved establishment, and to document treatments completed by the approved establishment.

Instructions

Complete VS Form 16-78 (MAY 2020) using the instructions in Table H-1-8. Previous editions of the form are obsolete. The link to the fillable form is https://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/pdf/vsform-16-78.pdf.

Sections A–C are to be completed by CBP Agriculture Specialist at the port of arrival.
Section D is to be completed by the approved warehouse (if applicable).
Sections E–F are to be completed by the approved establishment or quarantine facility.
Section G is to be completed by Veterinary Services (VS).

NOTICE

The original form must be maintained for 5 years per APHIS records management policy. Electronic versions are acceptable. CBP may sign VS Form 16-78 using a digital signature.
Appendix H

VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts

AE = approved establishment
APHIS = Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
AW = approved warehouse
CBP = Customs and Border Protection
QF = quarantine facility
SC = service center
VS = Veterinary Services

**NOTICE**

All information **must** be typed or printed legibly. These instructions correspond with
the VS 16-78 form dated May 2020 and **previous editions are obsolete.** The original form **must** be maintained per APHIS records management policy.

**NOTICE**

The importer is responsible for the approved establishment and the approved warehouse, if applicable, as well as all associated costs. You **must** use the online **VS S&P approved establishments Web site** [https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified] to verify the AE or AW is listed and the type of
materials the AE or AW is authorized to receive.

**NOTICE**

For hunter-harvested trophies, one VS Form 16-78 should be issued per hunter/importer, and **not** per shipment.

**NOTICE**

Imported bovine serum products **must** be consigned to the QF using a VS Form 16-78, if required by the permit.

**NOTICE**

VS Form 16-78 is **not** to be used for foreign consignments of cooked beef or for transiting consignments. Use **CBP Form AI-629, Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries** on page H-1-3.

**NOTICE**

If you are unable to visually inspect a shipment containing APHIS-regulated trophies to confirm it meets APHIS import requirements per **Table 3-20-1** on page 3-20-4, as indicated by the shipping documents, the shipment **must** be consigned and forwarded to an approved establishment. If another agency, such as FWS or CDC, visually inspects the shipment and provides written confirmation the entire shipment meets APHIS import requirements, the shipment does **not** need to be consigned to an approved establishment.
Table H-1-8 Instructions for Completing VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts (page 1 of 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blocks 1 through 3</td>
<td>To be completed by CBP Agriculture Specialist at the port of arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. CASE NUMBER</td>
<td>ENTER the CBP case number (if applicable) used for identification by the port of arrival. This field will autopopulate the corresponding field on page 2 if using the fillable version of the form. If not using the fillable version of the form, ENTER the case number on page 2 as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. CUSTOMS ENTRY NUMBER</td>
<td>ENTER the CBP Customs entry number or air waybill number. This field will autopopulate the corresponding field on page 2 if using the fillable version of the form. If not using the fillable version of the form, ENTER the Customs entry or air waybill number on page 2 as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. IMPORT PERMIT NUMBER</td>
<td>ENTER the import permit number (required for bovine serum shipments; if applicable for other restricted products). This field will autopopulate the corresponding field on page 2 if using the fillable version of the form. If not using the fillable version of the form, ENTER the import permit number on page 2 as well.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section A: REPORT OF ENTRY | To be completed by CBP Agriculture Specialist at the port of arrival |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. DATE OF ARRIVAL</td>
<td>ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) of arrival at the port of arrival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PORT OF ARRIVAL</td>
<td>ENTER the port of arrival (city, State).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</td>
<td>ENTER the country of origin of the shipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. VESSEL/FLIGHT NUMBER</td>
<td>ENTER the name of the incoming vessel or airline and number (e.g., Delta Fl. 123, Sea Cargo Express).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. TOTAL QUANTITY RECEIVED</td>
<td>ENTER the total quantity received, including unit of measure (pounds, kilograms, liters) at the port of arrival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. TOTAL UNITS</td>
<td>ENTER the total number of units received at the port of arrival and unit type (e.g., box, bundle, carton, cask, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. U.S. IMPORTER/HUNTER CONTACT INFORMATION</td>
<td>ENTER the full name, U.S. address, phone, and email (if known) of the U.S. importer or hunter (DO NOT ENTER the information of the foreign shipper). Phone number and address must be located in the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. SHIPMENT CONTAINS</td>
<td>CHECK only one box; if OTHER, describe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. SPECIFY USDA-RESTRICTED MATERIAL</td>
<td>CHECK all applicable boxes in each column. Only material restricted by the USDA should be listed. Any nonrestricted species or types of materials in the shipment should not be listed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPECIES**
- Ruminant = cattle, sheep, goats, deer, yak, camel, antelope, water buffalo
- Swine = includes pigs, warthogs, bush pigs, peccaries
- AVIAN = includes all poultry, game birds, ostriches, emus, rheas, other birds
- OTHER = please specify

**DISEASE(S) OF CONCERN**
- FMD = foot-and-mouth disease
- ASF = African swine fever
- ND/HPAI = Newcastle disease/highly pathogenic avian influenza
- OTHER = please specify
### Table H-1-8 Instructions for Completing VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts (page 2 of 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. SPECIFY USDA-RESTRICTED MATERIAL (cont.)</td>
<td><strong>TYPE(S) OF MATERIAL</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>BONES</strong> = antlers, horns, and all other bones&lt;br&gt;<strong>HIDES/SKINS</strong> = capes, hides, and skins&lt;br&gt;<strong>BLOOD PRODUCTS</strong> = fetal bovine serum (FBS), adult bovine serum, and newborn calf serum&lt;br&gt;<strong>OTHER</strong> = please specify&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Example: if a shipment contains flint-dried antelope skins, plus flint-dried warthog cape, clean and dry skulls from the antelope and the warthog, plus an ostrich hide, and a baboon trophy, all from South Africa, you would CHECK the boxes for SWINE, AVIAN, ASF, ND/HPAI, and HIDES/SKINS. The antelope skins do <strong>not</strong> need to be listed because they are flint-dried ruminant skins and therefore, are <strong>not</strong> restricted. The bones are <strong>not</strong> restricted because they are clean and dry without bits of tissue hanging off. The baboon, being a non-human primate, is <strong>not</strong> restricted by USDA. <strong>Only</strong> the warthog cape and ostrich hide need treatment at the AE; therefore, <strong>only</strong> those two materials should be referenced in this section.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| SECTION B: FACILITIES RECEIVING MATERIAL | To be completed by CBP Agriculture Specialist at the port of arrival<br><br>13. APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT (AE) OR QUARANTINE FACILITY (QF)<br><br>ENTER the full name, address, phone number, and APHIS approval number of the AE or bovine serum QF receiving the material. Material going to an AW before going to an AE must also have the final AE that will be treating the material listed in this box; therefore, this block must be completed on all forms. CONFIRM the AE information, including appropriate approval, by checking the Veterinary Services Process Streamlining Web site (VSPS) [https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/].
| 13a. SERVICE CENTER RESPONSIBLE FOR AE OR QF | CHECK the box next to the appropriate VS–SC responsible for the State in which the AE or QF is located:<br><br>**SC–Albany, NY** = Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia, Rhode Islands, and Vermont<br>**SC–Gainesville, FL** = Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Florida, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma<br>**SC–Madison, WI** = Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio<br>**SC–Sacramento, CA** = North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)<br><br>ENTER the address and contact information for the responsible Service Center (see https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-export-trade.pdf).<br><br>CHECK the box next to the method of notification (FAX or email).<br><br>ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the SC was notified. |
### Table H-1-8 Instructions for Completing VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts (page 3 of 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. APPROVED WAREHOUSE (AW)</td>
<td>If the shipment is <strong>not</strong> moving to an AW before going to the AE or includes bovine serum moving to a QF, CHECK the N/A box and do <strong>not</strong> COMPLETE the rest of box 14 or 14a. If the shipment is moving to an AW before going to the AE, leave the N/A box blank and COMPLETE the rest of box 14 and 14a. Box 13 and 13a <strong>must also</strong> be filled out. ENTER the full name, address, phone number, and APHIS approval number for the AW receiving the material. CONFIRM the AW information, including appropriate approval, by checking the Veterinary Services Process Streamlining (VSPS) Web site [<a href="https://vsapps.aphs.usda.gov/vsps/">https://vsapps.aphs.usda.gov/vsps/</a>].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 14a. SERVICE CENTER RESPONSIBLE FOR AW | CHECK the box next to the appropriate VS–SC responsible for the State in which the AW is located:  
**SC–Gainesville, FL** = Tennessee, South Carolina, George, Alabama, Kentucky, Florida, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma  
**SC–Madison, WI** = Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio  
ENTER the address and contact information for the responsible Service Center (see [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-export-trade.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-export-trade.pdf)). CHECK the box next to the method of notification (FAX or email). ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the SC was notified. |

### SECTION C: REPORT OF MOVEMENT FROM PORT OF ENTRY
To be completed by CBP Agriculture Specialist at the port of arrival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. SHIPMENT SENT TO</td>
<td>CHECK one box <strong>only</strong> for the location where the shipment is being sent directly from the port of arrival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. QUANTITY SHIPPED</td>
<td>ENTER the total quantity shipped, including unit of measure (pounds, kilograms, liters) from the port of arrival to the location listed in box 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. UNITS SHIPPED</td>
<td>ENTER the total number of units shipped from the port of arrival to the location listed in box 15 and unit type (e.g., box, bundle, carton, cask, etc.). For bovine serum, ENTER total number of liters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. SEAL NUMBERS</td>
<td>ENTER the seal numbers, if used, and identify whether the seals are APHIS or CBP; if quarantine tape <strong>only</strong>, indicate that here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. SHIPMENT RELEASED TO</td>
<td>CHECK one box <strong>only</strong> corresponding to who took physical possession of the shipment at the port of arrival; if BROKER or OTHER is checked, enter full name, U.S. phone number, and email address of individual or company responsible for the shipment. If BROKER or OTHER is checked, this should be someone <strong>other than</strong> the importer/hunter listed in box 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. REMARKS</td>
<td>ENTER any other relevant information concerning the shipment. For bovine serum, ENTER the export certificate number and shipment lot number (or attach a copy of the export certificate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. DATE ISSUED</td>
<td>ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the VS Form 16-78 is issued.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table H-1-8 Instructions for Completing VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts (page 4 of 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 22. ISSUING CBP AGRICULTURE SPECIALIST | ENTER the full name of the CBP Agriculture Specialist issuing the form.  
ENTER the port name/code where the CBP Agriculture Specialist is located.  
SIGN the form (digital signature accepted). |
| Sections D: REPORT OF RECEIPT BY APPROVED WAREHOUSE (AW) AND MOVEMENT TO APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT (AE) | To be completed by the AW |
| 23. DATE RECEIVED AT AW | ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the shipment arrived at the AW. Check N/A if shipment did not go to an AW before going to the AE. |
| 24. WAS SHIPMENT COMPLETE AND INTACT? | LEAVE blank if N/A checked in box 23.  
CHECK yes or no; if “no” checked, please provide details in the explanation box, including any disinfection performed. E.g., if the shipment arrives at the facility and the crate is broken and leaking, you would check “no” and describe the problem as well as what was done (e.g., “removed shipment from damaged crate, placed in new crate, truck and receiving area disinfected with bleach, damaged crate incinerated”). |
| 25. QUANTITY SHIPPED TO AE | LEAVE blank if N/A checked in box 23.  
ENTER the total quantity shipped, including unit of measure (pounds, kilograms, liters) from the AW to the AE listed in box 13. |
| 26. UNITS SHIPPED TO AE | LEAVE blank if N/A checked in box 23.  
ENTER the total number of units shipped from the AW to the AE listed in box 13 and unit type (box, bundle, carton, cask, etc.). |
| 27. METHOD OF SHIPMENT TO AE | LEAVE blank if N/A checked in box 23.  
ENTER the method of shipment to the AE listed in box 13 (e.g., FedEx, truck, released to owner). |
| 28. DATE SHIPPED TO AE | LEAVE blank if N/A checked in box 23.  
ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the shipment was sent from the AW to the AE listed in box 13. |
| 29. DATE VS NOTIFIED | LEAVE blank if N/A checked in box 23.  
ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the AW notified VS (by submitting the signed (box 30) VS Form 16-78) the shipment was sent to the AE listed in box 13.  
CHECK the box for the method of notification. |
| 30. AUTHORIZED AW REPRESENTATIVE | LEAVE blank if N/A checked in box 23.  
ENTER/PRINT the full name of the authorized AW representative.  
SIGN (digital signature accepted) and submit the VS Form 16-78 (with Section D completed) to VS, as directed during the inspection/approval process. Send a printed copy (if digitally signed) or the original form (if not digitally signed) with the shipment to the AE. |
### Table H-1-8 Instructions for Completing VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts (page 5 of 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SECTION E: REPORT OF RECEIPT BY APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT OR Quarantine FACILITY</td>
<td>To be completed by the AE or QF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. DATE RECEIVED AT AE/QF</td>
<td>ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the shipment was received at the AE or QF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. WAS SHIPMENT COMPLETE AND INTACT?</td>
<td>CHECK yes or no; if “no” checked, please provide details in the explanation box, including any disinfection performed. E.g., if the shipment arrives at the facility and the crate is broken and leaking, you would check &quot;no&quot; and describe the problem as well as what was done (e.g., “removed shipment from damaged crate, placed in new crate, truck and receiving area disinfected with bleach, damaged crate incinerated”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. AUTHORIZED AE OR QF REPRESENTATIVE RECEIVING SHIPMENT</td>
<td>ENTER/PRINT the full name of the individual who received the shipment at the AE or QF. SIGN (digital signature accepted) and date (mm/dd/yyyy) the form upon receipt of the shipment. If QF, submit the VS Form 16-78 (after completion of section E) to VS as directed during the inspection/approval process. If AE, continue to section F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION F: REPORT OF TREATMENT AT APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT</td>
<td>To be competed by the AE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. MATERIAL TREATED</td>
<td>COMPLETE boxes 34–39 for AE only; LEAVE blank or ENTER N/A if shipment sent to a QF. ENTER a brief description of the material treated at the AE (e.g., warthog cape, ostrich hide, red stag antlers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. DATE TREATMENT COMPLETED</td>
<td>COMPLETE boxes 34–39 for AE only; LEAVE blank or ENTER N/A/ if shipment sent to a QF. ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the treatment of the restricted material was completed. For hides sent to a commercial tannery, once the hides are received back from the tannery, enter the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the treatment of the restricted material was completed by the tannery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. METHOD OF TREATMENT</td>
<td>COMPLETE boxes 34–39 for AE only; LEAVE blank or ENTER N/A if shipment sent to a QF. ENTER the method of treatment for each type of material treated; should correspond to the approved treatment methods listed on VS Form 16-29, Approved Establishment Request and Agreement to Handle Restricted Animal Byproducts (Hunting Trophies and Museum Specimens). Specific processing documents/logs do not need to be included with this form, but should be available upon request for verification by VS. For hides sent to a commercial tannery, ENTER the full names, address, and APHIS approval number of the facility where the hides were sent; ENTER the date (dd/mm/yyyy format) sent to the tannery here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table H-1-8 Instructions for Completing VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts (page 6 of 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37. METHOD OF DISINFECTION AND DISPOSITION OF PACKAGES AND TRIMMINGS</td>
<td>COMPLETE boxes 34–39 for AE only; LEAVE blank or ENTER N/A if shipment sent to a QF. ENter the method of disinfection and disposition of packaging and any trimmings (if applicable); should correspond to the approved methods listed on VS Form 16-29, Approved Establishment Request and Agreement to Handle Restricted Animal Byproducts (Hunting Trophies and Museum Specimens).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. DATE VS NOTIFIED</td>
<td>COMPLETE boxes 34–39 for AE only; LEAVE blank or ENTER N/A if shipment sent to a QF. ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the AE notified VS (by submitting the signed (box 39) VS Form 16-78) all restricted materials in the shipment were appropriately treated. CHECK the box for the method of notification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. AE INDIVIDUAL PERFORMING TREATMENT</td>
<td>COMPLETE boxes 34–39 for AE only; LEAVE blank or ENTER N/A if shipment sent to a QF. ENTER the full name of the individual responsible for treatment of all restricted materials in the shipment at the AE. SIGN (digital signature accepted) and date (mm/dd/yyyy) the form upon completion of treatment and submit the completed VS Form 16-78 to VS as directed during the inspection/approval process. For hides sent to a commercial tannery, ENTER the full name of the individual responsible for verifying the material was treated at the tannery; do not sign and submit this form until confirmation is received from the commercial tannery where the material was treated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION G: CLOSE-OUT REPORT BY VETERINARY SERVICES**

To be completed by VS

| 40. DATE COMPLETED REPORT OR NEGATIVE LAB RESULTS RECEIVED          | ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the completed VS Form 16-78 is received from the AE, or, for bovine serum shipments requiring safety testing, the date negative laboratory results are received.                                                                                                                                                     |
| 41. COMMENTS                                                       | ENTER any other relevant information concerning the shipment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 42. VS REPRESENTATIVE VERIFYING TREATMENT OR NEGATIVE LAB RESULTS  | ENTER/PRINT the full name of the VS individual who verified an appropriate treatment was performed or satisfactory safety testing results were received. SIGN (digital signature accepted) and date (mm/dd/yyyy) the form to confirm closeout of the shipment.                                                                                                               |

**Distribution**

Distribute VS Form 16-78 as directed below.

1. MAIL a copy to the approved establishment or quarantine facility listed in Block 13 (and also to the approved warehouse listed in Block 14, if applicable). All pages must be sent to the approved establishment or quarantine facility.

2. PRINT a copy and SEND with the importation/shipment by attaching to the shipping documents, the cargo, or giving it to the importer. All pages must be sent with the shipment.
3. EMAIL or FAX to the VS–S&P Service Center responsible for the State in which the approved establishment is located (see VS–Service Centers on page F-1-5). If emailing the form to the VS–S&P Service Center, you must insert in the subject line: “Restricted Import Product—VS 16-78.” All pages must be sent to the Service Center.

4. KEEP a copy for the port files; electronic versions are acceptable. Maintain in files for 5 years. All pages must be kept on file.
Introduction

Use this glossary to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in regulating animal products. When applicable, the meaning includes the animal product or section with which the word is associated. Use the Index to locate where in the manual a given animal product or byproduct is mentioned.

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

**100-year-old egg.** uncooked egg, but the egg has been preserved by covering it with a coating of lime, ashes, and salt before shallowly burying it for 100 days. Over time, the egg petrifies and looks like it has been buried for at least a century. The black outer coating and shell are removed to reveal a firm, amber-colored white and creamy, dark-green yolk. Also called peedan egg, preserved egg, 1000-year-old egg, and Ming Dynasty egg. Eggs from ducks are generally used, though chicken and goose eggs are also preserved in this manner; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1

**1000-year-old egg.** see 100-year-old egg above

**abattoir.** slaughterhouse

**ACE.** see Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) on page Glossary-1-5

**acidophilus milk.** cultured milk product wherein *Lactobacillus acidophilus* bacteria have been added to the milk in order to aid in the digestion of lactose (milk sugar); regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**active pharmaceutical ingredient (API).** any substance or mixture of substances intended to be the biologically active component of a drug product and is imported for further manufacture into a final drug product formulation (i.e., tablets, capsules, or powdered or liquid formulations); may contain animal-origin ingredient(s); regulate under Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals on page 3-11-1
ADE. Animal Disease Exclusion (see Animal Disease Exclusion (ADE) on page Glossary-1-2)

adequate proof of origin. documentary evidence of the country from which the product originates; examples include a bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, label, meat inspection certificate, or document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller

African swine fever (ASF). viral disease affecting only swine; the disease is acute, causing the swine to die within 7 days of contracting a high fever

albumin. type of protein found in blood serum (serum albumin), egg white (ovalbumin), and milk (lactalbumin). Regulate serum albumin and ovalbumin by species; regulate lactalbumin under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

amnion. thin membrane forming a closed sac around the embryo of birds, mammals, and reptiles; the amnion contains amniotic fluid in which the embryo is immersed; if amniotic fluid, regulate by species; if an ingredient in a cosmetic, regulate under Cosmetics on page 3-6-1

amphibian. cold-blooded vertebrates such as frogs, toads, or salamanders, intermediate in characteristics between fish and reptiles; have gilled, aquatic larvae and air-breathing adults

anhydrous milk fat/milk fat. see butter oil on page Glossary-1-9

animal byproducts, inedible. parts or products of ruminants, swine, and poultry unsuitable for human consumption, i.e., hides, glue stock, bone meal, blood meal, glands, organs, skins, hair, wool, bones, hoofs, horns, hoof meal, horn meal, meat meal, and tankage

animal digest. powder or liquid mixture of breakdown products from animal tissue resulting from the controlled action of one or more enzymes; digest contains only trace amounts of feathers, hair, horn, or teeth and must name its animal source (such as beef, chicken, or pork digests); regulated as processed animal protein

Animal Disease Exclusion (ADE). the PPQ Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS) staff veterinarians responsible for the agriculture disease exclusion activities related to imported animal products, byproducts, and related materials

animal feed. see feed on page Glossary-1-2
animal glue. protein derived from the chemical breakdown of collagen, which is the principal protein constituent of animal hide, connective tissue, and bones; includes inedible, nonedible, and technical gelatin, regulate by species

animal products, edible. parts or products of ruminants, swine, and poultry suitable for human consumption, i.e., meat and meat products, meat byproducts, meat food products, milk and milk products, and eggs; regulate by species

ante-mortem. preceding death

anthrax. worldwide disease of wild and domesticated animals transmitted by contact with infected animals or their products and, rarely, by vectors. The most prevalent form of this disease first appears as a small pimple that rapidly develops into a black pustule. Prompt diagnosis and early treatment are important in combating this disease in humans. Many antibiotics are effective in treating human anthrax including penicillin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, erythromycin, and streptomycin

antibiotic resistance. ability of bacterium to synthesize a protein that neutralizes an antibiotic; the gene for antibiotic resistance may be carried on plasmid

antibodies. any of various proteins in the blood generated in reaction to foreign proteins, micro-organisms, or polysaccharids to neutralize them or produce immunity; imported for biological or pharmaceutical use; if monoclonal, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1; if polyclonal, regulate by species

anticoagulant. substance (e.g., heparin, warfarin, coumarin, thrombin inhibitors) that inhibits blood clotting; regulate by species

antigen. substance, usually a protein or carbohydrate, capable of stimulating an immune response

antiserum/antisera. human or animal serum containing antibodies against at least one antigen; if imported for biological use, regulate by species

antivenom. antitoxin derived from antibodies created in an animal’s blood, usually a horse, to neutralize snake venom in a snake bite victim; regulate by species
antlers. solid, deciduous bone of an animal of the deer family; antlers are shed annually; regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1 if for use as a trophy; regulate by species if not for use as a trophy

antlers in velvet. antlers that are growing and are covered by a furry skin; this skin contains blood vessels that provide nutrients and oxygen to the antlers; when the antlers stop growing, the velvet is shed; regulated under Trophies on page 3-20-1 if for use as a trophy; regulate by species if not for use as a trophy

APHIS Core Partner Government Agency (PGA) Message Set. set of data elements submitted into the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) on page Glossary-1-5 by a filer (typically a customs broker). The APHIS Core Message Set captures data required by APHIS to process imports, such as permit numbers, certificate numbers, and country of origin

APHIS-defined EU poultry trade region. the European Union Member States of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales). The APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region is considered to be free of Newcastle Disease (ND) and free of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

APHIS-defined European CSF region. single region of low risk for classical swine fever (CSF) consisting of the European countries: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (formerly Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales)

API. see active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) on page Glossary-1-1

approved defrost facility. establishment at which the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) inspects defrosted samples of frozen, cooked beef from countries affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)

approved establishment. establishment authorized by Veterinary Services for the receipt and handling of restricted imported animal carcasses, products, and byproducts
approved warehouse. warehouse-having facilities approved by Veterinary Services for the handling and storage, apart from other merchandise, of restricted import products

aquaculture feed. food for fish, alligators, crocodiles, crustaceans, turtles, and shellfish, which, in addition to plant material, may contain high levels of rendered animal protein ingredients

aryan. Middle Eastern yogurt beverage often mixed with salt; sometimes made with yogurt that has been concentrated to dryness; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

ascitic fluid. fluid formed in the abdomen and may contain monoclonal antibodies (usually from mice or rats); regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

ASF. see African swine fever (ASF) on page Glossary-1-2

Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). the system the U.S. Government uses to process imports and exports. Imports use ACE to submit APHIS-required import data for APHIS-regulated products via the APHIS Core Partner Government Agency (PGA) Message Set on page Glossary-1-4

avian (aves). pertaining to birds; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1

bacon. side of a pig that has gone through a curing process; bacon is regulated as fresh (chilled or frozen) or cooked under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

bacterin. vaccine made from either entire bacteria or bacterial components, such as a protein; when the bacterin is injected into an animal, the animal produces an immune response that provides protection against the disease-causing bacteria

bacterium (pl. bacteria). unicellular round, spiral, or rod-shaped single-celled micro-organisms often aggregated into colonies

balut. fertilized duck egg (rarely chicken) that is artificially incubated for about 14 to 18 days for embryos to develop. After incubation, the egg is usually boiled and packed in salt. Most baluts originate in the Philippines. NOTE: some importations of baluts have not been cooked after incubation and contain live embryos

beef. flesh of a slaughtered bovine; regulate under Bovine Products on page 3-3-1
bile. yellow or greenish secretion of the liver, also known as gall; regulate by species

biltong. meat (usually beef, venison, or ostrich) cut into long slices or strips and dried in the sun; no smoke or artificial heat is applied; keeps several months, but becomes brittle with age; regulate by species

biosynthesize. multistep, enzyme-catalyzed process whereby substrates are converted into more complex products in living organisms

bird. all members of the class avian (including eggs for hatching) other than poultry or game birds; see also game bird on page Glossary-1-24 and poultry on page Glossary-1-39

birds’ nest, edible. dried, glutinous secretion of the salivary glands of southern Asian swifts; used in making soup; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1

birds’ nest, inedible. place in which a bird lays eggs and raises its young; may be made of mud, animal hair, grasses, and straw; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1

bladder. membranous sac in animals receiving a secretion (like urine) or contains gas; may be used for casings; regulate under Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1

blood. fluid circulated by the heart through the vertebrate vascular system, carrying oxygen and nutrients throughout the body and waste materials to excretory channels

blood fraction. component separated from whole blood (e.g., fibrin, plasma, plasminogen, platelets, prothrombin, red blood cells, and white blood cells)

blood meal. ground, dried blood of animals characterized by a high protein content and used for feeding livestock and as a nitrogenous fertilizer; regulate as processed animal protein

blood plasma. liquid part of blood often used in transfusions in place of whole blood

blood pudding (blood sausage). very dark-colored sausage containing a large portion of blood; regulate each animal-origin ingredient by species
**blue chrome.** partially tanned animal skin (hide) that has been sulfided and limed, pickled with salt and acid, and chromed. Chrome imparts a blue-green color to hides; hides are in a blue state. Chroming is the first step of the final phase of tanning; only softening and finished remain; regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

**bone.** hard part of a vertebrate skeleton; when the intended use is as a trophy, regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1; when other than trophies, regulate by species

**bone ash.** powdery residue of burnt bones; regulate as bone ash, bone black, or bone char

**bone black.** black substance made from crushed, defatted, carbonized bones; used as a pigment and decolorizing agent

**bone char.** see char on page Glossary-1-12

**bone glue.** see animal glue on page Glossary-1-3

**bone greaves.** see greaves (greaves meal) on page Glossary-1-25

**bone grist.** ground bone; regulate by species

**bone marrow (bone marrow extract).** tissue occupying the cavities of most bones; bone marrow consists of maturing blood cells and fat cells, supporting connective tissue and blood vessels; regulate by species

**bone meal.** ground animal bones and hoof meal and horn meal; regulate as processed animal protein

**bone stock.** liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of beef, ruminant, swine, or poultry meat, made from boiling bones, to be used as a flavoring, sauce, or condiment; regulate by species

**bouillon.** liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of ruminant, swine, or poultry meat, made from boiling meat or bones, or from the juice of cooked meat, to be used as a flavoring, sauce, or condiment; regulate by species

**bouillon cube.** dehydrated bouillon formed into a small cube, to be used as a flavoring, sauce, or condiment; regulate by species

**bovine.** *Bos taurus, Bos indicus,* and *Bison bison*; of the family Bovidae (cattle); a ruminant
bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). progressive and fatal neurological cattle disease believed to be caused by an unconventional transmissible agent, an abnormal prion protein resistant to enzymatic breakdown and most disinfection treatments. Clinical signs in cattle include behavioral changes, coordination problems, weight loss, and decreased milk production. The incubation period from time of infection until the onset of clinical signs averages 3 to 6 years. BSE is not contagious. The primary source of infection is feed contaminated with the infectious prion agents, such as meat and bone meal containing protein derived from rendered, infected cattle

break-bulk. goods that must be loaded onto a vessel individually and not in intermodal containers nor in bulk as with oil or grain. Break-bulk cargo is transported in bags, boxes, crates, drums, or barrels

bresaola. cured and dried beef product from Italy with a more delicate texture, but stronger flavor than that of prosciutto. Bresaola is obtained from salted, spiced, and air-dried lean meat (usually beef, but may be horse meat) and contains almost no fat; a Swiss version is called bundnerfleisch; regulate under Ruminant Meat and Meat Products on page 3-17-1

brine. high-concentration solution of salt in water used for preserving various types of agriculture commodities; also used to mitigate diseases such as African swine fever (ASF) and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)

bristles. stiff, coarse hairs as found on the back of swine; regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

broth. liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of ruminant, swine, or poultry meat, made from boiling meat or bones, or from the juice of cooked meat, to be used as flavoring, sauce, or condiment; regulate by species

broth, media. nutrient-infused liquid medium used for growing microorganisms; regulate by species

brushtail opossum. Australian marsupial belonging to the genus Trichosurus susceptible to bovine tuberculosis

BSE. see bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) on page Glossary-1-8

BSE-controlled risk region. country or region from which bovine-derived materials pose a controlled risk of transmitting the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) agent; this category presents the most intermediate risk of the three BSE risk categories for bovine-derived materials
**BSE-negligible risk region.** country or region from which bovine-derived materials pose a negligible risk of transmitting the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) agent; this category presents the lowest risk of the three BSE risk categories for bovine-derived materials

**BSE-undetermined risk region.** country or region from which bovine-derived materials pose an undetermined risk of transmitting the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) agent; this category presents the highest risk of the three BSE risk categories for bovine-derived materials

**bulk/bulk shipment.** product in containers/packages **greater than** 50 lbs. (22.7 kg), or **not** packaged for retail/commercial/institutional sale/use to produce a final product

**bully stick.** see pizzle on page Glossary-1-38

**bundnerfleisch.** see bresaola on page Glossary-1-8

**bung or bung cap.** cecum; a blind pouch forming the beginning of the large intestine of slaughtered animals; regulate by species and see Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1

**burro.** small donkey; covered by the term equine or horse

**butter.** dairy product whereby milk is first separated into cream and skim milk; the cream is then pasteurized, cooled, and churned to form a solid mass (butter). Butter is formed by the milkfat, and the liquid (buttermilk) is then drained away and used for other purposes; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**buttermilk (fresh, chilled, frozen).** sour liquid remaining after the butterfat has been removed from whole milk or cream by churning. A cultured sour milk made by added certain micro-organisms to sweet milk; can also be in a dried state; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**butter oil.** product derived from butter scraps or butter or cream **not** meeting the requirements of U.S. Grade A or AA; butter oil is also known as anhydrous milk fat or milk fat; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**cajeta.** thick, dark syrup or paste made from caramelized sugar and milk (goat’s or cow’s milk) primarily used as a dessert or topping for ice cream or fruit in Mexico and some South American countries. Although milk is an ingredient, the product is classified as a confectionery and is **unrestricted**
candy. food made of sugar paste or syrup often enriched with varied and enriched flavorings that may contain milk products; candy is **unrestricted**

cap. cecum of sheep casings that are washed, salted, and dried; regulate under Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1

cape, bird. short feathers covering the shoulders of a fowl below the neck feathers; the feathers are usually attached to skin; when the intended use is as a trophy, regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1; when the intended use is as other than a trophy (i.e., tying fishing flies), regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

cape, mammal. pelt from the head, neck, and forepart of the shoulders of an animal, especially for mounting as a trophy; when the intended use is as other than a trophy (i.e., tying fishing flies), regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

caprine. of or pertaining to goats; a ruminant

carcass. dead body of an animal, especially one slaughtered for food or for rendering

cartilage. tough, white fibrous connective tissue attached to the articular surfaces of bones; also known as gristle; regulate by species

cascarones. confetti-filled egg shells; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1

casein. predominant protein in cow’s milk; this protein can be separated from milk by **either** treating with an acid-like hydrochloric acid (acid casein) or using the enzyme rennet (rennet casein) to produce an insoluble curd; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

caseinate. compound of casein with a metal; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

casing. membranous case for processed meat; may be of animal or artificial origin. Examples of animal structures used for casings are the bladder, bung, bung caps, ceca, intestine, stomach, and rectum; regulate under Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1

cattle fever (bovine piroplasmosis). disease of red blood cells caused by the protozoan parasite, *Babesia bigemina*; ticks are principal agents in the spread of cattle fever
**cecum.** blind pouch forming the beginning of the large intestine; also called bung or bung cap; regulate under Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1

**cells, cell culture, or cell line.** structured unit of an organism cultivated in a media conducive to growth; the media may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals; imported for biological use; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**certificate.** official foreign documents attesting that handling and processing conditions have been met. Certificates are under 9 CFR Parts 92, 94, 95, 96, and 156. These documents **must** be issued by the national government of the country of origin and **must** be signed by an official of that government. Refer to Appendix E on page E-1-1 for examples of acceptable foreign certificates for casings, meat and meat products, byproducts, and hams. Whenever the term “certificate” is used in relation to animal products, it is referring to an official document endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the agency of the exporting country or by an official authorized by the veterinary authority or veterinary services of the national government of the exporting region

**certificate, official.** see official certificate on page Glossary-1-35

**certificate, original.** see original certificate on page Glossary-1-35

**certificate of origin.** for meat and meat products, the country in which the originating animal was **both** raised and slaughtered. For animal byproducts, the country in which such products were taken from an animal or animals. For other materials, the country in which such materials were produced. The officer **must** determine the country of origin in order to further identify the entry requirements of meat and meat products, animal byproducts, or related material. Whenever the term “certificate of origin” is used in relation to animal products, it is referring to an official government document endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the agency of the exporting country

**certificate of processing.** certificate endorsed by a full-time, salaried government veterinarian of the exporting country confirming the processing for the product. Differs from a “certificate of origin” in that a “certificate of processing” is proof of a process to render the product **free** of animal disease agents

**certification.** statement of fact that **must** appear on an official government certificate, and **must** be endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian employed by the region of export; contrast with declaration on page Glossary-1-17
cervelat. family of sausages combining chopped meat with various mixtures of herbs, spices, and other flavorings. Most cervelats are preserved by curing, drying, and smoking, and can range from semi-dry to moist and soft. A Swiss variety is a cooked sausage. Both thuringer and mortadella are cervelats; regulate by species

cervidae (cervids). family of even-toed, hoofed animals, most of which are characterized by antlers that are shed and include deer, elk (wapiti), moose, muntjacs, reindeer, sika, and takin

char. black substance made from crushed, defatted, carbonized bones, used as a pigment and decolorizing agent; regulate as bone ash, bone black, or bone char

cheese. solid food prepared from pressed milk curd, often seasoned and aged; regulated under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

cheese, pasteurized processed. see pasteurized processed cheese on page Glossary-1-37

chew(s). object or toy made from various animal parts for pets to gnaw on; chews may be made from such parts as bones, ears, hoofs, ligaments, meat, organs, pizzles, skin, snouts, or rawhide. They may come from any animal including equine, poultry, ruminants, or swine; regulate by species

chemically synthesized products. compounds that have been manufactured or built artificially. These products are not derived from animals, animal products, microbial culture, or cell culture. The final product is identical to, or closely resembles, the natural product. Synthesis is usually done in the laboratory using sophisticated equipment and reagents

chicharrones. Spanish word for pork rinds; see pork rind on page Glossary-1-39

chilorio. meat filling, usually made with pork, but sometimes beef, that is boiled, shredded, and then fried with ground chilies and other spices

chitterlings. animal intestines cooked and prepared for human consumption; also know as chitlins or chitlings

chlorinated lime. bleaching powder used as a disinfectant

cholesterol. steroid alcohol present in animal cells and body fluids; regulate by species
chondroitin sulfate. sulfated glycosaminoglycan (complex sugar) that is a major constituent in various connective tissues, especially in the ground substance of blood vessels, bone, and cartilage; regulate by species

chorizo. highly seasoned, coarsely ground pork sausage flavored with garlic, chili powder, and other spices. Chorizo from Mexico is usually made with fresh pork, but can also be made of young goat, javelina, venison, beef, or whatever is available. Spanish chorizo is made with smoked pork; regulate by species

chrome-tanned leather. animal skin tanned by impregnating with chromium salts; used largely in the manufacturing of shoe uppers

CITES. abbreviation for The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora—CITES establishes a worldwide system of controls on international trade in specified threatened animals and plants, as well as products derived from them and ensures the internal trade in wildlife does not threaten the survival of the species being traded

classical swine fever (CSF). highly contagious disease affecting only swine; the disease causes a high fever and kills the animal 5 to 19 days after exposure; also known as hog cholera (HC)

classical swine fever free but with special requirements (CSF/SR). disease status category of a given country that is free of CSF, but with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be free of CSF, the country is known to supplement its pork supplies by importing swine meat from affected countries, importing live swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or having a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category only applies to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts

clotted cream. cream that is allowed to rise on milk, is set by heating (steamed) and then cooling, and skimmed from the underlying skim milk; also known as Devon or Devonshire cream; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

clotting factors. blood plasma components, including fibrinogen, prothrombin, calcium ion, thromboplastin, plasminogen, and fibronectin, involved in blood clotting. Clotting factors may also be called coagulation factors and are often named using Roman numerals (e.g., Factor II is another name for prothrombin). If recombinant, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1
**collagen.** structural protein found in bones, cartilage, connective tissue, and skin; regulate by species; if the intended use is as an ingredient in cosmetics, regulate under **Cosmetics** on page 3-6-1

**collagen casings.** membranous case for sausages manufactured from collagen usually derived from split ruminant and swine hides; regulate under **Casings and Related Products** on page 3-5-1

**colostrum.** yellow, milky fluid secreted by the mammary gland a few days before and after giving birth. Colostrum is rich in maternal antibodies and provides the newborn with passive immunity against diseases for the first few weeks of life; may also be listed as beestings, beastings, or biestings; regulate under **Milk/Milk Products** on page 3-14-1

**commercial poultry.** chickens, doves, ducks, geese, grouse, guinea fowl, partridges, pea fowl, pheasants, pigeons, quail, swans, and turkeys (including eggs for hatching) imported for resale, breeding, public display, or any other commercial purpose

**commercial importations.** animal products or byproducts entering the United States to enter trade channels, whether through commercial use, commercial distribution, or for production of a commercial product

**commercially accepted.** method used by the trade to apply heat; when the heat is applied, the temperature and time curve are such that a long time is taken to reach 156 °F

**concentrated milk.** liquid food obtained by partial removal of water from milk; the milkfat and total milk solids contents of the food are **not less than** 7.5 and 25.5%, respectively. Concentrated milk is pasteurized, but **not** processed by heat so as to prevent spoilage and may be homogenized. Evaporated milk and condensed milk are two types of concentrated milk

**condensed milk.** product made by evaporating part of the water from milk and adding sugar; regulate under **Milk/Milk Products** on page 3-14-1

**condiment.** solid, liquid, or semi-liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of ruminant, swine, or poultry meat, to be used as a flavoring; regulate by species

**conditioned culture media(um).** nutrient material that has already been partially used by cells, but is enriched with material derived from cells (like growth factors or recombinant proteins); regulate under **Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines)** on page 3-15-1
confectioneries. sweet preparation (i.e., candy only that may be made from milk or milk products and/or egg or egg products; e.g., cajeta, lacto king, milk candy, pastillas de leche, dulce de leche, and polvoron, etc.); as such, confectioneries are unrestricted

connective tissue. tissue-forming ligaments, tendons; regulate by species

cooked. condition resulting from the heat process applied to meat and meat products. The fresh, boneless meat is cooked without curing agents, except salt, for a sufficient period and at sufficient temperatures so that when the meat is inspected, the meat or meat product appears to be thoroughly cooked throughout; then the meat or meat product is kept chilled during shipment

cooked, perishable. meat or meat products processed by suing primarily a full lethality heat process step (i.e., cooking) to achieve food safety. The product is not shelf stable and requires refrigeration or freezing. The meat or meat product is edible without additional preparation to achieve food safety and may receive additional preparation for palatability or aesthetic, epicurean, gastronomic, or culinary purposes

cooked, shelf stable. condition achieved by heating, sufficient alone or in combination with other ingredients and/or treatments, to render the product free of micro-organisms capable of growing in the product at nonrefrigerated conditions (over 50 °F or 10 °C) at which the product is intended to be held during distribution and storage. The process is typically as follows: 1) pack the meat in containers; 2) seal the containers completely against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed); 3) cook the meat; see shelf stability on page Glossary-1-45

cosmetic. preparation applied to the body for beautifying, preserving, or altering the appearance; may also be used to cleanse, color, condition, or protect the skin, hair, nails, lips, eyes, or teeth. Cosmetics containing animal products, but are in finished form and ready for sale, are unrestricted; regulate under Cosmetics on page 3-6-1

cotechino. category of Italian sausage made of finely ground pork, fatback, and pork rind, and comes from Modena, Italy

cottage cheese. soft, white cheese made of strained and seasoned curds of whole or skim milk, to which cream and salt are added; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

cotto. see salami on page Glossary-1-43
**country of origin.** for meat and meat products, the country in which the originating animal was **both** raised and slaughtered. For animal byproducts, the country in which such products were taken from an animal or animals. For other materials, the country in which such materials were produced. The officer **must** determine the country of origin in order to further determine the entry requirements of meat and meat products, animal byproducts, or related material.

**crème fraîche.** cultured, thickened cream with a slightly tangy, nutty flavor and velvety texture; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**CSF.** see classical swine fever (CSF) on page Glossary-1-13

**CSF/SR.** see classical swine fever free but with special requirements (CSF/SR) on page Glossary-1-13

**cubed hay.** grass or other plants (e.g., alfalfa) that have been chopped, heat dried, and formed into the general shape of a cube

**culture.** micro-organisms or living tissue cells cultivated in a media that may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals; imported for biological use; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**cultured cream.** see crème fraîche on page Glossary-1-16

**culture media.** see media(um) on page Glossary-1-32

**cultured milk product.** result of culturing milk with specific micro-organisms (bacteria or yeast) so as to induce specific changes in flavor and physical and chemical qualities. The most noticeable change is the increase in titratable acidity and reduction in pH. Lowering pH destroys viruses and causes denaturation or coagulation of the milk protein that results in a great increase in viscosity. Cultured milk products include acidophilus milk, buttermilk, crème fraîche, cultured cream, cultured milk-based soft drinks (e.g., CALPIS), dahi, katyk, kefir, kumuss, lactic acid, laban, leben, madzoon, mast, matzoon, naja, qurut, raib, ripened cream butter, rob, roba, smetana, sour cream, sour cream dip, taho, tiaourti, yaourt, yogurt, zabady, and zabade

**curd.** coagulated part of milk used to make cheese; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1
cured and dried. condition used to describe a combination of processes applied to meat and meat products rendering the products shelf stable. Cured and dried combines the processes of drying, pH, heat, and exposure. For meat to be cured and dried, the meat must meet a certain degree of processing depending on the animal class from which the meat was derived and the country of origin; compare with shelf stability on page Glossary-1-45

CVB. see VS–Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) on page Glossary-1-53

cytokines. soluble molecule produced by a cell to control reactions between other cells, e.g., interleukins are cytokines; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

dairy products. products derived from milk; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

declaration. formal, written statement specifying the facts as they relate to an importation. The declaration may appear on any document including a certificate accompanying the importation; contrast with certification on page Glossary-1-11

dehydrate/dehydrated/dehydration. condition used to describe a process applied to animal products resulting in the removal of water from the product

denaturation. dyes or chemicals used to permanently mark pieces of meat or poultry for disposal, or if they are going to be used for purposes other than human consumption

deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). chemical inside cells that carries and passes information from one generation to the next. Regulated because DNA may be from livestock or poultry and could harbor livestock or poultry disease agents (such as viruses) exotic to the United States or may be in media that could have been derived from livestock or poultry; if animal derived, regulate by species; if other than animal derived, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

Devon cream. see clotted cream on page Glossary-1-13
**dietary supplements.** products (taken by mouth) containing a dietary ingredient intended to supplement one’s diet and that come in many forms, e.g., gel caps, liquids, powders, and tablets. Dietary ingredients may include amino acids, herbs, minerals, vitamins, and substances such as enzymes and organ tissues; regulate under Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals on page 3-11-1

**DIS.** see Document Image System (DIS) on page Glossary-1-18

**diseases of concern.** phrase used to represent the foreign animal diseases listed in the regulation that PPQ is involved in controlling. The diseases of concern related to ruminants are bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). The diseases of concern related to swine are African swine fever (ASF), classical swine fever (CSF), FMD, and swine vesicular disease (SVD). The diseases of concern related to poultry are highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Newcastle disease (ND)

**disinfectant.** cleansing agent that destroys, neutralizes, or inhibits the growth of harmful micro-organisms

**DNA.** see deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) on page Glossary-1-17

**Document Image System (DIS).** part of the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) on page Glossary-1-5 that allows filers/brokers to submit electronic images of documents. DIS also integrates with APHIS permit systems to validate VS permits associated with shipments

**doogh.** spiced, watered, and carbonated beverage made from reconstituting yogurt that has been concentrated to dryness; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**dressed.** to prepare an animal for market; slaughter, eviscerate, remove feet and heat, and clean

**drug.** see pharmaceutical on page Glossary-1-38

**dry blood.** blood from animals; regulate by species; if a blood meal, regulate as processed animal protein

**duff or fruit duff.** pudding made of flour and possibly suet, and boiled in a bag
**dung locks.** clumps of dung (manure) in the wool or hair of animals; regulate under *Hides and Related Byproducts* on page 3-10-1

**earthworm.** cylindrically shaped worm with a segmented body that burrows into and helps aerate and enrich the soil. Earthworms belong to the family Lumbricidae of the annelid phylum. Earthworms are regulated because viruses, like those that cause foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), may be transported in or on earthworms; regulate under *Insects* on page 3-12-1

**earthworm powder extract.** preparation derived from the abdominal extracts of an earthworm; may be used in traditional Chinese medicine

**edible.** intended for use as a human food

**egg.** oval, thin-shelled bird ovum; when the intended use is for consumption or breaking and pasteurization; contact the nearest VS office for further action

**egg lecithin.** if for use as a human dietary supplement or nutraceutical, regulate under *Table 3-11-3* on page 3-11-4; if *not* for use as a human dietary supplement or nutraceutical, regulate under *Avian Products* on page 3-2-1

**egg products.** eggs removed from their shells for processing; includes breaking, filtering, mixing, stabilizing, blending, pasteurizing, cooling, freezing or drying, and packaging. Egg products include whole eggs, whites, yolks, and various blends *with or without* nonegg ingredients that are processed and pasteurized; and may be available in liquid, frozen, and dried forms; regulate products containing egg under *Avian Products* on page 3-2-1

**embryo.** fertilized egg of a vertebrate animal; regulate under *Semen, Ova, and Embryos* on page 3-18-1

**emu.** swift-running Australian ratite bird with undeveloped wings that is related to, but smaller than, an ostrich

**enzymes.** organic catalyst produced within the body cells of plants and animals with the ability to accelerate organic reaction; imported for pharmaceutical use; if animal origin, regulate by species; if produced in cell culture or microbes, regulate under *Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines)* on page 3-15-1

**equine.** member of the family Equidae, which includes horses, asses, burros, and zebras
eryan. beverage made from reconstituting yogurt that has been concentrated to dryness; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

erthropoietin. mammalian hormone involved in regulating erythrocyte differentiation and the maintenance of a physiological level of erythrocytes in the bloodstream; regulate by species

European Union for ASF. designation applying to hunter-harvested, swine-derived materials and to certain pork products. The following statement is required for pork products (fresh/cooked perishable) from the European Union: “The meat or meat product did not originate in any restricted zone in the European Union (EU) established by the EU or any EU Member State because of detection of African swine fever (ASF) in domestic or feral swine.” The “European Union for ASF” is comprised of the following European Member States: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia (formerly Czech Republic); Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England; the Isle of Man; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales)

evaporated milk. pasteurized, unsweetened milk from which half the water has been removed through evaporation by heat and before being hermetically sealed in a can so as to be shelf stable without refrigeration; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

eviscerated. internal parts and organs removed; in birds, this would include the crop

excretions. animal material discharged as waste from the blood, tissue, or organs

exotic. of or from another country, not native

exporting region. a region from which shipments are sent to the United States

extract. liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of ruminant, swine, or poultry meat, made from boiling meat or bones, or from the juice of cooked meat, to be used as a flavoring, sauce, or condiment; regulate by species

extract, earthworm powder. see earthworm powder extract on page Glossary-1-19

extract, liver. see liver extract on page Glossary-1-29
extract, meat. see meat extract/broth on page Glossary-1-31

extract, placental. see placental extract on page Glossary-1-38

extract, rennet. see rennet extract on page Glossary-1-42

extract, ruminant. see ruminant extract on page Glossary-1-43

farm equipment. equipment used in the production of livestock or crops, including, but not limited to, mowers, harvesters, loaders, slaughter machinery, agricultural tractors, farm engines, farm trailers, farm carts, and farm wagons, but excluding automobiles and trucks

fat. any of various soft-solid or semisolid organic compounds comprising the glyceride esters of fatty acids and associated phosphatides, sterols, alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and related compounds; regulate by species

fatback. subcutaneous fat on the back of hog carcasses; regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

feathers. light, horny structures forming a bird’s plumage; consisting of numerous slender, closely arranged, parallel barbs forming a vane on either side of a tapering hollow shaft; when the intended use is as trophies, regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1; when the intended use is for further manufacturing into fishing tackle, jewelry, etc., regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

feather meal. rendered feathers from poultry packing plants; regulate as processed animal protein

feces. waste matter discharged from the intestines; see manure on page Glossary-1-30

feed. food for livestock, poultry, or aquaculture that is usually a combination of plant and animal byproducts (bone meal, meat meal, dried milk, etc.), and has been through a simple preparation of (drying, pelleting, grinding), ensiling or compounding

feta cheese. soft, white, crumbly, and rindless cheese traditionally made of sheep’s or goat’s milk, but now commercially produced from cow’s milk. Feta cheese is cured and stored in its own salty whey brine (thus, sometimes called “pickled cheese”); the texture of the cheese ranges from soft to semi-dry; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1
**fish.** cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates with limbs in the form of fins and gills to oxygenate the blood; unrestricted if imported for human consumption

**fish emulsion.** byproduct of processing fish, whereby fish solubles are further boiled down to produce a product consisting of primarily oil and water with minimal animal protein content, and sold for animal food flavorings and fertilizer; regulate as fish

**fish feed.** see aquaculture feed on page Glossary-1-5

**fish hydrolysate.** byproduct of rendering whereby fish remains are converted by natural enzymes from a solid to a liquid form; regulate as processed animal protein

**fixative.** a substance used to fix, bind, or make firm or stable, i.e., a product used to enhance adhesion of ingredients to form a pill or a solution for killing, hardening, and preserving material for microscopic study

**fixed.** process preventing tissue degradation; most common fixative is formalin

**flavoring.** solid, liquid, or semi-liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of ruminant, swine, or poultry meat, that is intended to change or enhance the taste and smell of a product; regulate by species

**flint dried.** hides and skins cured by the sun until they are stiff and inflexible; when bent to a 90° angle, the hide or skin will crack and break; also called hard dried or air dried

**FMD.** see foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) on page Glossary-1-22

**FMD/SR.** see foot-and-mouth disease free but with special requirements (FMD/SR) on page Glossary-1-23

**fois gras.** paste made from poultry livers (usually goose)

**fomite.** inanimate object or substance capable of transmitting infectious organisms to an animal, e.g., footwear, containers, or straw

**foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).** contagious, viral infection affecting ruminants and swine; clinical signs of the disease are blisters in the mouth and on the feet
foot-and-mouth disease free but with special requirements (FMD/SR). a disease status category of a given country free of FMD, but with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be free of FMD, the country is known to supplement its meat supply by importing ruminant or swine meat from affected countries, import live ruminants or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or have a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category only applies to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts

formalin. a 37% solution of formaldehyde gas in water; used as a tissue fixative

formulations. mixtures of multiple products of different origin (plant, animal, and/or chemical), usually shipped as dried “mixes,” “mixtures,” “flakes,” “formulas,” “powders,” “cubes,” or similar terms; regulate according to species of origin of the animal-derived materials; may contain materials from different species

fowl. bird of any kind; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1

fresh. recently made; not canned, frozen. For meat and eggs, a condition resulting from applying only cold or freezing temperatures; not canned, cooked, or cured and dried. For trophies, not fully taxidermy finished

fresh (chilled or frozen). condition used to describe a cold-temperature process or freezing-temperature process applied to fresh meat and meat applied products; the meat is not considered canned, cooked, or cured and dried

fully dried. when referring to meat thoroughly cured and fully dried, “fully dried” means dried to the extent the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the products does not exceed 2.25 to 1

fully finished. needing no further processing and ready for sale to, or use by, the final commercial consumer

fully taxidermy finished. see trophy, fully taxidermy finished on page Glossary-1-51

galactose. hydrolytic breakdown derivative of lactose

gall. yellow or greenish secretion of the liver; also known as bile—bile is stored in the gall bladder of most mammals; regulate by species
gallstone. abnormal, hard mass of mineral and salts formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages

game bird. migratory birds, including certain ducks, geese, pigeons, and doves (“migratory refers to seasonal flight to and from the United States); free-flying quail, wild grouse, wild pheasants (as opposed to those that are commercial, domestic, or pen raised)

gelatin. colorless or slightly yellow, transparent, crystalline protein formed by either acid or alkaline extraction of fresh livestock skins, slaughterhouse bones, waste skins from tanneries, or marine organisms (fish). Gelatin may be classified as either animal glue, edible or inedible; edible gelatin is used in foods, drugs, and photographic film; regulate under Gelatin on page 3-9-1. Gelatin that does not meet the requirements for edible gelatin is referred to as animal glue, inedible, nonedible, or technical gelatin; regulate in Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10

gelatin byproducts. similar to greaves (greaves meal) on page Glossary-1-25; dried residue resulting from the manufacture of edible gelatin; regulate as a processed animal protein

 genetic insert. process involving the insertion of nucleotides into a DNA or RNA sequence or insertion of DNA or RNA into a gene. This process can occur through natural mutation or can be performed in the laboratory to create vaccines or introduce foreign genes into other organisms

genus. taxonomic category of related organisms ranking below a family and above a species; the scientific name (binomial) of an organism consists of the generic name (genus) written with a capital letter and the specific name (species) written with a lower-case letter

ghee. semi-liquid form of butter that has the milk solids and water removed by heating and straining; ghee is 100% fat; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

giblets. edible heart, liver, or gizzard of fowl; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1

glands. organs that secrete specific substances such as hormones, saliva, and sweat, e.g., pituitary, pancreas, ovaries, testes, thymus, liver, spleen, parathyroid, and mammarys; regulate by species

gravy. liquid, or semi-liquid food preparation containing meat to be used as a flavoring, sauce, or condiment; regulate by species
**greaves (greaves meal)**. incompletely processed, intermediate rendering product, after tallow extraction, which may be further processed into meat and bone meal; regulate as processed animal protein

**green salted.** term related to hides and skins, meaning neither cured nor tanned, but treated with salt or a salt solution

**guano.** substance composed chiefly of bird or bat dung, accumulated along certain coastal areas or in caves, and used as fertilizer; regulate by species

**gullet.** esophagus or windpipe

**haggis.** pudding especially popular in Scotland, made of the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or calf; minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, and seasonings and boiled in the stomach of the animal

**hair.** pigmented filaments growing from animal epidermis forming their coats; regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

**ham.** meat from the thigh of the hind leg of a hog (e.g., culatello, kugelham); available either fresh or cured by smoking or drying; regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

**hard dried.** hides and skins dried until stiff and inflexible; when bent to a 90° angle, the hide or skin will crack and break (also called flint dried or air dried)

**hatching eggs.** eggs incubated in order to produce chicks

**hay.** dried grasses and other foliage used as animal feed. Usually the material is cut in the field while still green and then either dried in the field or mechanically dried by forced hot air

**HC (hog cholera).** see classical swine fever (CSF) on page Glossary-1-13

**headcheese.** sausage made from edible parts of the head, feet, and sometimes the tongue and heart of swine or ruminants; the meat is combined with a gelatinous broth and cooked in a mold; regulate by species

**heart.** organ in an animal’s body; regulate by species
hedgehog. any of several nocturnal, Old World, insectivorous mammals belonging to the genus *Erinaceus*. The upper part of their bodies has bristles or spines mixed in the hair. Hedgehogs are able to roll themselves up so as to present the spines outwardly in every direction. Hedgehogs are susceptible both to foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and bovine tuberculosis; see tenrec on page Glossary-1-49

heparin. substance derived from the liver and lungs that prolongs blood-clotting time; imported for pharmaceutical use; regulate by species

hermetically sealed. airtight containers designed and intended to protect the contents against the entry of micro-organisms during and after thermal processing

hide. raw or tanned pelt (skin) taken from an animal (e.g., cow or ostrich); when the intended use is as a trophy, regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1; when the intended use is as other than a trophy, regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). an extremely infectious and potentially fatal viral disease in birds and poultry, including chickens, pheasants, quail, geese, guinea fowl, ducks, turkeys, and a wide variety of other birds

histopathological slides. slides containing thin sections of disease tissue to be examined under a microscope. There may be micro-organisms in the tissue; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

hog cholera (HC). see classical swine fever (CSF) on page Glossary-1-13

hoof. covering of horn that protects the digits of ruminants, horses, and swine; when the intended use is as a trophy, regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1; when the intended use is other than as a trophy, regulate by species

hoof meal. ground-up hoofs used for feed and fertilizer; hoof meal is coarser and darker than bone meal; regulate as processed animal protein

hormone. product of living cells circulating in body fluids and producing a specific effect on the activity of cells remote from its point of origin; imported for pharmaceutical use; if animal derived, regulate by species; if other than animal derived, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1
**horn meal.** round-up horns used for feed and fertilizer; horn meal is coarser and darker than bone meal; regulate as processed animal protein

**horn(s).** paired processes on the heads of hoofed animals. In cattle, sheep, and some antelope, horns are composed of keratin overlying a bony core projecting from the skull. Horns are unbranched and permanent and different from antlers. When the intended use is as a specimen for mounting horns, regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1; when the intended use is other than as a trophy, regulate by species

**horse.** large, hoofed mammal of the family Equidae, having a short-haired coat, a long mane, and a long tail; wherever “horse” is used, includes asses, burros, mules, and zebras

**hot dog.** smoked sausage of meat made into links; regulate by species

**hot-pack cream cheese or hot-pack sour cream.** shelf-stable form of cream cheese or sour cream in which the hot molten product (158 °F to 185 °F) is sheared by batch or continuous cooking

**HPAI.** see highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) on page Glossary-1-26

**hundred-year-old egg.** see 100-year-old egg on page Glossary-1-1

**hybridoma.** hybrid cell produced by the fusion of antibody-producing lymphocyte with a tumor cell and used to produce monoclonal antibodies; hybridoma may be cultivated in a medium supplemented with fetal bovine serum; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**ice cream.** frozen food containing cream or butterfat, flavor, and sweeting; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**ice cream mix.** formulation usually containing dry milk products; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**immunogen.** antigen that produces an immune response; e.g., antibody response

**immunoglobulins.** serum proteins made up of light chains and heavy chains usually linked by disulfide bonds; these include antibodies; regulate by species

**import (imported, importation) into the United States.** to bring into the territorial limits of the United States
importer. company or individual responsible for an importation including a carrier’s agent, representative, broker, individual company, or consignee

inedible. adulterated, not edible, not intended for use as food for humans; i.e., not to be eaten by people

inedible gelatin. see animal glue on page Glossary-1-3

interleukin. any of a group of protein factors (cytokine) produced by T lymphocytes and macrophages (a type of white blood cell) in the presence of antigens or mitogens. This class of proteins cause the T lymphocytes to activate and proliferate. Interleukins are referred to as IL1, IL2, IL3, etc.; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

intestine. portion of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus. Organs, glands, and all derivatives of organs and glands (including the ileum of the small intestine) of ruminant origin from countries affected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) are prohibited, regardless of the purpose for which they are imported

in vitro. outside the living body and in an artificial environment; e.g., cultures of cells

in vivo. in the living body of an animal or plant

IQF. abbreviation for individually quick frozen

jerky. cured and fully dried meat; has a tough, chewy consistency and may be smoked, unsmoked, air- or oven-dried; regulate by species

kashk, kaskg, kishk, kurut, kushuk. Middle Eastern and Southwest Asian dairy products made from concentrating yogurt to dryness; may be infused with herbs and cereal; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

kidney. bean-shaped organ that filters blood and excretes waste products in the form of urine or urea; regulate by species

koumiss. fermented milk product produced by the action of thermophilic lactobacilli and Saccharomyces on mare’s milk

lact, lacti, or lacto. prefix indicating a product is or was derived from lactalbumin or lactose
lactalbumin. albumin found in milk; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

lactic acid. fermentation product of lactose or other carbohydrates; present in milk, molasses, various fruits, and wines. Used in foods and beverages as an acidifier, flavoring, and preservative. Lactic acid may also be used for adhesives, plasticizers, and pharmaceuticals; can be synthetically produced. If the officer can confirm the lactic acid is of plant and not of animal origin, RELEASE

lactoglobulin. major whey protein in ruminant milk; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

lactose. milk sugar

lactulose. indigestible sugar formed during milk processing or by treating lactose with lime water

lamb. sheep (ruminant) that is less than 1 year old; the meat of young sheep; compare with mutton

lanolin. yellowish-white, fatty substance refined from wool grease used for soaps, ointments, and cosmetics; lanolin is unrestricted; see also wool grease on page Glossary-1-53

lard. rendered fatty tissue from the hog; if edible, regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

ligament. sheet or band of tough, fibrous tissue connecting bone or cartilage at a joint or supporting an organ; regulate by species

lips. fleshy folds surrounding the mouth; regulate by species

liver. large organ that manufactures and secretes bile

liver concentrate. extract or derivative of the liver; imported for pharmaceutical use and as a flavoring for pet food; regulate by species

liver extract. concentrated preparation of the essential constituents of the liver; imported for pharmaceutical use; regulate by species

liver powder. pulverized liver tissue; imported for pharmaceutical use and as a flavoring for pet food; regulate by species
**liverwurst.** well-seasoned, ready-to-eat sausage made of at least 30% pork liver mixed with pork or meat. Comes in large links, loaves, or slices; smoked or plain, e.g., braunschweiger; also known as liver sausage; regulate by species

**livestock.** horses, cattle (including American bison), cervids, goats, sheep, swine, and other ruminants regardless of intended use

**livestock feed.** see feed on page Glossary-1-21

**long-life milk.** shelf-stable form of milk that has received a heat treatment of 288 °F to 291 °F for 3 seconds. The milk is processed and packaged and can be transported and stored without refrigeration; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**lung.** spongy, sac-like respiratory organ

**manifest.** inventory of all cargo in a transport

**manure.** livestock or poultry excreta, with or without bedding material, used for fertilizer; regulate by species

**marine mammal.** vertebrates, such as porpoises, seals, sea lions, walruses, and whales that live in the sea and nourish their young with milk secreted from mammary glands

**meal.** fine- to course-ground product; regulate as processed animal protein

**meal, blood.** see blood meal on page Glossary-1-6

**meal, bone.** see bone meal on page Glossary-1-7

**meal, feather.** see feather meal on page Glossary-1-21

**meal, hoof.** see hoof meal on page Glossary-1-26

**meal, horn.** see horn meal on page Glossary-1-27

**meal, meat.** see meat meal on page Glossary-1-31

**meal, meat-and-bone.** see meat-and-bone meal on page Glossary-1-31
mealworms. the larval form of the mealworm beetle; *Tenebrio molitor*, a species of darkling beetle. Mealworms are typically used as a food source for reptile and avian pets; they are also provided to wild birds in bird feeders, particularly during nesting season when birds are raising their young and appreciate a ready food supply—they are commonly used for fishing bait; regulate under Insects on page 3-12-1

meat. part of the muscle of ruminants, swine, and poultry that is skeletal or found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, or esophagus, with or without the accompanying overlying fat, and the parts of bone, skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels that normally accompany the muscle tissue and are separated from the muscle tissue in the process of dressing

meat-and-bone meal. processed animal protein product of the rendering industry used primarily to improve the amino acid profile of feed

meat byproduct. any part capable of use as human food, other than meat, which has been derived from one or more cattle, poultry, sheep, swine, or goats; e.g., meat byproducts include beef fat, brain, cheeks, heart, hog stomach, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tails, testes, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe

meat extract/broth. concentrated preparation of the essential protein constituents of meat; regulate by species

meat food product. any article capable for use as human food made wholly or in part from any meat or other portion of the carcass, unless the article fits the definition for meat or meat byproduct; the part of the muscle of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats that is skeletal or found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, or esophagus, with or without the accompanying overlying fat, and the parts of bone, skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels that normally accompany the muscle tissue and are separated from the muscle tissue in the process of dressing, e.g., lasagna, soup mixes, spaghetti and meatballs, and tamales

NOTICE
Some articles are exempt from the definition of “meat food product” based on a determination that the article contains relatively small proportions of meat or other portions of a carcass. These exemptions to the definition only apply to FSIS regulations and notAPHIS regulations. Exempted articles are referred to as “nonamenable” by FSIS.

meat meal. rendered and dried carcasses or parts of the carcasses of animals; imported as a coarsely ground to finely ground substance
**meat scraps.** byproduct of meat packing made of bits and trimmings of meat free of fat

**media(um).** solid or liquid nutrient material used to support the growth of cells, tissues, or entire organisms, such as plants, plant cells, bacteria, or fungi in an artificial environment. Media usually contain sugars, salts, vitamins, and amino acids. The media may or may not contain components derived from animals, e.g., media for cell or tissue cultures may contain fetal bovine serum or animal-derived proteins like insulin or albumin. Contact PPQ–AQI–VMO (see Appendix F on page F-1-1) for instructions on how to regulate

**medicine.** a pharmaceutical drug, also referred to as a medication, that can be loosely defined as any chemical substance—or product comprising such—intended for use in the medical diagnosis, cure, treatment, or prevention of disease or illness. Some medicines listing animal-origin materials as ingredients, may not be considered pharmaceuticals by APHIS, e.g., nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (often referred to as “Asian medicinals”)

**mice, knockout.** laboratory mice developed from a genetically manipulated egg or embryo that has had a selected gene disabled (knocked out); regulate under Laboratory Mammals on page 3-13-1

**mice, transgenic.** laboratory mice altered through the introduction of foreign DNA from another species by genetically manipulating the egg or embryo; regulate under Laboratory Mammals on page 3-13-1

**microbial coagulants.** extracts, primarily from bacteria and fungi, that are capable of coagulating milk; may also be called microbial rennets; RELEASE if the importer has a statement that the coagulant (rennet) is of microbial origin. If a live culture, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**microbial fermentation.** process in which microbes use enzymes to decompose and utilize foodstuffs (e.g., carbohydrates) to grow and in commercial production, to produce specific products

**milk powder.** dry, powdered milk; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**milk protein concentrate (MPC).** fine, white to light cream-colored powder resulting from the ultra filtration of milk to extract milk proteins; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1
milk, fresh (chilled or frozen). secretion produced by mammals to feed their young; if derived from ruminants or swine (includes NR and NS), regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1; if derived from other than ruminants or swine, regulate by species

milk, UHT. see long-life milk on page Glossary-1-30

milk-based dumplings. South Asian treat such as rasfulla, gulab jamun, rajhob, and cham cham whose primary ingredients consists of various milk products including cream, condensed milk and/or whole milk, and sugar; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

Ming Dynasty egg. see 100-year-old egg on page Glossary-1-1

mixed meat. ruminant and swine meat in combination; regulate by species

monoclonal antibodies. antibodies that are identical in that they all: 1) are produced from cells originating from the same clone; and 2) recognize the same foreign substance, such as immunogen; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

mortadella. category of Italian cervelat sausage made of finely ground pork and seasoning stuffed in a natural casing, usually from the bladder of a hog. Pork jowls are chopped and added in order to give mortadella a unique look and distinctive texture. The mix is then put into casings in the desired size and cooked. The procedure involves using appropriate dry-air ovens with cooking times varying from a few hours up to an entire day, according to sizes

mule. sterile hybrid of a male ass and female horse; an equine

musk. aromatic glandular secretions from animals; regulate by species

mutton. sheep (ruminant) over 2 years old; meat from sheep over 2 years old, having a stronger flavor and less tender than lamb

ND. see Newcastle disease (ND) on page Glossary-1-33

ND/SR. see Newcastle disease free but with special requirements (ND/SR) on page Glossary-1-34

Newcastle disease (ND). rapidly spreading viral poultry disease and one of the most infectious poultry diseases in the world
Newcastle disease free but with special requirements (ND/SR). A disease status category of a given country free of Newcastle disease (ND), but with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be free of ND, the country is known to supplement its national meat supply by importing poultry meat from affected countries, importing live poultry from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or having a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category only applies to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts.

Noil. Short fiber removed after scouring and combing wool; regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1.

Noncommercial. Products or byproducts entering the United States that do not enter trade channels, e.g., hides, skins, and bones imported as trophies, bird specimen material for museum or educational institutions, and small amounts of animal material imported for examination, testing, or analysis.

**NOTICE**
Regulate materials intended to be sold to museums or educational institutions as commercial importations.

Nondurable. Edible parts of a butchered animal; regulate by species.

Nondurable gelatin. See animal glue on page Glossary-1-3.

Nonhuman primate. Any member of the order Primate including apes, lemurs, monkeys, and tarsiers.

Nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal products (animal). Animal products used in nontraditional/alternative/homeopathic medicinal practice for treating human illnesses; products include horn, bone, skin, glands, muscle tissue, and extracts and are usually in a fresh or minimally processed condition. Frequently manifested as medicine, medicinals, or medicinal herbs; may be referred to as “Asian medicinals.” May be mixed with plant products.

Nucleic acid. Any of various acids composed of nucleotide chains, e.g., ribonucleic acid (RNA) and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).


Offal. Inedible parts of a butchered animal; regulate by species.
official certificate. document written on authorized government letterhead issued and/or endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health of the exporting country or region or by an official authorized by the veterinary authority or veterinary services of the national government of the exporting country or region. Depending on the commodity import requirements, the official certificate may be a copy, such as meat certificate or electronic extract, or an original certificate as required by VS import permits. See the appropriate reference section for certificate requirements.

official government certificate of origin. certificate used to verify the description of the importation, the country of origin, and statements attesting to entry requirements, and can be on official letterhead or a form. An official government of origin certificate is to allow entry of animal products and byproducts such as antlers, gelatin, eggs for food, intestines for manufacturing, rennets, meat and meat products, and fresh organs and glands.

organ. structure consisting of tissue performing a specific function, e.g., heart, kidney; regulate by species.

organism. living culture or collection of cultures or their derivatives that may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious animal disease; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1.

original certificate. the one-of-a-kind signed (executed) and stamped official paper document written on authorized government letterhead issued and/or endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health of the exporting country or region or by an official authorized by the veterinary authority or veterinary services of the national government of the exporting country or region. See the appropriate reference section for certificate requirements.

ostrich. swift-footed, two-toed ratite bird of Northern Africa with edible meat and valuable wing and tail plumes, see ratite on page Glossary-1-41.

ovine. of or relating to sheep; a sheep is a ruminant.

ovum (pl. ova). female reproductive cell or gamete of an animal; regulate under Semen, Ova, and Embryos on page 3-18-1.

ox. domestic bovine (Bos taurus); commonly a castrated male adult used as a draft animal or for food.
ox gall. oxen or cattle gall used in medicine, painting, and marbling books; regulate under Bovine Products on page 3-3-1

oxytocin. pituitary hormone stimulating the contraction of uterine muscle and milk ejection; imported for pharmaceutical use; regulate under Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals on page 3-11-1

paddywack. beef neck ligaments cooked and then air dried; used as beef chews; regulate under Bovine Products on page 3-3-1

pancreas. gland secreting digestive enzymes and the hormone insulin; regulate by species

pancreas powder. dry, finely ground pancreas; imported for pharmaceutical use; regulate under Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals on page 3-11-1

pancreatin. product composed of various enzymes extracted from the pancreas of cattle, pigs, or sheep, and used as a digestive aid; imported for pharmaceutical use; regulate under Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals on page 3-11-1

parasites. various worms, arthropods, and other organisms that live on or in animals; if protozoan parasite, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1; if other type of parasite, regulate under Insects on page 3-12-1

parathyroid glands. small glands embedded in or near the thyroid gland regulating calcium metabolism; regulate by species

parchment. hard and stiff like paper; a crease is made when folded

parenteral. introduced by means other than the digestive system, e.g., intramuscular, intravenous, and subcutaneous

Parma ham. prosciutto (dry-cured spiced ham) from Parma, a city in northern Italy; regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1
pasteurized canned. see cooked, perishable on page Glossary-1-15

pasteurized processed cheese. dairy product manufactured by mixing and heating natural cheeses with other agents to produce a homogenous mass processed at temperatures that effectively inactivate foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), e.g., wrapped cheese slices, wrapped cheese triangles, packaged cheese cubes, pressurized canned cheese products, etc.; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

pâté. meat or liver paste that may come from any animal or fish; regulate by species

pathogenic. causing or capable of causing disease

peedan egg. see 100-year-old egg on page Glossary-1-1

pelletized (pelleted). grass or other plants (e.g., alfalfa) that have been finely chopped, screened, hammered, and formed into 20- to 30-mm pellets at high heat and pressure using specialized machinery

pellets from birds of prey. indigestible parts of prey compressed and regurgitated in round or sausage-shaped casts; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1

penoy. salted, hard-boiled egg from the Philippines; differs from balut in that the embryo is 9 days old, not 14 days old

pepsin. acid protease from the stomach of livestock; imported for pharmaceutical use; regulate under Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals on page 3-11-1

permit. formal, written permission granted by VS to authorize importation of restricted animal products, byproducts, organisms and vectors, veterinary biologics, or related material

personal use. only for personal consumption or display and not distributed further or sold

pet. refers to animals that are commonly owned as household pets, such as guinea pigs, dogs, cats, rabbits, ornamental (for decoration/not for food) fish, etc. “Pet” does not include animals defined as livestock or poultry
**pet bird.** any bird (except poultry or ratites) intended for the pleasure of its owner and not for resale—poultry and ratites, even if kept as pets, are brought into the United States and quarantined under different rules

**pet food/chews/treats.** protein or cereal food/chews/treats for pets. May be made from bones, cows’ or pigs’ ears, hoofs, rawhide, ligaments, pizzles, or snouts. Does not include products for consumption by livestock, poultry, and other food or fiber animals; see also raw pet food and treats from Canada; regulate by species

**pet toy.** object for pets to gnaw on; pet toys may be made from bones, cows’ or pigs’ ears, hoofs, rawhide, ligaments, pizzles, or snouts; regulate by species

**PGA.** see APHIS Core Partner Government Agency (PGA) Message Set on page Glossary-1-4

**pH (potential of hydrogen).** degree of acidity or alkalinity; a pH value of 7 is neutral, as in the case of distilled water; pH values above 7 are alkaline; pH values below 7 are acidic. High or low pH may inactivate viruses

**pharmaceutical.** any chemical compound that may be used: 1) on or administered to humans or animals as an aid in diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease or other abnormal condition; 2) for the relief of pain or suffering; 3) to control or improve any physiological or pathologic condition

**pink juice test (PJT).** test conducted by the FSIS on behalf of APHIS to determine if ruminant or swine meat originating from foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)-affected regions has been thoroughly cooked; test is conducted by observing whether the flesh and juice have lost all red and pink color

**pituitary gland.** small gland attached to the brain secreting hormones regulating the function of many glands; regulate by species

**pizzle.** penis of an animal, such as a bull or ox; imported as pet chews (may be called bully stick), variety meat, or as an aphrodisiac; regulate by species

**placenta.** vascular (supplied with blood vessels) organ in most mammals connecting the fetus to the uterus of the mother; placental extracts, usually of bovine origin; if for use in cosmetics, regulate under Cosmetics on page 3-6-1; if for use in other than cosmetics, regulate by species

**placental extract.** growth factor found in the placenta of mammals that can stimulate cellular division of blood vessels and increase the permeability of some cell layers found in blood vessels and the lymphatics; regulate by species
**plasma.** fluid part of blood, lymph, or milk as distinguished from the suspended material

**plasmid.** autonomously replicating, extra-chromosomal, circular DNA molecule distinct from the normal bacterial genome and nonessential for cell survival under nonselective conditions. Some plasmids are capable of integrating into the host genome. A number of artificially constructed plasmids are used as cloning vectors; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**polyclonal antibodies.** collection of different antibodies that recognize the same foreign substance (antigen, immunogen). They are produced by injecting an animal, such as a horse, with a foreign substance, such as part of a virus. The horse will produce different types of antibodies that all recognize the virus and the antibodies will be able to kill the virus; regulate by species

**porcine.** of, relating to, or suggesting swine

**pork rind.** cooked, crisp skin from roasted pigs; also known as chicharrones

**port of arrival.** any place in the United States at which a product or article arrives, unless the product or article remains on the means of conveyance on which it arrived within the territorial limits of the United States

**port of entry.** any designated place authorized to accept entries of merchandise, to collect duties, and to enforce the various provisions of the customs and navigation laws

**potato flakes.** processed food made by dehydrating mashed potatoes, adding ingredients like dried milk, and packaging; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**potential of hydrogen (pH).** see pH (potential of hydrogen) on page Glossary-1-38

**poultry.** domesticated birds that serve as a source of eggs or meat; birds considered poultry include chicken, turkey, swan, pheasant, grouse, partridge, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, and the nonmigratory types of ducks, geese, pigeons, and doves

**poultry feed.** protein or cereal food for poultry; regulate by species

**poultry waste.** parts of domestic birds consisting of head, feet, and viscera; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1
**pregnant mare's urine.** see urine on page Glossary-1-52

**preserved egg.** see 100-year-old egg on page Glossary-1-1

**primate.** see nonhuman primate on page Glossary-1-34

**primer.** short piece of DNA or RNA complementary to a given DNA sequence; acts as the nucleating point from which replication proceeds via DNA polymerase; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**prion.** microscopic infectious protein in a misfolded form. Prions cause transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (e.g., scrapie, bovine spongiform encephalopathy) in animals

**probe.** strand of nucleic acid that can be labeled and used to hybridize to a complementary molecule from a mixture of other nucleic acids. In clinical microbiology, short oligonucleotide of unique sequences are used as hybridization probes for identifying pathogens; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**probiotic.** live, microbial feed additive benefiting the host animal by improving its intestinal microbial balance

**processed animal protein.** meat meal, bone meal, meat-and-bone meal, blood meal, dried plasma and other blood products, hydrolyzed protein, hoof meal, horn meal, poultry meal, feather meal, fish meal, digest, and any other similar products

**processing.** prescribed procedure eliminating a virus’ ability to infect healthy animals. Four processes related to animal products and byproducts are temperature, pH, drying, and radiation

**prohibited.** that which is specified as not eligible for entry in 9 CFR § 94, 95, or 96

**prosciutto.** dry-cured spiced ham; regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

**protease.** enzyme that breaks down protein; if animal derived, regulate by species; if other than animal derived, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1
protozoa. single-celled, usually microscopic organisms, including amoebas, flagellates, ciliates, and sporozoans. Many protozoan species are parasites of humans and animals and cause diseases such as amoebiasis, giardiasis, malaria, and toxoplasmosis

psittacine. of or relating to parrots, macaws, and parakeets

pudding. category of products including blood sausage, sausage stuffing for roast meat, or a sausage-like preparation often containing suet or having a suet crust; or made with minced meat or various other ingredients stuffed into a bag or skin and baked or boiled; regulate by species; regulate commercially packaged, shelf-stable pudding containing egg and/or milk as the only animal-origin ingredient(s) as a baked good

quarantine facility. establishment authorized by Veterinary Services to receive, manipulate, and/or store restricted commodities (such as certain ruminant serum) that require safety testing

rack. pair of antlers; the neck and spine of a forequarter of veal, pork, or mutton; the rib section of a foresaddle of lamb used for chops and roasts; a nearly full-grown young rabbit or its skin

ratite. bird with small or rudimentary wings and flat breastbone belonging to the super order Ratitae; includes such birds as the cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea

raw pet food and treats from Canada. pet food and treats that contain animal material that has not been processed to be shelf stable without refrigeration. Examples of such include: raw; dehydrated; freeze-dried; and/or sun-dried. Only applies to products from Canada certified using ORIGINAL HA3025 CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Raw Pet Food/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America on page E-1-38. For other raw pet food/chews/treats not from Canada, regulate by species.

rawhide. untanned cattle skin made into leather by dehairing, liming, and other processes to render it hard and dry; regulate under Bovine Products on page 3-3-1

reagents. substance used to detect the presence of other substances by chemical reactions or biological activity. Reagents may be of animal origin or chemically synthesized and are usually imported for biological use; amino acids and enzymes can be used as reagents; if animal derived, regulate by species; if other than animal derived, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1
**recombinant.** nucleic acid or organism that has been changed by recombining genetic material

**region.** any defined geographic land area identifiable by geological, political, or surveyed boundaries as recognized by APHIS Veterinary Services. A region may consist of any of the following: 1) national entity (country); 2) part of a national entity (zone, county, department, municipality, parish, Province, State, etc.); 3) parts of several national entities combined into an area; or 4) group of national entities (countries) combined into a single area. For additional information, see Appendix C, List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status on page C-1-1

**region of origin.** for meat and meat products, the region in which the animal from which the meat or meat products were derived was born, raised, and slaughtered; and for eggs, the region in which the eggs were laid

**regulated cargo.** imported freight specifically cited in Title 9 or Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), e.g., milk from Denmark would be regulated; used milking machines would not

**render.** subjecting animal tissue to heat or chemical processes to separate fat from protein and mineral components

**rendered product.** product created by a process that yields a fat (lard, tallow, etc.) and a protein (meat meal, etc.)

**rennet.** inner lining of the stomach of ruminants or swine. Examples include calf vell, gullet, rennet extract, stomach. If edible, regulate as meat byproducts; if listed as an ingredient in cheese, regulate as cheese; if for any other use including pharmaceutical use, regulate bovine rennet as offal and rennet from other species using the appropriate chapter locator table under “Other than above.” Coagulants collected from microbes and plants may sometimes incorrectly be called rennets

**rennet extract.** liquid or paste preparation from the stomach lining of a ruminant, used to curdle milk; regulate by species

**rennin.** milk-coagulating enzyme found in the ruminant stomach and used as a starter in the milk and cheese industry, and for pharmaceutical use; when listed as an ingredient in cheese, regulate as cheese, otherwise regulate by species

**reptile.** cold-blooded vertebrates, such as alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and turtles, characterized by short or no legs and bodies covered with scales or bony plates
**restricted product.** that which is allowed entry only if treated, processed, or otherwise handled according to specified entry requirements. REFUSE ENTRY to restricted products if they do not meet the specified entry requirements.

**retorted.** sterilized in its container (can, carton, flexible pouch) by high-pressure steam in a strong metal vessel (retort)

**rhea.** large, tall, flightless ratite birds of South America resembling, but are smaller than, the ostrich

**ribonucleic acid (RNA).** chemical found in the nucleus and cytoplasm of cells playing an important role in protein synthesis and other chemical activities of a cell. RNA’s structure is similar to that of DNA. Regulated because RNA may be from livestock or poultry and could carry livestock or poultry disease agents exotic to the United States or may be in media that could have been derived from livestock or poultry; if animal derived, regulate by species; if other than animal derived, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**ripened cream butter.** cultured milk product made from starter-ripened cream; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**ruminant. all** animals that chew their cud, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, camels, llamas, and giraffes

**ruminant extract.** liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of ruminant meat, made from boiling meat or bones, or from the juice of cooked meat, to be used as a flavoring, sauce, or condiment; regulate under Ruminant Meat and Meat Products on page 3-17-1

**Saccharomyces cerevisiae.** example of recombinant yeast; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**salami.** family of sausage usually made of beef and pork mixture, and is boldly seasoned. Kosher salami is made of beef, not pork. Examples of Italian salamis are genoa (rich, fatty, studded with white peppercorns) and cotto (studded with black peppercorns); regulate by species
salted eggs. usually prepared from duck eggs. In the Philippines, the eggs are immersed in a super-saturated salt solution. After several weeks, the eggs are taken from the salt solution and boiled. The eggs are then colored red to distinguish them from ordinary eggs. Regulate hard-boiled, salted eggs from the Philippines as “hard-boiled eggs.” In China, the eggs are coated with a paste made of clay, salt, and water. The paste-coated eggs are then rolled in burned rice hulls, placed in wooden boxes, and stored from 25 to 30 days before marketing. Regulate salted eggs from China as “salted eggs”

sauce. liquid or semi-liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of ruminant, ovine, or poultry meat, to be used as a flavoring; regulate by species

sausage. chopped or ground, seasoned meat frequently stuffed in a casing; may be fresh, cooked, cured, or smoked; regulate by species

schmaltz. rendered poultry fat (usually chicken or goose) used for food. Manufacture involves cutting poultry fat into small pieces, melting, and then collecting the drippings. May also be prepared by a dry process (tissues are cooked over low heat and stirred, gradually yielding fat), or a wet process (fat is melted by direct steam injection, then filtered and clarified)

scrap bagging. burlap or cloth previously used to cover meat; regulate under Fomites on page 3-8-1

scraps. byproduct of meat packing made of bits and trimmings of meat free of fat

secretion. substance, such as bile, digestive juice, hormone, milk, mucus, or sweat generated from cells or bodily fluids

semen. male reproductive fluid containing spermatozoa; regulate under Semen, Ova, and Embryos on page 3-18-1

semen container. canisters or containers that usually hold liquid nitrogen and tubes or containers of semen. Sometimes semen containers are manifested as nitrogen containers; regulate empty semen containers under Fomites on page 3-8-1

serrano. ham taken from the hind leg of the pig subjected to salting, drying, and curing; regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

serum (sera, serums). clear, yellowish fluid obtained upon separating whole blood into its solid and liquid components; imported for biological use; regulate by species
serum albumin. protein accounting for 55% of the total protein in blood plasma; regulate by species

shelf stability. condition used to describe a process applied to meat, meat products, and milk rendering the products free of micro-organisms capable of growing in the products under nonrefrigerated conditions; the process applies heat, alone or in combination with other ingredients and/or treatments

shell eggs. unbroken, clean, fresh eggs in their shell to be used as food or for breaking and pasteurization

sinew. long, strong, tendon-like fibers supporting an animal’s backbone; regulate by species

skin. protective outer covering of an animal; when the intended use is as a specimen for mounting, regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1; when the intended use is other than mounting, regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

skirted wool. fleece with the head, genital, leg, and stomach wool removed; also called body skirted, farm skirted, and full skirted wool; regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

skull. skeleton of the head

skull cap. includes the skull and antlers or horns; regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1

sodium carbonate. white, powdery compound used as a disinfectant; 4% sodium carbonate is commonly known as soda ash

sodium hydroxide. strong alkaline compound used as a disinfectant against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD); commonly called caustic soda or lye

soluble blood meal. dry, ground blood that will dissolve; regulate as processed animal protein

somatotropin (growth hormone). growth hormone (e.g., bovine somatotropin, bST) found in animals that can be produced by genetically engineered microbes; if derived from animals, regulate by species; if derived from microbes, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Microorganisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1
soup mix containing meat. commercially prepared mixture of dry ingredients for soup, usually requiring the addition of water; regulate by species

species. group of related organisms with certain characteristics in common and which, if they sexually reproduce, are able to interbreed freely in nature and produce fully fertile offspring. Species is a taxonomic category that ranks below a genus and may be subdivided into several varieties, races, or breeds. The scientific name (binomial) of an organism consists of the generic name (genus) written with a capital letter, and the specific name (species) written with a lower-case letter

specific pathogen free (SPF). animals or eggs free of a defined set of pathogenic organisms that may cause clinical or subclinical disease

specified risk materials (SRMs) from BSE-controlled risk region. certain bovine-derived materials from a BSE-controlled risk region on page Glossary-1-8 or country and are at particular risk of containing the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) agent in infected animals; such materials are: 1) distal ileum of the small intestine and tonsils from bovines of any age; and 2) brain; skull; eyes; trigeminal ganglia; spinal cord; vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and the dorsal root ganglia from cattle 30 months of age or older

specified risk materials (SRMs) from BSE-negligible risk region. APHIS does not consider any bovine-derived materials from a BSE-negligible risk region on page Glossary-1-9 to be specified risk materials (SRMs)

specified risk materials (SRMs) from BSE-undetermined risk region. certain bovine-derived materials that are from a BSE-undetermined risk region on page Glossary-1-9 or country and are at particular risk of containing the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) agent in infected animals; such materials are: 1) distal ileum of the small intestine and tonsils from bovines of any age; and 2) brain; skull; eyes; trigeminal ganglia; spinal cord; vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and the dorsal root ganglia from cattle 30 months of age or older.

spleen. organ near the stomach that destroys blood cells, stores blood, and produces erythrocytes; regulate by species

stag horns. paired bony processes on the heads of adult male deer; when the intended use is for mounting, regulate under Camelid and Cervid Products on page 3-4-1
**stall.** small compartment, booth, or cubicle used to house livestock; regulate under *Fomites* on page 3-8-1

**starter.** material containing micro-organisms used to cause a desired fermentation (as in making butter, cheese, or yogurt) and being *either* a sample of a natural population (as yogurt or sour cream) *or* a pure culture of identified micro-organisms

**steamed bone meal.** ground bones subjected to steam treatment; regulate as *processed animal protein*

**stock.** liquid food preparation made from boiling ruminant, swine, or poultry or from the juice of cooked ruminant, swine, or poultry to be used as a sauce or condiment; regulate by species

**stomach.** digestive structure of vertebrates located between the esophagus and the small intestine; regulate by species

**straw.** dried grasses, clovers, legumes, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat, and used as food or bedding for animals; regulate under *Fomites* on page 3-8-1

**straw (in animal reproduction).** semen; frozen for artificial insemination

**suet.** hard, unrendered fat around the kidneys of cattle and sheep; used in cooking, feeding birds, and making tallow; regulate under *Ruminant Meat and Meat Products* on page 3-17-1

**suet cake.** formed or shaped article using rendered suet (tallow) alone or as a binder for seeds or similar feed set outside for birds; regulate under *Ruminant Meat and Meat Products* on page 3-17-1

**suidae.** family of swine

**supernatants.** liquid, often from a cell culture, overlaying material deposited by settling, precipitation, or centrifugation; monoclonal antibodies are frequently shipped as supernatant

**SVD.** see *swine vesicular disease (SVD)* on page Glossary-1-48

**SVD/SR.** see *swine vesicular disease free but with special requirements (SVD/SR)* on page Glossary-1-48

**sweet cultured cream.** see *crème fraîche* on page Glossary-1-16
sweetbread. thymus glands or pancreas of a young animal, especially a calf or lamb; regulate by species

swine. stout-bodied, short-legged omnivorous mammals with thick, bristly skin and a long snout

swine vesicular disease (SVD). contagious viral disease affecting only swine. The symptoms are blisters on the mouth, snout, and feet; the symptoms and course of SVD are indistinguishable from those of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)

swine vesicular disease free but with special requirements (SVD/SR). a disease status category of a given country that is free of SVD, but with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be free of SVD, the country is also known to supplement its pork supply by importing swine meat from affected countries, import live swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or share a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category only applies to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts

table eggs. those imported for immediate human consumption rather than for breaking and pasteurization

tag. dirty, matted lock of wool; contrast with dung locks

tallow. processed derivative of ruminant (cattle and sheep) fat that has been rendered, e.g., oleic acid; if the intended use is for consumption, regulate by species

tallow derivative. any chemical obtained through initial hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification of tallow; chemical conversion of material obtained by hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification may be applied to obtain the desired product. Tallow derivatives are produced by subjecting tallow to chemical processes (hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification) involving high temperature and pressure. Examples include, but are not limited to, glycerol, fatty acids (linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid, magnesium stearate), fatty alcohols (stearols), fatty amines, and fatty amides; regulate by species

tankage. animal residue left after rendering fat from animal carcasses or parts of the carcass; tankage is used as animal feed or fertilizer; regulate by species

tanned. skin converted into leather by impregnating with a tree bark infusion, mineral sales, or some other form of tanning or a substitute
**technical gelatin.** A collagen-based product manufactured only from cattle hide pieces and used as a processing aid, pelleting aid, or feed binder; see animal glue on page Glossary-1-3

**teeth.** Bony appendages borne on the jaws; if presented as trophies, regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1; if presented as other than trophies, regulate by species

**tendon.** Tough cord of connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part; regulate by species

**tenrec.** Any of numerous small, often spiny, animals of the family Tenrecidae of Madagascar. No person may import a tenrec into the United States from any region in which foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) exists

**test kit.** Commercially preassembled combination of different reagents (e.g., buffers, antibodies, controls, calibrators, cassettes) containing the components and literature necessary to perform one or more designated tests. Must test samples to measure, determine, identify, or verify specific disease microorganism marker, analyte, protein, etc.; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**test kit, self-contained.** Test kits that include everything (other than equipment or water) needed to use the test kit assembled in a final prepackaged, prelabeled unit box ready for final use or sale; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**thermally processed, shelf-stable pet food/chews/treats from Canada.** Pet food/chews/treats that contain animal material heat processed so as to be shelf stable without refrigeration. Examples of such products include kibbled dog food, canned pet food, pet treats/chews, and pouch pet food. Applies only to products from Canada certified using HA2828-MS CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food/Chews/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America on page E-1-30 and Importer’s Statement of Compliance for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States on page E-1-36. For other thermally processed pet food/chews/treats not from Canada, regulate by species
**thoroughly cooked.** heated sufficiently to inactivate any pathogen that may be present. With respect to meat and poultry products, determine if meat or poultry has been thoroughly cooked by observing whether the flesh and juices have lost all red and pink color (see Appendix A on page A-1-1). Unless otherwise indicated, the process must be confirmed by the temperature indicator device (TID) or pink juice test (PJT) for cooked meat from ruminants or swine from foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)-affected regions; regulate under Ruminant Meat and Meat Products on page 3-17-1

**thoroughly cured and fully dried.** dried to the extent that the water-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1. The product may be stored and handled without refrigeration, as in the case of salami and other summer sausages or jerky, bouillon cube, dried beef, and Westphalia-, Italian-, and similar type hams

**thousand-year egg.** see 100-year-old egg on page Glossary-1-1

**thuringer.** see cervelat on page Glossary-1-12

**thyroid.** two-lobed endocrine gland regulating the body’s metabolic rate; regulate by species

**thyroid powder.** two-lobed endocrine gland regulating the body’s metabolic rate that is dried and ground; regulate by species

**TID.** abbreviation for temperature indicator device

**tierce.** cask holding 42 wine gallons for salted meat or casings

**tissue.** aggregation of morphologically and functionally similar cells, such as fat cells forming adipose tissue; regulate by species

**tissue culture.** growth of tissue cells in media for experimental research; the media may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals; imported for biological use; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**total milk protein.** powdered concentrate made from whey and casein with the lactose and fat removed; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

**toxoid.** bacterial toxin that has been inactivated, often by heat treatment or formalin treatment. Toxoids are often used as vaccines because they retain their immune system stimulatory capabilities
**transgenic.** altered through the introduction of foreign DNA from another species by genetically manipulating the egg or embryo; regulate by species

**transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE).** disease that can be transmitted from one animal to another and will produce changes in the brain that appear similar to a sponge (i.e., some of the cells are clear when viewed through a microscope); e.g., bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), chronic wasting disease of deer, Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, and scrapie

*Trichosurus vulpecula.* see brushtail opossum on page Glossary-1-8

**tripe.** light-colored, rubbery lining of the stomach of ruminants and swine; regulate by species

**trophies.** bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass, or eviscerated and/or uneviscerated animal carcass that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir of “the hunt,” and are for personal use only; regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1; regulate articles not meeting the above conditions by species

**trophies, fully taxidermy finished.** trophies that have been professionally cleaned (free of dirt, blood, insects, putrid odors, etc.) and processed; professionally prepared (may be stuffed and/or mounted) for the purpose of personal exhibition

**trypsin.** pancreatic enzyme that metabolizes protein in the stomach; imported for pharmaceutical use; regulate under Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives for Pharmaceutical Use, and Nutraceuticals on page 3-11-1

**tumor necrosis factor (TNF).** protein secreted by stimulating macrophages that causes tumor necrosis *in vitro* when injected into tumor-bearing mice; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**tusks.** long, protruding teeth; regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1

**ultra high temperature (UHT) milk.** see long-life milk on page Glossary-1-30

**undried.** still wet or moist
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. comprising the countries of England, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales

untanned. not put through a tanning process; contrast with tanned

urea. physiological: end-product of protein metabolism found in the urine of mammals and other animals; chemical: water-soluble powder synthesized by heating ammonia and carbon dioxide under pressure—used as a fertilizer or feed supplement, or to synthesize plastics; see urine on page Glossary-1-52

urine. fluid excreted by the kidney consisting primarily of water and, to a lesser extent, urea, acids, and organic salts; regulate by species

veal. young calf, 1 to 3 months old; meat of a young calf; regulate under Ruminant Meat and Meat Products on page 3-17-1

vector. carrier that transfers an infective agent from one host to another. A mechanical vector is one in which the infective agent does not necessarily need the vector to maintain its life cycle. A biological vector serves as a host in or on which the infective agent must multiply before becoming infective, e.g., insects, ticks, mites, mice, rabbits, pigeons, dogs, guinea pigs, rats, ferrets, and chickens

vell. stomach of an unweaned animal, used in making rennet; regulate by species

velvet. see antlers in velvet on page Glossary-1-4

venison. the flesh of a deer or similar animal used as human food

veterinary biological product, finished. veterinary biological product that is bottled, sealed, packaged, and labeled as required by regulation and is ready to be administered

virus. submicroscopic infective agent that typically has a core of DNA or RNA surrounded by a protein coat. Viruses multiply and grow in living cells, and they can cause disease in humans, animals, or plants

vitamins. see dietary supplements on page Glossary-1-18

VS. Veterinary Services
VS–Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB). responsible for regulating veterinary biologics (vaccines, bacterins, antisera, diagnostic kits, and other products of biological origin) to ensure the veterinary biologics available for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases are pure, safe, potent, and effective

VS–Strategy & Policy (S&P). regulates import and export of live animals, animal-derived materials, and organisms and vectors; see Appendix F on page F-1-1 for additional information

weasand. musculature associated with an animal’s throat or esophagus

whey. watery part of the milk separated from the curd. May also be dried; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

white blood cells. cells in the blood that help to combat infection, also called leukocytes; if imported for biological use, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1; if imported for other than biological use, regulate by species

wiener (wienerwurst). type of smoked meat sausage similar to a frankfurter; regulate by species

wool. dense, soft, often curly hair forming the coat of sheep and certain other animals; regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

wool grease. fatty, slightly sticky wax extracted from wool containing other impurities that are not removed; wool grease is unrestricted; compare with lanolin on page Glossary-1-29

yeast. colloquial name for unicellular fungi capable of fermentation and that reproduce by budding; a few yeast are pathogens or can be recombinant; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Animal Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

yogurt. food of custard-like consistency prepared from milk and curdled by bacteria; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

Yorkshire pudding. batter of eggs, flour, and milk baked in meat drippings
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