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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 enable Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officers to do the following for animal products and nonanimal products offered for export:

◆ Identify which nonanimal products PPQ is authorized to certify  
◆ Refer animal products to the government agency responsible for regulating importations of animal products

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
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)

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:

◆ Cooperating with other Federal agencies
◆ Taking action on prohibited animal products in cargo

Users

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
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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Have a suggestion for improving the format</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amy.l.frevert@usda.gov">amy.l.frevert@usda.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(layout, spelling, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree with a policy, procedure, or the</td>
<td>CBP: CONTACT the CBP Field Office Liaison through the chain of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admissibility of a commodity</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>personnel with the reason for the disagreement and a recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have an urgent situation requiring an</td>
<td>CBP: CONTACT the CBP Field Office Liaison through the chain of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediate response</td>
<td>command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PPQ: CONTACT PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ, Veterinary Medical Officer (VMO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(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.
Introduction

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 and APHIS units on behalf of APHIS at ports of entry (POE) regarding importations of animals, animal products, and animal byproducts.

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior (FWS)
Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)
Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)
Veterinary Services (APHIS–VS)

Description of Foreign Animal Diseases

African Swine Fever (ASF)
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
Newcastle Disease (ND)
Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD)

How the Degree of Processing Correlates with Disease Risk

Temperature
pH (potential of hydrogen)
Drying

How the Degree of Processing Relates to Meat and Poultry or Meat and Poultry Products

Cured and Dried
Cooked
Fresh
Shelf Stability
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
Procedures
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

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

**NOTICE**

Dogs must be free of tapeworm, *Taenia coenurus.*
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.
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 aphteuse (French), Maul-und Klaunenseuche (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 microorganisms 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.
# Procedures

## Clearing Regulated Cargo

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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:
Procedures
Step 1: Identify the Importation

- 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 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.
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, brushtail opossums, ruminants, swine, horses, or birds (including poultry)</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>◆ 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>◆ Bird nests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Casings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Eggs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Meat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Processed products containing meat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet food or animal feed, manufacturing or processing, research, biological or pharmaceutical products, testing, exhibition, recreation, such as:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Animal waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Blood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Casings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Egg shells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Extracts and derivatives of organs and glands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Hides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Organs and glands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Trophies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Consolidated cargo includes processed or nonprocessed meat and/or carcases not in a chilled and refrigerated condition.
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>
</table>
| Movement of held cargo to another port of entry (POE) into the U.S. | **Ineligible** for entry | 1. **DO NOT** allow offloading¹  
2. REFUSE request for movement to another port  
3. SAFEGUARD the cargo  
4. SEE Table 2-2-9 |
| Eligible for entry (authorized to move to an approved establishment or eligible for entry under certification or permit) | **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 **Transit-ting Products Eligible for Entry** on page 2-4-11 |
| Unrestricted animal products | 1. **AUTHORIZE** movement  
2. FOLLOW procedures in **MAC** |
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

### Table 2-2-2 Action to Take When Importer Requests Special Movement (page 2 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>
</table>
| Exportation of held cargo              |                                                          | 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 |
| Transportation of held cargo for export|                                                          |       |
| Transfer of held cargo from one container to another | Eligible for entry | 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 |
| Movement in transit over-land through the U.S. | Ineligible for entry | 1. DO NOT allow transiting  
2. FOLLOW procedures in MAC |

1 Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of swine from countries known to be affected with FMD are not admissible and are not allowed to transit the United States. (NOTE: This footnote does not apply to stores for use aboard the vessel.)

### 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 2-4-8</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 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 on accompanying documents as the kind 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.
Procedures
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

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.

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.
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

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

---

**Figure 2-2-2 Abbreviations for Animal Diseases**

- ASF—African swine fever
- BSE—Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- CSF—Classical swine fever (also known as hog cholera (HC))
- CSF/SR—Classical swine fever free but with special requirements to apply
- FMD—Foot-and-mouth disease
- FMD/SR—Foot-and-mouth disease free but with special requirements to apply
- HPAI—Highly pathogenic avian influenza
- ND—Newcastle disease
- ND/SR—Newcastle disease free but with special requirements to apply
- SVD—Swine vesicular disease
- SVD/SR—Swine vesicular disease free but with special requirements to apply
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 3-17-28. 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.

**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 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

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 Appendix E Certificates and Forms on page E-1-1.

◆ 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.

On-Hold Shipment Notification Application for Animal Products/Byproducts

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.

---

1 See the Permits Web site or go to the following address: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/permits/ah_permits_onhold.shtml.
Procedures
Step 4: Inspect the Importation

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

Instruct the broker/importer to use the On-Hold Shipment Notification Application\(^2\) to request review of the on-hold shipment from USDA–APHIS–VS–S&P–Animal Products Import Staff.

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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In leaking¹, flimsy, or damaged containers</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a container on which an official seal is required and the official seal is missing or broken</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Trucks transporting livestock from Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant debris, hay and straw, or soil</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLEAN and DISINFECT per the Manual for Agricultural Clearance, Cleaning and Disinfection section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen or embryo containers</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Semen and Embryo Containers on page 2-2-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticks</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Ticks on page 2-2-14</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</td>
<td>Other than Mexico</td>
<td>1. SEND the ticks to the local PPQ identifier for identification 2. HOLD the infested importation until the ticks are identified and a recommended action has been received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ruminant trophy hides, skins, or carcasses infested with live or dead ticks</td>
<td>Other than Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Other than along the Mexican border           | Ruminant trophy hides, skins, or carcasses infested with live or dead ticks | Mexico | SEE Table 3-20-6 |
|                                              | Other than             | Other than Mexico                       | 1. SEND the ticks to the National VS Laboratory in Ames, IA. 2. HOLD the infested importation until the ticks are identified and a recommended action has been received |
|                                              | ruminant trophy hides, skins, or carcasses infested with live or dead ticks | Other than Mexico | |

**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 met APHIS 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 3-17-28.
### 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 2-2-16</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>Not consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse, but needs to be consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse</td>
<td></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>
<tr>
<td>Required to be consigned to an approved establishment but is prohibited importation/movement under another agency’s regulations</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked, perishable ruminant or swine meat from an FMD-affected country</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved defrost facility located within 50 miles of the port of arrival</td>
<td>SEE Ensure Movement to an APHIS-Approved Defrost Facility on page 3-17-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consigned to an unapproved defrost facility or any defrost facility located more than 50 miles from the port of arrival</td>
<td>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 3-17-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not consigned to an approved defrost facility but needs to be consigned to an approved defrost facility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**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 directions listed under Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-2-16.

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 2-2-16.
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.


**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**

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
Procedures
Step 6: Take Final Regulatory Action

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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediately export</td>
<td>1. SAFEGUARD the importation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. REQUEST a new air waybill or bill of lading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. STAMP the shipping document with a warning “For Export Only”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. WATCH any change of container and loading onto exporting vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. DISINFECT or destroy used containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. COMPLETE PPQ Form 5231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destroy the importation under APHIS or CBP supervision²</th>
<th>1. SPECIFY the importation must be incinerated or sterilized.³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. SUPERVISE the destruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523¹; and complete CBP Form AI-523A, when appropriate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2-2-19 to identify the authority when documenting violations.

Table 2-2-10  Determine the Authority to Identify When Documenting Violations (page 1 of 2)

<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>
</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

---

**Table 2-2-10 Determine the Authority to Identify When Documenting Violations (page 2 of 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>Then the authority is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bones</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 95</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>
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
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 passenger⁴, 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

---

⁴ 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>
<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>Animal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Casings</td>
<td></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>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>◆ 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>◆ Inedible birds’ nests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Footwear</td>
<td></td>
<td>Related animal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Straw and hay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) SEE Appendix B List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.
Handling Passengers in Transit


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.
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>Table 2-3-2 Determine if the Importation is Admissible Under a VS Permit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the importation is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered by a VS permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not covered by a VS permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not listed in Appendix A Contents on page A-1-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

- 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.
Procedures
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

“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**
Canned whole eggs, such as canned quail eggs, are not cooked in the container and do not meet the requirements for entry as “shelf stable.”

**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-1-40.

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.

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>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Can</td>
<td>EXAMINE the container use Table 2-3-4 on page 2-3-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Crock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Flexible foil pouch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Flexible plastic container</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Flexible plastic tray</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Jar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Plastic pouch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Pop-top can</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Transparent plastic pouch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ◆ Container labeled as sterile filling, pasteurized, keep refrigerated, perishable | 1. JUDGE the contents as not shelf stable  
2. TAKE appropriate action |

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 (page 1 of 2)

<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, with little or no liquid inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Meat cannot be moved when the pouch is massaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ There may be instructions on the pouch to further cook the meat beyond warming up</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>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

### Table 2-3-4 Container Properties Describing Both Those that ARE and are NOT Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable (page 2 of 2)

<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>Label is commercially printed</td>
<td>Label is handwritten</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 certificate) 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>

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

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

### 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>
<tr>
<td>Are unprocessed or pieces of fat are observed²</td>
<td>1. JUDGE the contents as <strong>not</strong> hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Procedures
Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

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.

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.
Procedures

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

---

Table 2-3-7 Determine Action Based on Results of Inspection

<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></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>Canadian or Mexican land border port without cleaning and disinfecting capabilities</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>Port other than described above</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>
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:

- 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2-3-8  Action on Passenger Baggage When Authorizing a Shipment to an Approved Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the product is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consigned to an unapproved establishment or warehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment, but needs to be</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 2-3-12.

4. DESTROY the importation using approved regulated garbage procedures and handlers. Follow the directions under the regulatory action Refuse Entry on page 2-3-12.

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 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.
Procedures
Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action

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 2-3-12.

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>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>
<tr>
<td>◆ Organisms</td>
<td>9 CFR Part 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Vectors</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.


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>Does not 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.
**Procedures**

**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**

**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>
</table>
| 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 | DO one of the following:  
  ♦ DOWNLOAD and COMPLETE VS Form 16-3, Application for Permit to Import or Transport Controlled Material for Organisms or Vectors [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/permits/downloads/vs16_3.pdf]  
  ♦ CONTACT Animal Products Import Staff at 301-851-3300 |
| APHIS Form 2005, Permit application for APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit | CONTACT VS–Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) at 515-337-6100 |

**Renewal of VS Permits**

**Table 2-4-6 Where to Renew VS Permits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the VS permit is:</th>
<th>Then have the consignee:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors | DO one of the following:  
  ♦ FAX a renewal request on company letterhead to Animal Products Import Staff at 301-851-2239  
  ♦ CONTACT Animal Products Import Staff at 301-851-3300 |
| APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit                  | CONTACT VS–Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) at 515-337-6100 (for research and evaluation permit) |
Validation of VS Permits Using ePermits

To facilitate compliance with APHIS regulations, ePermits is available to CBP–AS to verify the validity of VS import permits (VS Form 16-6A) issued 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.

USDA eAuthentication

To comply with governmentwide initiatives, ePermits users are required to complete a registration process called eAuthentication. USDA’s eAuthentication is a system used by USDA agencies enabling individuals to obtain user-identification accounts allowing access to certain USDA Web applications and services through the Internet. The Web-based service identifies and validates USDA customers before they can use participating USDA Web-based business applications. This system provides a unique user-identification code a USDA Web user can present to any participating USDA Web site, therefore reducing the burden on customers to register for and maintain separate identities with every online system. To learn more about USDA’s eAuthentication, please visit http://www.eauth.egov.usda.gov/.

For more information on ePermits, please visit http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/learn_epermits.shtml.

To create an eAuthentication account, follow the instructions below:

   A. Click on “Create an Account Page.”
   B. Click on “Level 2 Access.”
   C. Complete the required information. IMPORTANT: enter contact information (name, address, and phone number) exactly as it appears on your government-issued identification (i.e., State driver’s license, U.S. Passport, State Identification Card). Do not enter work information.
   D. Submit the information.
   E. An email verification will be sent to the email address provided during the registration process to request the eAuthentication account.
   F. Open the email message and click on “Activate My Account.”

2. Credential verification:
   A. Within 7 calendar days from the date of submission, make an appointment to visit a USDA Service Center.
B. Access a list of USDA Service Centers (see VS–Service Centers on page F-1-5).

C. **IMPORTANT**: in certain circumstances, APHIS could arrange for an APHIS–LRA (local registration authority) to visit a CBP location to complete the process. Although the entire process could be completed during this single session, eAuthentication would be expedited if the CBP–AI officers have completed the initial enrollment steps in Section 1 above before the LRA visit. Visiting LRAs need Internet access at the CBP location to complete the eAuthentication process.

D. Provide the LRA at the USDA Service Center (or visiting the CBP location) with photo identification to complete the credentialing process.

E. Once credentials have been verified by the LRA, the officer will have access to ePermits.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the user wants to:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Log onto ePermits</strong></td>
<td>1. LOG onto ePermits at <a href="http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/">http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. CLICK “Continue”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. ENTER assigned eAuthentication user ID and password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. SELECT “Log in” to access the ePermits home page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Query ePermits by permit number</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. SELECT “Go”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. SCROLL DOWN to view the entire permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. CLICK the print icon on the top tool bar to print the entire permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. To close the pop-up box, SELECT the ‘X’ in the upper right-hand corner of the pop-up screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. To conduct a new query, SELECT “Standard Search” gray bar at the bottom of the screen; REPEAT steps 3 through 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. To return to the ePermits home page, SELECT “Home” in the upper right-hand corner of the screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Query ePermits using the advance search option</strong></td>
<td>1. At the ePermits home page, in the shaded box on the left side of the screen, CLICK “Advanced Search”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. ENTER the applicant's last name and/or the applicant's company name in the appropriate box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. In the box titled “Permit/Response Type” SCROLL DOWN and HIGHLIGHT “VS Form 16-3”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. CLICK the “Advanced Search” gray bar at the bottom of the screen to obtain the results of the query</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2-4-7 Directions to Validate VS Permits Using ePermits (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the user wants to:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query ePermits using the advance search option (cont.)</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. SCROLL DOWN to view the entire permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. CLICK the print icon on the top tool bar to print the entire permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. To close the pop-up box, SELECT the “X” in the upper left of the pop-up screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. To view another permit resulting from the query, REPEAT steps 4 through 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. To conduct a new query, SELECT “Advanced Search” and repeat steps 2 through 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. To return to the ePermits home page, SELECT “Home” in the upper right-hand corner of the screen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit**

**NOTICE**

Because some animal byproducts authorized entry by permit are highly perishable, expedite importations authorized to be released. If perishable, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the animal byproduct.

**NOTICE**

Look for the triple asterisk (***)) restrictions on the permit. These restrictions may require additional certification. CBP is responsible for enforcing only the sections of the permit marked with the triple asterisk (***)). Validate the permit by checking ePermits and match the information on the permit to the permit listed in ePermits.

**NOTICE**

On July 1, 2015, VS began issuing VS Form 16-6A import/in-transit permits that do not require a permit holder’s signature. All VS import or in-transit permits currently in use still requiring a permit holder’s signature in order to be valid will be revised by November 1, 2015.

Match all of the following information on the VS permit with the shipping documents:

- Consignee
- Current date
- Description of the material
- Shipper
Table 2-4-8 Match Information on the VS Permit with Shipping Documents

<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, is</td>
<td>===================================================================</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signed by the permit holder, and</td>
<td>===================================================================</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matches the shipping documents</td>
<td>===================================================================</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has expired</td>
<td>VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for Importation and</td>
<td>2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transportation of Controlled Materials and</td>
<td>appropriate VS staff (SEE Table 2-4-6 on page 2-4-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organisms and Vectors</td>
<td>3. <strong>SAFEGUARD</strong> the importation until contacted by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APHIS 2006, United</td>
<td>VS–Animal Products Import Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>States Veterinary Biological Product Permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has a discrepancy <strong>other than</strong> being</td>
<td>===================================================================</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expired</td>
<td>===================================================================</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td>2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE headquarters for further action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. 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 2-4-9 to determine the appropriate information to record.
Table 2-4-9  Record Information Based on FSIS Report

<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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Country of origin and establishment number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Location of the held product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Production code (complete tube and carton identification)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Type and amount of product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only pieces of bone</td>
<td>◆ Condition warranting the call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink juices and pieces of bone</td>
<td>◆ Country of origin and establishment number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Location of the held product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Production code (complete tube and carton identification)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Size (all dimensions) of bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Type and amount of product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Whether bone is attached to the meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Whether the bone is cooked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Whether there is bone marrow, if so, whether the bone marrow is cooked</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

**DANGER**

Never permit overland transit of an animal product that is ineligible for entry.

Use the following table to assist in deciding whether to allow a product to transit for export.
Table 2-4-10 Criteria for Deciding Whether to Allow Animal Products or Byproducts to Transit for Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the product:</th>
<th>And the product is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit authorizing transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ALLOW transiting as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks a VS permit authorizing transit</td>
<td>Eligible for entry into the United States</td>
<td>Accompanied by appropriate documentation¹</td>
<td>ALLOW transiting of the United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the appropriate documentation</td>
<td>The following criteria are met:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Product is arriving at an airport or maritime port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ CBP office at the port of arrival was notified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Product is in a leakproof carrier or container that will remain sealed at all times and remains within the port environs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ALLOW immediate export within 72 hours. Shipment must leave the port in the same manner in which it arrived (i.e., if it arrived by air, the shipment must leave by air from the airport of arrival) NO OVER-LAND TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE PORT IS ALLOWED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ineligible for entry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Above criteria are not met</td>
<td>REEXPORT or DESTROY using approved regulated garbage procedures and handlers</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-1-17, CFIA Annex A-1 Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Meat, Meat By-Products, 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.
Transloading Transiting Restricted Animal Products or Byproducts Into or Between Containers

**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 permit\(^1\). 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 originals 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 2-4-11 to determine where to locate regulatory action on returned U.S.-origin products.

#### Table 2-4-11 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 2-4-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal products or byproducts other than meat</td>
<td>Has made entry in a foreign country and has cleared foreign customs (border inspection)</td>
<td>REGULATE as described in Table 3-1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Has not made entry in a foreign country and has cleared foreign customs (border inspection)</td>
<td>CONTINUE with Procedures on page 2-4-16</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 entry into the foreign country, 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 no-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 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 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.

---

**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 2-4-12.

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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.).
Table 2-4-12  Returned U.S-Origins 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>Cooked, shelf stable (SEE Table 2-3-3)</td>
<td>RELEASE; ALLOW reentry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than a U.S. military base or installation</td>
<td>Cooked, shelf stable</td>
<td>RELEASE; ALLOW reentry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than a U.S. military base or installation</td>
<td>Not as above¹</td>
<td>SEE Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions on page 2-4-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Meat, meat products, animal and animal byproducts not for human consumption (i.e., pet food), continue to Procedures on page 2-4-16.

Table 2-4-13 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>Marked by the Defense Procurement Services Center (DPSC) as a product of the U.S.A.</td>
<td>Cartons are opened</td>
<td>PROVIDE one of the following options allowing the meat products to be:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marked by the Defense Procurement Services Center (DPSC) as a product of the U.S.A.</td>
<td>Meat or meat product is cooked, shelf stable</td>
<td>RELEASE; ALLOW reentry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marked by the Defense Procurement Services Center (DPSC) as a product of the U.S.A.</td>
<td>Meat or meat product not as above¹</td>
<td>SEE Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions on page 2-4-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Meat, meat products, animal and animal byproducts not for human consumption (i.e., pet food), continue to Procedures on page 2-4-16.

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 unopened¹ containers may be returned to the U.S. (except returns from Canada and Mexico)
Open containers from Canada will be allowed when accompanied by FSIS Form 9135-3 and shipments are released to an approved FSIS Import Facility. Open containers from Mexico will be allowed when accompanied by FSIS Form 9060-5 and shipments are released to an approved FSIS Import Facility.

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

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

---

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

- 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 2-4-14 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></td>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opened or not intact</td>
<td>Canada¹                                                                                     REFERENCE to FSIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico²                                                                                     REFERENCE to FSIS</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.
Procedures
Returned U.S. Meat or Meat Products from Countries FREE of Diseases of Concern
Chapter 3

Reference

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)
**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 importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the 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 Asian medicinals, blood, bones, eggs, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste. See 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. on page 3-2-3 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are examples of fully baked goods (see page 3-2-8) and eggs imported for research (see page 3-2-8). Also not covered in this section are biological products (including micro-organisms, tissue culture), casings, cosmetics, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, embryos, and trophies.

Bovine Products

This section covers products derived from bovine species, including Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste. See 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, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, embryos, 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 Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, 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, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, embryos, 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 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 Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, 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 micro-organisms, tissue culture), casings, cosmetics, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, embryos, 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 3-1-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are blood and blood products or 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 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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1 to regulate these products and byproducts.

Not covered in this section are blood and blood products or 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 Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, 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, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, embryos, 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 Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, 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, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, embryos, 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: Animal glue (including inedible gelatin, nonedible gelatin, and technical gelatin)</th>
<th>And is: For use in animal feed</th>
<th>And: REGULATE as Gelatin on page 3-9-1</th>
<th>Then: RELEASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian medicinal products</td>
<td>Derived from animals</td>
<td>REGULATE by species (SEE appropriate chapter)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derived from plants</td>
<td>APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derived from minerals</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous biologicals</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Vaccines) on page 3-15-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone ash, bone black, or bone char</td>
<td>Derived from:</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Bovines</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Caprines</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Ovines</td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derived from other than above</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casings</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmetics (animal products incorp...</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Cosmetics on page 3-6-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fomites (carriers, footwear, garbage, used farm machinery, meat covers, semen and embryo containers, hay or straw, egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Fomites on page 3-8-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If:</td>
<td>And is:</td>
<td>And:</td>
<td>Then:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatin only (bulk gelatin, empty gel caps)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Gelatin on page 3-9-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides (includes wool, hair, bristles, feathers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects (includes worms)</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>SEE Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet food/chews/treats</td>
<td>From Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thermally processed, shelf stable</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified and accompanied by required documentation²</td>
<td>RELEASE³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification and/or required documentation</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raw</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>RELEASE¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>CONTINUE to &quot;Other than above&quot; table row below on page 3-1-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant materials altogether without animal-origin ingredients</td>
<td>Straw, hay, or grass only</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>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>SEE Semen, Ova, and Embryos on page 3-18-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Trophies on page 3-20-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholly inorganic (anthelmintic, antioxidant, binder, buffer, flow agent, mineral, synthetic flavoring, salt lick, synthetic vitamin, etc.)⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If:</td>
<td>And is:</td>
<td>And is:</td>
<td>Then:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>Processed animal protein(^5)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not processed animal protein</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>SEE Avian Products on page 3-2-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>SEE Bovine Products on page 3-3-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Camelid and/or cervid (includes NR species)</td>
<td>SEE Camelid and Cervid Products on page 3-4-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canine or feline</td>
<td>1. USDA permit is not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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></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>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></td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>SEE Equine Products on page 3-7-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fish/shellfish, amphibian, reptile, aquatic species(^7)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laboratory mammals(^9)</td>
<td>SEE Laboratory Mammals on page 3-13-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nonhuman primates</td>
<td>1. USDA permit is not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^5\) Processed animal protein does not include fish, shellfish, amphibia, reptiles, aquatic species, laboratory mammals, or nonhuman primates.

\(^6\) VS-recommended documentation includes: USDA permit, laboratory test results, health certificates, health certificates of inspection, health certificates of analysis, health certificates of compliance, health certificates of identity, and other documents as required.

\(^7\) Fish/shellfish, amphibian, reptile, aquatic species do not include laboratory mammals or nonhuman primates.

\(^8\) VS-recommended documentation includes: USDA permit, laboratory test results, health certificates, health certificates of inspection, health certificates of analysis, health certificates of compliance, health certificates of identity, and other documents as required.

\(^9\) Laboratory mammals include laboratory animals, laboratory rodents, and laboratory birds.

\(^10\) VS-recommended documentation includes: USDA permit, laboratory test results, health certificates, health certificates of inspection, health certificates of analysis, health certificates of compliance, health certificates of identity, and other documents as required.
Other than above (cont.)

Not processed animal protein (cont.)

Nonhuman primates (cont.)

Lacks VS-recommended documentation

1. CONTACT USDA–APHIS–VS–S&P at 301-851-3300 ext. 4 to determine if a USDA permit is required
2. CONTACT and REFER to the CDC, which has jurisdiction over these items, at 404-639-3311 or contact the regional CDC Quarantine Station

Ovine and/or caprine

SEE Ovine and Caprine Products on page 3-16-1

Swine (includes NS species)

SEE Swine Products on page 3-19-1

Other than above

RELEASE

1. The authority for these actions come from 9 CFR 95 (many sections). Certification only (no permit) is by policy change.
2. 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-1-27.
     —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-1-33
   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:
   ◆ A valid COPY (maybe 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-1-27.
     —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-1-33
4. 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.

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
Avian Products Covered in This Section
This section covers products derived from avian species, including 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.

NOTICE
Regarding commercial importations of shell eggs, which are also regulated by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), refer to Appendix G for additional information.
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, cosmetics, egg lecithin, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, embryos, and 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 importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the product.

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: Other than above (e.g., Asian medicinals, bones¹, pet food/chews/treats, animal feed, tissues, animal waste, etc.)</th>
<th>And: An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country²</th>
<th>And: Is accompanied by a VS permit</th>
<th>Then: RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</th>
<th>Authority: 9 CFR 95</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And: Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>And: Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>Then: RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And: Lacks certification</td>
<td>Then: REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If: Other than above</th>
<th>And: Accompanied by VS permit</th>
<th>Then: RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And: Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>And: Is consigned to an approved establishment⁴</td>
<td>Then: AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H for form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And: Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>Then: 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. 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.

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; 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

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>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</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>From an APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country&lt;sup&gt;2&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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</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>Free of ND and HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inedible</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From an APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country&lt;sup&gt;2&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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of ND and HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE for animal health concerns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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; 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:

- (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).
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
- 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 importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the product.

**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 <strong>removed</strong>)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commercial Consignments of Canned Quail Eggs**

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

<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>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of ND and HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</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, 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).
**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 2)**

<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>Free of both HPAI and ND</td>
<td>Fresh, unfertilized eggs</td>
<td>Eggs are for breaking and pasteurization</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eggs are for other than breaking and pasteurization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than fresh, unfertilized eggs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country</td>
<td>Fresh, unfertilized eggs</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-7</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>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></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-7</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></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preserved 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>Salted eggs; 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>
### Table 3-2-6 Edible Eggs and Egg Products (page 2 of 2)

<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>Affected with ND or HPAI OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND (cont.)</td>
<td>Thoroughly cooked, hard-boiled eggs</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>
<tr>
<td>Other than eggs and egg products listed above</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></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>

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. 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, 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 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 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).
4 Raw eggs (usually duck eggs) covered with a mixture of wood ash and slaked lime, and left for up to 100 days. By the time the eggs are used, the egg whites will have turned to pale brown jelly and the yolks will be creamy and tinged green.

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

<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>
<th>Authority:</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>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment for shell eggs (SEE Appendix D)</td>
<td></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region:

- Breaking and pasteurization OR
- Other than breaking and pasteurization

- Is accompanied by a VS permit

- Lacks VS permit

- Is accompanied by appropriate certification

RELEASE on the permit

RELEASE

RELEASE
## Table 3-2-7  Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs

<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>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region (cont.)</td>
<td>◆ Breaking and pasteurization OR ◆ Other than breaking and pasteurization (cont.)</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit (cont.)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</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>
<td>9 CFR 94</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>Is consigned to an approved establishment for shell eggs (SEE Appendix D)</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a VS permit</td>
<td></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than breaking and pasteurization</td>
<td>Is accompanied by proper certification (SEE Figure 3-2-1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eggs and/or Egg Products

Table 3-2-7 Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs¹ (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>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of HPAI, but affected with ND (cont.)</td>
<td>Other than breaking and pasteurization (cont.)</td>
<td>Lacks proper certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of HPAI and ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</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. 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, 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 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
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 may 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>
</table>
| ◆ Affected with HPAI  
◆ Affected with ND  
◆ An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region Country¹ | Is accompanied by a VS permit | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit | 9 CFR 95 |
| | Lacks a VS permit | REFUSE ENTRY | |
| Free of both HPAI and ND | | RELEASE | |

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, 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 3-2-9 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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification²</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</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></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>Affected with HPAI and the country is regionalized³ for HPAI</td>
<td>Labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with 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></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></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 regionalized³ 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 regionalized³ 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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE the product according to meat species</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, 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 shells(^1)</td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country(^2)</td>
<td>Commercial(^3)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certificed(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not commercial(^5)</td>
<td>Is clean and dry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not clean and dry</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Affected with ND only</td>
<td>Commercial(^3)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Affected with HPAI only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Affected with HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td>Commercial(^3)</td>
<td>Is clean and dry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not clean and dry</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of HPAI and ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</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, 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.
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 of other types of manufacturer’s declarations indicating the product actually contains only artificial ingredients can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate 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:** | **Then:**         |
| 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 | | | 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 of other types of manufacturer’s declarations indicating the product actually contains only artificial ingredients can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial).
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><strong>Free of both ND and HPAI(^1) and (^2)</strong></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><strong>Lacks certification</strong></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free of HPAI(^1) and (^2) but affected with ND</strong></td>
<td>Appropriately certified(^5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks certification</strong></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><strong>Lacks certification</strong></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><strong>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</strong></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, 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

- (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)

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 3-2-13 Importations of Cooked 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>
<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></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI(^1) and (^2)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^5)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region(^4)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>RELEASE</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.

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 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, 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

◆ 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 3-2-14 Perishable Poultry Pâté

<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 HPAI(^1) 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></td>
<td>Does not appear to contain pork or pork products</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&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; and 2</td>
<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></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&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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, 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

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 to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F)

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Table 3-2-16 Perishable 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></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</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></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI⁵ and 6</td>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</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></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁴</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></td>
<td>Affected with both CSF and SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³ and ⁴</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND and HPAI⁵ or 6</td>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁷</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³ and ⁷</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></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁴ and ⁷</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></td>
<td>Affected with both CSF and SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³ and ⁴ and ⁷</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</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, 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) 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).

3 In addition to the foreign meat inspection certificate required by 9 CFR § 327.4, the meat must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an official of the national government of the region of origin authorized to issue the foreign meat inspection certificate stating:

- All bones were completely removed prior to cooking

- Pork product was heated by other than a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout

4 In addition to the foreign meat inspection certificate required by 9 CFR § 327.4, the meat must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an official of the national government of the region of origin authorized to issue the foreign meat inspection certificate stating:

- All bones were completely removed prior to cooking, and also includes either one of the statements below, BUT NOT BOTH.
  
  --Pork product received heat treatment in a commercially accepted manner used for perishable canned pork products reaching an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout

  OR

  --Pork product received continual treatment in an oven for a minimum of 10 hours reaching an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout; the oven temperature started at a minimum of 143 °F (62 °C) and reached at least 185 °F (85 °C)

5 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></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country(^3)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></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, 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)
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 of other types of manufacturer’s declarations indicating the product actually contains only artificial ingredients can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate is not presented, REGULATE using Table 3-2-18.

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>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></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 of other types of manufacturer’s declarations indicating the product actually contains only artificial ingredients can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial).
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).

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.

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.

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, 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 poultry meat and 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.

◆ The poultry meat and products must not have been commingled with poultry meat and 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 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 meat and 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).
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).

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></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>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country4</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification5</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of ND and HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTICE

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

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, 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

- 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 HPAI1 and 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country3</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified4</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both ND and HPAI1 and 2</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, 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 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 HPAI1 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 HPAI1 and 2</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>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 2 and ND</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country(^3)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-2-23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fowl or other than poultry</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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, 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 plant(^1)</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></td>
<td>Lacks certificate and Annex</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not processed in an approved plant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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 HPAI and, and from OTHER THAN APHIS-Defined EU Poultry Trade Region, and Argentina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If there is:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate proof of origin⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No adequate proof of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof the product transited a country known to be affected with ND or HPAI</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, 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3-2-25 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry Meat from a Country of Origin Known to be FREE of ND and HPAI and, BUT Transited a Country Known to be Affected with ND or HPAI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If the importation:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meets transiting requirements³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not meet transiting requirements³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</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.

**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</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks 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, 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-1-22</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> 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><strong>Lacks</strong> CFIA Annex A-9</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference
Poultry Meat and Meat Products
Introduction

**Bovine Products Covered in This Section**

This section covers products derived from bovine species, including 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>
<tr>
<td>Do not match the permit</td>
<td>Permit has expired</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (SEE Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. SAFEGUARD 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. DO NOT 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>

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.
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.

**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>Blood/blood products</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><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> 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>Inedible</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> 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>Collagen¹</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><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> 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 Collagen is accompanied by additional certification.
### Table 3-3-2 Bovine Products Locator (page 2 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal byproducts (includes feet, brain, cheeks, heart, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tail, testes, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe)</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><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> appropriate certification</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></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>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95 9 CFR 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For other than pharmaceutical use (e.g., for research)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (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>Is <strong>not</strong> for personal use⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-2 on page 3-17-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat byproducts</td>
<td>Not hunter harvested</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offal</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference
Bovine Products Locator
<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</td>
<td>From Canada</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</td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTINUE to “Other than above” row below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawhide</td>
<td>Plain¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not plain</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> 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>Edible⁶</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-2 on page 3-17-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inedible</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></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> 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>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> 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 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other than above (e.g., Asian medicinals, bones, hoofs, horns, pet food/chews/treats, animal feed, animal tissues, animal waste, etc.)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZATE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete the form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 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.

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, 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.
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

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

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

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.

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

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
9 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.

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

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

Camelid and Cervid Products Covered in This Section

This section covers products derived from camelid and cervid species, including 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, cosmetics, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, embryos, or trophies. Finished suture material derived from intestines and packed in liquid is unrestricted.

---

**Camelid and Cervid 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
Reference
Camelid and Cervid Products Locator

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>
</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) |

**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.

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>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antlers¹</td>
<td>A trophy</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not a trophy</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|       | Lacks VS permit | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) |
| Meat and/or meat products | Hunter harvested | Is for personal use | SEE Table A-1-11 on page A-1-28 |
|       | Is not for personal use² | SEE Table 3-17-2 |
| Meat byproducts (includes feet, brain, cheeks, heart, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tail, testes, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe) | | | |
### 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>From <strong>other than</strong> Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTINUE to next row</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other than** above (e.g., Asian medicinals, bones\(^3\), hoots, pet food, pet chews/treats **not** derived from antlers, animal feed, tissues, animal waste, etc.)

- **Accompanied by VS permit**
- **Lacks VS permit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returning to Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE or CONTROL</strong></td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CONTINUE</strong> to next row</td>
<td><strong>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H for form)</strong></td>
<td>9 CFR 95</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>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td><strong>Not</strong> powdered, ground, or flavored</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZEShipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H for form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Is not</strong> consigned to an approved establishment</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdered, ground, or flavored</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE or CONTROL</strong> as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> 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>
</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 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>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</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 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>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></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>
</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.
Reference
Camelid and Cervid Products Locator
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>
<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 (SEE Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. SAFEGUARD 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPO–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. 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>SEE Table 3-5-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat) or ovine (sheep) origin</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swine origin</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>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>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></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></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 ◆ Controlled risk ◆ Undetermined risk</td>
<td>◆ Hides or skins ◆ Bones, cartilage, connective tissue, intestines, or tendons</td>
<td>Is accompanied by the proper certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the proper certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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:
  - The bones from which the collagen was derived were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection;
  - 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;
  - 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
  - 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</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determines the casings were collected</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from goat or sheep (usually sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determines the casings were collected</td>
<td>Free of ASF</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-5-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from swine</td>
<td>Part of the European Union for ASF²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determines the casings were collected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from a class of animal other than</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruminant or swine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determines the casings were collected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from which the casings were derived</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot</td>
<td></td>
<td></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 casings and ² (SEE Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlled risk</td>
<td></td>
<td>lacks above certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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 casings and ² (SEE Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lacks 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 3-5-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings and ² (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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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:
     - The casings are not derived from the small intestines; or
     - 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 Casings and ² (SEE Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lacks the above certification</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:&lt;br&gt;◆ Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for Animal Casings¹ and ²&lt;br&gt;AND&lt;br&gt;◆ Certification as to processing that is similar to that shown in Figure 3-5-2</td>
<td>RELEASE&lt;br&gt;1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD&lt;br&gt;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; 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.

Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Casings Originating in a Foreign Country

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>Lacks above certification</td>
<td>Not filled</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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 above</strong></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><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certification</td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not</strong> dried like parchment</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certification</td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than above</strong></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings (SEE Figure 3-5-1)</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td><strong>REGULATE as meat</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not</strong> filled</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certification</td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
<td></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><strong>Both</strong> processed and 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><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> the above certificate</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</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>
<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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Stored in the same country in which the casings were processed OR ◆ There is no evidence the casings were stored in another country</td>
<td>Free of BSE</td>
<td>Accompanied by both:</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certifications</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stored in a different country than where the casings were processed</td>
<td>Free of BSE</td>
<td>Accompanied by both:</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certifications</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by CFIA Annex C (SEE Figure E-1-11)</td>
<td>Filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not</strong> filled</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> above certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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>Lacks above certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>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></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>Not filled</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks above certification</td>
<td></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).
## 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>
</tbody>
</table>
|                      | **Lack** the above certification | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) | |
| Processed in a **different** country or region than where the animal was slaughtered | | SEE Table 3-5-14 | |

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)  
* 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>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                          |                                             | ◆ Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings (SEE Figure 3-5-1)^2 and ^3 and  
|                                          |                                             | ◆ Certification as to processing (SEE Figure 3-5-2)^4 |
|                                          |                                             | Lack the above certifications            |         |             |
|                                          |                                             | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
|                                          |                                             | 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) |       |             |
| Other than China                         | Were shipped from an approved establishment^5 | SEE Table 3-5-15                         |         |             |
|                                          | Were **not** shipped from an approved establish-ment | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
|                                          |                                             | 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) |       | 9 CFR § 96.2 |

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). However, the official certificate **must** contain the required information included. Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates and Meat Product Certificates are **unacceptable** for casings.

3. Thereby certify that the animal casings herein described were derived from healthy swine that received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at the time of slaughter, and were found to be clean and sound, and were prepared and handled **only** in a sanitary manner and were not subject to contagion prior to importation.

4. The following **must** be included on the Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings:
   ◆ The animal casings herein described are casings that originated in [country of origin] and were accompanied by official documentation attesting that the casings were derived from animals that received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection; and
   ◆ The casings have **not** been in contact with other casings, meat, or animal products while in [country of processing]; and
   ◆ The casings have been handled and processed in a clean, sanitary manner

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.

<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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identification marks on the packages: __________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

Consignor:

(Address)

(Address)

C 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 3-6-1 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 3-6-2 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 accordingly</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 by species; 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>
Introduction

Equine Products Covered in This Section
This section covers products derived from equine species, including Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat byproducts, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste.

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

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></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-7-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet food/chews/treats</td>
<td>From Canada</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From other than Canada</td>
<td>CONTINUE to next row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above (e.g., 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. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</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.

---

**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)

<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>
</tbody>
</table>
| No hoof attached | Affected with FMD | 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 | 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 |

1. Do **not** use this table to regulate equine meat and meat product ingredients already processed into pet food, chews, or other inedible commodities.

### Identification Tests

<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>
</tbody>
</table>
|                         | Positive for containing ruminant tissue | 1. REFUSE ENTRY  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) |
| Does **not** conduct identification tests | | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) |
Introduction

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.

**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.

---

**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 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 fomites as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-8-2 on page 3-8-3.

**Table 3-8-1 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 |

**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 certified(^1)</td>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                      | Dirty\(^2\)         | Dirty\(^2\)                          | 1. COMPLETE PPQ form 523, Emergency Action Notification  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options  
   A. Reexport  
   B. Clean and wash\(^3\) |
|                                      | Lacks certification | Dirty\(^2\)                          | REFUSE ENTRY |

| Free of FMD                           | Clean                | Dirty\(^2\)                          | 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: 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>Pelletized (pelleted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT(^1) and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not pelletized</td>
<td></td>
<td>If pet(^2) feed or bedding</td>
<td>1. RELEASE for animal health concerns 2. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Mexico                                       | ◆ Baja California  
◆ Chihuahua  
(excluding the municipalities of Guadalupe y Calvo and Morelos)  
◆ Sonora | Is appropriately certified | Lacks certification\(^3\) | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Other than above                             |                        |      | SEE Table 3-8-6 |


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.
### 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                        |                      | 1. RELEASE for animal health concerns  
2. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate |
| Packing material                     |                      |     |
| 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**


### 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.

**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><strong>Free of ASF, CSF, HPAI, ND, SVD, and FMD</strong></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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If: Derived from any species</th>
<th>And: Are food products(^1) for human consumption containing gelatin as the only animal-derived material OR Are fully finished gummy-type products(^2)</th>
<th>Then: RELEASE</th>
<th>Authority: 9 CFR 94.26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTINUE to rows below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification(^3)</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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine or caprine Affected with BSE or minimal for BSE Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. \textbf{DO NOT} RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of BSE Is accompanied by appropriate certification(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. \textbf{DO NOT} RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine (fish) Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation(^5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks above documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. \textbf{DO NOT} RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine Is vitamin A or vitamins coated with porcine gelatin(^6) Is accompanied by appropriate certification(^7)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td></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: Other than above</th>
<th>And: Is accompanied by appropriate certification</th>
<th>Then: RELEASE</th>
<th>Authority: 9 CFR 94.26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</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.
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>
</tbody>
</table>
| ◆ Bristles  
◆ Hair  
◆ Wool | Leather | SEE Table 3-10-11 |
| | Tanned hides, skins, or capes | RELEASE |
| | Chrome-tanned hides, skins, or capes | |
| | Hard-dried or flint-dried hides, skins, or capes | Goat, lamb, or sheep | SEE Table 3-10-4 |
| | Other than goat, lamb, or sheep | SEE Table 3-10-3 |
| | Untanned hides, skins, or capes | Swine | SEE Table 3-10-5 |
| | | Ruminants | SEE Table 3-10-6 |
| | | Birds | SEE Table 3-10-9 |
| | Animals other than listed above | RELEASE |

**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>Part of European Union for ASF&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.8(a)(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate certification</td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete the form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishement</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ruminants other than goat, lamb, or sheep | | | | |
| Birds | | | | |
| Other than an animal class listed above | | | | |

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>
<tr>
<td>India, South Sudan, or Sudan</td>
<td>Khapra beetle is not found</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country other than listed above</td>
<td>1. REQUIRE a written permit issued by PPQ’s Permit Services Branch of Biological and Technical Services in Riverdale, MD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
<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><strong>Free of ASF</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of European Union for ASF¹</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification²</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZERE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete the form)</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.8(a)(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Lacks appropriate certification     | Is not consigned to an approved establishment | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) | |
| Affected with ASF                    | Is consigned to an approved establishment | AUTHORIZERE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete the form) | 9 CFR § 94.8(a)(2) | |
| Is not consigned to an approved establishment | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) | |

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.”
### 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.

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#### Table 3-10-6 Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine

<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 3-20-13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> Mexico</td>
<td><strong>Free of FMD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> adequate proof of origin**¹</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affected with FMD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SEE Table 3-10-7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are moist or salted and packed in bundles or on pallets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are <strong>not</strong> soaking in a solution (usually referred to as &quot;wet salted&quot; or &quot;green salted&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are soaking in a salt solution containing mineral acid</td>
<td><strong>SEE Table 3-10-8</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are pickled and packed in barrels, casks, plastic bags, or tight cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✈ Are dehaired from being treated with lime</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✈ Are pliable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✈ Are obviously processed (usually referred to as blue-chrome)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than above and are consigned to an approved establishment</strong></td>
<td><strong>AUTHORIZE</strong> shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than above and are not consigned to an approved establishment</strong></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></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.
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 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.

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

Untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminant 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 that 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 3-10-8  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-</td>
<td>Less than or equal to 5.0</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priate certification1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks the appropriate certification</td>
<td>Greater than 5.0</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>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.

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 1 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>Affected with ND OR affected with HPAI</td>
<td>Is for scientific, educational, or research purposes</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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></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>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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></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>
</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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></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></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 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; 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 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

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**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></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</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>Is 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>
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 the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affected with ND OR affected with HPAI OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND</strong> (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>-</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visible feathers are contaminated with blood, skin, or manure</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free of both HPAI and ND</strong></td>
<td>In bulk or part of items needing further processing</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certificate of origin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As fully finished items including coats, comforters, crafts, and pillows</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>From an APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country</strong></td>
<td>In bulk or part of items needing further processing</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> appropriate certification</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> appropriate certification</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>Is <strong>not</strong> 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>
### 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>And:</th>
<th>And the importation is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From an APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country (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></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visible feathers are contaminated with blood, skin, and manure</td>
<td></td>
<td></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; 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 3-10-11 Wool, Hair, and Bristles*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the source of wool, hair, or bristles is:</th>
<th>And the articles are:</th>
<th>And the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And the articles:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✦ Ruminant (e.g., alpaca, bison, camel, cow, deer, goat, sheep, vicuna, or yak)</td>
<td>Free of blood stains</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>Have been scoured, thoroughly washed, or dyed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Have <strong>not</strong> been scoured, thoroughly washed, or dyed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✦ Swine (e.g., boar, peccary, or pig)</td>
<td>Bloodstained</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | | | Are **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**) | |
| Other than above | | | | **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**.
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.

**Wool Contaminated with Manure or Dung Locks**

### 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 ruminant¹</td>
<td>Free of contamination by manure or dung locks, <strong>but</strong> may show grease tags</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contaminated with manure or dung locks</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair or bristles from ruminant or swine</td>
<td>Free of contamination by manure</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contaminated with manure</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Wool comes **only** from ruminants such as alpaca, goat, and sheep.

### 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>Wool¹ that is <strong>lightly</strong> (less than 20%) contaminated with manure or dung locks</td>
<td>◆ Is accompanied by a certificate² from the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>◆ Is accompanied by a declaration from the exporter verifying the wool is sheep body wool, farm or full skirted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lacks certification or declaration described above</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZEx shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool that is <strong>heavily</strong> (20% or more) contaminated with manure or dung locks</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZEx shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Wool comes **only** from ruminants such as alpaca, goat, and sheep.
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 or bristles that are lightly (less than 20%) contaminated with manure</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Image" /> 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><strong>Lacks</strong> certification or declaration described above</td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZ(E) shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not</strong> consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant or swine hair or bristles that are heavily (20% or more) contaminated with manure</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORIZ(E) shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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).
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:

- [Text continued...]

- [Text continued...]

- [Text continued...]

- [Text continued...]

- [Text continued...]
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.

**NOTICE**

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**
- **Liver extract** (usually in powder form)
- **Cholesterol**
- **Oxytocin**
- **Desiccated (dried) liver**
- **Pancreas powder**
- **Enzymes**
- **Pancreatin**
- **Gallstone**
- **Pepsin**
- **Heparin**
- **Thyroid powder**
- **Hormones**
- **Thymosin**
- **Insulin**
- **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 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 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>
</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 distinct commodity as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-11-2 on page 3-11-3.

Table 3-11-2 Commodity Locator (page 1 of 2)

<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 <strong>with or without</strong> plant-derived components or micro-organisms and their products</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-11-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-11-2 Commodity Locator (page 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If there are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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/port/downloads/miscellaneous.pdf">https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/port/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 pharmaceuticals1 or veterinary medical devices or pharmaceuticals2 (including over-the-counter (OTC) drugs and shipments of solely the pharmaceutical active ingredient1,2,3)</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>CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not shipped in bulk final dosage or use packaging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDA-approved/ licensed human vaccines</td>
<td>Shipped in bulk final dosage or use packaging</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation4</td>
<td>RELEASE (VS permit is not required)</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 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 (cont.)</td>
<td>Shipped in bulk final dosage or use packaging (cont.)</td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS-recommended documentation⁴</td>
<td>CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not shipped in final dosage or use packaging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Not FDA-approved human¹ and veterinary medical devices or pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>Antivenom</td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Not FDA-approved/ licensed human vaccines</td>
<td>Dietary supplements, homeopathic medicines, nutraceuticals, non-FDA-approved human pharmaceuticals, or non-FDA-approved veterinary pharmaceuticals or human or veterinary medical devices</td>
<td>Contains porcine gelatin, vitamin A and/or vitamin D3 as the only animal-origin material <strong>OR in combination with</strong> 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>SEE Table 3-11-4</td>
<td>Contains milk/milk products, <strong>other than</strong> lactose, galactose, or lactulose, as the only animal-origin ingredient <strong>OR in combination with</strong> 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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference

Human and Veterinary Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs
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. <strong>Not</strong> 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>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Not</strong> 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>Lacks above declaration⁴</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>
</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 4 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. <strong>Not</strong> 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 <strong>only</strong> animal-origin ingredients <strong>OR in combination with</strong> 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. <strong>Not</strong> FDA-approved/licensed human vaccines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Contains earthworms or earthworm derivatives (e.g., earthworm protein extract, earthworm powder) as the **only** animal-derived ingredients

Contains animal-origin ingredients and **all** applicable APHIS import requirements for those animal-origin ingredients that have **not** been met

Is accompanied by VS permit

Lacks VS permit

RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit

REGULATE by species (SEE appropriate chapter)

RELEASE

SEE Table 3-12-2

REFUSE ENTRY
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. <strong>Not</strong> FDA-approved human¹ and veterinary medical devices or pharmaceuticals (cont.)</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 <strong>in addition to</strong> animal-derived components</td>
<td>1. REGULATE the animal-derived component</td>
<td>1. <strong>REGULATE</strong> the animal-derived component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. <strong>TAKE</strong> the most restrictive regulatory action</td>
<td>3. <strong>TAKE</strong> the most restrictive regulatory action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Not</strong> FDA-approved/licensed human vaccines (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains micro-organisms and their products alone or <strong>in combination with</strong> other animal-origin ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. REGULATE the animal-origin ingredients if present</td>
<td>1. <strong>REGULATE</strong> the animal-origin ingredients if present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. SEE Table 3-15-4 to regulate the micro-organisms and their products</td>
<td>2. SEE Table 3-15-4 to regulate the micro-organisms and their products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. <strong>TAKE</strong> the most restrictive action</td>
<td>3. <strong>TAKE</strong> 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.)⁶</td>
<td>REGULATE by species (SEE appropriate chapter)</td>
<td></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](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](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](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
   - 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: Dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, homeopathic medicines, non-FDA-approved human pharmaceuticals intended for human consumption, or non-FDA-approved human or veterinary medical devices containing:</th>
<th>As: The only animal-origin ingredients</th>
<th>And the product is: Is appropriately certified or accompanied by manufacturer’s declaration¹</th>
<th>And: Is not appropriately certified or accompanied by manufacturer’s declaration</th>
<th>Then: RELEASE (VS permit is not required)</th>
<th>Authority: Veterinary Services (VS) policy change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Then:</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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 products(^2) for human consumption containing:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The only animal-origin ingredients; or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>Veterinary Services (VS) policy change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not as listed above</td>
<td></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>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification(^3)</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></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></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></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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 free of HPAI and ND</td>
<td>Is accompanied by adequate proof of origin¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</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) | Lacks VS permit | 1. **DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD**  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F) |
| Biting spiders, bed bugs, ants, centipedes, leeches | Apply plant quarantines |
| Earthworms Alive | 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 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>
<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 origin¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> adequate proof of origin¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country of origin is <strong>affected</strong> with FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified in the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mealworms</td>
<td>Alive</td>
<td></td>
<td>APPLY plant quarantines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APPLY plant quarantines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**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 3-13-1 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 <strong>not</strong> 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 (SEE Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. SAFEGUARD 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</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>

---

```plaintext
Reference
Laboratory Mammals Locator
```
### 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>CONTACT the CDC at (404) 639-3311 or the regional CDC Quarantine Station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrets</td>
<td>Gerbils</td>
<td>Guinea pigs</td>
<td>CONTACT the CDC at (404) 639-3311 or the regional CDC Quarantine Station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh laboratory mammals</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td>RELEASE; a USDA permit is not required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood fractions(^2)</td>
<td>Less than 1 liter</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td>RELEASE; a USDA permit is not required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liter or greater</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>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA</td>
<td>Enzymes</td>
<td>Extracts</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>Fluids</td>
<td>Hormones</td>
<td>Peptides</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>RNA</td>
<td>Semen</td>
<td>Tissue</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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Dry Milk Products 3-14-3
Fresh Milk Products 3-14-3
Canned or Packaged Shelf-Stable Milk Products, Including Mixtures 3-14-4
Canned or Packaged Shelf-Stable Products Containing Milk or Milk Products 3-14-4
Miscellaneous Products Derived from Milk 3-14-5
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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, 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.
Cultured Milk Products
- Acidophilus milk
- Cultured buttermilk
- Cultured cream
- Cultured milk-based soft drinks (i.e., CALPIS®)
- Créme fraîche
- Lactic acid
- Ripened cream butter
- Sour cream
- Sour cream dip
- 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, lactoking, milk candy, pastillas de leche, dulce de leche, and polvoron, etc.)
- Candy
- Cream and cheese soups
**Miscellaneous Products Derived from Milk**

- Butter
- Butter oil (anhydrous milk fat)
- Cheese, hard
- Cheese, soft
- Clotted cream
- Ghee (clarified butter)
- Liquid cheese or cheese that pours like heavy cream

**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
- Description of the material
- Shipper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3-14-1 How to Match a VS Permit With Shipping Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the shipping documents: And the: Then:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match the permit                                           RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not match the permit                                    Permit has expired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. REQUIRE the consignee to contact VS–Animal Products Import Staff (SEE Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrepancy is other than an expired permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 specific milk and milk products as well as what (if any) documentation is required, see Table 3-14-2 on page 3-14-6.
## Table 3-14-2 Milk or Milk Products Locator

<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, <strong>with or without</strong> meat</td>
<td>Is solid or pasteurized processed</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is <strong>not</strong> solid or is <strong>not</strong> pasteurized processed</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensed or evaporated milk</td>
<td>Sugar is listed as an ingredient</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar is <strong>not</strong> listed as an ingredient</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultured milk products, including dried forms&lt;sup&gt;1,2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry milk or dry milk product</td>
<td>Is a fixative&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt; in a mixture of other ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is <strong>other than</strong> a fixative in a mixture of other ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice cream or frozen dessert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactose, galactose, or lactulose</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTACT AQI–VMO</td>
</tr>
<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 <strong>not</strong> listed as an ingredient</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, cream, eggnog, or milk-based dumplings&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</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 <strong>not</strong> 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), 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 <strong>along with</strong> meat or some other animal-derived product&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-14-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Such as acidophilus milk, buttermilk, cultured cream, dahi, doogh, jaja, jub-jub, kashk, kaskg, katyk, kefir, 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.

Créme fraîche is prohibited entry by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). If this product is encountered, refer the importation to an FDA inspector.

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.

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

Such as rasgulla, gulab jamun, rajbhog, and cham cham.

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 3)

<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>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dry buttermilk</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dry milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dry milk fraction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dry whey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Mixture of dry milk products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Nonfat dry milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Powdered infant formula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Powdered milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Total milk protein</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(For all of the above:</strong> usually packed in bulk bags, drums, or other smaller containers to be used as ingredients to mix with other ingredients)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not accompanied by proof of Canadian origin³</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **DO NOT RELEASE** the HOLD
2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification
### Table 3-14-3 Dry Milk Products Including Mixtures of Dry Milk Products (page 2 of 3)

<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</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Dry milk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete the form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Dry milk fraction&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Dry whey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Mixture of dry milk products&lt;sup&gt;2&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>
</tbody>
</table>

(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)

(cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected with FMD</th>
<th>Is accompanied by VS permit</th>
<th>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</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 following options: | |
| A. OBTAIN the appropriate certification | |
| B. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) | |
Table 3-14-3 Dry Milk Products Including Mixtures of Dry Milk Products (page 3 of 3)

<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>Formulations contain- ing dry milk products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is commercially labeled and presented in final finished packaging requiring no further manipulation of the product; or is appropriately certified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not presented as described above</td>
<td></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/CBP%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. 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

<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 origin²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Clotted cream</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not accompanied by proof of Canadian origin²</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Eggnog¹</td>
<td>Other than Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Flavored milk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Half-and-half</td>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Heavy cream</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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>

**Other than above**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by proof of Canadian origin²</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification |

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).”
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(^2)</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(^2)</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>Other than Canada</td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Sweetened, shelf-stable milk, cream, eggnog(^1), or liquid infant formula with sugar listed as an ingredient</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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).”
# Cheese

## Solid or Pasteurized Processed Cheese

### Table 3-14-6 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,</td>
<td>Does not contain meat</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brie, Camembert, or cheese in brine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cheese That is NOT Solid NOR Pasteurized Processed Cheese

### Table 3-14-7 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>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by proof of</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian origin¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks required proof</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>opportunity to obtain the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Canada</td>
<td>Affected with FMD</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>
<td>on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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](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></td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</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></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine (e.g., bison, cattle)</td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</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 Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (SEE Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td></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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. <strong>PROVIDE</strong> the importer with the 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 FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</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></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSF/SR, FMD/SR, and/or SVD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)</td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE as meat</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>SEE Table 3-14-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above (product is perishable)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than described above</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canned, Shelf-Stable Products Containing Milk Products AND Meat

**Table 3-14-10** Canned, Shelf-Stable Products Containing Milk Products AND Meat

<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 Region¹</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>Is accompanied by appropriate certification²</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

¹ Aphasia

² Foot-and-Mouth Disease
### 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>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>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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; 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 3-14-11 Milk Feed, Milk Replacer, and Animal Feed/Pet Food Products Containing Milk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</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>
<tr>
<td>☑ Milk feed only</td>
<td>☑ Milk replacer only</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Is accompanied by adequate proof of origin¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Animal feed/pet food products containing milk products as the only animal product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks adequate proof of origin</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Canada</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>AUTHORITY ship- ment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete the form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CON- TROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk feed, milk replacer, and animal feed/pet food products containing milk and also containing any other animal products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE the applicable section in this manual and REGULATE accordingly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).”
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, 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. 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 importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the product.

---

### Miscellaneous Biological Products NOT Covered in This Section

Not covered in this section are blood and blood products or 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>
<tr>
<td>Do <strong>not</strong> 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 (SEE Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. SAFEGUARD the importation until contacted by VS–Animal Products Import Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discrepancy is <strong>other than</strong> 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 action (SEE Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ 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))</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-15-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemically synthesized product (does not contain and is not derived from animals, animal products, microbial culture, or cell culture)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTACT AQI–VMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histopathological slides (fixed in formalin)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation(^2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS-recommended documentation or VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>CONTACT AQI–VMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ 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)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-15-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test kit</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-15-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine, bacterin, or toxoid</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-15-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above (includes unused culture media, tissue/organ extracts and samples, blood, plasma, blood cells, clotting factors, polyclonal antibodies, antisera, antivenom, antitoxins, fetal bovine serum, other sera, bovine serum albumin, enzymes, hormones, peptides, urine, feces)</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE by species (SEE Table 3-1-2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) A declaration providing, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- Written statement identifying the material (name)
- Written statement confirming the material is chemically synthesized
- Written statement confirming the material does not contain any animal- or cell culture-derived products
- Written statement confirming the material was not derived from any animal- or cell culture-derived products
Cell and tissue cultures and their products 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 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: ♦ Cytokines ♦ Enzymes ♦ Extracts ♦ Growth factors ♦ Hybridomas ♦ Monoclonal antibodies ♦ Nonrecombinant cell lines ♦ Nucleic acids (DNA/RNA) ♦ Primary cell/tissue cultures ♦ Recombinant cell lines ♦ Rodent ascitic fluid containing monoclonal antibodies ♦ Some hormones ♦ Some proteins and antigens ♦ Tissue culture supernatants ♦ Used/conditioned media</td>
<td>♦ Avian ♦ Equine ♦ Ruminant ♦ Swine</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>♦ Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>In vivo use in animals, testing in animals</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In vitro or human in vivo use only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td>Lacks VS-recommended documentation</td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</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 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If: 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)</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And: Is accompanied by VS permit</th>
<th>Then: RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit (if also a human disease agent, REFER to CDC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| | | | **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** |
| | In cell culture or purified from cell culture | | **1. REGULATE as cell culture product (SEE Table 3-15-3)**  
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** |
| | | Is accompanied by VS permit | **1. REGULATE as cell culture product (SEE Table 3-15-3)**  
2. If admissible and human pathogen, REFER to CDC  
3. If admissible, APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate** |
| Nonrecombinant and non-pathogenic virus | Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation² | **Lacks VS-recommended documentation** | **1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD**  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F)** |
Table 3-15-4 Micro-Organisms and Their Products (page 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Other viruses (non-pathogenic to livestock and poultry) and derivatives (includes recombinant and non-recombinant viruses, nucleic acids (DNA/RNA), enzymes, antigens, other proteins and extracts) (cont.) | Other than above (cont.) | Nonrecombinant and is a product produced by non-pathogenic viruses | Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation³ | 1. RELEASE  
2. REFER to CDC if human pathogen  
3. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate  
4. 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) |
| Other 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) | Recombinant | Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation¹ | 1. RELEASE  
2. REFER to CDC if human pathogen  
3. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate  
4. 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) |
| | Nonrecombinant | Nonpathogenic bacteria, fungi, yeast, algae, or protozoa | Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation² | 1. RELEASE  
2. REFER to CDC if human pathogen  
3. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate  
4. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F) |
| | | | | Lacks VS-recommended documentation |
| | | | | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F) |
| | Product produced by non-pathogenic bacteria, yeast, algae, or fungi (by microbial fermentation) | Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation³ | 1. RELEASE  
2. REFER to CDC if human pathogen  
3. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate |
Reference
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.

### 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><strong>Veterinary diagnostic test kit</strong></td>
<td>Diagnosis of animal diseases</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><strong>Lacks VS permit</strong></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-contained test kit</strong> (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></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation1</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks VS-recommended documentation</strong></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than above</strong></td>
<td>Does not contain animal-derived ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contains animal-derived ingredients</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><strong>Lacks VS permit</strong></td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT RELEASE</strong> the HOLD 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:
- Test kits are **not** intended to diagnose infectious animal diseases
- Test kits are prepackaged and ready for use
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 3-15-6 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
Introduction

Ovine and Caprine Products Covered in This Section
This section covers products derived from ovine and caprine species, including 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, cosmetics, fomites, gelatin, hides, pharmaceuticals (including dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, vaccines), processed animal proteins, semen, ova, embryos, 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>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-9-2 on page 3-9-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanolin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE 9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat and/or meat products</td>
<td>Hunter harvested</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table A-1-11 on page A-1-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-2 on page 3-17-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat byproducts includes feet, brain, cheeks, heart, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tail, testes, thymus (sweet-bread), tongue, and tripe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet food/chews/treat</td>
<td>From Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10</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 3-16-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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>Tallow</td>
<td>Edible tallow(^2)</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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow derivatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease</td>
<td>Human food product(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 CFR 95 9 CFR 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above (e.g., Asian medicinals, bones(^5), hoofs, horns(^5), pet food/chews/treats, animal feed, tissues, animal waste, etc.)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>9 CFR 95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Lacks VS permit
\(^2\) **DO NOT** RELEASE, HOLD
\(^3\) **DO NOT** RELEASE, HOLD
\(^4\) PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options
\(^5\) **DO NOT** RELEASE, HOLD
### Table 3-16-2 Ovine and Caprine Products Locator (page 3 of 3)

| If: And is: And the country of export is: And: Then: Authority: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other than above (e.g., Asian medicinals, bones, hoofs, horns, pet food/chews/treats, animal feed, tissues, animal waste, etc.) (cont.) | Affected with BSE (cont) | Lacks VS permit | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) | 9 CFR 95 |
| Other than above | Is accompanied by VS permit | Lacks VS permit | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit | |
| | | Is consigned to an approved establishment | AUTHORIZER shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H for completing form) | |
| | | Is not consigned to an approved establishment | 1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9) | |

1. Regulate commercial shipments of hunter-harvested meat based on the species and not as hunter-harvested meat.
2. 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.
3. 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).
4. 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.
5. 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**.
6. Fully finished pet food/animal feed (e.g., commercially packaged and labeled for retail sale) is not eligible for consignment to approved establishments.
Chapter 3

Reference

Ruminant Meat and Meat Products

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3-17-42

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONELESS Bovine Meat  
3-17-42

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat  
3-17-45

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless)  
3-17-50

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD  
3-17-51

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  
3-17-51

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Non-Bovine Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be FREE of FMD, BUT FMD/SR  
3-17-53

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  
3-17-54

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Ruminant Meat (Bone-In or Boneless) from a Country Known to be Affected with FMD ONLY  
3-17-55

Meat Byproducts  
3-17-58

Meat Byproducts of Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Origin  
3-17-58

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.
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.

**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.

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
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 3-17-1 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 3-17-2 Ruminant Meat and Meat Byproducts Locator (page 1 of 3)

<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 <strong>boneless</strong> bovine</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The meat is <strong>bone-in</strong> bovine</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The meat is <strong>non-bovine</strong> 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 <strong>boneless</strong> beef</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The meat is <strong>bone-in</strong> 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>SEE Table 3-17-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></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 <strong>boneless</strong> bovine</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The meat is <strong>bone-in</strong> bovine</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-17-2 Ruminant Meat and Meat Byproducts Locator (page 2 of 3)

<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</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>(cont.)</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>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>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁴</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)³</td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁵</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible tallow (rendered fat)⁷</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁸</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></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>
<tr>
<td>Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>The meat is boneless</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)³</td>
<td>The meat is bone-in</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-25</td>
<td></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>If the importation is:</td>
<td>And the animal is:</td>
<td>And the country or region of export is:</td>
<td>And:</td>
<td>Then:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</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  ◆ Cattle</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification⁹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)³</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bison  ◆ Cattle</td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹⁰</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)³</td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹¹</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bison  ◆ Cattle  ◆ Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)³</td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Caprine (goat)  ◆ Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE</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>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹¹</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional non-original labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial).

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

Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.

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 contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)

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
- 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

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).

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
     - (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

10 See Footnote #10 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 #10 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 that 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 that 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 **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, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an origin manufacturer’s label indicating the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of manufacturer’s declarations indicating the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate is not presented, REGULATE using 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 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

<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>Free of FMD, but FMD/ SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (SEE Figure E-1-9) | REFUSE ENTRY | 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) |      |
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</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ovine (sheep) (cont.)</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></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>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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

<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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> CFIA Annex A-2</td>
<td><strong>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</strong>&lt;br&gt;2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining appropriate certification&lt;br&gt;3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free</strong> of FMD and <strong>not</strong> from a country or region listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free</strong> of FMD and <strong>not</strong> from a country or region listed above, <strong>but</strong> FMD/SR</td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD and <strong>not</strong> from a country or region listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</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

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 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.

**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>
</table>
| Free of FMD                           | Is accompanied by either:  
  ◆ Certification\(^1\)  
  OR  
  ◆ Certification for shelf-stable BONE-IN beef in hermetically sealed containers, free of FMD in Table 3-17-6 | RELEASE |
|                                       | Lacks certification | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Australia or New Zealand              | Is accompanied by certification\(^2\) | RELEASE |
| Free of FMD, but FMD/ SR               | Is accompanied by either:  
  ◆ Certification\(^1\)  
  OR  
  ◆ Certification for shelf-stable BONE-IN beef in hermetically sealed containers, free of FMD in Table 3-17-6 | RELEASE |
|                                       | Lacks certification | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Affected with FMD only                | Is accompanied by either:  
  ◆ Certification\(^1\)  
  OR  
  ◆ Certification for shelf-stable BONE-IN beef in hermetically sealed containers, free of FMD in Table 3-17-6 | RELEASE |
|                                       | Lacks certification | REFUSE ENTRY |
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 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 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-1-35 on page E-1-77, or Figure E-1-36 on page E-1-78) 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 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><strong>Australia or New Zealand</strong></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><strong>Affected with FMD only</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>
</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

- 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**

- 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-1-35 on page E-1-77, or Figure E-1-36 on page E-1-78) 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>
</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 | | RELEASE |
| Free of FMD, but FMD/SR and not from a country or region listed above | | |
| Free of FMD and not from a country or region listed above | | |
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>
<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>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (SEE Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Canada | 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 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>
<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>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification¹ OR ◆ Certification for Cooked BONE-IN Bovine Meat, Free of FMD in Table 3-17-11</td>
<td></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 either</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification³ OR ◆ Certification for Cooked BONE-IN Bovine Meat, Free of FMD in Table 3-17-11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-16</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 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-1-35 on page E-1-77, or Figure E-1-36 on page E-1-78) 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, 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;
- 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>Lacks certification</td>
<td></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>Lacks certification</td>
<td></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>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. 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-1-35 on page E-1-77, or Figure E-1-36 on page E-1-78) 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 3-17-24
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 that 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 that 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 **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 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 certification²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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></td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than a country or region listed above</td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</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/wps/wcm/connect/a680d8aa-b477-4c3f-b5ca-e44094cc22f2/ADF-iHouses.pdf?MOD=AJPERES] 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/wps/wcm/connect/a680d8aa-b477-4c3f-b5ca-e44094cc22f2/ADF-iHouses.pdf?MOD=AJPERES] list.

**NOTICE**

Not all FSIS-approved facilities are APHIS-approved rapid defrost facilities.

Step 2: Verify the Port of Arrival is Equipped with Approved 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>
<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/wps/wcm/connect/a680d8aa-b477-4c3f-b5ca-e44094cc22f2/ADF-iHouses.pdf?MOD=AJPERES">https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/wcm/connect/a680d8aa-b477-4c3f-b5ca-e44094cc22f2/ADF-iHouses.pdf?MOD=AJPERES</a>] list as equipped with APHIS-approved rapid defrost facilities</td>
<td>CONTINUE in this section</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Not listed in the APHIS-Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities [https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/wcm/connect/a680d8aa-b477-4c3f-b5ca-e44094cc22f2/ADF-iHouses.pdf?MOD=AJPERES] list as equipped with APHIS-approved rapid defrost facilities | 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD  
2. CONTACT PPQ–AQI–VMO or PPQ–QPAS–ADE–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix F) |

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></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not identified as an IQF product</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>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. <strong>DO NOT</strong> COMPLETE VS Form 16-78 (because the product is not moving to another port)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks meat inspection certificate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, Rondônia, Rio Grande Do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, 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.
Cooked Ruminant Meat Identified as an IQF Product from a Country Known to be Affected with FMD ONLY

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  | 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-1-3³  
2. AUTHORIZE movement to the defrost facility³ 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) |
| (9 CFR § 94.4(b)) and the additional certification¹ |                                                                          |                                                                      |
| Lacks certification             | REFUSE ENTRY                                                             |                                                                      |
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>
</table>
| Contains pink juice            | 1. REFUSE ENTRY  
|                                | 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 |
| Does **not** contain pink juice| RELEASE |
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 certification²</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 certification³</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 certification⁴</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 certification⁵</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, 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 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, 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 contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs)

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 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
- 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

3 Accompanied by an extract of an electronic certificate (SEE Figure E-1-7 on page E-1-16, Figure E-1-35 on page E-1-77, or Figure E-1-36 on page E-1-78) 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 of ruminants meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants
- The commodities were derived from bovines that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections
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 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 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, 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 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:

◆ 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, 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 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></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>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by 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. 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.

- 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.

- 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.
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 meal 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 that 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 that 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 **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 3-17-21 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>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)</td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (sheep) 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>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>Other than a country or region listed above</td>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Other RO species as defined in List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1.
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.

A foreign meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the national government of the country 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></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.
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.

### Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONELESS 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><strong>Free</strong> of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by <strong>either</strong>:</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification for Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat, <strong>Free</strong> of FMD in Table 3-17-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia or New Zealand</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification²</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free</strong> of FMD, <strong>but</strong> transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by <strong>either</strong>:</td>
<td><strong>SEE Table 3-17-28</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification for Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) BONE-IN Bovine Meat, <strong>Free</strong> of FMD in Table 3-17-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A foreign meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the national government of the country 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>
<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, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by either:</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</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, Free of FMD, but FMD/SR in Table 3-17-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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 either:</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Certification&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</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, Free of FMD, but FMD/SR in Table 3-17-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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 veterinary officer or authorized government officer certifying:
   ◆ 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 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-1-35 on page E-1-77, or Figure E-1-36 on page E-1-78) 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, 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.
- 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><strong>Free</strong> of FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</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 certification&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free</strong> of FMD, <strong>but</strong> transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free</strong> of FMD, <strong>but</strong> FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is accompanied by certification&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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 certification&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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-1-35 on page E-1-77, or Figure E-1-36 on page E-1-78) 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

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 3-17-47.
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 that 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 that 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 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>SEE Table 3-17-27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-17-29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprine (goat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than a country or region listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</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>Lacks CFIA Annex A-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</td>
<td></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.
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.

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 origin²</td>
<td>Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td></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>Met²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Caprine (goat)</td>
<td>Not met</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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></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 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 certification¹</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 3-17-30 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\(^1\) 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)(^2)</td>
<td></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.

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>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is beef from:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Northern Argentina</td>
<td>• One of 14 States in Brazil</td>
<td>• Uruguay</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>Transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>Meets the transit requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Does not meet transit requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is ovine meat from Uruguay and is boneless</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>Transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>Meets the transit requirements</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Does not meet transit requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is ovine meat from Uruguay and is bone in</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>Transited a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>Meets the transit requirements</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Ruminant Meat

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>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ovine meat from Uruguay and is bone in (cont.)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate(^6) (cont.)</td>
<td>Transited a country known to be affected with FMD (cont.)</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) 9 CFR § 94.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks appropriate meat inspection certificate</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</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, Paraná, 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 mature 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
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, 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 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

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

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
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 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></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (SEE Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-17-32  Meat Byproducts of Ovine (Sheep) or Caprine (Goat) Origin¹ (page 2 of 2)

<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>Canada (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></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) |
| Free of BSE and other than Canada   | Free of FMD | Is accompanied by adequate proof of origin² | RELEASE |
|                                     | Lacks adequate proof of origin | REFUSE ENTRY |
|                                     | Free of FMD, but FMD/ SR | Is accompanied by appropriate certification³ | RELEASE |
|                                     | Lacks certification | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Affected with FMD                   | Accompanied by VS permit | RELEASE |
|                                     | Lacks VS permit | REFUSE ENTRY |

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.

3 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.
Reference
Meat Byproducts
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 the hold cannot be released, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the byproduct.

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:

◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit
◆ Consignee
◆ Current date
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.

**Table 3-18-2  Semen, Ova, and Embryos Locator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semen</td>
<td>Originating from Canada</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-18-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Originating from other than Canada</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-18-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ova or embryos</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-18-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 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>Equine¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Origin and species can be confirmed²</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, sheep and goats only (Reproduction³) | Canadian land border port designated for this import⁴ | 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, including sheep and goats (Reproduction³) | 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 (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 |
| Dogs⁵ | Reproduction³ | 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. Outside labeling indicating species and origin is acceptable.
3. Consider semen for reproduction to be a live animal importation regulated by VS.
4. Canadian border ports are listed in 9 CFR § 98.33(b).
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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Equine1</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>1. CONTROL as specified on the permit 2. REFER consignment to the VS port veterinarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminants</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swine</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>Diagnosis or research (in-vitro use only)</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs3</td>
<td>Reproduction2</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bees</td>
<td>Diagnosis or research</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-1-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Equine2</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>1. CONTROL as specified on the permit 2. REFER consignment to the VS port veterinarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruminants</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swine</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>Diagnosis or research</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bees</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>SEE plant quarantines as appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Ova includes mature eggs which have been obtained from any animal.
### 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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
Chapter 3

Reference

Swine Products

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Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR 3-19-49
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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.
NOTICE
Currently 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).

NOTICE
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).

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, dehydrated powders or granules, 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 manufacturer's declarations indicating the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate is not presented, REGULATE using the table below.

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**

<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 for personal use</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-3 on page 3-19-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not hunter harvested</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A or vitamins coated in porcine gelatin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-9-2 on page 3-9-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-19-2 Swine Products Locator

<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>Other than above (e.g., Asian medicinals, bones, 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></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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>
</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>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>
Bouillon Cubes, Meat Extract/Broth of Swine Origin, Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat Extract/Broth

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>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, dehydrated powders or granules, 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 manufacturer’s declarations indicating the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial).

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).

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

<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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<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>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region(^2)</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(^3)</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>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td></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(^4)</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>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^5)</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>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^6)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts/broths, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, 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 manufacturer’s declarations indicating the product actually contains only artificial ingredients and can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial).

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><strong>Free</strong> of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region¹</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified² or ³</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region¹</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td><strong>REFUSE ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 certified⁴</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 certified⁴</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 certified⁵</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 certified³ 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 certified⁴ 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 certified⁵ 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 § 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 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)
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 § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as 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>
<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></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork fat (including fatback)</td>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region⁴</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³ or ⁵</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</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>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁶</td>
<td>RELEASE</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></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁷</td>
<td>RELEASE</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></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³ or ⁸</td>
<td>RELEASE</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></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁶ or ⁹</td>
<td>RELEASE</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></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁶ or ¹⁰</td>
<td>RELEASE</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 \textit{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:

\begin{itemize}
  \item The pork or pork products must \textbf{not} have been derived from swine in \textit{any} of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered \textit{after} the periods described.
  \item 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, \textit{except} for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; \textbf{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 an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region; \textbf{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.
  \item The pork or pork products must \textbf{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 \textit{after} the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products must \textbf{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 \textit{after} the periods described.
  \item The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must \textbf{not} have transited \textit{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.
  \item \textbf{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 \textit{not} meeting the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.
\end{itemize}

A government of origin certificate declaring the fat was heated to a \textit{minimum} internal temperature of 175 °F (79.4 °C).

A meat inspection certificate prescribing in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) stating:

\begin{itemize}
  \item 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 \textit{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.
  \item The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have \textit{not} lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF.
  \item The pork or pork products have \textit{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.
  \item The pork or pork products have \textbf{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.
  \item If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as \textit{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.
\end{itemize}
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

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-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-1-65).

<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 establishment&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</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></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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-1-67), the product must be accompanied by an Italian Health Warranty Annex H (see Figure E-1-29 on page E-1-65).
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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SEE Table 2-3-3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork pâté that is <strong>not</strong> cooked, shelf-stable swine meat in hermetically sealed cans</td>
<td>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Is appropriately certi-fied</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>Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region</td>
<td>Is appropriately certi-fied</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
<td>Is appropriately certi-fied</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>CSF/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certi-fied</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>FMD/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certi-fied</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>SVD/SR</td>
<td>Is appropriately certi-fied</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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 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 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 listed 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(^1)</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> certification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</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>FMD/SR</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>SVD/SR</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. 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

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 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3-19-10 Cooked Swine Meat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If the country or region of export is:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region¹ (other than Italy, Poland, or Spain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of the European Union for ASF²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free of ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with FMD³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with SVD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD/SR</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 other than Mortadella and Cotechino</td>
<td>Processed in Italy SVD/SR regions(^1)</td>
<td>Italian origin and cooked in Italy SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than Italian origin and cooked in Italy(^3) SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not processed in Italy SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^5)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked Mortadella</td>
<td>Processed in Italy SVD/SR regions(^1)</td>
<td>Italian origin and cooked in Italy SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2) OR (^6)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than Italian origin and cooked in Italy(^3) SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4) OR (^8)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not processed in Italy SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^6) OR (^7)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked Cotechino</td>
<td>Processed in Italy SVD/SR regions(^1)</td>
<td>Italian origin and cooked in Italy SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2) OR (^8)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than Italian origin and cooked in Italy(^3) SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4) OR (^8)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not processed in Italy SVD/SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^8) OR (^9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</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.

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-1-50). 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.
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>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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-1-39 on page E-1-84).

3. An Official Polish Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (see Figure E-1-38 on page E-1-83).

4. Restricted Polish establishment approval numbers: 28 05 02 01; 14 29 02 01; 06 11 02 66; AND 28 15 40 03.
## 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 certified(^1) 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><strong>Other than</strong> Spanish origin</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2) and 3</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Accompanied by an Official Spanish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (Ref: ASE-754 02/08) (see Figure E-1-47 on page E-1-103).

\(^2\) Accompanied by Spanish Certificate D (see Figure E-1-44 on page E-1-94).

\(^3\) Accompanied by an Official Spanish Meat-Inspection Health Certificate for Meat Food Products (see Figure E-1-46 on page E-1-99).

## 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 region(^1) <strong>other than</strong> Italy, Poland, or Spain</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</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 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)
### 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

---

[54x730]Reference
Cooked Swine Meat
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 3-19-19 Cooked Swine Meat Shipped 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 certified¹</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 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is appropriately certified¹ 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)
## Cured and Dried Swine Meat

### 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 ASF(^1) (other than Italy or Spain)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with CSF</td>
<td>Part of APHIS-defined European CSF region(^2) (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 regions¹</td>
<td>Of Italian origin and cured and dried in Italy SVD/ SR regions</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not of Italian origin and cured and dried in Italy SVD/ SR regions³</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not processed in Italy SVD/ SR regions¹</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deboned meat products cured for at least 45⁵ or 90⁶ days</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁷</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ SVD/ SR regions refer to specific regions in Italy.
² Certification typically refers to the appropriate documentation verifying the origin and treatment of the product.
³ Italian origin and cured and dried in Italy SVD/ SR regions refer to the specific origin and treatment of the product.
⁴ Lacks certification indicates that the required certification is missing.
⁵ 45 days refers to the minimum curing period for certain types of hams.
⁶ 90 days refers to an alternate curing period for certain types of hams.
⁷ Appropriately certified means the product meets the necessary standards and regulations.
### 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</td>
<td>From an approved processing establishment</td>
<td>Bone-in (whole ham)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boneless (whole ham)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is from an approved Italian deboning plant</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boneless (whole ham)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is from an approved Italian deboning plant</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boneless (whole ham)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is from an approved Italian deboning plant</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not from an approved establishment</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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></td>
<td>Boneless (whole ham)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></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></td>
<td>Boneless (whole ham)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></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></td>
<td>Not from an approved establishment</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></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reference

**Cured and Dried Swine Meat**
### 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>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 (cont.)</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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</td>
<td>Is from an approved Italian slicing establishment</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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>
<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-1-50). 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’Aoste, 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-1-54). 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.

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-1-67) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex F (see Figure E-1-27 on page E-1-62).

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-1-67) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex A (see Figure E-1-20 on page E-1-49).

In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-67) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex B (see Figure E-1-23 on page E-1-58).

In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-67) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex A (see Figure E-1-20 on page E-1-49) and Italian Health Warranty Annex G (see Figure E-1-28 on page E-1-64).

In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (see Figure E-1-30 on page E-1-67) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex B (see Figure E-1-23 on page E-1-58) and Italian Health Warranty Annex G (see Figure E-1-28 on page E-1-64).
# 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;3&lt;/sup&gt; and &lt;sup&gt;4&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></td>
<td>Other than sliced Serrano ham</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; and &lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;; or &lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; and &lt;sup&gt;6&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></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; and &lt;sup&gt;6&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 an Official Spanish Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (see Figure E-1-41 on page E-1-89).
3. Accompanied by an Official Spanish Health Inspection Certificate complying with 9 CFR § 327.4(b) [stating: "I hereby certify that the meat food 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, were handled in a sanitary manner, and were prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat inspection system and that said meat food products are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and are otherwise in compliance with requirements equivalent to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations. I further certify that all products herein described that are prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking and contain muscle tissue of pork were treated for destruction of trichinae as prescribed in § 318.10 of the Meat Inspection Regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture."]
4. Accompanied by Spanish Certificate C (see Figure E-1-43 on page E-1-89).
5. Accompanied by Spanish Certificate A (see Figure E-1-41 on page E-1-89).
6. Accompanied by Spanish Certificate, Official Meat Inspection Health Certificate for Meat Food Products (see Figure E-1-47 on page E-1-103).
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(^1) (other than Italy or Spain)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</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

3 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 Region¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone-in</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boneless</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 (comprising 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
- 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 FMD

Table 3-19-27 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with FMD

<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(^1)</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(^1)</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

#### 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 3-19-29 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| If the importation:             | Then:                           |
| Is appropriately certified¹ or ²| RELEASE                      |
| Lacks certification             | REFUSE ENTRY                  |

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 OR
- 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 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 listed 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 products 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 [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 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)
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat/Meat Byproducts

**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 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 ASF¹</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region²</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF/SR</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-19-34</td>
</tr>
<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 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 requirements¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has not met transit requirements</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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

⚠️ CAUTION
If the importation is break-bulk cargo, all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.

Table 3-19-34  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 If the importation is break-bulk cargo, all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.
Reference
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat/Meat Byproducts

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

<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 certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Poland or Spain</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified⁴</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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).

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-1-38 on page E-1-82).

Accompanied by the Official Spanish Health Certificate for Fresh Pork and Pork By-Products Exported to the United States of America (Ref: ASE-1843, MVG 0516) (see Figure E-1-48 on page E-1-106).

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.
### 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>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) except Poland</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^2)</td>
<td>(Blank)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR § 94.8(a)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Is from a restricted establishment(^3)</td>
<td>(Blank)</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not from a restricted establishment(^3)</td>
<td>(Blank)</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^4)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Blank)</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; AND 28 15 40 03.

4. An Official Polish Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (SEE Figure E-1-38 on page E-1-82).
## Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR

### CAUTION

If the importation is break-bulk cargo, all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.

### Table 3-19-37 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the importation:</th>
<th>And: Transited a country affected with FMD</th>
<th>And: Has met transit requirements</th>
<th>Then: RELEASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>Has not met transit requirements</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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 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 3-19-38 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR

<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></td>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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></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></td>
<td>Did not transit a country affected with FMD</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Italy</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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-1-50). 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’Aoste, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano only.

3 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

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-1-54). 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 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
Reference
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat/Meat Byproducts
**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 3-20-13.

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.

---

### Table 3-20-1 Determining the Type of Trophies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accompanying documents indicate the consignment contains:</th>
<th>And the:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Nonprimate trophies’ only                              | Trophies are regulated by APHIS² | CONTACT FWS  
CONTACT CDC and FWS  
CONTINUE with Inspecting a Shipment of Wholly Nonprimate Trophies Regulated by APHIS on page 3-20-4 |
| Both nonhuman primate trophies and nonprimate trophies | Nonprimate trophies are regulated by APHIS² | CONTACT CDC and FWS  
CONTINUE with on page 3-20-8 |
| Nonhuman primate trophies only                         | Nonprimate trophies are not regulated by APHIS² | CONTACT CDC and FWS for instructions |

---

1 Certain nonprimate trophies may also be regulated by CDC. Contact your supervisor for additional information.

2 Use Appendix B, List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1 to determine if the trophies are regulated by APHIS.
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:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affected with HPAI only</strong></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>Is consigned to an approved establishment</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>
</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></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>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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both HPAI and ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country</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 3-20-4  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 country* (cont.)</td>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified*</td>
<td>Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</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>
</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; 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 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.

Reference
Feathers-ONLY Trophies That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished
**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>
<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></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️ Poultry</td>
<td>☑️ Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></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>☑️ Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ Free of both HPAI and ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ Is accompanied by a VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ Is appropriately certified²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ Is consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ Is not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant</td>
<td>☑️ Affected with FMD only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ Free of FMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ Country of origin is Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country
² Certification requirements vary depending on the specific animal species.
### 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 the country or region of export is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruminant (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Country of origin is <strong>other than</strong> Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The consignment is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Chrome-tanned</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Flint-dried</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Hard-dried</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Leather</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Limed, dehaired and pliable</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid and the pH is verified to be 5.0 or lower</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Tanned</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> listed above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REGULATE under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> listed above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not consigned to an approved establishment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REGULATE under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RELEASE</strong></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; 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 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).
Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico that Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished

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.

### Table 3-20-6  Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished (page 1 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 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>
<tr>
<td></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></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>Lacks proof</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed ruminant hides or skins</td>
<td>Free of live and dead ticks</td>
<td>Leather, tanned, chrometanned, flint-dried, hard-dried, limed (dehaired and pliable)</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid and the pH is verified by CBP</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification² and the pH is less than or equal to 5.0</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Was treated with an acaricide</td>
<td>Is accompanied by appropriate certification¹</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td></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>
</tbody>
</table>
## 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>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>Infested with live or dead ticks</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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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.

2. Proof (a written statement from shipper, dipping certificate, or a certificate issued by the government of Mexico) the untanned hides and skins were obtained from cattle that were subject to any one of the acaricidal dips listed below, at a Mexican facility 7 to 12 days prior to slaughter:
   - Coumaphos (co-Ral), 25% wettable powder or flowable from labeled for use as a 0.25% dip and used at a concentration of 0.125 to 0.250
   - Dioxathion (delnay) emulsifiable concentrate used at a concentration of 0.125 to 0.150
   - Organophosphorous insecticides (Ciodrin) used in a concentration of 0.44 to 0.54% used in accordance with the EPA-approved label
   - Organophosphorous insecticides (Prolate) in a Prolate-water bath where the concentration level is at least 0.15% used in accordance with the EPA-approved label

3. Hides frozen to a nonpliable (rock hard) state must be imported in a manner facilitating complete inspection of all surfaces of the entire hide/skin.

4. A certificate or document issued by the importer or shipper attesting to the fact the ruminant untanned hides and skins were frozen solid for 24 hours.

5. An official certificate issued by the shipper certifying the untanned hides and skins were pickled in a solution of salt containing mineral acid and packed in leakproof packaging, barrels, casks, or tight cases while still wet with the solution and the solution has a pH equal to or less than 5.0.
Trophy Bones and Other Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

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>♦ Game birds</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑ Affected with ND OR affected with HPAI OR affected with HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td>See Table 3-20-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑ Free of both HPAI and ND</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Other birds</td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region country¹</td>
<td>Accompained by a VS permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
<td>9 CFR 94.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑ Lacks VS permit</td>
<td>Appropriately certified²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>9 CFR 95.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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 95.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑ Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)

Equine (e.g., horses, zebras) | SEE Table 3-7-2 |

Ruminant | SEE Table 3-20-9 |
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:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Swine            | • APHIS-defined European Union CSF region³  
                  | • Part of the European Union for ASF⁴  
                  | • Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD | Carcass |                    | REFUSE ENTRY | 9 CFR 94.31  
                  |                                         |      |      |       | 9 CFR 95.22  
                  |                                         |      |      |       | 9 CFR 95.23  |
| Other than        |                                         |      | 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 | RELEASE | |
| above             |                                         |      |      |       |            |
|                   |                                         | Not as above | Consigned to an approved establishment | AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form) | |
|                   |                                         | 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) | |

| Other than above  | 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 | RELEASE | 9 CFR 95.22  
|                  | |      | 9 CFR 95.23  |
|                   | Not as above | Consigned to an approved establishment | AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form) | | |
Swine (cont.)

<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>Swine</td>
<td>Other than above (cont.)</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>
<td>9 CFR 95.22</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; 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 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 been first cleaned and disinfected

3 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).

4 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 carcasses 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 (page 1 of 2)

<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>✷ Affected with HPAI OR HPAI in combination with ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcass is <strong>not</strong> 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>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) |
| 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 |                                 |                         |                          | RELEASE                                       |
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.

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 (page 2 of 2)

<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>Bones are not as described above</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment</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>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-20-9 Ruminant Trophy Bones and Other Trophy Tissue INCLUDING Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks (page 1 of 2)

<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>RELEASE</td>
<td></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>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ 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.

² Clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and accompanied by the appropriate certification²

³ Consigned to an approved establishment²

⁴ AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form)
### Table 3-20-9 Ruminant Trophy Bones and Other Trophy Tissue INCLUDING Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks (page 2 of 2)

<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>Hoofs (cont.)</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>◆ Ruminant bones</td>
<td></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>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ruminant carcass⁴</td>
<td></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>◆ Other ruminant trophy tissue including horns, skulls, teeth, and tusks</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 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.

2 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

3 The approved establishments will treat materials for other diseases, including anthrax.

4 If the ruminant carcass is from Mexico, see Table 3-20-6.
## Ruminant Antler Trophies

### Table 3-20-10  Ruminant Antler Trophies (page 1 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>Not for use as trophies¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-4-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In accordance with documentation¹</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Proven to be of Canadian origin²</td>
<td>Not proven to be of Canadian origin</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum of two sets</td>
<td>Clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies¹ or are offered for consignment to a museum</td>
<td>Consigned to an approved establishment³</td>
<td>AUTHORIZÉ shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix H to complete form)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOT as above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| More than two sets | Free of FMD | Accompanied by a copy of the importer’s hunting license, permit, or other document⁴ | Clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies¹ or are offered for consignment to a museum | 1. VERIFY the number of antlers correspond with license/permit, etc.  
2. RELEASE |

---

¹ See Table 3-4-2
² PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-9)
### 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>More than two sets (cont.)</td>
<td>Free of FMD (cont.)</td>
<td>Accompanied by a copy of the importer’s hunting license, permit, or other document (cont.)</td>
<td>Not as above</td>
<td>✷ CONSIGN to an approved establishment for treatment of anthrax, or ✷ PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (See Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not accompanied by a copy of the importer’s hunting license, permit, or other document</td>
<td>Accompanied by the appropriate certification</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not accompanied by the appropriate certification</td>
<td></td>
<td>✷ CONSIGN to an approved establishment for treatment of anthrax, or ✷ PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (See Table 2-2-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with FMD</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>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 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.

2 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.).

3 The approved establishment will treat materials for anthrax and other diseases.
4 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.

5 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.
Reference
Trophy Bones and Other Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks
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 and for all dairy products. 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.

---

**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><strong>Ineligible</strong> for entry</td>
<td>Baggage checked through to destination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carry-on baggage</td>
<td>REFUSE to allow transit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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.
Importations of Shelf-Stable Meat Cooked in the Container

To determine shelf stability in passenger baggage, see page 2-3-5 through page 2-3-9 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-1-40.

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>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 lbs (22.7 kg) or less</td>
<td>▶ Game 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>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Other birds</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>Not as above</td>
<td>Affected with ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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; and 3 zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Affected with HPAI, and the country is regionalized&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; for HPAI</td>
<td>Not labeled as being from regionalized&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; and 3 zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with HPAI, and the country is not regionalized&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; for HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is appropriately certified&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage

## Importations of Shelf-Stable Meat Cooked in the Container

### 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 (cont.)</td>
<td>◆ Game birds&lt;br&gt;◆ Poultry&lt;br&gt;◆ 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&lt;br&gt;◆ Cattle</td>
<td>◆ Negligible risk&lt;br&gt;◆ Controlled risk&lt;br&gt;◆ 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></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not as listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Caprine (goats)&lt;br&gt;◆ Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Affected with BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</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>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not as listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not as listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</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>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not as listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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).
Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage

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.
## 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 the importation is:</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(^1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Lacks certification</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other birds (includes products with egg)</td>
<td>Affected with HPAI, and the country is regionalized(^2) for HPAI</td>
<td>Labeled as being from regionalized(^2) zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not labeled as being from regionalized(^2) zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected with HPAI, and the country is not regionalized(^2) and (^3) for HPAI</td>
<td>Is appropriately certified(^1)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region(^4)</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></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(^9) and contained in unopened containers or packages</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not listed as above</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></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>
</table>
| 50 lbs (22.7 kg) or less | Ruminant | ◆ Bison  
◆ Cattle | ◆ Negligible risk  
◆ Controlled risk  
◆ Undetermined risk | Commercially packaged and labeled\(^5\) and contained in unopened containers or packages | | RELEASE |
|                         |               | ◆ Caprine (goats)  
◆ Ovine (sheep) | Affected with BSE  
Canada | Not listed as above | | REFUSE ENTRY |
|                         |               | Other than above | | | | RELEASE |
|                         | Ruminant—other (RO) (i.e., camelid, cervid, yak, water buffalo)\(^6\) | | Commercially packaged and labeled\(^5\) and contained in unopened containers or packages | Not listed as above | | REFUSE ENTRY |
| Swine                  |               | | | | | RELEASE |

---

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; 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>If the pork:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
<td>From an approved plant¹</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not from an approved plant</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks the certificate and/or the original receipt</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>Lacks certification REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are thoroughly cooked to crispness and break easily when bent RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do not appear to have been thoroughly cooked as evidenced by not breaking easily when bent 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.
## Pork in Cooked, Prepared Food from Mexico

### 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 quantities¹ (like a day’s lunch) for personal use when accompanying the person</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                         | Not thoroughly cooked, uncooked, or cured and dried | Larger quantities (in passenger’s baggage, more than a day’s lunch, or a commercial consignment) | 1. SEIZE the product  
2. If appropriate, ISSUE a civil penalty (spot settlement)                                      |
| Other than at a land border port |                                                        |                                                                         |                                                                                                  |

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>The bird has been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have been removed and has intact feathers on one wing</td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with ND only</td>
<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>RELEASE¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region²</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-20-3</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; 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).

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**Birds’ Nests in Passenger Baggage**

**NOTICE**

The importation may be subject to plant regulations.

### Table A-1-8  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 Region²</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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of both 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 | CONTROL as specified on the permit |
|                        |                                         |                          | Is appropriately certified¹ | APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate |
|                        | An APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region² | Is accompanied by VS permit | Lacks certification | REFUSE ENTRY |
|                        | Free of both ND and HPAI                |                          |                      | RELEASE |

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).
### Moon Cakes in Passenger Baggage

Moon cakes containing meat should be regulated according to the species.

<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>Does not appear thoroughly cooked</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with HPAI and the country is regionalized for HPAI1 and 2</td>
<td>Labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td>Appears thoroughly cooked</td>
<td>Does not appear thoroughly cooked</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected with HPAI and the country is not regionalized for HPAI1 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 Region4</td>
<td>Is accompanied by VS permit</td>
<td>Appears thoroughly cooked</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks VS permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>
Table A-1-10 Definitions of Abbreviations and Headings

**ASF.** African swine fever

**BSE.** bovine spongiform encephalopathy

**CSF.** classical swine fever (also known as hog cholera (HC))

**CSF/SR.** classical swine fever free but with special requirements to apply; applies only to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts

**Cured and dried.** 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.

**FMD.** foot-and-mouth disease

**FMD/SR.** foot-and-mouth disease free but with special requirements to apply; applies only to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts

**HPAI**. highly pathogenic avian influenza

**ND.** Newcastle disease

**ND/SR.** Newcastle disease free but with special requirements to apply; applies only to meat, meat products, and edible meat byproducts

---

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; 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).
SVD. swine vesicular disease

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

\(^1\) Non-shelf-stable meat, poultry meat, egg and their products include, but are not limited to, raw, uncooked, or processed meats, poultry, eggs, and meat products that can be consumed immediately after purchase or consumption.
### 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>Bermud (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>China</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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### Table A-1-10 Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable\(^1\) Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 3 of 10)

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For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, SEE Appendix C

\(^1\) Non-shelf-stable meat includes cooked, cured, and fresh (chilled or frozen) meat and eggs.
### 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\(^1\) 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.
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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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For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, SEE Appendix C

¹ Non-shelf-stable products include cooked, perishable, cured and dried, fresh (chilled or frozen), and cured, perishable, fresh (chilled or frozen), cured and dried meat or preserved eggs.
Table A-1-10  Guide to Entry Status of Non-Shelf-Stable<sup>1</sup> Meat, Poultry Meat, Egg and Their Products in Passenger Baggage (page 8 of 10)

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>P</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>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>P</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>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sint Maarten&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>P</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>
<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 9 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>South America (\text{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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa, Republic of</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>SEE Korea, the Republic of (South Korea)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svalbard and Jan Mayan (Norway)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti(^5) (France)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</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 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</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>Northern Ireland</td>
<td></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.
Medications, Dietary Supplements, and Nutraceuticals in Passenger Baggage

When prescription medications/medicines, or nonprescription medications/medicines are declared or found in passenger baggage, follow the guidelines on the CBP Web site for medications [https://cbp.aphis.usda.gov/index.shtml] and/or the CBP Web site for nonprescription medicines [https://cbp.aphis.usda.gov/index.shtml]. 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 3-11-3.

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 3-2-19.
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:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Bison</td>
<td>◆ Free of FMD</td>
<td>◆ Fresh or fresh frozen dressed carcass¹</td>
<td></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 bone²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Fresh ground or fresh ground frozen sausage²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerky and cured or dried sausages)²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not as identified above</strong></td>
<td>Is appropriately documented³</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks documentation</strong></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not as identified above</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose)</td>
<td>◆ Free of FMD</td>
<td>◆ Fresh or fresh frozen dressed carcass¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Free of FMD, but FMD/SR</td>
<td>◆ Fresh or fresh frozen meat, with or without bone²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Fresh ground or fresh ground frozen sausage²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerky and cured or dried sausages)²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not as identified above</strong></td>
<td>Is accompanied by proof of species²</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks proof of species</strong></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

¹ Fresh or frozen meat that has been slaughtered in a manner consistent with current U.S. animal health regulations.

² Fresh or frozen meat that has been slaughtered according to local or tribal custom.

³ Documentation must be current and clear.
## 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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Caprine (goat, musk ox)</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>◆ Fresh or fresh frozen dressed carcass¹</td>
<td>Hunter harvested</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ovine (sheep)</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>◆ Fresh or fresh frozen meat, with or without bone</td>
<td>Is appropriately documented³</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Fresh ground or fresh ground frozen sausage</td>
<td>Farmed, hunter harvested</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerky and cured or dried sausages)</td>
<td>Lacks documentation</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not as identified above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by required CFIA Annex A-2 (SEE Figure E-1-9)</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks CFIA Annex A-2</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Affected with BSE**
- **Affected with BSE in combination with FMD**
- **Free of BSE and FMD**
- **Free of BSE but affected with FMD**
- **Free of BSE but FMD/SR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the wild ruminant is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swine (boar)</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Part of the European Union for ASF⁶</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Lacks documentation**
- **RELEASE**
- **REFUSE ENTRY**
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:</th>
<th>And the quantity imported:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❖ Bovine ❖ Caprine ❖ Ovine</td>
<td>Fully taxidermy finished</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not fully taxidermy finished</td>
<td>Horns, with or without skull caps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Are free of a skull cap ❖ Skull cap is present and free of brain tissue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A maximum of two sets of horns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than two sets of horns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY to excess³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are attached to an intact head or skull cap, and brain tissue is present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bones, including skulls with or without horns</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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than two skulls or bones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY to excess³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are offered for consignment to a museum and are clean, dry, and free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE to museum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 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 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</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Caprine</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ More than two skulls or bones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td>1. REFUSE ENTRY due to excess, and 2. 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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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></td>
<td></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>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A  Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage

Hunting Trophies from Canada

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:</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>Hides, skins, or capes</td>
<td>Head is attached</td>
<td>Skull and contents have been removed</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprine</td>
<td>Bones, including skulls with or without horns (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine (cont.)</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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not consigned to an approved establishment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camelid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose, and reindeer)</td>
<td>Proof of Canadian origin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 USDA–APHIS regulations allow for the unrestricted entry of fully taxidermy finished trophies. Fully taxidermy finished trophies are those trophies that 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.

2 A copy of the importer’s hunting license/permit or other documentation clearly demonstrating lawful possession of the trophy from Canada. The license/permit or other documentation must be issued by the Canadian government (at the Provincial, Tribal, or CFIA level), and not by the outfitter. This document should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of Canadian-origin, non cervid ruminant 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 that do not meet the above conditions will be regulated according to species as a consignment of commercial bones.

3 If a party of three hunters has a total of horns or skulls that matches the number allowed on the hunters’ combined licenses, these horns or skulls are authorized entry (e.g., if the number allowed on each license is two, a combined total of six horns or skulls may be authorized entry for the three hunters.) However, if the total number of horns and skulls exceeds the number allowed on the hunters’ combined licenses, prohibit entry to the excess amount. If the hunters will not volunteer which hunter has the extra skull(s), prohibit entry on the entire consignment. A VS special permit is no longer required.

4 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 lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Department 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 that do not meet the above conditions will be regulated according to individual species as a consignment of commercial bones.

5 USDA regulates antlers and other bony trophies for anthrax and other diseases.
6 The cape is the pelt from the head, neck, and forepart of the shoulders of the animal used for mounting as a trophy.
7 USDA has not imposed any restrictions on cervid trophies from Canada because of BSE. Hunters may import cervid trophies hunted in Canada without restriction. Hunters should have documentation demonstrating proof of Canadian origin for their cervid trophies (i.e., Canadian hunting license/permit (Provincial, Tribal, or CFIA issued), game farm receipt, outfitter receipt, or other documentation provided by the game farm or outfitter, etc.).

---

**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-1-40.

---

**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.

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**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-1-36) 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-1-37) 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-1-38).

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>1. Accompanied by the original Export Quarantine Certificate (SEE Figure A-1-1) and</td>
<td>50 pounds or less and for personal use</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A copy of the Attachment to the Export Quarantine Certificate (SEE Figure A-1-1) and</td>
<td>More than 50 pounds or not for personal use</td>
<td>REGULATE as commercial cargo and REFER to FSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A copy of the Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Chilled/Frozen Meat and Meat Byproducts (SEE Figure A-1-2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not accompanied by all three of the above certificates</td>
<td></td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</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.

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.
### Figure A-1-1  Example of Export Quarantine Certificate (page 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of article</th>
<th>Beef</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight, No. of package or containers</td>
<td>Kg., Box(es)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Mark</td>
<td>ABCD-EFG123-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind of container or package</td>
<td>Carton box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and address of consignor</td>
<td>Refer to the name of the passenger in the attached copy of the boarding pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and address of consignee</td>
<td>Refer to the name of the passenger in the attached copy of the boarding pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date &amp; place of shipment</td>
<td>Refer to the date &amp; place of flight in the attached copy of the boarding pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of ship or flight</td>
<td>Refer to the flight No. in the attached copy of the boarding pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>IT IS CERTIFIED THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO OUTBREAK OF SINDEPFEST SINCE 1925, FOOT &amp; MOUTH DISEASE SINCE 2011 AND CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA SINCE 1942 IN JAPAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Animal Quarantine Service**

**Animal Quarantine Officer**

**Signature**

**Seal**
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)
Figure A-1-2  Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Chilled/Frozen Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 1 of 2)
Figure A-1-2 Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Chilled/Frozen Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 2 of 2)
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>
<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>At a land border port</td>
<td>50 lbs (22.7 kg) or less per family</td>
<td>In commercially labeled packaging</td>
<td>REFUSE ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Labeled as a product produced in Canada or the United States³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not in commercially labeled packaging</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Shelf stable without refrigeration⁴</td>
<td>Greater than 50 lbs (22.7 kg) per family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE as a commercial shipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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 without refrigeration</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greater than 20 lbs (9 kg) per family</td>
<td>Not in commercially labeled packaging or not shelf stable without refrigeration</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE as a commercial shipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than above</td>
<td>Labeled as raw, dehydrated, freeze-dried, and/or sun-dried⁵</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>Not labeled as raw, dehydrated, freeze-dried, and/or sun-dried⁵</td>
<td>Greater than 50 lbs (22.7 kg) per family</td>
<td>Not in commercially labeled packaging or not shelf stable without refrigeration</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGULATE as a cargo shipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Pet
² Food/Chews/Treats in Passenger Baggage (page 1 of 2)
**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>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 without refrigeration</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not in commercially labeled packaging or not shelf stable without refrigeration</td>
<td>Greater than 20 lbs (9 kg) per family</td>
<td>REGULATE as a cargo shipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A pet does not need to be present with the passenger/family. The original packaging can be opened if a pet is present; otherwise, the original packaging 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 not necessary.

2 Pets do not include all farm-raised animals to include, but 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 (not shelf stable without refrigeration), dehydrated, freeze-dried, or sun-dried, the items 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 free of undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew</td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not clean, not dry, 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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-4-3</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 <em>can</em> confirm that the product is lard, tallow, schmaltz, or rennet/rennin and does <em>not</em> contain any other animal-origin ingredients</td>
<td>RELEASE</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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upon visual inspection of the label, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials <em>cannot</em> confirm that the product is lard, tallow, schmaltz, or rennet/rennin or does <em>not</em> contain any other animal-origin ingredients</td>
<td>REGULATE as commercial/cargo shipping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Interview the passenger to determine how the product will be used.
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)
- Aepyceros (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)
- Ammoudorcas (RO)
- Ammotragus (RCO)
- Anade (P)
- Anadeja (P)
- Anadino (P)
- Anadon (P)
- Andosco (RO)
- Anes (H)
- Anetidae (P)
- Anitra (P)
- Anoa (RO)
- Anoas (RO)
- Anodorhynchus (P)
- Anoeang (RO)
- Anojo (RO)
- Anser (P)
- Ante (RO)
- Antelopes (RO)
- Antidorcas (RO)
- Antilocapra (RO)
- Antilope (RO)

## B

- Antelope adaxes (RO)
- Anyiha (RO)
- Aoudads (RCO)
- Apterix (P)
- 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)
- Babi huton (S)
- Babirusas (S)
- Babyrousa (S)
- Balango (RO)
- Bali utan (S)
- Balutes (P)
- Bangana (RO)
- Bangteng (RO)
- Bash (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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bisontes (RB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaauwbok (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbucks (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blastoceros (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blastocerus (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blauschaf (RCO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blawschaap (RCO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blesbolke (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blesboks (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blesbucks (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blou-Duikers (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebucks (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebulls (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boar (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boeoeelve toetoe (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boeufs (RB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohor (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonasa (P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bongos (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bontebocks (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bontibokke (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boocercus (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrego (RCO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrico (H)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borriquillo (H)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosbok (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boselaphus (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouefsmusques (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouquetins (RCO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine (RB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovino (RB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyezuelo (RB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahmas (RB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta (P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British park cattle (RB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brushtail opossum (nr)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubalus (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budorcas (RCO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffaloes, African or water (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffaloes, American (RB))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffles (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buhulicus (P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrhels (RCO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burros (H)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buschbock (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushbucks (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushcows (RO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bustard (P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buteo (P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buzzard (P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caballar (H)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caballeria mayor (H)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caballeria menor (H)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caballo (H)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabras (RCO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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Animal Names and Their Classes

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Chaib (RO)
Chameaux (RO)
Chamois (RCO)
Chartly cattle (RB)
Chevaux (H)
Chevreuil (RO)
Chevrotains (RO)
Či Yuek (S)
Chicken (P)
Chinesischer Schopfhirsch (RO)
Chinkara (RO)
Chirus (RO)
Chital (RO)
Choeropsos (S)
Chosen kamosica (RO)
Chousinghas (RO)
Chu (RO)
Ciervos 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)
Connchaetes (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)
Cygnus (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)
Dweggmusdier (O)

E

Eber (S)
Edda (RO)
Egret (P)
Ei (P)
Eidero (P)
Eland antilope (RO)
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Elands (RO)
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Appendix B
Animal Names and Their Classes

Gorrina(o) (S)  
Graylag goose (P)  
Great buzzard (P)  
Grouse—commercial, domestic, or pen-raised (P)  
Grouse—wild (P)  
Grysboks (RO)  
Guacharo (P)  
Guajalote (P)  
Guarin (S)  
Guarnigon (P)  
Guaro (P)  
Guarra (S)  
Guarro (S)  
Guazubira (RO)  
Guemals (RO)  
Guemul (RO)  
Gugufto (RO)  
Guib (RO)  
Guin (RO)  
Guinea fowl (P)  
Guinea pig (O)  
Gumburi (H)  
Guntada (RO)  
Gura (P)  
Guy (P)  
Guy kam (P)  
Guy tun (P)  

H  
Hartebeests (RO)  
Hassan (H)  
Hatching eggs (P)  
Hawk (P)  
Heath hen (P)  
Hedgehog (nr)  
Hemione (H)  
Hemitragan (RO)  
Herola (RO)  
Hertantilope (RO)  
Hertgeitartilope (RO)  
Herten (RO)  
Hertzwijn (S)  
Highland cattle (RB)  
Hippocamelus (RO)  
Hippopotamus (O)  
Hippotragus (RO)  
Hirco (RO)  
Hirsche (RO)  
Hirscheber (S)  
Hirschziegenantilope (RO)  
Hogs (S)  
Homes (RO)  
Horned (P)  
Huhu (P)  
Hydropotes (RO)  
Hyemoschus (RO)  
Hylochoerus (S)  
I  
Ibexes (RCO)  
Ibice (RCO)  
Iguido (RO)  
Iliza (RO)  
Imbabala (RO)  
Ingankla (RO)  
Impalas (RO)  
Impofo (RO)  
Ingama (RO)  
Inosisi (S)  
Inyala (RO)  
Iribu (P)  
Isard (RCO)  
J  
Jabalina (S)  
Jabalis (S)  
Jabato (S)  
Jackasses (H)  
Jagala (RO)  
Jako-Zika (RO)  
Jambon (S)  
Jamon (S)  
Javelinas (ns)  
Jirafe (RO)
Appendix B
Animal Names and Their Classes

Jolote (P) Juments (H) Jumento (H) Juta (P) K
Labanco (P) Langopus (P) Lama (RO) Lamb (RCO) Laughing jackass (P) Lavanco (P) Lawa (RO) Lechon (S) Lechoncico (S) Lechwes (RO) Leipoa (P) Leucophoyx (P) Lishongololo (RO) Litocranius (RO) Little bustard (P) Llamas (RO) Lochos (RO) Lora (P) Loro (P) Lory (P) Lufumbu (RO) M
Macagua (P) Macaw (P) Madoqua (RO) Magpie (P) Magueto (RO) Mahnenschaf (RCO) Maiale (S) Malandar (S) Manenschaap (RCO) Manzo (RO) Ma-rancho(cha) (S) Markhors (RCO) Marrana(o) (S)
### Appendix B
#### Animal Names and Their Classes

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Animal Names and Their Classes

Oreamnos (RCO)  Pavenzo (P)
Oreotragus (RO)  Pavipollo (P)
Oribis (RO)  Pavo (P)
Orix (RO)  Pea fowl (P)
Orongo (RO)  Pecari (S)
Ortega (P)  Pecaris (ns)
Oryx (RO)  Peccaries (ns)
Oryxes (RO)  Pecuatio(ria) (RB)
Ostrich (P)  Pele (RO)
Otetela (RO)  Pelea (RO)
Otididae (P)  Penelope (P)
Otis (P)  Perdiana (P)
Oto (P)  Perdix (P)
Ourebia (RO)  Pere David’s hert (RO)
Ovejuela (RCO)  Perico (P)
Ovezuelo (P)  Periquito (P)
Ovibos (RO)  Pferde (H)
Ovine (RCO)  Phacochoerus (S)
Ovis (RCO)  Pharomacrus (P)
Owl parrot (P)  Phasianidae (P)
Ox (RB)  Pheasant–commercial, domestic, or pen-raised (P)

P

Paa (RO)  Pheasant–wild (P)
Pajara (P)  Picacureba (P)
Pajarico (P)  Pichon (P)
Pajarro (P)  Pigeon, migratory (P)
Pajarraco (P)  Pigeon, nonmigratory (P)
Palas (RO)  Pigs (S)
Paleto (RO)  Pelandok (RO)
Paloma (P)  Peleari (S)
Palomera (P)  Pintada (P)
Palomo (P)  Pofu (RO)
Pantholops (RO)  Pollame (P)
Parakeet (P)  Pollastre (P)
Parro (P)  Pollastro (P)
Parrot (P)  Pollito (P)
Partridge (P)  Pollo (P)
Patarigan (P)  Polluelo (P)
Patico (P)  Porcos (S)
Patin (P)  Porcino (S)
Patito (P)  Porphyrio (P)
Pato (P)  Porphyrrula (P)
Pava (P)  Porquecilla (S)
Porquezuelo(la) (S)
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#### Animal Names and Their Classes

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<td>Scotch cattle (RB)</td>
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### Appendix B

#### Animal Names and Their Classes

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<td><strong>T</strong></td>
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<td>Tanager (H)</td>
<td>Tso (RO)</td>
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Appendix B
Animal Names and Their Classes

Tsu (RO)
Turkey (P)
Turkey buzzard (P)
Turs (RCO)
Turtledove (P)
Tymanbuchus (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)
Vaquillon (RB)
Vaquira (S)
Vaquita (O)
Varken (S)
Varkens (S)
Varkenshert (RO)
Veado galheiro (RO)
Veau (RB)
Venado (RO)
Venados (RO)
Verraci (S)
Vestfaliano (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)
Wasserhirschferkel (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)
Zumbon (P)
Zurano (P)
Zurito (P)
Zuro (P)
Zwijin (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* 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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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI(^2), SVD</td>
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<td>Albania</td>
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<td>CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI(^2), SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
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<td>Algeria</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Samoa (U.S.)</td>
<td>Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS</td>
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<td>Andorra</td>
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<td>CSF</td>
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<td>ASF, ND</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>HPAI(^2)</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 2 of 16)

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<th>Country:</th>
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<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
<th>FREE of, with NO SR:</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ovine/Caprine</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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Table C-1-1 Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 3 of 16)

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<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF, ND, HPAI², FMD, ASF⁵</td>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
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¹ BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

² BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

³ BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

⁴ BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

⁵ BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

⁶ BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

⁷ BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

⁸ BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

⁹ BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

¹⁰ BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

¹¹ BSE risk status: Minimal, Controlled, Affected

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>
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<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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## Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 5 of 16)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
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<th>Disease status affected with:</th>
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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 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</th>
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<th>FREE of, but with SR:</th>
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¹: Bovine and Ovine/ Caprine columns indicate the risk status for bovine and ovine/caprine species, respectively.

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 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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¹ BSE risk status: Negligible, Controlled, Undetermined.
### Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 8 of 16)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
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<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>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, 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 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bovine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovine/Caprine</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Malta                                      | Negligible        | Free                           | CSF⁴, ASF⁵           | HPAI/SR⁶, ND/SR⁶, FMD/SR, SVD/SR |

Marshall Islands                           | Undetermined      | Free                           | ND                   | ASF, CSF, FMD, SVD           |

Martinique (France)                        | Undetermined      | Affected                        | CSF                  | ASF, ND                     |

Mauritania                                 | Undetermined      | Free                           | ASF, CSF, ND FMD, SVD| FMD/SR, SVD/ SR             |

Mauritius                                  | Undetermined      | Free                           | ASF, CSF, ND FMD, SVD|                      |

Mayotte (dependent State of France, but agricultural ties are with Africa) | Undetermined | Free | ASF, CSF, ND FMD, SVD | |

Mexico                                     | Negligible        | Free                           | ND¹⁶, HPAI²          | ASF, FMD, SVD               |

Micronesia, Federated States of (comprised of Caroline Islands (except Palau) Kosrae, Phonpei (Ponape), Chuuk (Truk), and Yap) | Undetermined | Free | ND | ASF, CSF, FMD, SVD |

Midway Islands (U.S.)                      | Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS | |

Moldova, Republic of                       | Undetermined      | Free                           | ASF, CSF, ND FMD, SVD| |

Monaco                                     | Undetermined      | Affected                        | CSF, ND FMD, SVD     | ASF                   |

Mongolia                                   | Undetermined      | Free                           | ASF, CSF, ND FMD, SVD| |

Montenegro                                 | Undetermined      | Affected                        | CSF, ND FMD          | ASF                   |

Montserrat (United Kingdom)                | Undetermined      | Affected                        | CSF                  | ASF, ND                |

Morocco                                    | Undetermined      | Free                           | ASF, CSF, ND FMD, SVD| |

Mozambique                                 | Undetermined      | Free                           | ASF, CSF, ND FMD, SVD| |
### Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 10 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
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<td>Navassa Island (U.S.)</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
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<td>Netherlands, The</td>
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<td>CSF⁴, ASF⁵</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>SVD/SR</td>
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<td>SEE Korea, the Democratic People’s Republic of (North Korea)</td>
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<td>North Macedonia</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/SR⁶, ND/SR⁶, SVD/SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mari- ana Islands (U.S.)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, SVD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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</table>

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

1 For a current guide to foreign countries and their disease status of meat, poultry meat, egg, and their products in passenger baggage, SEE Appendix A

1 BSE risk status: 
- Undetermined: Disease status is unknown or not determined.
- Negligible: Disease status is low or not significant. 
- Affected: Disease is present and actively spread.

### Table C-1-1 Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 11 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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>Ovine/Caprine</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
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<td>ND</td>
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<td>Palestinian Authority, Occupied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palestinian Autonomous Territories</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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<td>Palmyra Atoll (U.S.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
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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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<tr>
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</table>

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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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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<td>ASF, ND</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha (dependent State of United Kingdom, but agricultural ties are with Africa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saint Kitts and Nevis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saint Martin¹⁸ (France)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>ASF</td>
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<td>Scotland</td>
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<td>CSF⁴, ASF⁵</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
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<td>SVD/SR</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.
<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>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seychelles (independent, <strong>but</strong> agricultural ties are with Africa)</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>Free</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>Free</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sint Eustatius (the Netherlands)</td>
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<td>Sint Maarten(^1)</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
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<td>CSF, ASF</td>
<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/SR, ND/SR, SVD/SR</td>
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<td>CSF, ASF</td>
<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/SR, ND/SR, SVD/SR</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
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<td>SEE <strong>Korea, the Republic of (South Korea)</strong></td>
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<td>South Sudan</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **BSE risk status**: "Free" indicates no known risk; "Affected" indicates known risk.
2. **Disease status**: Various diseases such as ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD, HPAI.
3. **FREE of, with NO SR**: Indicates countries free of diseases without specific risk.
4. **FREE of, but with SR**: Indicates countries free of diseases but with specific risk.

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 13 of 16)
### Appendix C
Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status

Table C-1-1  Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 14 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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<tbody>
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<td>Bovine</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CSF, ND</td>
<td>SVD</td>
<td>FMD/SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svalbard and Jan Mayan (Norway)</td>
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<td>Affected</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>SEE Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF(^4), ASF(^5)</td>
<td>SVD</td>
</tr>
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<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF(^4)</td>
<td>ASF, ND(^19)</td>
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<td>Tanzania, United Republic of</td>
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<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, SVD</td>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turks and Caicos Islands (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF</td>
<td>ASF, ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
</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 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></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>Ovine/Caprine</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD, HPAI²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, SVD, HPAI²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI², SVD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (comprised of England, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refer to the individual countries for the disease status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD²⁰, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Minor Outlying Islands²¹ (U.S.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Virgin Islands (U.S.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>CSF, ND, FMD, SVD</td>
<td>ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>ASF, CSF, ND, FMD, HPAI², SVD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands, British (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF</td>
<td>ASF, ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands, U.S. (U.S.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wake Island (U.S.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>CSF⁴, ASF⁵</td>
<td>FMD/SR, HPAI/SR⁶, ND/SR⁶, SVD/SR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table C-1-1 Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status (page 16 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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></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 not operating under 9 CFR 94.17 are required to certify to the above attestation.
6. 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, 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).
7. Brazil is affected with ASF except for the State of Santa Catarina, which is ASF-free.
8. Most of Brazil is CSF-affected except the State of Santa Catarina, which is CSF/SR.
Most of Brazil is FMD-affected except the State of Santa Catarina only, which is FMD/SR. Only the following States in Brazil (see map [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/animals/brazil-states-named.pdf]) are allowed to export fresh (chilled or frozen) beef under specific conditions: Bahia; Distrito Federal; Espírito Santo; Goiás; Mato Grosso do Sul; Minas Gerais, Paraná; 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.

The Channel Islands are comprised of Guernsey and Jersey.

U.K. overseas territory (also claimed by Argentina).

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 except Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Piemonte, Valle d’Aosta, Veneto, and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano, which are SVD/SR.

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 Sinaola 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 (VSF), which is FMD-affected (see map [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/animals/namibia-vcf-map.pdf]).

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 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/vspsp/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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  or Fresh Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the United States
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Official Veterinary Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine Fresh Meat and
Appendix E

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.
APHIS Form 2006, U.S. Veterinary Biological Product Permit

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 in Table 2-4-5 on page 2-4-5 and Renewal of VS Permits in Table 2-4-6 on page 2-4-5.
Appendix E
USDA Forms

VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors

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)
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:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(City)</td>
<td>(Country)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identification marks on the packages: __________________________

Consignor: __________________________

(Address)

Consignor: __________________________

(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.
Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products

OFFICIAL MEAT INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR FRESH MEAT AND MEAT BY-PRODUCTS

Place: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
(City) (Country)

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 met 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.

Kind of Product

Species of livestock derived from

Number of pieces or containers

Weight

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 By-Products
Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products

OFFICIAL MEAT INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS

Place: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
(City) (Country)

I hereby certify that the meat food 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, were handled in a sanitary manner, and were prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat inspection system, and that said meat food products are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing met inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and are otherwise in compliance with requirements at least equal to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

I further certify that all products herein described that are prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking and contain muscle tissue of pork were treated for destruction of trichinae as prescribed in §318.10 of the Meat Inspection regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<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>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</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

Figure E-1-6 Example of Health Certificate for the Export of SHELL EGGS (page 1 of 2)
IV. CERTIFICACIÓN SANITARIA / HEALTH CERTIFICATION

El veterinario oficial declara trámite certificando que:

1. Los huevos con cáscara provienen de aves y/o aves de corral residentes y estan en la Rep. Argentina. / The shell eggs are derived from birds and/or poultry raised and resident in the Rep. Argentina.

2. Los huevos con cáscara no han sido recibidos con otros huevos procedentes de aves o aves de corral que estuvieran en regiones no libres de la Ostrimielia de Newcastle o de Influencia Aleurona Patagónica. / The shell eggs have not been in contact with egg and egg products from any region where Newcastle disease or APA is considered to exist.

3. Los huevos con cáscara no han pasado a través de una región donde la Enfermedad de Newcastle o la Influencia Aleurona Patagónica se considere en presencia o donde se haya reportado el modo de transporte y el retiro se encuentra intacto y no llegado en el puerto de destino. / The shell eggs did not pass through a region where Newcastle disease or APA is considered to exist unless received directly through the report in sound means of conveyance with the shell intact upon arrival at the port of destination.

4. Los huevos con cáscara fueron almacenados y transportados en refrigeración a una temperatura de 40°F y 70°F y inferior. / The shell eggs were stored and transported under refrigeration at an account temperature of 40°F and 72°F and below.

5. La descripción de los huevos con cáscara está en la fecha de expedición, descrita en el parte 1 de este certificado en exacta. / The description of the shell eggs including sex and age, sexed out, appears in the first chart of this certificate.

Veterinario oficial / Official veterinarian:
Lugar / Place:
Firma / Sign:
Fecha / Date:

Nombre y apellidos / Name and surname:
Firma en calidad de (..) / Signature in the role of:

[Marked as SAMPLE]

Figure E-1-6 Example of Health Certificate for the Export of SHELL EGGS (page 2 of 2)
**Forms from Australia**

Extract from Data Held in Respect to Electronic Certificate Issued for Export of Meat, Meat Products

![Image of certificate]

**Figure E-1-7 Extract from Data Held in Respect to 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 Destined to the USA and For Bovine Meat Products In Transit In the USA

Example

Figure E-1-8 Example of 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)
Appendix E
Forms from Canada

---

Figure E-1-8  Example of 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

ANNEX(E) 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

I. Address(es) and veterinary approval number(s) of the producing establishment(s) (establishment number on the 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/Le sousigné, vétérinaire officiel, certifie ce qui suit au sujet des exportations visées par le présent certificat:

1) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product, as defined by FSIS in 9 CFR 301.2, is derived from ovine or caprine that have been subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 589.2000. La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande, définis par le FSIS dans l’article 9 CFR 301.2, sont issus d’ovins ou de caprins qui ont fait l’objet d’une interdiction touchant les aliments du bétail équivalent aux exigences énoncées par la Food and Drug Administration des Etats-Unis dans l’article 21 CFR 589.2000.

2) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from animals less than 12 months of age when slaughtered. La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus d’animaux âgés de moins de 12 mois à l’abattage.

3) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from animals slaughtered at a CFIA inspected establishment (details in Section I) that either slaughters only ovine and caprine species less than 12 months of age or operates in compliance with a segregation program approved by the CFIA and the Administrator. La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus d’animaux abattus dans un établissement inspecté par l’ACIA (détails dans la section I) qui n’abat que des ovins et des caprins âgés de moins de 12 mois et qui exerce ses activités conformément à un programme de ségrégation approuvé par l’ACIA et l’Administrateur.

4) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from animals that did not test positive for and were not suspect for a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy. La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus d’animaux ne souffrant pas d’encéphalopathie spongiforme transmissible et qui n’étaient pas soupçonnés d’en être atteints.

5) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from animals that have not resided in a flock or herd that has been diagnosed with BSE. La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus d’animaux qui n’ont pas résidé dans un troupeau dans lequel on a diagnostiqué l’ESB.
Canada

6) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from animals not subject to movement restriction within Canada as a result of exposure to a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy. / La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus d’animaux qui ne sont pas visés par des restrictions de déplacement au Canada à la suite d’une exposition à une énucléopathie spongiforme transmissible.

or / ou

7) That the product is derived either / Que le produit provient soit:
   a) from ovine or caprine meat products legally imported into Canada from the US, / de produits de viande d’ovins ou de caprins importés légalement des États-Unis au Canada
   or /ou

b) from eligible products originating from a country/region and an establishment which are both eligible for direct export to the US to products eligible originating from one or more countries or regions and from an establishment eligible to export directly to the US.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Done at / Fait à</th>
<th>Name of the official veterinarian¹ / Nom du vérificateur officiel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On/Le</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Official Seal / Sceau officiel

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¹ Canadian requirements are deemed to be equivalent to USFDA requirements. / Les exigences canadiennes sont jugées équivalentes aux exigences de l’USFDA.

² As determined through examination of dentition or through records. / Tel qu’il a été déterminé par un examen de la dentition ou, au moyen des registres.
Figure E-1-9  Example of 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

Figure E-1-10 Example of 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, Écosse, 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 concerne les 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, toutes les établissements agréés sous la Loi sur l’inspection des viandes sont admissibles à l’exportation.

Based on compliance with the provisions of the approved segregation procedures. Sur la base de la conformité aux dispositions de procédures de ségregations approuvées.

2015-04-15

Figure E-1-10  Example of CFIA Annex A-9, Veterinary Certificate for Poultry Meat Products Cooked or Fresh Intended for Human Consumption Destined to the United States (page 2 of 2)
Appendix E
Forms from Canada

**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

Figure E-1-11  Example of CFIA Annex C, Certificate for Animal Casings to the United States (page 1 of 2)
### Figure E-1-11  Example of CFIA Annex C, Certificate for Animal Casings to the United States (page 2 of 2)
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-1-33.

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.
VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR SHELF-STABLE, THERMALLY PROCESSED PET FOOD/CHOWS/TREATS EXPORTED FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRINAIRE POUR L’EXPORTATION VERS LES ÉTATS-UNIS D’AMÉRIQUE, D’ALIMENTS D’ARTICLES À MASTICER/DE GÂTÉRIES TRAITÉS À LA CHALEUR, DE LONGUE CONSERVATION ET DESTINÉS AUX ANIMAUX DE COMPAGNIE.

Consignor (Name and Address):
Exportateur (Nom et adresse):

Consignee (Name and Address):
Importateur (Nom et adresse):

Name and Address or Approval Number of Processing Plant(s):
Nom et adresse ou numéro d’approbation du ou des établissement(s) de transformation:

Description of product(s) / Description des produits:
- Pet Chews or Treats / Articles à mastiquer ou gâterie
- Pet Food / Aliments

Notice: Notice:
1. In the case of a high-risk pet food manufacturing facility, or which addition with complete list OFIA approval numbers / Dans le cas de Yaourt à risque élevé, ou de la liste complète des numéros d’approbation OFIA.
2. NRMs only apply to Controlled and Undetermined Risk Countries and include the following list, as recognized by APHIS / Les NRMs s’appliquent seulement aux pays à risque élevé, ou de la liste suivante, reconnue par APHIS:
   From Controlled Risk Countries: a) the tail stem of the small intestine and the tonsils from hogs of any age, and b) brain, dura mater, meninges, mesentery, pancreas, sublingual gland, accessory sublingual gland, submandibular gland, secondarily infected lymph nodes, spleen, proventriculus, lung, liver, heart, kidney, canning glands, and the contents of the carcass.
   From Undetermined Risk Countries: a) the tail stem of the small intestine and the tonsils from hogs of any age, and b) brain, dura mater, meninges, mesentery, pancreas, sublingual gland, accessory sublingual gland, submandibular gland, secondarily infected lymph nodes, spleen, proventriculus, lung, liver, heart, kidney, canning glands, and the contents of the carcass.

HA2828-MS (March 31, 2016)
RIDM: #97976744

Figure E-1-12 Example of 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 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 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)
Figure E-1-12 Example of 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)
Appendix E
Forms from Canada

Figure E-1-12  Example of 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

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:
- [ ] Pet chews or treats
- [ ] Pet food

### NAME OF IMPORTER INCLUDING COMPANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### DECLARATION:
I, [full name], do hereby declare the shipment contains products of Canadian or U.K. origin:

1. described on the Customs Invoice or Commercial Invoice Number(s):

2. certified by the accompanying original(s) or copy(s) of CIFA Veterinary Certificate(s):
   - Certificate Number(s) [ORIGINAL, Certificate Number(s) [Copy of an Original Certificate(s)]

and certify that the information provided on this form is complete, correct and accurately describes the product contained in the shipment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### For the Broker or Importer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Exporter Reference Number (optional)</th>
<th>Customs Entry Number (optional)</th>
<th>Total Gross Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Container(s) and Seal number(s)</td>
<td>Lot or Batch number(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please note that the ORIGINAL certificate must be utilized for an importation prior to expiry of said certificate being presented. Importers should also be aware that they may be required to provide shipment information (entry if, 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 Authorizations letter” to utilize copies of certificates for all shipments are exempt from having to present the original certificate prior to utilizing copies of the certificate.*

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**Figure E-1-13** Example of Importer’s Statement of Compliance for Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States
VS Special Authorization Letter for Importation of Shelf-Stable, Thermally Processed Pet Food, Chews, and Treats from Canada to the United States

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
### HA3025 CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Raw Pet Food/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Consignor</strong> (Name and Address):</th>
<th><strong>Consignee</strong> (Name and Address):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expédition (Nom et adresse):</td>
<td>Importateur (Nom et adresse):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Processing Plants Name and Address or Approval Numbers</strong>:</th>
<th><strong>Origin of the product(s)</strong>:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishments de transformation (Nom et adresse ou numéro d'approbation):</td>
<td>Origine des produits:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Establishment Permit Number</strong>:</th>
<th><strong>Type of packaging</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nombre de permis de l’établissement:</td>
<td>Pet Treats / Gâteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pet Food / Aliments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Net Weight / Poids net</strong>:</th>
<th><strong>Animal species / Espèces animales</strong>:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poids net:</td>
<td>Ruminants / Ruminants:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perissodactyls / Perissodactyles:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avian / Oiseaux:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatic / Aquatique:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Intended end use / Usage final visé</strong>:</th>
<th><strong>Consommation animale / Animal consumption</strong>:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usage final visé:</td>
<td>Consommation animale:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Lot/batch production / Numéro de lot</strong>:</th>
<th><strong>Country(ies) of transit / Pays de transit</strong>:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom du lot:</td>
<td>NA / NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Port of Exit / Port d’expédition</strong>:</th>
<th><strong>Port of Entry / Port d’arrivée</strong>:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port d’expédition:</td>
<td>Port d’arrivée:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Shipping Date or after (yyyy-mm-dd)</strong>:</th>
<th><strong>Identification of the means of transport / Identification du moyen de transport</strong>:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date d’expédition ou après (yyyy-mm-dd):</td>
<td>Identification du moyen de transport:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Appendix E**

Forms from Canada

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**Figure E-1-15** Example of HA3025 CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Raw Pet Food/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 1 of 3)
Figure E-1-15 Example of 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 HA3025 CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Raw Pet Food/Treats Exported from Canada to the United States of America (page 3 of 3)
Appendix E
Forms from Denmark

Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts

Figure E-1-16  Example of Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 1 of 3)
Appendix E
Forms from Denmark

Figure E-1-16  Example of Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts (page 2 of 3)
Figure E-1-16  Example of 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</th>
<th>Specific nomenclature</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Category</th>
<th>Product Category</th>
<th>Product Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procédé</td>
<td>Produktion</td>
<td>Produktgruppe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identification marks on products and containers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Utagmerkningsmærker på varer og emballage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consignee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Afsender)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Adresse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishing number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Tæsekontoen nr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consignee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Modtager)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Udstedsstedet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Fraktnummer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure E-1-17  Example of Danish Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (page 2 of 3)
Figure E-1-17  Example of Danish 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  Attestation for Export of Shell Eggs, Egg Products, and Products Containing Egg Ingredients to the U.S.A. (page 1 of 2)
Appendix E

Forms from France

Figure E-1-18  Attestation for Export of Shell Eggs, Egg Products, and Products Containing Egg Ingredients to the U.S.A. (page 2 of 2)
## Veterinary Certificate for Export to the U.S.A. of Shell Eggs That Are Going Directly to a Breaking Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protocol No/Αριθμός Πρωτ.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELLENIC REPUBLIC/ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Name and address of producing export establishment/επαγγελματική οργάνωση:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Protocol No/Αριθμός Πρωτ.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Veterinary certificate for export to the U.S.A. of shell eggs that are going directly to breaking plant:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Name and address of the consignee/Όνομα και διεύθυνση του παρόδου:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Forestry. Υπ. Περιβάλλοντος, Αγροτικής και Δημότικης Υποθέσεως:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Means of transport / Μέσο μεταφοράς: (vehicle or aircraft) (τρένο ή αεροπλάνο):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Country and place of destination / Χώρα και τόπος προορισμού:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Customs, Container No or flight number: Εισαγωγή, Λεπτομέρεια, Αριθμός παροχής, και αριθμός πτήσης:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I. IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCTS / ΥΠΟΒΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΪΟΝΤΩΝ:

- **a. Name and description of products/Όνομα και στοιχεία προϊόντος:**
- **b. Type of product / Τύπος προϊόντος:**
- **c. Type of packaging / Τύπος συσκευασίας:**
- **d. Date of production / Ημερομηνία παραγωγής:**
- **e. Number of units / Αριθμός μονάδων:**
- **f. Net weight / Καθαρό βάρος (kg):**
- **g. Identification marks on containers / Επικαλύψεις στα εμπορεύματα:**
- **h. Presentation temperature / Θερμοκρασία παρουσίας:**

### II. ORIGIN OF PRODUCTS / ΠΟΡΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΠΡΟΙΟΝΤΩΝ:

- **a. Address and number(s) of plant(s) of origin / Διεύθυνση και αριθμοί (εγκαταστάσεων) των παραγωγών:**

---

**Figure E-1-19 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 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 Veterinary Certificate for Export to the U.S.A. of Shell Eggs That Are Going Directly to a Breaking Plant (page 3 of 3)
Appendix E
Forms from Italy

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 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 Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat, Meat By-Products and Meat Food Products (Raw Meat Originating from Italy) (page 1 of 4)
Appendix E
Forms from Italy

Figure E-1-21 Example of 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 region2; qualificazioni regolari 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 dall’APHIS regione EU CSF; 

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 swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; ovvero una zona di restrizione all’interno della regione definita dall’APHIS regione EU CSF 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 rimossa dall’autorità veterinaria competente o al termine di 6 mesi successivi lo stamping out dei maiali negli allevamenti infetti nelle zone di restrizione e la pulizia e disinfezione dell’ultimo allevamento infetto della zona, a seconda della situazione che si verifichi per ultima, oppure; 

III. a restricted zone in the APHIS-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 veterinary authority; una zona di restrizione all’interno della regione definita dall’APHIS regione EU CSF dichiarata, a seguito della presenza di peste suina classica in suini selvatici, dal momento del rilevamento della positività fino a che la designazione di zona di restrizione non viene rimossa dall’autorità veterinaria competente.

7. 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), unless the 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 (I) through (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 commessi con carni di maiali o prodotti di maiali provenienti dai suini provenienti da una delle regioni o zone descritte nel paragrafo (I) fino al paragrafo (III), a meno che i suini da cui i carni o i prodotti derivano non siano stati macellati dopo i periodi descritti.

8. The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have traveled any region or zone described in paragraphs (I) through (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 le carni o i prodotti derivano non devono aver transito in nessuna regione o zona descritta nel paragrafo (I) fino al paragrafo (III), a meno che i suini non siano stati trasferiti direttamente dalla regione o zona in mezzi di trasporto sigillati con stipiti mantenuti intatti all’arrivo a destinazione, o a meno che questi 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.

Nessun attrezzatura o materiale utilizzato per il trasporto dei maiali dall’allevamento di origine all’stabilimento di macellazione è mai stato usato per trasportare suini che non rispettavano le caratteristiche richieste in questa sezione, a meno che le attrezzature o materiale non siano state prima pulite e disinfectate.

2 The APHIS-defined EU CSF region is comprised of the EU countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland). La regione definita dall’APHIS regione EU CSF comprende i seguenti paesi europei: Austria, Belgio, Repubblica Ceca, Danimarca, Estonia, Finlandia, Francia, Germania, Grecia, Ungheria, Italia, Lettonia, Lituania, Lussemburgo, Paesi Bassi, Polonia, Repubblica Irlandese, Slovenia, Spagna, Svezia, Svizzera e Regno Unito (Inghilterra, Scozia, Galles, Isola di Man e Irlanda del Nord).
Figure E-1-21  Example of 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 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)
Appendix E
Forms from Italy

II. ATTESTAZIONE SANITARIA / HEALTH ATTESTATION
Il sottoscritto veterinario ufficiale certifica che / , 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 stabilimenti certificati per l’esecuzione dei loro prodotti verso gli Stati Uniti d’America e che non sono stati atteggiati o contaminati definito dai regolamenti che governano l’ispezione delle carni dell’U.S. Department of Agriculture, che detti prodotti sono stati lavorati in modo igienico e sono d’altra parte in accordo con i requisiti equivalenti a quelli previsti nel Federal Meat Inspection Act e relativi regolamenti. / 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 mislabeled as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and that said products have been handled in a sanitary manner and are otherwise in compliance with requirements equivalent to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

(1) La carne fresca proviene da suini nati in / The fresh pork came from swine born in ........................................... e allevati in / and raised in .................................................................


(3) Allo stabilimento di macellazione non è permesso approvvigionarsi di suini che originano o che sono stati o che sono stati trasferiti su mezzi di trasporto che si trovavano o sono attestati come attestato, in una regione infetta da Alfa Epsiroteca, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino ai sensi del 9CFR84 / 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 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 suina o altri prodotti derivati da ruminanti o suini che provengono da una regione non infetta da Alfa Epsiroteca, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino, o di altri prodotti che provengono da una regione indenni da Alfa Epsiroteca, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino, eccetto nel caso in cui tali prodotti vengono sigillati in contenitori numerati in serie, con sigillo ufficiale dell’Autorità competente della regione non indenni, come previsto dal 9CFR84 / The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine from foot-and-mouth disease free regions which has been been transferred to the slaughtering establishment in a region infested with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or vesicular disease free region which has been transferred to the slaughtering establishment in a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except when transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the Government of the noninfected region of origin, as per § 94.

(5) La carne fresca è stata trasportata dallo stabilimento di macellazione a quello di trasformazione accompagnata da una certificazione sanitaria rilasciata da un veterinario ufficiale, così come definito dal 9CFR44.1 e 94.13, che attesta, tra le altre cose, che i prodotti di cui ai precedenti punti 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 § 44.1 and § 94.13, stating, among other things, that the health provisions set forth in paragraphs 1 through 4 have been met.

(6) La carne fresca di suino è stata trasformata in uno stabilimento autorizzato all’esportazione dei propri prodotti verso gli Stati 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 suina o altri prodotti derivati da ruminanti o suini che provengono da una regione non infetta da Alfa Epsiroteca, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino, o di altri prodotti che provengono da una regione indenni da Alfa Epsiroteca, Peste Suina Africana, Peste Suina Classica o Malattia vesicolare del suino, eccetto nel caso in cui tali prodotti vengono sigillati in contenitori numerati in serie, con sigillo ufficiale dell’Autorità competente della regione non indenni, come previsto dal 9CFR84 / 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 serially numbered seals of the Government of the noninfected region of origin, as per § 94.

Figure E-1-22 Example of 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)
Figure E-1-22 Example of 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 3 of 4)
Figure E-1-22 Example of 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

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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 Annex B, Health Warranties, Dry Hams Cured for at Least 400 Days Obtained from Non-Italian Swine or Hams
Figure E-1-24 Example of Annex C, Health Warranties, Cooked Products (Cooked Hams and Similar Products)
Annex D, Health Warranties, Cooked Products ("Mortadella")

Annex D ALLEGATO D

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

COOKED PRODUCTS ("Mortadella")
PRODOTTI COTTI ("Mortadella")

The undersigned certifies that:
Il sottoscritto certifica che:

1. The products covered by this certificate consist pork and all bones were removed before cooking. 
I prodotti coperti da questo certificato consistono carne maiale e tutte le ossa sono state rimossi prima della cottura;

2. The meat products have received continuous heat treatment in an oven for a minimum of 2 hours in order to reach an internal temperature of 156 degrees F (68 degrees C) throughout. The oven temperature is maintained at 145 degrees F (62 degrees C) and reached at least 185 degrees F (85 degrees C);
I prodotti a base di carne sono stati sottoposti ad un trattamento termico continuato in una forna per un periodo di 10 ore in modo da raggiungere una temperatura uniforme all'interno del prodotto di 156°F (68°C) mantenendo una temperatura dell'esterno che deve partire da un minimo di 145.6°F (62°C) e raggiungere almeno 185°F (85°C);

3. The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals slaughtered in, or born in, or that have been abroad a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance last entered a region listed in 9 CFR 94.16(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease.
Lo stabilimento di macellazione/huizkoning non ha ricevuto animali provenienti da, o che hanno passato a tratti o mezzi di trasporto chiusi in un periodo in cui tali mezzi di trasporto hanno comunque fatto ritorno in un territorio indicato in 9 CFR 94.16(a) come regione infetta da rinderpest o da malattia della gamba;

4. The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive other live or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a region as described above.
Lo stabilimento di macellazione/huizkoning non può ricevere animali provenienti da regioni indicate in 9 CFR 94.16(a) come regione infetta da rinderpest o da malattia della gamba;

5. The meat or other animal products covered by this certificate were produced in a place of origin in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.16(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.
Le carni o altri prodotti coperti da questo certificato derivano da animali nati ed allevati in una regione elencata nel titolo 9, capitolo 94.16(a) come regione infetta da rinderpest o da malattia della gamba e che non sono mai stati presenti in una regione in cui si presenti la rinderpest o la malattia della gamba;

6. The meat or other animal products have been processed, stored and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article of animal products directly to the importer or consignee at the final port of discharge to conform to the conditions contained in this certificate.
Le carni o altri prodotti derivati di origine animale sono stati lavorati, conservati e trasportati attraverso mezzi di trasporto che permettono l'importazione diretta delle carni o altri prodotti di origine animale conformi alle 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 estero a comporre il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale

Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Medico veterinario

Figure E-1-25 Example of Annex D, Health Warranties, Cooked Products ("Mortadella")
Annex E, Health Warranties, Cooked Products ("Cotechino")

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

COOKED PRODUCTS ("Cotechino")
PRODOTTI COTTI ("Cotechino")

The undersigned certifies that:
Il sottoscritto certifica che:

1. The products covered by this certificate contain pork and all bones were removed before cooking.
I prodotti coperti da questo certificato contengono carne suina e tutte le ossa sono state rimossa prima della cottura;

2. The meat product has been fully cooked by a commercial method in a container hermetically sealed promptly after chilling, but before such cooling, so that such cooking and sealing produced a fully sterilized product which is shelf-stable without refrigeration. The sterilization process reaches a heat treatment equivalent to F = 3 minutes (F = 10, 121°C) in the product's most vulnerable point.
Il prodotto a base di carne è stato sottoposto a cottura completa mediante un procedimento commerciale in un contenitore sigillato ermeticamente dopo il raffreddamento e prima della cottura. Tale cottura e sigillaggio ha prodotto un prodotto completamente sterile e stabile senza refrigerazione. Procedura di sterilizzazione reaches un trattamento termico equivalente a F = 3 minuti (F = 10, 121°C) nella parte più vulnerabile del prodotto.

Place and date of issue
Luogo e data di emissione

Official seal
Timbro ufficiale

Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Lauro nel Medicina Veterinaria

Figure E-1-26 Example of Annex E, Health Warranties, Cooked Products ("Cotechino")
Figure E-1-27 Example of 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 macelleria/lavorazione non ha ricevuto carni o altri prodotti di origine animale derivanti da ruminanti o suini provenienti da regione infetta da peste bovina o afga epizootica, o carni o altri prodotti di origine animale provenienti da una regione indennae da peste bovina o afga epizootica trasportati attraverso una regione infetta da tali malattie, se non in contenitori sigillati con sigilli con numerazione in serie del governo nazionale della regione di origine indennae.

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(a)(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 (a)(2) come indennae da peste bovina e afga 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’afla 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 o altri prodotti di origine animale che non rispettano le condizioni riportate nel presente certificato.

Figure E-1-27  Example of 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 marchetta pre-affectata stagionata 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 exportation 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 (1) above.

Ogni lotto di prosciutto intero stagionato è stato ispezionato, prima della sottostanza, da un veterinario dipendente a tempo pieno e stipendiatario dal Servizio Sanitario Nazionale Italiano presso lo stabilimento di disossatura affettatura e confezionamento; Tale veterinario ufficiale, o un rappresentante del consorzio locale (riconosciuto dal governo nazionale italiano come responsabile della qualità del prodotto) ha certificato che ha personalmente supervisionato l'intero processo di disossatura, affettatura e confezionamento di ogni lotto di prosciutto intero stagionato presso lo stabilimento di disossatura, affettatura e 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 (1);

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, è stato etichettato la data di salatura e la data di affettatura e confezionamento della carne;

Place and date of issue
Luo 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 estero a compilare il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale

Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Laurore in Medicina Veterinaria

Figure E-1-28 Example of Annex G, Health Warranties, Presliced Dry Cured Ham
ANNEX H
ALLEGATO H

HEALTH WARRANTIES - GARANZIE SANITARIE

PORC-FILLED PASTA PRODUCTS / PASTA FARCITA CON CARNI SUINE

The undersigned certifies that pork or pork-product-filled pasta consignment meets the following requirements:

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);
   Lo stabilimento ha prodotto la pasta fatta con carne suina in conformità ai regolamenti del Dipartimento dell'Agricoltura degli Stati Uniti (USDA) riportati in 9 CFR 94.12 (c);

2. Pork-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), (v), or (vii), or § 94.17;
   La pasta fatta con carne suina che contiene carne suina o prodotti a base di carne suina che sono idonei ad essere esportati negli Stati Uniti d'America, in accordo con il § 94.12, paragrafo (b) (1)(i), (ii), (v) o § 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);
   La pasta fatta con carne suina è sottoposta a un trattamento termico con una temperatura minima al cuore di 90°C, quindi essiccata, raffreddata e confezionata in modo da rendere il prodotto stabile a temperatura ambiente, come previsto dal § 94.12, paragrafo (c) (8);

4. The processing facility maintain, according to § 94.12, paragraph (c) (9), an original record of each lot of pork or pork products used for pork-filled pasta products for export to the United States;
   Lo stabilimento conserva una documentazione originale per ogni lotto di carne suina o prodotti a base di carne suina utilizzata per la produzione di pasta fatta con carne suina destinata all'esportazione negli Stati Uniti, conformemente a quanto stabilito dal § 94.12, paragrafo (c) (9);

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 contained in this certificate;
   Le carni o gli altri prodotti d'origine animale sono stati lavorati, depositati e trasportati ai mezzi di trasporto che permettono i prodotti negli Stati Uniti in modo da evitare la comminglatura o qualsiasi altro contatto con carni o altri prodotti d'origine animale che non rispettino le condizioni riportate nel presente certificato.

Place and date of issue / Luogo e data di emissione:

Signature/Firma:
(Name of official authorised by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to USA/nota dell'ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale estero a compilare il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

Official stamp/imbro ufficiale:
(Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon / Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria)

Figure E-1-29  Example of 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

![Certificate Image]

Figure E-1-30  Example of Official Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products
Appendix E
Forms from Italy

Attestation for Export of Shell Eggs to the U.S.A.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of consignor</th>
<th>Ministero della salute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Nome e indirizzo del destinatario</td>
<td>Attestazione per l’exportazione di uova di gallina verso USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nome e indirizzo del destinatario</td>
<td>Attestation for export of shell eggs to the U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nome e indirizzo del destinatario</td>
<td>Pagine di Origine / Country of origin: ITALIA / ITALY</td>
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<td>Servizio Veterinario di / Local veterinary service of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nome e indirizzo del destinatario</td>
<td>Luogo di spedizione / Place of loading</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nome e indirizzo del destinatario</td>
<td>Identificazione del mezzo di trasporto / Identification of the means of transportation</td>
</tr>
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</table>

1. IDENTIFICAZIONE DEL PRODOTTO / IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT
Nome e descrizione del prodotto / Name and description of product

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<th>N° di lato / Batch number</th>
<th>Numero e specifiche del prodotto / Number and specifications of product</th>
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<td>Numero e specifiche del prodotto</td>
<td>Numero e specifiche del prodotto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peso netto / Net Weight</td>
<td>Numero celi / Quantity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Numero celi / Quantity</td>
<td>Numero celi / Quantity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PROVENIERE DEL PRODOTTO / ORIGIN OF PRODUCTS
Nome e indirizzo dell’affermatore / Name and address of firm and/or Packing Station:

III. CERTIFICAZIONE SANITARIA / HEALTH CERTIFICATION
In sottoscrizione Vettore Ufficiale certificato / L. undersigned Official Veterinarian, certify that:

1. Le uova attinenti sono state prodotte da galline e pollame che non sono allevate in zone o aree come sopra riportato, a meno che gli uova e pollame non siano stati macellati dopo il periodo non mentionato / The shell eggs were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones:

   (i) Tutte le regioni o zone da cui uova sono state raccogliute dal personale dell’Ufficio di Controllo e difinita dall’Ufficio di Sanità Agroalimentare / All regions or zones from which shell eggs are collected by the personnel of the Office of Control and defined by the Office of Agricultural and Food Health Services

   (ii) Una zona di riferimento che si trova fuori dall’area di produzione definita dall’UEPAO / A reference zone located outside the production area defined by the UEPAO

Figure E-1-31 Attestation for Export of Shell Eggs to the U.S.A. (page 1 of 2)
Appendix E
Forms from Italy

Figure E-1-31 Attestation for Export of Shell Eggs to the U.S.A. (page 2 of 2)
Veterinary Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs from the Republic of Latvia to the United States

Figure E-1-32 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-1-32 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

To / A

(name and number of processing plant in Mexico/nombre y número de la planta procesadora en México)
in sealed containers bearing progressive numbers en contenedores sellados con número progresivo

Reported on the accompanying certificate issued by the veterinary service of Anotado en el certificado que acompaña, emitido por los servicios veterinarios de

certifying that the poultry carcasses, parts or products were obtained from birds born, raised and slaughtered in a country or region free of exotic Newcastle Disease; certificando que las aves, partes o productos fueron obtenidos de aves nacidas, criadas y sacrificadas en un país o región libre de la enfermedad de Newcastle;

Figure E-1-33  Example of 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 canales, partes o productos de aves que se originan 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.

Figure E-1-33  Annex to 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

![Certificate Image]

**Figure E-1-34** Example of Veterinary Certificate Regarding Export of Egg Products for Human Consumption from the Netherlands to the USA (page 1 of 2)
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 / Aan / Le / El

Handtekening van de officiële dienaren / Signature of the official veterinarian / Unterschrift des amtlichen Tierarztes / Signature du vétérinaire officiel / Firma del veterinario oficial

Naam in hoofdletters / Name in capital letters / Name en Grootletters / Nom en lettres capitales / Nombre en letras capitales
Certificate for Hides, Skins, and Trophies to the United States of America from New Zealand

Figure E-1-35  Example of 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

![Example Certificate Image]

Figure E-1-36  Example of Official Veterinary Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine (page 1 of 2)
Appendix E
Forms from New Zealand

Figure E-1-36  Example of Official Veterinary Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine (page 2 of 2)
# Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine Meat Food Products


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>[DETAILS]</th>
<th>[DATE]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Status:** Approved on $[dd-mm-yyyy] (local time)

**Approved By:** Dr. Someone, Official Veterinarian

- **Template Id:** US101.10 - Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine Meat Food Products for USA
- **Importing Country:** United States
- **Exporter:** NZ Establishment
- **Exporter Name:** Beef Distributor
- **Exporter Address:** 1000 Landover Lane
- **Exporter City:** Dover
- **Exporter Post Code:** 0456
- **Exporter State:** ME
- **Exporter Country:** United States
- **Means of Transport:** Marine
- **Conveyance:** Q005
- **Port of Loading:** Auckland, New Zealand
- **Port of Discharge:** Oakland [CA], United States
- **Port of Inspection:** Oakland [CA], United States
- **Place and Country of Destination:** Oakland [CA], United States
- **Destination Country:** United States

## Declarations

**Health Attestation**

**US101.10/V  a.** I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

- The meat food 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, were handled in a sanitary manner, and were prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat inspection system and that said meat food products are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the US Department of Agriculture, and are otherwise in compliance with requirements equivalent to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

**US101.10/V  b.**

- The meat and meat byproducts herein described were derived from animals which have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections at the time of slaughter and were processed in accordance with New Zealand regulatory requirements for items intended for human consumption.

**US101.10/V  c.**

- The commodities were exported from a region, New Zealand, of negligible risk for BSE.

---

**Figure E-1-37 Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Bovine Meat Food Products (page 1 of 2)**
Figure E-1-37 Example of 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-1-38  Example of Polish 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

**Figure E-1-39** Polish Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products Exported to the USA (page 1 of 2)
Figure E-1-39  Polish 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 / Original</th>
<th>Copy / Kopi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Name and address of the consignor / Nazwa i adres wysyłającego:</td>
<td>1.5 Certificate No. / Swiadectwo nr:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Name and address of the consignee / Nazwa i adres odbiorcy:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Means of transport / Sredsta transportu: (carriage number, truck number, flight number, or ship name) / numer wagonu, samochodu, lotu lub nazwa statku:</td>
<td>1.6 Competent central authority: Veterinary Inspection / Wslugi organ centralny: Inspekcja Weterynaryjna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Local authority issuing the certificate / Organ lokalny wystawiający świadectwo:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Country of destination / Kraj przeznaczenia:</td>
<td>1.9 Border crossing point / Przejście graniczne:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure E-1-40  Example of Polish Official Inspection Certificate for Shell Eggs Intended for Processing Exported to the USA (page 1 of 3)
Appendix E
Forms from Poland

3. Origin of products / Pochodzenie produktu:

- holding(s) / gospodarstwa [gospodarstw]:

- egg packing centre / zakładu pakowania jaj:

- cold store / chłodni składowej:

4. Health certification / Świadectwo zdrowia:

I, the undersigned veterinary officer, certify that: / Ja, jako podpisany przez mnie lekarz weterynarii, niniejszym zaświadczam, 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 znajdujących się w następujących regionach lub strefach:

(i) any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR §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 9 CFR §94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPD is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region / regionie uznawanym w 9 CFR §94.6(a)(1)(i) jako region, w którym występuje rzekomy pomór drobiu, lub też regionie wymienionym zgodnie z 9 CFR §94.6(a)(2)(i) jako region, w którym występuje grypa ptaków, za wyjątkiem Europejskiego obszaru Handlu Drobiem zdefiniowanego przez APHIS (Animal and Public Health Inspection Service);

(ii) a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of Newcastle disease or HPD 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 / strefę objętą ograniczeniami w Europejskim Obszarze Handlu Drobiem zdefiniowanym przez APHIS, wyznaczonej z powodu wykrycia rzekomego pomoru drobiu lub grypy ptaków w określonym obszarze lub ostatnich zakaźnych obszarów w strefie, w której wystąpił rzekomy pomór drobiu, aż do momentu wyznaczenia strefy, gdy to jest zdecydowane przez właściwy organ weterynaryjny państwa członkowskiego lub 3 miesiące (90 dni) od likwidacji zakaźnych obszarów w strefie, w której wystąpił rzekomy pomór drobiu, aż do momentu wyznaczenia strefy, gdy to jest zdecydowane przez właściwy organ weterynaryjny państwa członkowskiego;

or / lub też:

(iii) a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of Newcastle disease or HPD 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 / strefę objętą ograniczeniami w Europejskim Obszarze Handlu Drobiem zdefiniowanym przez APHIS, wyznaczonej z powodu wykrycia rzekomego pomoru drobiu lub grypy ptaków w gospodarstwie hodowlanym, ptasich domowych lub dzikich, aż do momentu wyznaczenia strefy, gdy to jest zdecydowane przez właściwy organ weterynaryjny państwa członkowskiego.

Figure E-1-40  Example of Polish Official Inspection Certificate for Shell Eggs Intended for Processing Exported to the USA (page 2 of 3)
Appendix E
Forms from Poland

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 mogą mieć kontaktu z jajami ani produktami z jaj pochodzenia od innych ptaków ani drobiu znajdującego się w określonych regionach lub strefach opisanych w punktach od 4.1(i) do 4.1(iii). Jaja nie mogą pochodzić od drobiu, który miał kontakt z innym drobiem, znajdującym się w określonych regionach lub strefach opisanych w punktach od 4.1(i) do 4.1(iii).

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. Urządzenia i materiały użyte w transporcie produktów jajczanych nie były wcześniej wykorzystywane do transportu produktów jajczanych niespełniających wymogów zawartych w niniejszym świadectwie, chyba że takie urządzia lub materiały zostały wcześniej wyczyściłe 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 skrzynkach, które zostały zapakowane po koniecznosti, przechowywane dla klientów końcowych, były przez cały czas po zapakowaniu przechowywane i transportowane w warunkach chłodniczych, 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.

Done at / Sporządzono w: __________________________ Date / Data: __________________________

Official veterinarian / Upadkowy Lekarz Weterynarii:

_Name in capital letters, qualification, title/ ( Nazwisko drukowane w litereach, kwalifikacja, tytuł)_

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 Drobym zdefiniowany przez APHIS - Państwa członkowskie Wspólnoty Europejskiej: Austria, Belgia, Cypr, Republika Czeska, Dania, Estonia, Finlandia, Francja, Niemcy, Grecja, Węgry, Irlandia, Włochy, Łotwa, Łotwa, Luksemburg, Malta, Holandia, Polska, Portugalia, Słowacja, Słowenia, Hiszpania, Szwecja, a także Wielki Brytania (Anglia, Szkocja, Walia, Wyspa Man oraz Irlandia Północna).

Figure E-1-40 Example of Polish Official Inspection Certificate for Shell Eggs Intended for Processing Exported to the USA (page 3 of 3)
Forms from Spain

Modelo Certificado A—Official Certificate for Exportation of Dry-Cured Pork Products Processed Under Section 94.17 to the United States of America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Product</th>
<th>Shipping Marks</th>
<th>Kind of Animal</th>
<th>Number of Pieces (Containers)</th>
<th>Weight (kg)</th>
<th>Weight (lt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<th>Process Category</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nombre y número oficial del matadero: Name and official number of slaughterhouse: 

Número del certificado sanitario oficial de inspección de productos cárnicos: Number of health certificate:

Nombre, número de Registro Sanitario y número de autorización del establecimiento elaborador: 

Nombre y número de identificación de los productos y embalajes: 

Remitente (nombre y dirección): Consignor (name and address): 

Destinatario (nombre y dirección): Consignee (name and address):

Figure E-1-41 Example of Modelo Certificado A—Official Certificate for Exportation of Dry-Cured Pork Products Processed Under Section 94.17 to the United States of America (page 1 of 2)
Por el presente certifico que los productos que aquí se describen:

I hereby certify that the products herein described:

- Cumplen todas las disposiciones contempladas en la Sección 94.17, del Título 9 del Código de Regulaciones Federales (CFR), incluidos los párrafos (i) y (m) de esta Sección.
  Are in compliance with all the provisions of Section 94.17, Title 9 of Code of Federal Regulations, including paragraphs (i) and (m) of this Section.

- El jamón serrano se ha elaborado de acuerdo con el párrafo (i)(2) de la Sección 94.17 del Título 9 del Código de Regulaciones Federales, durante un mínimo de:
  The serrano ham was processed under paragraph (i)(2) of Section 94.17, Title 9 of Code of Federal Regulations, for a minimum of:

  190 días, en un país libre de la Enfermedad Vesicular Porcina y en una instalación autorizada por los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales para procesar solamente carne de países libres de Enfermedad Vesicular Porcina.
  190 days in a country free of swine vesicular disease, in a facility authorized by the Official Veterinary Services to process only meat from countries free of swine vesicular disease.

Sello Oficial
Official seal

Firma
Signature

Nombre del veterinario oficial autorizado por el Gobierno español para expedir certificados de inspección de productos cárnicos con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos de América.
Name of veterinary official authorized by Spanish Government to issue inspection certificates for dry-cured pork products exported to United States.

Cargo oficial
Official Title

Figure E-1-41 Example of Modelo Certificado A—Official Certificate for Exportation of Dry-Cured Pork Products Processed Under Section 94.17 to the United States of America (page 2 of 2)
Appendix E
Forms from Spain

Modelo Certificado B—Official Certificate for Dry-Cured Pork Products Processed Under Section 94.9 Exported to the United States of America

Figure E-1-42  Example of modelo Certificado B—Official Certificate for Dry-Cured Pork Products Processed Under Section 94.9 Exported to the United States of America (page 1 of 2)
MODELO CERTIFICADO B
MVGO315

Por el presente certifico que los productos que aquí se describen:

I hereby certify that the products herein described:

- Cumplen todas las disposiciones contempladas en el párrafo (b)(1)(iii) en la Sección 94.9, Título 9 del Código de Regulaciones Federales (CFR).
  Are in compliance with all the provisions of Paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of Section 94.9, Title 9 of Code of Federal Regulations.

- La carne se ha deshuesado completamente en el país de origen antes de comenzar el proceso de curación.
  All bones have been removed in the country of origin before the start of the curing and drying process.

- La carne ha permanecido en estado fresco al menos durante los tres días siguientes al sacrificio de los animales de los que procede.
  The meat has been held in an unfrozen fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following slaughter of the animals of which it was derived.

- La carne se ha sometido a un proceso de curado y secado completo de duración mínima de 90 días, de tal manera que el producto se pueda almacenar sin refrigeración.
  The meat has been thoroughly cured and fully dried for a period not less than 90 days, so that the product is shelf-stable without refrigeration.

Sello Oficial
Official seal

Firma
Signature

Nombre del Veterinario oficial autorizado por el Gobierno español para expedir certificados de inspección de productos cárnicos con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos de América.

Name of veterinary official authorized by Spanish Government to issue inspection certificates for dry-cured pork products exported to United States.

Cargo oficial
Official Title

Figure E-1-42 Example of Modelo Certificado B—Official Certificate for Dry-Cured Pork Products Processed Under Section 94.9 Exported to the United States of America (page 2 of 2)
Official Certificate C for Sliced Packaged Serrano Ham Exported to the USA

Figure E-1-43  Example of Official Certificate C for Sliced Packaged Serrano Ham Exported to the USA
Appendix E
Forms from Spain

Certificado Modelo D—Official Certificate to Export to the United States of America of Cooked Pork Products Processed According to Section 94.9

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Tipo de Producto</th>
<th>Marca de expedición</th>
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<th>Peso</th>
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<td>Kind of Product</td>
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<td>Species of livestock</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Categoría de proceso del producto</th>
<th>Categoría de producto</th>
<th>Grupo de producto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Process category</td>
<td>Product category</td>
<td>Product group</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nombre y número oficial del matadero: Name and official number of slaughterhouse: ..............................................

Nombre, número de Registro Sanitario y número de autorización del establecimiento elaborador / Processing establishment name and number: ..............................................

Número del certificado sanitario oficial de inspección de productos cárnicos pertinente / Number of relevant official meat-inspection health certificate: ..............................................

Marcas de identificación de los productos y embalajes / Identification marks on products and container: ..............................................

Remitente (nombre y dirección): / Consignor (name and address): ..............................................

Destinatario (nombre y dirección): / Consignee (name and address): ..............................................

Figure E-1-44 Example of Certificado Modelo D—Official Certificate to Export to the United States of America of Cooked Pork Products Processed According to Section 94.9 (page 1 of 2)
Por el presente certifico que los productos que aquí se describen: 

I hereby certify that the products herein described:

- Cumplen con las disposiciones contempladas en el párrafo (b)(1)(i) de la sección 94.9, Título 9 del Código de Regulaciones Federales (CFR) / Are in compliance with all the provisions of paragraph (b)(1)(i) of part 94.9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
- La carne ha sido sometida, por un método distinto del de calentamiento súbito, 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 deg. C. (156 deg. F.) throughout
- El matadero/planta de procesado no está autorizado a recibir animales de la especie porcina que procedan de una de las regiones clasificadas en el párrafo 94.12(a) como región afectada por la enfermedad vesicular porcina, o carne obtenida de porcinos procedentes de una región libre de enfermedad vesicular porcina que haya sido transportada a través de una región afectada por esta enfermedad, excepto cuando la carne haya sido transportada en contenedores cerrados con prescrito numerados de la autoridad sanitaria nacional de una de las regiones de origen clasificadas como regiones libres de la enfermedad. / The slaughtering-processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, a region listed in § 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist. The slaughtering-processing establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine with swine vesicular 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 serially numbered seals of the National Government of a region of origin listed in § 94.12 as a region considered free of the disease.
- El matadero/planta de procesado no está autorizado a recibir animales procedentes de una de las regiones clasificadas en 94.1(a) como regiones afectadas por la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, o que hayan estado en una de esas regiones, o que hayan estado a bordo de un medio de transporte en el momento en que dicho medio de transporte visitó una de dichas regiones. / The slaughtering-processing 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 Sec. 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease;
- El matadero/planta de procesado no está autorizado a recibir carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes u animales de la especie porcina procedentes de una región afectada por la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, o carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes u animales de la especie porcina procedentes de una región no afectada por la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, pero que haya sido transportada por una región en donde exista la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, excepto en contenedores sellados con prescrito numerados del gobierno nacional de la región de origen no afectada. / 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, except meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and 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 uninfected region of origin;
- La carne u otros productos animales que se refiere el presente certificado proceden de animales nacidos y criados en una de las regiones clasificadas en 94.1(a) como regiones libres de la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, y nunca han estado en una región en la que exista la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa. / The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a)(a) 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 or foot-and-mouth disease existed;
- La carne u otros productos animales han sido procesados, almacenados y transportados hasta el medio de transporte que los llevarán a los Estados Unidos de América de manera que se evite su mezcla o contacto con carne o productos animales que no cumplan con los requisitos de este certificado. / 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.

Sello Oficial/ Official seal

Firma/Signature

(Nombre del Veterinario Oficial autorizado por el Gobierno español para expedir certificados de inspección de productos cárnicos con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos de América)

Cargos Oficiales/ Official Title: .................................................

2/2

Figure E-1-44 Example of Certificado Modelo D—Official Certificate to Export to the United States of America of Cooked Pork Products Processed According to Section 94.9 (page 2 of 2)
Health Certificate for the Exporting of Shell Eggs to the USA

Figure E-1-45  Example of Health Certificate for the Exporting of Shell Eggs to the USA (page 1 of 3)
IV. ATESTACIÓN SANITARIA / HEALTH ATTESTATION

El veterinario oficial abajo firmante certifica que: / The undersigned official veterinarian hereby certifies that:

1. Los huevos con cáscara no proceden de aves ni de aves de corral que estuvieron en alguna de las siguientes regiones o zonas: / The shell eggs were not derived from birds and poultry that were in any of the following regions or zones:

a) Cualquier región clasificada con la existencia de la enfermedad de Newcastle según la 9 CFR 94.6(a)(1)(i), o cualquier región listada según la 9 CFR 94.6(a)(2)(i) con existencia de la influencia aviar de alta patogenicidad, excepto para la región definida por APHIS como región de la UE 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 CFR 94.6(a)(2)(i) as one in which HPAl is considered to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region

b) Una zona restringida dentro de la región definida por APHIS como región de la UE del comercio de las aves de corral por la detección de la enfermedad de Newcastle o de la influencia aviar de alta patogenicidad en aves de corral, desde el momento de la detección hasta que se levanta la restricción por la autoridad veterinaria competente del Estado Miembro o hasta 3 meses (90 días) después del vaciamiento sanitario de todas las instalaciones afectadas, seguidas de limpieza y desinfección de todas las instalaciones afectadas, lo que sea posterior / A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of Newcastle disease or HPAl 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 area affected premises in the zone, whichever is the later.

c) Una zona restringida dentro de la región definida por APHIS como región de la UE del comercio de las aves de corral por la detección de la enfermedad de Newcastle o de la influencia aviar de alta patogenicidad en palomas mensajeras, 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 Estado Miembro / A restricted zone in the APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region established because of detection of Newcastle disease or HPAl 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.

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 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 areas 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 areas 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 cumplan con los requisitos de este certificado, a menos que el equipo y materiales hayan sido limpiados y desinfectados previamente. / No equipment or materials used in transporting the shell eggs have 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.

4. La descripción de los huevos con cáscara, incluida la fecha de envasado, descritas en la parte 1 de este certificado es exacta. / The description of the shell eggs, including date of pack, described in Section 1 of this certificate is accurate.
5.- Los huevos con o fóscara 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 / Donde af: .........................................................., el ____/____, de ____/____, el _____/____.

Sello oficial / Official Stamp (2):

Nombre, cargo y firma del Veterinario Oficial / Name, qualification and signature of the Official Veterinarian.

NOTAS / NOTES:

(1) Región de la UE de comercio de las aves de corral según APHIS. Los países miembros de la Unión Europea de Austria, Bélgica, Chipre, la República Checa, Dinamarca, Estonia, Finlandia, Francia, Alemania, Grecia, Hungría, Irlanda, Italia, Letonia, Lituania, Luxemburgo, Malta, Países Bajos, Polonia, Portugal, Eslovaquia, Eslovenia, España, Suecia y El Reino Unido (Inglaterra, Escocia, Gales, la isla de Man e isla del Norte). / APHIS-defined EU Poultry Trade Region: The European Union Member States of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland).

(2) La firma y el sello han de ser de colores diferentes al del impresor / The signature and the stamp must be in a color different to that of the printing.
# Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products

**REINO DE ESPAÑA / KINGDOM OF SPAIN**

**CERTIFICADO SANITARIO OFICIAL DE INSPECCIÓN DE CARNE Y PRODUCTOS CÁRNICOS**

**OFFICIAL MEAT INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR FRESH MEAT AND MEAT BY-PRODUCTS**

**Número de certificado / Certificate number:**

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## I. IDENTIFICACIÓN DEL PRODUCTO / IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Product</th>
<th>Markings of shipment</th>
<th>Species of animals derived from</th>
<th>Number of units</th>
<th>Weight Kg</th>
<th>Weight lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## II. IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA SALA DE DESPIECE Y PAÍS / IDENTIFICATION OF THE SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENT NAME, NUMBER, AND COUNTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nombre y número de Registro Sanitario del matadero y país</th>
<th>Nombre y número de Registro Sanitario del establecimiento elaborador y país</th>
<th>Nombre y número de Registro Sanitario del establecimiento de deshuesado y país</th>
<th>Nombre y número de Registro Sanitario del establecimiento de loncheado y país</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## III. IDENTIFICACIÓN DEL DESTINO / IDENTIFICATION OF THE DESTINATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lugar de destino / Place of destination</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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Figure E-1-46  Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products (page 1 of 4)
ATESTACIÓN SANITARIA / HEALTH ATTESTATION

El veterinario oficial abajo firmante, certifica que 1) hereby certify that

La carne y los despojos comestibles que aquí se describen se obtuvieron de ganado sometido a inspección veterinaria “ante-mortem” y “post-mortem” en el momento del sacrificio en establecimientos autorizados para exportar sus productos a los Estados Unidos y que no están adulterados o mal marquados según define la normativa del Ministerio de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos que regula la inspección de carnes; y que dichos productos han sido manipulados de forma higiénica en este país y que por lo demás cumplen requisitos equivalentes a los que imponen la Ley Federal de Inspección de Carnes y la mencionada Normativa. / The meat and meat byproducts 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 mislabeled as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and that said products have been handled in a sanitary manner in this country and are otherwise in compliance with requirements equivalent to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

1) La carne fresca procede de cerdos nacidos en / The fresh pork came from swine born in

2) La carne fresca procede de cerdos sacrificados en un matadero 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 este título / The fresh pork came from swine slaughtered in a slaughterhouse 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

3) 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 desembarcado en un puerto de una región infectada por Peste Bovina, Fiebre Aftosa, Peste Porcina Africana, Peste Porcina Clásica y Enfermedad Vascular Porcina, de acuerdo con el 3CFR4 / 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 infected with rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease, as per § 64.

4) El matadero no está autorizado a recibir carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o suidos que procedan de una región infectada por Peste Bovina, Fiebre Aftosa, Peste Porcina Africana, Peste Porcina Clásica y Enfermedad Vascular Porcina, o carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o suidos que procedan de una región libre de Peste Bovina, Fiebre Aftosa, Peste Porcina Africana, Peste Porcina Clásica y Enfermedad Vascular Porcina, que no hayan transportado a través de una región donde se considere que existen las cisternas enfermedades, a menos que sean transportados en contenedores abiertos que cumplan con los requisitos establecidos en los párrafos 1 a 4. / The fresh pork was accompanied from a slaughtering facility to the processing establishment by a numbered certificate issued by an official veterinarian as defined in §§ 64.1a and 64.13, stating, among other things, that the health provisions set forth in paragraphs 1 through 4 have been met.

5) Desde el matadero a la industria cárnica, la carne fresca fue acompañada por un certificado numerado emitido por un veterinario oficial tal como se define en el 3CFR4.11 y 64.13, declarando, entre otras cosas, que se cumplen los requisitos sanitarios establecidos en los párrafos 1 a 4. / The fresh pork was accompanied from slaughtering facility to the processing establishment by a numbered certificate issued by an official veterinarian as defined in §§ 64.1a and 64.13, stating, among other things, that the health provisions set forth in paragraphs 1 through 4 have been met.

6) 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 este título / The 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) La planta transformadora no está autorizada a recibir carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o suidos que procedan de una región infectada por Peste Bovina, Fiebre Aftosa, Peste Porcina Africana, Peste Porcina Clásica y Enfermedad Vascular Porcina, o carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o suidos que procedan de una zona libre de Peste Bovina, Fiebre Aftosa, Peste Porcina Africana, Peste Porcina Clásica y Enfermedad Vascular Porcina, que no hayan transportado a través de una región donde se considere que existen las cisternas enfermedades, a menos que sean transportados en contenedores cerrados que cumplan con los requisitos numéricos y seres de la Autoridad Competente de la Región de origen no infectada, de acuerdo con el 3CFR4 / The processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from rumiants or swine which originated in a region infected with rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease which transported through a region infected with rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the Government of the noninfected region of origin, as per § 64.

8) La carne de porcino ha sido elaborada, almacenada y transportada de forma que se imposibilita que se mezcle con carne u otros productos de porcino que hayan estado en una región infectada por Peste Bovina, Fiebre Aftosa, Peste Porcina Africana, Peste Porcina Clásica y Enfermedad Vascular Porcina, de acuerdo con el 3CFR4 / 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 rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever or swine vesicular disease, as per § 64.

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Figure E-1-46 Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products (page 2 of 4)
La carne de porcino o los productos cárnicos se trasladan desde la planta transformadora a una planta de transformación ultrterior acompañados de un certificado numérico emitido por un veterinario oficial tal como se define en el 9CFR441.11 y 94.13, declariendo, entre otras cosas, que se cumplen los requisitos sanitarios establecidos en los puntos 6 a 8 de este certificado. El producto cárncico de porcino transformado ha sido procesado 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 este título. /The processed pork was further 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.

En caso de que el establecimiento exportador sea diferente de la(s) planta(s) transformadora(s), éste 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 /If the exporting facility is different from the processing or further processing establishments must be 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.

La carne o productos cárnicos de porcino no pueden proceder de cerdos que hayan estado en una de las regiones o zonas siguientes, excepto que hayan sido sacrificados después de los periodos descritos. /The pork or pork products also 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) Cualquiera región clasificada en MQRRA(9) y MQRRA(16) como región en la que se exhiba que existe la peste porcina clásica (PPC), excepto para la región PPC de la UE definida por el APHIS Area 1 region when the region was classified in §§ 94.9(g) and 94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the APHIS-defined EU CSF region;

(ii) Una zona de la región PPC de la UE definida por el APHIS restrinida por la detección de peste porcina clásica en cerdos domésticos, desde el momento de la detección hasta la derogación de la restricción sobre 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 restringida, y la limpieza y desinfección de la zona, o que superen más tarde la fecha de la última distracción del succionado por el APHIS, /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 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;

(iii) Una zona de la región PPC de la UE definida por el APHIS restrinida por la detección de peste porcina clásica en jabalíes, desde el momento de la detección hasta la derogación de la restricción sobre la zona por la autoridad veterinaria competente del Estado Miembro de la UE, A restricted zone in which APHIS-defined EU CSF region established because of 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 the Member State.

La carne y los productos cárnicos de porcino no deben haberse mezclado con carne o productos cárnicos de porcino derivados de cerdos procedentes de alguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (12), excepto cuando los cerdos fueron sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos. /The pork and pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (12), except when the swine were moved directly through the region or zone 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.

Los cerdos de los que procedan la carne o los productos cárnicos de porcino no deben haber transcurrido por ninguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (12), excepto cuando los cerdos fueron sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos. /The swine from which the pork or pork products derived must not have transited any region or zone described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (12), unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone 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.

Los materiales y equipos utilizados en el transporte de los cerdos de los cuales proceda la carne o los productos cárnicos de porcino desde la granja de origen al matadero no han sido utilizados previamente para el transporte de cerdos que no cumplan los requisitos de este certificado, excepto que los materiales y equipos han sido lavados y desinfectados /No equipment or materials used in transporting the livestock from which the pork or pork products derived from the farm of origin to the slaughterhouse may have been used previously for transporting swine that do not meet the requirements of this certificate, unless the equipment and materials have been first cleaned and disinfected.

Figure E-1-46 Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products (page 3 of 4)
Figure E-1-46  Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products (page 4 of 4)
# Official Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products

**Reino de España**

**Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente**

**Lugar de Inspección**: [Lugar]

**Fecha**: [Fecha]

**Pais de origen de la carne*/Source Country**: [Pais Country]

**Peso Neto / Weight (kg)**

**Peso Bruto / Weight (lb)**

### Marcas de Identificación en los productos y embalajes / Identification marks on products and containers

- N° de Registro Sanitario del matadero / Slaughter establishment name and number
- N° de Registro Sanitario y N° de autorización del establecimiento elaborador (*) / Processing establishment name and number (*)
- Remitente (nombre y dirección) / Consignee (name and address)
- Destinatario (nombre y dirección) / Consignee (name and address)

---

**Por el presente certifico que**

1. La carne y los despojos comestibles que aquí se describen se obtuvieron de carne, vísceras y despojos procedentes de ganado sometido a inspección veterinaria "ante-mortem" y "post-mortem" en el momento del sacrificio en establecimientos autorizados para exportar sus productos a los Estados Unidos y que no están adulterados o maltratados según la normativa del Ministerio de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos que regula la inspección de carnes, y que dichos productos han sido manipulados de forma higiénica en este país y que por lo demás cumplen requisitos equivalentes a los que impone la Ley Federal de Inspección de Carne y la mencionada Normativa.

2. El matadero no está autorizado a recibir animales procedentes de, o que hayan estado en ningún momento, en un medio de transporte cuando este haya hecho escala o atascado en una región mencionada en 9CFR84.1 como región infectada por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa.

3. El matadero/ planta elaboradora no está autorizado a recibir carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes u oviduos que procedan de una de las regiones mencionadas en el punto (2) como infectadas por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, o carne u otros productos de origen animal procedentes de una región libre de peste bovina y fiebre aftosa, pero que hayan sido transportados a través de una región infectada por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, excepto cuando el transporte se realice en contenedores previamente sanitizados conforme a reglas de gobierno nacional de la región de origen libre de peste bovina y fiebre aftosa.

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**Figure E-1-47 Example of Spanish Official Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (page 1 of 3)**
Appendix E

Forms from Spain

The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in a region mentioned in point (2) as a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and 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.

(4) La carne u otro producto de origen animal amparado por el certificado procede de animales que nacieron y se criaron en una región libre de peste bovina y fiebre aftosa y la carne u otro producto de origen animal nunca ha estado en una región en la que exista la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa.

The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed 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 or foot-and-mouth disease existed.

(5) La carne u otro producto de origen animal ha sido elaborado, almacenado y transportado hasta el medio de transporte que llevará el artículo a los Estados Unidos de forma que se imponele que se mezcle o se ponga en contacto de otro modo con carne u otro productos de origen animal que no cumplan con las condiciones indicadas en este certificado.

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 that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

(6) El matadero no está autorizado a recibir animales que procedan de, o hayan estado en algún momento en, una región mencionada en el punto (4), ni de ninguna región considerada libre de la enfermedad vesicular porcina.

The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 6CFR9.4.12 as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist;

(7) El matadero/planta elaboradora no está autorizado a recibir carne de porcino procedente de regiones mencionadas en el punto (8), ni de ninguna región considerada libre de la enfermedad vesicular porcina, excepto en contenedores precintados con precisión numbered in serie del gobierno nacional de la región de origen considerada libre de la enfermedad.

The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in a region mentioned in point (5), or from any region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which will be transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of a region of origin listed as considered free of the disease.

(8) La carne de porcino ha sido elaborada, almacenada y transportada hasta el medio de transporte que llevará el artículo a los Estados Unidos de forma que se impome que se mezcle o se ponga en contacto de otro modo con carne u otros productos de porcino que no hayan 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 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 certificate.

(9) La carne y despojos comestibles 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 byproducts 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) Las regiones clasificadas en 6CFR9.4(a) y 6CFR9.4.10(a) como regiones en la que se sabe que existe la peste porcina clásica, excepto para la UE (**). Any region where the region was classified in 6CFR9.4(a) or 6CFR9.4.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the EU (**).

(ii) Una zona de la UE 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 competente de un Estado Miembro de la UE, o hasta transcurridos seis meses desde la fecha de la última de las cerdas de las instalaciones afectadas en la zona restringida, la limpieza y desinfección de las últimas instalaciones afectadas en la zona, la que suceda más tarde, o

(iii) A restricted zone in the EU 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 an EU Member State 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

(iv) Una zona restringida en la UE establecida a causa de la detección de la peste porcina clásica en jabalíes, desde el momento de la detección hasta que la restricción sobre la zona es derogada por la autoridad 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 boars, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an EU Member State.

A estos efectos se entenderá por el término "zona restringida" a la expresión "zona de restricción" de la peste porcina clásica en la UE (APIS) defendida por el Consejo para la Peste Porcina Clásica. En este caso, el término "zona de restricción" se entenderá como la expresión "zona de restricción" de la peste porcina clásica en la UE (APIS).

(10) La carne y despojos comestibles 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 (iv) del punto (9), excepto si los otros cerdos fueron sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos. Además, la carne y despojos comestibles 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 (iv) del punto (9), excepto si se obtuvo la carne y despojos comestibles de los mismos cerdos con posterioridad a los periodos descritos.

The pork and pork byproducts 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 (iv) of point (9), unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork byproducts 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 (iv) of point (9), unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described.

Figure E-1-47  Example of Spanish Official Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (page 2 of 3)
through (iii) of point (9), unless the swine from which the pork or pork byproducts were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.

(11) Los cerdos de los que procede la carne y despojos comestibles de porcino no deben haber transitado 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 considerado intacto a su llegada al punto de destino, a excepción si los cerdos han sido sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos.

The swine from which the pork or pork byproducts were derived must not have transited any region or zone described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (9), unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or except if the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.

(12) Los materiales y equipos utilizados en el transporte de los cerdos de los cuales procede la carne y despojos comestibles desde la granja de origen al matadero no han sido utilizados previamente para el transporte de cerdos que no cumplan los requisitos de este certificado, excepto si los materiales y equipos han sido limpiados y desinfectados.

No equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork byproducts 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 certificate, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

Firma y Sello Oficial

(Signature and Official Seal)

Nombre del oficial autorizado por el gobierno nacional extranjero para expedir certificados de inspección de productos cárnicos con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos.

Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat products exported to the United States.

Cargo Oficial/Official Title

(*) Para FSSS, el establecimiento elaborador es la última planta que ha manipulado la carne sin embalar antes de ser exportada desde España. / For FSSS, processing establishment is the last one manipulating the meat before being packaged and exported from Spain.

(**) A efectos del presente certificado, se entenderá por UE la región definida por APHIS en relación con la Pesta Porcina Clásica. Para este certificado, la term EU debe entenderse como la AMES-define EU region, relative to Classical Swine Fever.
**Official Health Certificate for Fresh Pork Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America**

![Example Certificate Image]

**I. DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA MERCADEZ / DETAILS OF THE CONSIGNMENT**

1.1.- Identificación del producto / product identification:
- País de origen de la carne / Source Country:
- Especies animal de procedencia / Species of livestock derived from:
- Descripción del producto (completar en el Anexo correspondiente) / Product description (Fill the appropriate Annex):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marcas de expedición / Shipping marks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nº de piezas o Unidades de emballage / Number of pieces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tipo de Producto / Kind of Product</th>
<th>Marcas de expedición / Shipping marks</th>
<th>Especies / Species</th>
<th>Nº de Unidades / Number of pieces</th>
<th>Peso bruto / Gross weight (kg.)</th>
<th>Peso neto / Net weight (t)</th>
<th>Categoría de procesado del producto / Process category</th>
<th>Categoría de producto / Product category</th>
<th>Origen de producto / Product origin</th>
<th>Fecha de producción / Data of production (d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.- Procedencia / Place of the origin of the product:
- Matadero, Nombre, número de autorización y dirección / Slaughterhouse, Name, address and approval number:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sala de despiece. Nombre, número de autorización y dirección / Cutting Plant Name, address and approval number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1.3.- Destino de la mercadería / Consignment destination:
- Lugar de carga / Place of loading:
- Lugar de destino / Place of destination:
- Medio de transporte (Tipo e identificación) / Means of transport (Type and identification):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nombre y dirección del exportador / Name and address of consignor:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nombre y dirección del destinatario / Name and address of consignee:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure E-1-48 Example of Spanish Official Health Certificate for Fresh Pork Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (page 1 of 4)**
Appendix E
Forms from Spain

II.- CERTIFICACIÓN DE INSPECCIÓN DE PRODUCTOS CÁRNICOS / CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTION OF MEAT PRODUCTS

El veterinario oficial abajo firmante certifica que / The undersigned official veterinarian hereby certifies that:

1. El matadero no está autorizado a recibir animales procedentes de, o que hayan estado en ningún momento, o hayan estado en un medio de transporte cuando estén hechos presa o atracados en, una región mencionada en 1CFR415 como región infectada por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa. / The slaughter establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, a region that have been affected by brucellosis or foot-and-mouth disease.

2. El matadero explota elaborada no está autorizado a recibir carne u otros productos de origen animal derivados de rumiantes o suidos que procedan de una de las regiones mencionadas en el punto (1) como regiones infectadas por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa. / The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born in a region listed as free of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has not been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed.

3. La carne u otro producto de origen animal mencionado en el certificado procede de animales que nacieron y se criaron en una región libre de peste bovina y fiebre aftosa. / The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born in a region listed as free of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has not been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed.

4. La carne u otro producto de origen animal ha sido elaborado, almacenado y transportado hasta el medio de transporte que llevará al establecimiento de exportación de Estados Unidos de forma que se la considera que se mezcla o se pone en contacto de otro modo con carne o con otros productos de origen animal que no cumplan con las condiciones indicadas en este certificado. / 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 or contact with other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

5. El matadero no está autorizado a recibir animales que procedan de, o hayan estado en algún momento en, una región mencionada en 1CFR415 como región en la que se considera que existe la enfermedad vesicular porcina. / The slaughter establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, a region listed in 1CFR415 as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist.

6. El matadero explota elaborada no está autorizado a recibir carne de porcino procedente de suidos procedentes de las regiones mencionadas en el punto (6), ni de porcino procedente de suidos de una región libre de enfermedad vesicular porcina que haya sido transportada a través de una región donde se considere que existe la enfermedad vesicular porcina, excepto la carne de porcino que haya sido transportada en contenedores proyectados con precintos numerados en serie del gobierno nacional de la región de origen considerada libre de la enfermedad. / The meat establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in a region mentioned in point (6), or pork from swine from a swine vesicular 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 serially numbered seals of the National Government of a region of origin listed as considered free of the disease.

7. La carne y carne de despojos comestibles 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 byproducts 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:

- Cualquier región clasificada en 1CFR415 como región en la que se sabe que existe la peste porcina clásica, excepto para la UE, / Any region when the region was classified in 1CFR415 as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the EU,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nombre del Inspector</th>
<th>Fecha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Figure E-1-48 Example of Spanish Official Health Certificate for Fresh Pork Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (page 2 of 4)
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Forms from Spain

Figure E-1-48 Example of Spanish Official Health Certificate for Fresh Pork Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (page 3 of 4)
Figure E-1-48 Example of Spanish Official Health Certificate for Fresh Pork Meat and Meat By-Products Exported to the United States of America (page 4 of 4)
**Appendix E**

**Forms from Sweden**

**Form LIVS-130, Health Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs to the USA**

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**Figure E-1-49 Example of Form LIVS-130, Health Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs to the USA (page 1 of 3)**
Appendix E
Forms from Sweden

Figure E-1-49 Example of Form LIVS-130, Health Certificate for Export of Shell Eggs to the USA (page 2 of 3)
Figure E-1-49  Example of 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 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**

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ilha

**Figure E-1-50** Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By Products (Bovine or Swine) (page 2 of 4)
IV  Health information:

2. The undersigned, hereby certify that:

(a) the meat and meat by-products herein described were produced in accordance with the regulatory requirements established in 9 CFR §327.2.

(b) the slaughtering and processing establishments are not permitted to receive animals that originate in, or have been born in, or that have been born in a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease as at or landed at a port in, a region listed in 9 CFR §329.41 (a) as a region infected with foot-and-mouth disease or in a region listed in 9 CFR §329.42 (a) as a region infected with swine vesicular disease.

(c) the slaughtering and processing establishments are not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from animals that originated in a foot-and-mouth disease or swine vesicular disease infected region, or meat or other animal products from a foot-and-mouth disease or swine vesicular disease infected region transported through a foot-and-mouth disease or swine vesicular disease infected region and transported in containers sealed with visibly marked seals of the National Government of the non-infected region of origin:

(d) the meat or other animal products covered by this certificate have been derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR §329.41 (a) as free of foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal products have never been transported in a region in which foot-and-mouth disease existed;

(e) the meat or other animal products have been processed, stored and transported in containers sealed with visibly marked seals of the National Government of the non-infected region of origin;

(f) ONLY IN THE CASE OF MEAT OR MEAT BY-PRODUCTS OF SWINE ORIGIN:

(i) the pork or pork products have not been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones during the periods described below:

(1) any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR §329.49 (a) and 9 CFR §329.50 (a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the AHV-identified CFS region;

(2) a restricted zone under an AHV-identified CFS region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until six months after the last occurrence of the disease in the restricted zone. The zone is removed from the restricted zone list if the competent veterinary authority of the Member State determines that it is no longer necessary to maintain the zone due to eradication or other control measures;

(3) a restricted zone under an AHV-identified CFS region established because of the disease in wild boar, from the time of detection until the disease is eradicated in the restricted zone. The zone is removed from the restricted zone list if the competent veterinary authority of the Member State determines that it is no longer necessary to maintain the zone due to eradication or other control measures;

(ii) the pork and pork products have not been camouflaged with pork or pork products derived from the same region or zones described in paragraph (i)(i) above, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products must now have been derived from swine that were camouflaged with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (i)(i) above, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described;

(iii) the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived have not transited any region or zone described in paragraph (i)(i) above, unless the swine were camouflaged with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraph (i)(i) above, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described;

(iv) the meat or meat product did not originate in any restricted zones 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;

(v) 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

1631HMC (Agreed 01/07/2020)
Appendix E
Forms from the United Kingdom

Figure E-1-50  Example of 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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VS Field Operations (FiOps) District F-1-5
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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

Dr. Cynthia R. Benoit (Acting)  
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  
Email: cynthia.r.benoit@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        | Dr. Cynthia R. Benoit  
Florida (southern)  
U.S. Virgin Islands | 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: | Dr. Andrea C. Bovard  
Illinois  
Iowa  
Minnesota (except northern border)  
Nebraska  
South Dakota  
Wisconsin | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
### Table F-1-2  PPQ–AQI–VMO (page 2 of 2)

<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                  | USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
P.O. Box 62  
Jersey, GA 30018  
Address for FEDEX, UPS:  
Contact Dr. Luke | Office: (770) 318-1449  
Cell: (770) 318-1449  
FAX: (770) 786-2278  
maria.luke@usda.gov |
| South Carolina      |               |                       |
| Tennessee (except Memphis–Shelby county) |               |                       |
| Arkansas            | Dr. Travis L. Mosley  
Kansas                  | 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 |
| Louisiana           |               |                       |
| Missouri            |               |                       |
| Tennessee (Memphis–Shelby county)  
Texas (eastern)     |               |                       |
| Arizona             | Dr. Sarah J. Ortiz  
Colorado                | USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
P.O. Box 312660  
New Braunfels, TX 78131  
Address for FEDEX, UPS:  
Contact Dr. Ortiz | Office: (214) 325-9335  
Cell: (214) 325-9335  
FAX: (830) 625-2418  
sarah.ortiz@usda.gov |
| New Mexico          |               |                       |
| Oklahoma            |               |                       |
| Texas (central and western)  
Wyoming              |               |                       |
| American Samoa      | Dr. James R. Simms  
California             | USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
P.O. Box 312660  
New Braunfels, TX 78131  
Address for FEDEX, UPS:  
Contact Dr. Ortiz | Office: (310) 955-3331  
Cell: (310) 877-1305  
FAX: (310) 955-3345  
james.r.simms@usda.gov |
| CNMI                |               |                       |
| Guam                |               |                       |
| Hawaii              |               |                       |
| Nevada              |               |                       |
| Utah                |               |                       |
| Alaska              | Dr. Sandra M. Sisson  
Idaho                   | 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 |
| Minnesota (northern border)  
Montana                |               |                       |
| North Dakota        |               |                       |
| Oregon              |               |                       |
| Washington (State)  |               |                       |
| Indiana             | Dr. Lisa S. Whiting  
Kentucky                 | USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
P.O. Box 517  
Carleton, MI 48117  
Address for FEDEX, UPS:  
Contact Dr. Whiting | Office: (734) 782-5584  
Cell: (313) 304-9739  
FAX: (734) 782-5584  
lisa.s.whiting@usda.gov |
| Michigan            |               |                       |
| Ohio                |               |                       |
| 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 six 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
◆ 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 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_biologics/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
CBP Form AI-629, Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries

Figure H-1-1  Example of CBP Form AI-629, Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries
Appendix H
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 l-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

- **Port Location:**
- **Name and Quantity of Article(s):**
- **Location of Article(s):**
- **Destination of Article(s):**
- **Shipper:**
- **Name of Carrier:**
- **Shipment ID Number(s):**
- **Owner/Consignee of Article(s):**
  - **Name:**
  - **Address:**
- **Port of Lading:**
- **Date of Arrival:**
- **ID of Article, Notorious Weed, or Article(s):**
- **Net Weight ID Number:**
- **Date Interception:**
- **Country of Origin:**
- **Grower Number:**
- **Serial Number:**
- **Phone Number:**
- **FAX Number:**
- **Foreign Veterinary Sanitary Certificate Number:**
- **Place Issued:**
- **Date:**
- **Situation Room Report Number:**

Under Section 411, 412 and 414 of the Plant Protection Act (USC 7701, 7712 and 7714) and Sections 10404 through 10407 of the Animal Health Protection Act (USC 8303, 8304, 8306), you are hereby notified, as owner or agent of the owner of said carrier, premises, and/or articles, to apply remedial measures for the pests, noxious weeds, or article(s) specified in item 12, in a manner satisfactory to you and under the supervision of an USDA Plant Specialist. Remedial measures shall be in accordance with the action specified in item 10 and shall be completed within the time specified in item 17.

After receipt of this notification, all vessels and containers herein designated must be moved except as directed by the localArea Specialist. The local officials may be contacted at:

- **Action Required:**
  - Treatment
  - Destruction
  - Re-Exportation
  - Order

If after receipt of this notification complete specific action within (specify number of hours or number of days):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Agriculture Specialist Name:**
**Agriculture Specialist Signature:**

**Acknowledgement of Receipt of Emergency Action Notification**

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the foregoing notification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title (Shipper/broker/Consignee)</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date/Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>USDA</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date/Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**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>
<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><strong>Must</strong> 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>
<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 AQAS 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 AQAS 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>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ENTER the name, address, phone, and FAX number of the owner/consignee</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>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.
Appendix H
PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

![Image of PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice]

Figure H-1-3 Example of PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice
Appendix H
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>
<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>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ENTER the regulation governing the unauthorized animal product or byproduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the regulation is not known, SEE Table H-1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>CHECK the block stating what regulatory action was taken (removed, destroyed, or returned)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>CHECK the block stating the reason why regulatory action was taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the reason is not specifically listed, CHECK the “Other” block and record the reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>DETAIL what was done and why, so the individuals who sent and are receiving the package understand what was done and why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.</td>
<td>SIGN your name</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>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>
| Edible products and used farm equipment such as:  
• Eggs  
• Meat and meat products  
• Milk and milk products  
• Used farm equipment | 9 CFR Part 94 |
| Inedible byproducts and related materials such as:  
• Bones  
• Hay, straw  
• Hides  
• Pet food/animal feed ingredients  
• Skins | 9 CFR Part 95 |
| 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><strong>Original</strong> 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><strong>Copy</strong> of PPQ Form 287</td>
<td>Returned to the sender</td>
<td></td>
<td>GIVE to the postal official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. ENCLOSE a copy in the package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. If necessary, GIVE a copy to the postal official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. MAINTAIN a copy for the official record, and FILE a copy in the port file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VS Form 1-86A, Cleaned, Washed, and Disinfected Tag

![Example of VS Form 1-86A, Cleaned, Washed, and Disinfected Tag](EXAMPLE.png)
**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
VS Form 10-4, Specimen Submission

**Figure H-1-5 Example of VS Form 10-4, Specimen Submission**

![Example of VS Form 10-4, Specimen Submission](image)
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 H-1-7  Instructions for Completing PPQ Form 10-4, Specimen Submission**

<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

Figure H-1-6 Example of VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts (page 1 of 2)
### D. REPORT OF RECEIPT BY APPROVED WAREHOUSE AND MOVEMENT TO APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>DATE RECEIVED AT ARR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>WAS SHIPMENT COMPLETE AND INTACT? (i.e., did you receive everything listed in 22a &amp; 22b in undamaged condition? If no, explain and include method of identification if required.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>QUANTITY SHIPPED TO AE (lbs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>UNITS SHIPPED TO AE (specify unit type):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>METHOD OF SHIPMENT TO AE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>DATE SHIPPED TO AE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>DATE VS NOTIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>AUTHORIZED AE REPRESENTATIVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**METHOD:**

- ☐ PAX
- ☐ EMAIL
- ☐ MAIL

**PRINT NAME:**

**SIGNATURE:**

### E. REPORT OF RECEIPT BY APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT OR QUARANTINE FACILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>DATE RECEIVED AT AES/QF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>WAS SHIPMENT COMPLETE AND INTACT? (i.e., did you receive everything listed in 22a &amp; 22b in undamaged condition? If no, explain and include method of identification if required.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRINT NAME:**

**SIGNATURE:**

### F. REPORT OF TREATMENT AT APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>MATERIAL TREATED:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>DATE TREATMENT COMPLETED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>METHOD OF TREATMENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### G. REPORT OF TREATMENT INDIVIDUAL PERFORMING TREATMENT

**METHOD:**

- ☐ PAX
- ☐ EMAIL
- ☐ MAIL

**PRINT NAME:**

**SIGNATURE:**

### H. CLOSE OUT REPORT BY VETERINARY SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>DATE COMPLETED REPORT OR NEGATIVE LAB RESULTS RECEIVED:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRINT NAME:**

**SIGNATURE:**

**DATE:**

---

Figure H-1-6  Example of VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts (page 2 of 2)
Appendix H
VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry and Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products or Byproducts

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.

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.

Instructions
Complete VS Form 16-78 (AUG 2017) 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)

AE = approved establishment
APHIS = Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
AW = approved warehouse
CBP = Customs and Border Protection
S&P = Strategy & Policy
QF = quarantine facility
SC = service center
VS = Veterinary Services

All information must be typed or printed legibly.

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 4)

<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 (used for identification by the port of arrival, if applicable). If using the fillable version of the form, this field will autopopulate the corresponding field on page 2. If not using the fillable version of the form, also ENTER the case number on page 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. CUSTOMS ENTRY NUMBER</td>
<td>ENTER the CBP Customs entry number or air waybill number. If using the fillable version of the form, this field will autopopulate the corresponding field on page 2. If not using the fillable version of the form, also ENTER the Customs entry or air waybill number on page 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. IMPORT PERMIT NUMBER</td>
<td>ENTER the import permit number (required for bovine serum shipments; may also be applicable for other restricted products). If using the fillable version of the form, this field will autopopulate the corresponding field on page 2. If not using the fillable version of the form, also ENTER the import permit number on page 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section A: REPORT OF ENTRY</td>
<td>TO be completed by CBP Agriculture Specialist at the port of arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. DATE OF ARRIVAL</td>
<td>ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) of arrival at the port of entry/arrival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PORT OF ENTRY</td>
<td>ENTER the port of entry/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 v1567).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. TOTAL QUANTITY RECEIVED</td>
<td>ENTER the total quantity received, including unit of measure (pounds or kilograms) at the port of entry/arrival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. TOTAL UNITS</td>
<td>ENTER the total number of units received at the port of entry/arrival and unit type (e.g., box, bundle, carton, cask, etc.).</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 2 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 RESTRICTED MATERIAL¹</td>
<td>CHECK all applicable boxes in each column. Only restricted material in the shipment should be listed. Any nonrestricted species or types of materials in the shipment should not be listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIES</td>
<td>RUMINANT = cattle, sheep, goats, deer, yak, camel, antelope, water buffalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SWINE = includes pigs, warthogs, bush pigs, peccaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AVIAN = includes all poultry, game birds, ostriches, emus, rheas, other birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OTHER = please specify²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISEASE(S) OF CONCERN</td>
<td>FMD = foot-and-mouth disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASF = African swine fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ND/HPAI = Newcastle disease/highly pathogenic avian influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OTHER = please specify²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE(S) OF MATERIAL</td>
<td>BONES = antlers, horns, and all other bones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIDES/SKINS = capes, hides, and skins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BLOOD PRODUCTS = fetal bovine serum (FBS), adult bovine serum, and newborn calf serum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OTHER = please specify²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: if a shipment contains flint-dried warthog cape, plus clean and dry skulls from the antelope and the warthog, plus an ostrich hide, and a baboon trophy, all from South Africa, CHECK the boxes for SWINE, AVIAN, ASF, ND/HPAI, and HIDES/SKINS. The antelope skins do not need to be listed because they are flint-dried ruminant skins and are, therefore, not restricted. The bones are not restricted because they are clean and dry, without bits of tissue hanging off. The baboon, being a nonhuman primate, is not restricted by USDA. Only the warthog cape and ostrich hide need treatment at the AE; therefore, only those two materials should be referenced in this section.

### SECTION B: FACILITIES RECEIVING MATERIAL

To be completed by CBP Agriculture Specialist at the port of arrival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT (AE) OR QUARANTINE FACILITY (QF)³</td>
<td>CONFIRM the AE information and the materials the AE is authorized to receive using the VS S&amp;P approved establishments Web site [<a href="https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified">https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified</a>]. 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 block or ENTER the full name, address, and phone number of bovine serum QF receiving the material. This block must be completed on all forms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block:</td>
<td>Instructions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 13a. SERVICE CENTER RESPONSIBLE FOR AE OR QF | CHECK the box next to the appropriate VS–S&P–SC responsible for the State in which the AE or QF is located:  
SC2 = Tennessee, South Carolina, George, Alabama, Florida, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands  
SC3 = Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky  
SC4 = Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma  
SC5 = North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho  
SC6 = Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands  
ENTER the address and contact information for the responsible SC. To find contact information for S&P Service Centers, click on the link in Appendix F, VS–Service Centers on page F-1-5, and scroll down to the bottom of the list to the section labeled, “Service Center Directors.” Include the contact information for the appropriate S&P Service Center in this block. (DO NOT use the individual State information included in the first section of the list.)  
CHECK the box next to the method of notification (FAX or email)  
ENTER the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the SC was notified |
| 14. APPROVED WAREHOUSE (AW)³ | If the shipment is moving to an AW before going to the AE, DO NOT CHECK the N/A box and COMPLETE the rest of Blocks 14 and 14a.  
CONFIRM the AW information and the materials the AW is authorized to receive using the VS S&P approved establishments Web site [https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/public/AESearch.do?method=unspecified].  
ENTER the full name, address, phone number, and APHIS approval number for the AW receiving the material. Bovine serum is not authorized to move to an AW.  
If the shipment is NOT moving to an AW before going to the AE, CHECK the N/A box and DO NOT COMPLETE the rest of Blocks 14 or 14a. |
| 14a. SERVICE CENTER RESPONSIBLE FOR AW | CHECK the box next to the appropriate VS–S&P–SC responsible for the State in which the AW is located:  
SC2 = Tennessee, South Carolina, George, Alabama, Florida, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands  
SC3 = Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky  
SC4 = Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma  
SC5 = North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho  
SC6 = Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands  
ENTER the address and contact information for the responsible SC. To find contact information for S&P Service Centers, click on the link in Appendix F, VS–Service Centers on page F-1-5, and scroll down to the bottom of the list to the section labeled, “Service Center Directors.” Include the contact information for the appropriate Service Center in this block. (DO NOT use the individual State information included in the first section of the list.)  
CHECK the box next to the method of notification (FAX or email)  
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 4 of 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block:</th>
<th>Instructions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SECTION C: REPORT OF MOVEMENT FROM PORT OF ENTRY</td>
<td>To be completed by CBP Agriculture Specialist at the port of arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. SHIPMENT SENT TO</td>
<td>CHECK <em>only</em> the box corresponding to the location where the shipment is being sent directly from the port of entry/arrival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. QUANTITY SHIPPED</td>
<td>ENTER the total quantity shipped, including unit of measure (pounds or kilograms) from the port of entry/arrival to the location listed in Block 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. UNITS SHIPPED</td>
<td>ENTER the total number of units shipped from the port of entry/arrival to the location listed in Block 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 number, if used, and identify whether the seals are APHIS or CBP seals; if <em>only</em> quarantine tape is used, ENTER quarantine tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. SHIPMENT RELEASED TO</td>
<td>CHECK <em>only</em> the box corresponding to who took physical possession of the shipment at the port of entry/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 <em>must</em> be someone <em>other than</em> the importer/hunter listed in Block 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 (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>
<tr>
<td>22. ISSUING CBP AGRICULTURE SPECIALIST</td>
<td>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 is accepted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sections D–G</td>
<td>LEAVE blank; these blocks will be completed by the approved warehouse (if applicable), the approved establishment, or the quarantine facility and VS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 If you are unable to visually inspect a shipment containing APHIS-regulated trophies to confirm it meets APHIS import requirements, COMPLETE box 12 on VS Form 16-78 by identifying all *potentially restricted* trophies in the shipment. In the OTHER section of box 12, ENTER “paperwork review only.” Using the example listed in the instructions for box 12, if you are unable to visually inspect the shipment, COMPLETE box 12 by checking the boxes for RUMINANT, SWINE, and AVIAN; FMD, ASF, and ND/HPAI; and BONES and HIDES/SKINS because *any* of those materials might be restricted depending on their condition (which cannot be confirmed without visual inspection).

2 For bovine serum, select “other” and indicate “safety testing.”

3 The importer is responsible for the approved establishment and the approved warehouse, if applicable, as well as all associated costs.
**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

abattoir. slaughterhouse

acid casein. see casein on page Glossary-1-10

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); regulated under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

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

aircraft, contaminated. one with animal contamination such as blood, manure, hay, and straw that may carry animal diseases; regulate under Fomites on page 3-8-1

albumin. type of protein found in blood, egg white, milk, and seeds

albumin serum. protein accounting for 55% of the total protein in blood plasma; regulate by species
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 cells, regulate by species; i 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. see butter oil on page Glossary-1-10

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 Analysis, Policy and Support (QPAS) Agriculture Quarantine Inspection 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-1-22

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 as animal glue see Table 3-1-2 on page 3-1-10

animal products, edible. parts or products of ruminants, swine, and poultry suitable for human consumption, i.e., meat and meat products, meat byproducts (formerly edible offal), 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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1; if polyclonal, regulate by species

**anticoagulant.** substance that inhibits blood clotting

**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-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, 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 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)

approved defrost facility. establishment at which FSIS inspects defrosted samples of frozen, cooked beef from countries affected with FMD

approved dye. proprietary substance of food compound used to decharacterize meat; the substance or compound must be accepted and used according to FSIS regulations

approved establishment. establishment (other than an approved warehouse) approved by Veterinary Services to receive and handle restricted imported animal carcasses, products, and byproducts

approved warehouse. warehouse with facilities approved by Veterinary Services to handle and store, separate from other merchandise, restricted imports

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

ascitic fluid. fluid formed in the abdomen and may contain monoclonal antibodies (usually from mice or rats); regulated under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

ASF. see African swine fever (ASF) on page Glossary-1-1

Asian medicinal products (animal). animal products used in Asian medical practice for treating human illnesses; products include horn, bone, skin, glands, muscle tissue, and extracts and are is usually found in a fresh or minimally processed condition. Frequently manifested as medicine, medicinals, or medicinal herbs; may be mixed with plant products

avian (aves). pertaining to birds; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1
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

back fat (fatback). subcutaneous fat on the back of hog carcasses; regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

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 egg. 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

beef bone stock. liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of meat, made from boiling bones, to be used as a flavoring, sauce, or condiment; regulate under Ruminant Meat and Meat Products on page 3-17-1

beef extract. concentrated preparation of the essential protein constituents of ruminant meat; regulate under Ruminant Meat and Meat Products on page 3-17-1

beef, jerky. cured and fully dried ruminant meat with a rough, chewy consistency; and may be smoked, unsmoked, air- or oven-dried; 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
biosynthesis. process in which living cells or organisms create increasingly complex chemical products

bird. all members of the class avian (including eggs for hatching) other than poultry or game birds; see also game bird, migratory on page Glossary-1-24, game bird, nonmigratory on page Glossary-1-24, and poultry on page Glossary-1-42

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 raised 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 albumin. sample class of protein device from blood; imported for biological use; regulate by species

blood fraction. component separated from whole blood (e.g., fibrin, plasma, plasminogen, platelets, prothrombin, red blood cells, and white blood cells)

blood meal. ground, dry animal blood characterized by a high protein content; regulate as processed animal protein

blood plasma. liquid part of blood often used in transfusions in place of whole blood

blood pudding or blood sausage. very dark-colored sausage containing a large portion of blood; regulate by species

blood serum. blood from which the fibrin and suspended material (like cells) have been removed

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; regulated under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

**bologna.** precooked and high-seasoned sausage made of finely cured meat in artificial or natural casings; Italian bologna sausage is Mortadella; regulate by species

**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-1-2

**bone greaves.** see greaves on page Glossary-1-25

**bone grist.** ground bone; regulate by species

**bone marrow.** 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 marrow extract.** see bone marrow on page Glossary-1-7

**bone meal, degelatized.** derived from the manufacture of glue or gelatin; 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. animal of the genus *Bos* or of a closely related genus of the family Bovidae (cattle); a ruminant

bovine growth hormone (bST). see somatotropin (growth hormone) on page Glossary-1-48

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

braunschweiger. smoked pork liver sausage (liverwurst) enriched with eggs and milk (see also liverwurst on page Glossary-1-31); regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

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 the preservation of various types of agriculture commodities; also used for the purpose of mitigating disease such as ASF and 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 a flavoring sauce, or condiment; regulate by species

broth/extract/gravy/stock. liquid food preparation made from boiling meat or from the juice of cooked meat to be used as a sauce or condiment; regulate under Ruminant Meat and Meat Products on page 3-17-1

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 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 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 BSE agent; this category presents the highest risk of the three BSE risk categories for bovine-derived materials

**bST (bovine growth hormone).** see somatotropin (growth hormone) on page Glossary-1-48

**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-1-40

**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; 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 and 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., trying 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; 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 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 the manual, 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-1-36

certificate, original. see original certificate on page Glossary-1-37

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 the manual, 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”

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-1-39

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-1-41

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 leather. chrome-tanned leather used largely in the manufacturing of shoe uppers

chrome tan. to tan an animal skin by impregnating with chromium salts

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 factor.** blood plasma components, including fibrinogen, prothrombin, calcium ion, thromboplastin, plasminogen, and fibronectin, that are involved in blood clotting. Clotting factors may also be called coagulation factors and are often named using Roman numbers (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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**coating.** layer of a substance spread over a surface for protection, flavoring, or decoration; e.g., rawhide imported as pet food, treat, or toy may be coated with a red- or brown-colored glaze or icing

**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 beef 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 birds.** birds imported for resale, breeding, public display, or any other purpose, except pet birds, zoological birds, research birds, or performing or theatrical birds

**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 restricted imports.** animal products or byproducts entering the United States that will ultimately enter trade channels; e.g., wet-salted hides and skins, bones for industrial purposes, and glands for use in the pharmaceutical industry
commercially accepted manner. 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 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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

confectionery. 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, and aponeuroses; regulate by species

contaminated aircraft. one with animal contamination such as blood, manure, hay, and straw that may carry animal diseases; regulate under Fomites on page 3-8-1

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. condition applying high temperatures to containerized pork and pork products. The process is used as follows: 1) pack the pork in containers; 2) completely seal the containers against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed); 3) cook the pork using a commercially accepted method.
The internal (Center of pork) temperature **must** reach a **minimum** of 156 °F. This condition is hot enough to kill viruses, but not hot enough to render the pork or pork product fully sterilized. The pork or pork product requires refrigeration

**cooked, shelf stable.** condition applying high temperatures to meat and meat products rendering the products shelf stable. The process used is 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. The temperature **must** be high enough to produce a **fully** sterile product (**free** of bacteria or other micro-organisms); *see shelf stability on page Glossary-1-48*

**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-1-46*

**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

**creme fraiche.** cultured, thickened cream with a slightly tangy, nutty flavor and velvety texture; regulate under **Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1**

**cresylic compounds.** of or relating to cresol or creosote made synthetically or from coal tar or petroleum; used as an approved disinfectant against ND

**crop.** sac dilation of the gullet of birds and poultry; when the intended use is for consumption, regulate under **Avian Products on page 3-2-1**
cryo-vac (kryo-vac). type of container used to package meat; the process uses freezing and vacuum packing. Cryo-vac containers are acceptable only for commercial importations that would be accompanied by certification.

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

culatello. lean, rosy-red, and raw Italian ham that has been cured and soaked in wine during aging

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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

cultured cream. see creme fraiche on page Glossary-1-16

culture media. see media(um) on page Glossary-1-33

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. The lowering of pH destroys viruses and causes denaturation or coagulation of the milk protein that results in the great increase in viscosity. Cultured milk products include acidophilus milk, buttermilk, creme fraiche, 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 cheese. coagulated park 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
CVB. see VS–Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) on page Glossary-1-55

cytokine. 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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

dairy products. products derived from milk; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

decharacterize. process using charcoal or dyes making meat unfit for human consumption

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

degelatinized bone meal. derived from the manufacture of glue or gelatin; regulate as processed animal protein

dehydrate/dehydrated/dehydration. condition used to describe a process applied to animal products resulting in the removal of water from the product

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 U.S. 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, regulated under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

Devonshire cream. see clotted cream on page Glossary-1-13

diagnostic samples. specimens of various animal parts or body fluids imported for biological use; regulate by species

dietary supplements. products (taken by mouth) containing a dietary ingredient intended to supplement one’s diet, and the 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
digest. see animal digest on page Glossary-1-2

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 BSE and FMD. the diseases of concern related to swine are ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD. The diseases of concern related to poultry is HPAI and ND

disinfectant. cleansing agent that destroys, neutralizes, or inhibits the growth of harmful micro-organisms

DNA. see deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) on page Glossary-1-18

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

dragon blood. dark red, resinous substance derived from certain plants and used for coloring in various industries; dragon blood is not regulated

dressed. to prepare an animal for market; slaughter, eviscerate, remove feet and heat, and clean

drug. see pharmaceutical on page Glossary-1-40

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 burrow into and helps aerate and enrich the soil. Earthworms belong to the family Lumbricidae of the annelid phylum. Earthworms are regulated because viruses, like that which cause foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), may be transported in or on earthworms; regulate under Insects on page 3-12-1

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. group of phospholipids derived from egg yolks; used in food supplements, cosmetics, inks, and pharmaceutical products; not restricted

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 (live). 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

enzyme. 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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

equine. member of the family Equidae, which includes horses, asses, and zebras

erinaceus. see hedgehog on page Glossary-1-26

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

esophagus. hollow, muscular tube connecting the mouth to the stomach; regulate by species; see Casings and Related Products on page 3-5-1

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 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

excretion. 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

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

fascia. sheet of tissue covering the muscles and imported for biological use; regulate by species

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 (back fat). salt pork from the back of hog carcasses; regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

feathers. light, horny structures forming the plumage of birds; 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-1-32

**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

**finished veterinary biological product.** one that is bottled, sealed, packaged, and labeled as required by regulation and is ready to be administered

**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-1-4

**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 such as 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-1-23

FMD/SR. see foot-and-mouth disease free but with special requirements (FMD/SR) on page Glossary-1-23

folk medicine. traditional medicine as practiced nonprofessionally by people isolated from modern medical services; remedies rely on compounds derived primarily from plants

fomite. inanimate object or substance capable of transmitting infectious organisms to an animal, e.g., footwear, containers, or straw

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

formulin. mixture of 37 to 40% water, and usually 10% formaldehyde; used as a tissue fixative

foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). contagious, viral infection affecting ruminants and swine; symptoms of the disease are blisters in the mouth on and the feet

foot-and-mouth disease free but with special requirements (FMD/SR). a disease status category of a given country free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) 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

fowl. bird of any kind; regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1
**frankfurter (hot dog).** smoked sausage of meat made into links; regulate by species

**fresh, chilled.** condition used to describe a cold temperature process applied to fresh meat and meat products; the meat is not considered canned, cooked, or cured and dried

**fresh, frozen.** condition used to describe a freezing temperature process applied to fresh meat and meat 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 dries to the extent the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the products does not exceed 2.25 to 1

**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.** wild, free-flying birds (as opposed to commercial, domestic, or pen-raised birds) characterized by seasonal flight to and from the United States. Migratory game birds include the Anatidae or waterfowl (brant, wild ducks, geese, swans); Guidae or cranes (little brown cranes, sandhill cranes, whooping cranes); Rallidae or rails (coots, gallinules, sora, other rails); Limicolae or shorebirds (avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, yellowlegs); Columbidae or pigeons (doves, wild pigeons); compare with game bird, nonmigratory

**game bird, nonmigratory.** birds not characterized by seasonal flight to and from the United States, but are free-flying and wild (as opposed to commercial, domestic, or pen-raised birds), e.g., quail, pheasant, and grouse; compare with game bird, migratory

**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. the dried residue resulting from the manufacture of edible gelatin

genetic insert. process involving the insertion of nucleotides into a DNA or RNA sequence or insertion of DNA or 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

genoa. see salami on page Glossary-1-46

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

gizzard. muscular enlargement of the digestive system of poultry that immediately follows the crop

glands. organs that secrete specific substances such as hormones, saliva, and sweat, e.g., pituitary, pancreas, ovaries, testes, thymus, liver, spleen, parathyroid, and mammaries; regulate by species

glue stock. fleshing, hide cuttings and parings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses; regulate by species

gravy. liquid, or semi-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

greater hedgehog tenrec (Setifer setosus). see tenrec on page Glossary-1-52

greaves. incompletely processed, intermediate rendering product, after tallow extraction, which may be further processed into meat and bone meal; regulate as processed animal protein
greaves meal. see greaves on page Glossary-1-25

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

hackle. neck plumage of the male domestic fowl; when the intended use is as trophies, regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1; when the intended use is as other than trophies, regulate under Avian Products on page 3-2-1

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; 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 and straw. dried grasses, cloves, legumes, and similar material or stalks or stems of various grains such as barley, oats, rice, rye, wheat, and used as food or bedding for animals; regulate under Fomites on page 3-8-1

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 FMD and bovine tuberculosis; see tenrec on page Glossary-1-52

**heparin and heparin sodium.** substance derived from the liver and lungs that prolongs blood-clotting time; imported for pharmaceutical use; regulate by species

**hermetically sealed containers.** 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

hide glue. see animal glue on page Glossary-1-2

**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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

HPAI. see highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) on page Glossary-1-27

**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 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

**horns.** 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. Deer have antlers; antlers are composed entirely of bone and are shed annually; 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 Equine, having a short-haired coat, a long mane, and a long tail; wherever “horse” is used in this manual, includes burros and mules

**hot dog (frankfurter).** see frankfurter (hot dog) on page Glossary-1-24

**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

**hundred-year egg (100-year 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, thousand-year 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

**hybridoma cells.** cells hybrid 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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**ice cream.** frozen food containing cream or butterfat, flavor, and sweetening; 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

industrial use. animal products and byproducts to be used in manufacturing or industry

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-1-2

inedible offal. see offal on page Glossary-1-36

ingesta. material taken into the body by way of the digestive tract; may be found in stomach and imported for rennet extraction; regulate by species

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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

intestine. portion of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus (see also hackle on page Glossary-1-26). Organs, glands, and all derivatives of organs and glands (including the ileum of the small intestine) of ruminant origin from countries affected with 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
**jerked beef.** cured and fully dried ruminant meat; has a tough, chewy consistency and may be smoked, unsmoked, air- or oven-dried; regulate under Bovine Products on page 3-3-1

**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

**kryo-vac.** see cryo-vac (kryo-vac) on page Glossary-1-17

**kugelham.** cured and fully dried ham; regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

**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; 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 one 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-1-56
lard. rendered fatty tissue from the hog; if edible, regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

lecithin. group of phospholipids derived from animal and plant tissues, often egg yolk, soybeans, or corn; used in food supplements, cosmetics, inks, and pharmaceutical products; regulate by species if an animal product or refer to appropriate guidance if from a plant source

leukocytes. scavenger cells in the blood that help to combat infection, also called white blood cells; if imported for biological use, regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Vaccines) on page 3-15-1; if imported for other than biological use, regulate by species

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 fo 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. also known as liver sausage; see also braunschweiger on page Glossary-1-8; regulate by species

livestock. horses, cattle (including American bison), cervids, goats, sheep, and swine, regardless of intended use

livestock feed. see feed on page Glossary-1-22

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
lungs. spongy, sac-like respiratory organ

machaca. Mexican equivalent of beef jerky; beef that has been marinated, cooked, shredded, and dried

Madagascan hedgehog (*Setifer setosus*). see tenrec on page Glossary-1-52

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

maw. animal stomach; regulate by species

meal. fine- to course-ground product; regulate as processed animal protein

meal, blood. ground, dry blood of animals characterized by a high protein content and used for feeding livestock and as a nitrogenous fertilizer; regulate as process animal protein

meal, bone. crushed or ground animal bones used for feed and fertilizer; regulate as processed animal protein

meal, hoof. ground hoofs used for feed and fertilizer; hoof meal is coarser and darker than bone meal; regulate as processed animal protein

meal, horn. ground horns used for feed and fertilizer; horn meal is coarser and darker than bone meal; regulate as processed animal protein

meals, airline. breakfasts, lunches, and dinners served on airlines

mealworms (dead, freeze-dried). mealworms are 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 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

**meat byproduct.** any part capable of use as human food, other than meat, which has been derived from one or more cattle, 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.** concentrated preparation of the essential protein constituents of meat; regulate by species

**meat food product.** any article capable of 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 not APHIS 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–AQL–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., Asian medicinal products

**mice, knockout.** laboratory mice developed from a genetically manipulated egg or embryo that has had a selected gene disabled (knocked out); regulate by species

**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 Vaccines)** on page 3-15-1

**microbial rennets.** see **microbial coagulants** on page Glossary-1-34

**microbial fermentation.** process in which microbes use enzymes to decompose and utilize foodstuffs (e.g., carbohydrates) to grow and in commercial production, to product specific products

**middles.** natural casings made from the large intestine of meat; regulate under **Casings and Related Products** on page 3-5-1

**milk-based dumplings.** South Asian treat such as rasfulla, gulab jamun, rajbhub, and cham cham whose primary ingredients consist of various milk products including cream, condensed milk and/or whole milk, and sugar; 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 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, UHT.** see **long-life milk** on page Glossary-1-31
Ming Dynasty egg. *see* hundred-year egg (100-year egg) on page Glossary-1-28

**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 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 size desired 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

**musk grains or pods.** obtained from the scent glands of animals, and when dried, is a grainy powder; 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-1-35

**ND/SR.** *see* Newcastle disease free but with special requirements (ND/SR) on page Glossary-1-35

**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 State, 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 restricted imports. animal 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 imports.

nondible gelatin. see animal glue on page Glossary-1-2

nonhuman primate. any member of the order including apes, lemurs, monkeys, and tarsiers

nucleic acid. any of various acids composed of nucleotide chains, e.g., ribonucleic acid (RNA) and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)

nutraceutical. see dietary supplements on page Glossary-1-18

offal. the 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 of this manual 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

oleic acid. oily liquid derived from inedible tallow for making lubricants (tallow derivatives); regulate by species
organ (fresh). 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 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 of this manual for certificate requirements

ossein. organic constituent of bone remaining after the mineral matter has been dissolved by acid; ossein looks like grain—small, hard kernels; regulate by species

ostrich. swift-footed, two-toed ratite bird of Northern Africa with edible meat and valuable wing and tail plumes, see ratite on page Glossary-1-44

ovalbumin. albumin occurring in egg white

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

owl pellets. see pellets (from birds of prey) on page Glossary-1-39

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 the ejection of milk; 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; regulated 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

**pancreatic trypsin.** 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

**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. When the parasites are live, they are imported for biological use. Fixed parasites are those that are killed, hardened, and preserved for microscopic study; if protozoan parasite, regulate under *Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including 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, dry.** 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 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

**Pâté defois gras.** Paste made from poultry livers (usually goose)

**Pathogenic.** Causing or capable of causing disease

**PCR primers.** Technology enabling DNA to be exponentially amplified in the laboratory; regulated under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Microorganisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**Peedan egg.** See hundred-year egg (100-year egg) on page Glossary-1-28

**Pelletized (pelleted) hay.** 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; also see 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.

**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.

**phenol.** coal tar derivative used as a disinfectant.

**pickled cheese.** see feta cheese.

**pier area.** area at which cargo is off-loaded; pier areas are regulated as fomites when they come in contact with animals or animal products; regulate under Fomites on page 3-8-1.

**pink juice test (PJT).** test conducted by the FSIS on behalf of APHIS to determine if ruminant or swine meat originating from 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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

plum pudding. boiled or steamed pudding of flour or bread crumbs, tallow (more specifically, suet), eggs, raisins, currants, and other fruits with spices and other flavorings; regulate by species

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

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). 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

potpourri. mixture made with aromatic parts along with essential oils and a fixative. When dry milk powder is a fixative in potpourri, the dry milk is not
regulated; however, dry milk powder **alone** imported to be used as a fixative is regulated under *Dry Milk Products* on page 3-14-3

**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 extract.** liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of 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 under *Avian Products* on page 3-2-1

**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-1-54

**preserved egg.** see hundred-year egg (100-year egg) on page Glossary-1-28

**pressed duck.** uncooked, often seasoned duck with its juices extracted either under pressure or by air drying

**primate.** see nonhuman primate on page Glossary-1-36

**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 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 used as hybridization probes for identifying pathogens; regulate under *Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including 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. Three processes related to animal products and byproducts are temperature, pH, and drying

**products containing egg.** see egg products on page Glossary-1-20

**prohibited product.** that which is specified as not eligible for entry in 9 CFR § 94, 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 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, causing diseases such as amoebiasis, giardiasis, malaria, and toxoplasmosis

**psittacine.** of or relating to parrots, macaws, and parakeets

**psittacosis.** disease caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia psittaci*, transmissible to humans from association with an infected bird, or by inhaling dried droppings, secretions, or feather dust from an infected bird. In birds, the disease is usually mild and many infections may not be diagnosed, however, in humans, the disease can be severe with other complications involving the heart, liver, or brain. The symptoms in humans are variable and may include fever, headache, muscle aches, chills, cough, and pneumonia

**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
**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-1-35. For other raw pet food/chews/treats **not** from Canada, regulate by species.

**rawhide.** untanned cattle skin made into leather by dehairing, liming, stuffing, and other processes; when the intended use is for **other than** pet food, regulate under Bovine Products on page 3-3-1

**reagent.** substance used to detect the presence of other substances by chemical reactions or biological activity. Reagents may be of animal origin or chemically synthesize 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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

**recombinant.** nucleic acid or organisms 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; see vegetable coagulants on page Glossary-1-55 and microbial coagulants on page Glossary-1-34

**rennet casein.** see casein on page Glossary-1-10

**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 the guidelines presented in this manual. 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 U.S. 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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

ricotta. milk product made from the whey drained off while making cheese (such as mozzarella and provolone); regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

ripened cream butter. cultured milk product made from starter-ripened cream; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

ruminant. any of various hoofed, even-toed, usually horned mammals of the suborder Ruminantia, such as cows (bovine), sheep (ovine), goats (caprine), deer, giraffes, and camels; they characteristically have a stomach divided into four compartments and chew cud

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 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. Salami is preserved by curing, either hard (dried for 1 to 3 months) or soft (semi-dried for 2 to 5 days). Cooked salami is cured for 48 hours and either cooked or air-dried for a short period of time. Heat treatment to about 40 °C may be used to accelerate further fermentation and start the drying process. Higher temperatures (about 60 °C) are used to stop the fermentation when the desired pH is reached, but the product is not fully cooked (75 °C or higher). Examples of Italian salamis are Genoa (rich, fatty, studded with white peppercorns) and cotto (studded with black peppercorns); regulate by species
salt pork. fat from the back and sides and belly of a hog; regulate under Swine Products on page 3-19-1

salt scrapings. salt claimed from rendered casings

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; also called scrap bagging; regulate under Fomites on page 3-8-1

scrapple. seasoned mixture of ground pork and cornmeal set in a mold

scraps. by product 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 (live). whitish secretion of a male animal’s reproductive organs, the transporting medium for animal sperm; 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
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nitrogen containers. Regulate empty semen containers as fomites and regulate 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

Setifer setosus. see tenrec on page Glossary-1-52

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

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 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: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including 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) or 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-1-9 or country and are at increased risk of containing the 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 increased risk of containing the 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 older than 12 months of age

**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

**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

**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

**suet pudding.** boiled or steamed pudding made with chopped suet, flour, bread crumbs, raisins, and spices; compare with plum pudding; 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-1-51

**SVD/SR.** see *swine vesicular disease free but with special requirements (SVD/SR)* on page Glossary-1-51
**sweet cultured cream.** See creme fraiche

**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 extract.** Liquid food preparation that may contain pieces and chunks of swine 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 **Swine Products** on page 3-19-1

**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 FMD

**swine vesicular disease free but with special requirements (SVD/SR).** A disease status category of a given country that is free of SVD 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; 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
tan. to convert skin into leather by impregnating with a tree bark infusion, mineral salts, or some other form of tanning or a substitute

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

tasajo. cured and fully dried meat; regulate by species

taxidermy finished. prepared, stuffed, and mounted hides, skins, or bones of dead animals ready for exhibition

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-1-2

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 FMD exists

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-1-27 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-1-33. 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 FMD-affected regions; regulate under Ruminant Meat and Meat Products on page 3-17-1

thousand-year egg. see hundred-year egg (100-year egg) on page Glossary-1-28

throat. see esophagus on page Glossary-1-20

thuringer. see cervelat on page Glossary-1-12

thyroid. two-lobed endocrine gland regulating the body’s metabolic rate; 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 Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

TNF. see tumor necrosis factor (TNF) on page Glossary-1-54

top. continuous strand of the longer wool fibers after straightening and separating from the short fibers by combing; regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

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. carrying genes transferred from another species or breed; e.g., transgenic mice

transgenic laboratory mammal. laboratory mammals (mice, rabbits, rats) 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

trophy. 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

tumor necrosis factor (TNF). protein secreted by stimulating macrophages that causes tumor necrosis in-vivo when injected into tumor-bearing mice; regulate under Miscellaneous Biological Products: Micro-Organisms, Cell Cultures, Test Kits, and Biosynthesized Materials (Including Vaccines) on page 3-15-1

tusks. long, protruding teeth; regulate under Trophies on page 3-20-1

UHT milk. see long-life milk on page Glossary-1-31

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 tan

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-1-54

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

**vegetable coagulants.** extracts from plants that coagulate milk (e.g., bromelin from pineapple, papain from papaya, and ricin from castor oil seeds); may also be called vegetable rennets—RELEASE if the importer has a statement that the coagulant (rennet) is of plant origin

**vegetable rennet.** see vegetable coagulants on page Glossary-1-55

**vell.** stomach of an unweaned animal, used in making rennet; regulate by species

**velvet.** see antlers in velvet on page Glossary-1-3

**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

**viruses.** submicroscopic infective agents that typically have 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

**waste bagging material.** burlap or cloth previously used to cover meat; also called scrap bagging; regulate under Fomites on page 3-8-1

**weasand.** musculature associated with an animal’s throat or esophagus
whey, dry. watery part of the milk separated from the curd that has been dried; regulate under Milk/Milk Products on page 3-14-1

white blood cells. see leukocytes on page Glossary-1-31

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

wool manure. refuse from wool production; could be dung locks

wool noil. see noil on page Glossary-1-36

wool top. continuous strand of the long wool fibers remaining after straightening and separating from the short fibers by combing; regulate under Hides and Related Byproducts on page 3-10-1

wool waste. refuse from wool production; could be dung locks

wurst. see sausage on page Glossary-1-47

xarque. cured and fully dried meat; regulate by species

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 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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