

numbers during transit. Each container must remain sealed during the entire time that it is in the United States.

(3) The person moving the articles shall notify, in writing, the Plant Protection and Quarantine Officer at both the place in the United States where the articles will arrive and the port of export prior to such transit. The notification must include the:

(i) United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors permit number;

(ii) Times and dates of arrival in the United States;

(iii) Times and dates of exportation from the United States;

(iv) Mode of transportation; and

(v) Serial numbers of the sealed containers.

(4) The articles must transit the United States in Customs bond.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0015)

[56 FR 63868, Dec. 6, 1991, as amended at 58 FR 65104, Dec. 13, 1993; 59 FR 24638, May 12, 1994; 59 FR 67616, Dec. 30, 1994; 62 FR 18264, Apr. 15, 1997; 62 FR 46181, Sept. 2, 1997; 62 FR 56023, Oct. 28, 1997; 62 FR 61434, Nov. 18, 1997; 62 FR 66000, Dec. 17, 1997; 63 FR 408, Jan. 6, 1998; 63 FR 4347, Jan. 28, 1998; 63 FR 71210, Dec. 24, 1998; 64 FR 38550, July 19, 1999; 65 FR 51519, Aug. 24, 2000; 66 FR 22426, May 4, 2001; 66 FR 29900, June 4, 2001; 66 FR 42600, Aug. 14, 2001; 66 FR 52484, Oct. 16, 2001; 66 FR 54643, Oct. 30, 2001; 66 FR 62914, Dec. 4, 2001]

§ 94.19 Gelatin derived from horses or swine, or from ruminants that have not been in any region where bovine spongiform encephalopathy exists.

Gelatin derived from horses or swine, or from ruminants that have not been in any region listed in § 94.18(a) of this part, must be accompanied at the time of importation into the United States by an official certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government of the region of origin. The official certificate must state the species of animal from which the gelatin is derived and, if the gelatin is derived from ruminants, certify that the gelatin is not derived from ruminants that

have been in any region listed in § 94.18(a).

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0015)

[58 FR 50251, Sept. 27, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 67134, Dec. 29, 1994; 62 FR 56023, Oct. 28, 1997]

§ 94.20 Importation of pork and pork products from Sonora and Yucatan, Mexico.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, pork and pork products from the States of Sonora and Yucatan, Mexico, may be imported into the United States under the following conditions:

(a) The pork or pork product is from swine that were born and raised in Sonora or Yucatan and slaughtered in Sonora or Yucatan at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico and that is approved to export pork products to the United States in accordance with § 327.2 of this title.

(b) If processed, the pork or pork product was processed in either Sonora or Yucatan in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico.

(c) The pork or pork product has not been in contact with pork or pork products from any State in Mexico other than Sonora or Yucatan or from any other region not listed in § 94.9(a) as a region where hog cholera is not known to exist.

(d) The foreign meat inspection certificate accompanying the pork or pork product (required by § 327.4 of this title) includes a statement certifying that the requirements in paragraphs (a), (b) (if applicable), and (c) of this section have been met and, if applicable, a list of the numbers of the seals required by paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(e) The shipment of pork or pork products has not been in any State in Mexico other than Sonora or Yucatan or in any other region not listed in § 94.9(a) as a region where hog cholera is not known to exist en route to the United States, unless:

§ 94.21

9 CFR Ch. I (1–1–02 Edition)

(1) The pork or pork product arrives at the U.S. port of entry in shipping containers bearing intact, serially numbered seals that were applied at the federally inspected slaughter or processing plant in either Sonora or Yucatan by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico, and the seal numbers correspond with the seal numbers listed on the foreign meat inspection certificate; or

(2) The pork or pork product arrives at the U.S. port of entry in shipping containers bearing seals that have different numbers than the seal numbers on the foreign meat inspection certificate, but, upon inspection of the hold, compartment, or container and all accompanying documentation, an APHIS representative is satisfied that the pork or pork product containers were opened and resealed en route by an appropriate official of the Government of Mexico and the pork or pork product was not contaminated or exposed to contamination during movement from Sonora or Yucatan to the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0138)

[65 FR 1536, Jan. 11, 2000]

§ 94.21 [Reserved]

§ 94.22 Importation of poultry meat and other poultry products from Sinaloa and Sonora, Mexico.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, poultry meat and other poultry products from the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, Mexico, may be imported into the United States under the following conditions:

(a) The poultry meat or other poultry products are derived from poultry born and raised in Sinaloa or Sonora and slaughtered in Sinaloa or Sonora at a federally inspected slaughter plant under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico, and the slaughter plant must be approved to export poultry meat and other poultry products to the United States in accordance with 9 CFR 381.196.

(b) If processed, the poultry meat or other poultry products were processed in either Sinaloa or Sonora, Mexico, in a federally inspected processing plant

that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico.

(c) The poultry meat or other poultry products have not been in contact with poultry from any State in Mexico other than Sinaloa or Sonora or with poultry from any other region not listed in § 94.6 as a region where exotic Newcastle disease is not known to exist.

(d) The foreign meat inspection certificate accompanying the poultry meat or other poultry products (required by 9 CFR 381.197) includes statements certifying that the requirements in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section have been met and, if applicable, listing the numbers of the seals required by paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(e) The shipment of poultry meat or other poultry products has not been in any State in Mexico other than Sinaloa or Sonora or in any other region not listed in § 94.6 as a region where exotic Newcastle disease is not known to exist, unless:

(1) The poultry meat or other poultry products arrive at the U.S. port of entry in shipping containers bearing intact, serially numbered seals that were applied at the federally inspected slaughter plant by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico, and the seal numbers correspond with the seal numbers listed on the foreign meat inspection certificate; or

(2) The poultry meat or other poultry products arrive at the U.S. port of entry in shipping containers bearing seals that have different numbers than the seal numbers on the foreign meat inspection certificate, but, upon inspection of the hold, compartment, or container and all accompanying documentation, an APHIS representative is satisfied that the poultry containers were opened and resealed en route by an appropriate official of the Government of Mexico and the poultry meat or other poultry products were not contaminated or exposed to contamination during movement from Sinaloa or Sonora to the United States.

[65 FR 15526, Mar. 23, 2000]