

pheasants (as opposed to those that are commercial, domestic, or pen-raised).

House. A structure, enclosed by walls and a roof, in which poultry are raised.

Immediate export. The period of time determined by APHIS, based on shipping routes and timetables, to be the shortest practicable interval of time between the arrival in the United States of an incoming carrier and the departure from the United States of an outgoing carrier, to transport a consignment of products.

Import (imported, importation) into the United States. To bring into the territorial limits of the United States.

Indicator piece. A cube or slice of meat to be used for the pink juice test, required to meet minimum size specifications.

Operator. The operator responsible for the day-to-day operations of a facility.

Pink juice test. Determination of whether meat has been thoroughly cooked by observation of whether the flesh and juices have lost all red and pink color.

Port of arrival. Any place in the United States at which a product or article arrives, unless the product or article remains on the means of conveyance on which it arrived within the territorial limits of the United States.

Poultry. Chickens, turkeys, swans, partridges, guinea fowl, pea fowl; non-migratory ducks, geese, pigeons, and doves; commercial, domestic, or pen-raised grouse, pheasants, and quail.

Premises of origin. The premises where the flock of origin is kept.

Region. Any defined geographic land area identifiable by geological, political, or surveyed boundaries. A region may consist of any of the following:

- (1) A 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) A group of national entities (countries) combined into a single area.

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.

Ruminants. All animals that chew the cud, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, camels, llamas and giraffes.

Sentinel bird. A chicken that has been raised in an environment free of pathogens that cause communicable diseases of poultry and that has not been infected with, exposed to, or immunized with any strain of virus that causes Newcastle disease.

Temperature indicator device (TID). A precalibrated temperature-measuring instrument containing a chemical compound activated at a specific temperature (the melting point of the chemical compound) identical to the processing temperature that must be reached by the meat being cooked. The Administrator will approve a TID for use after determining that the chemical compound in the device is activated at the specific temperature required.

Thoroughly cooked. Heated sufficiently to inactivate any pathogen that may be present, as indicated by the required TID or pink juice test.

United States. The several states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States, except as provided in § 94.5 of this part.

Veterinarian in Charge. The veterinary official of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, who is assigned by the Administrator to supervise and perform the official animal health work of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in the State or area concerned.

Wild swine. Any swine which are allowed to roam outside an enclosure.

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§ 94.1 Regions where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.

(a) Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.*), it has

been determined, and official notice has been given to the Secretary of the Treasury that:

(1) Rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists in all regions of the world, except those listed in paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section;

(2) The following regions are declared to be free of both rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease: Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, British Honduras (Belize), Canada, Channel Islands, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Territory of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the United Kingdom.

(3) The following regions are declared to be free of rinderpest: The Republic of South Africa.

(b) The importation of any ruminant or swine or any fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of any ruminant or swine¹ that originates in any region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, as designated in paragraph (a) of this section, or that enters a port in or otherwise transits a region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, is prohibited:

(1) Except as provided in part 93 of this chapter for wild ruminants and wild swine;

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section for fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminants or swine that is otherwise eligible for importation under this part but that enters a port or otherwise transits a region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; and

(3) Except as provided in § 94.4 of this part for cooked or cured meat from re-

gions where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.

(4) Except as provided in § 94.21 for fresh (chilled or frozen) beef from Uruguay.

(c) The importation of any used farm equipment that originates in any region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, as designated in paragraph (a) of this section, is prohibited, unless the equipment is accompanied by an original certificate signed by an authorized official of the national animal health service of the exporting region that states that the equipment, after its last use and prior to export, was steam-cleaned free of all exposed dirt and other particulate matter. Such farm equipment is subject to APHIS inspection at the port of arrival. If it is found during such inspection to contain any exposed dirt or other particulate matter, it will be denied entry into the United States, unless, in the judgment of the APHIS inspector, the amount of exposed soil is minimal enough to allow cleaning at the port of arrival, and there are adequate facilities and personnel at the port to conduct such cleaning without risk of disease contamination.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this part, fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminants or swine raised and slaughtered in a region free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, as designated in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, and fresh (chilled or frozen) beef exported from Uruguay in accordance with § 94.21, which during shipment to the United States enters a port or otherwise transits a region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists may be imported provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The meat is accompanied by the foreign meat inspection certificate required by § 327.4 of this title and, upon arrival of the meat in the United States, the foreign meat inspection certificate is presented to an authorized inspector at the port of arrival;

(2) The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or, if the meat is containerized, in a container that which was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such

¹Importation of animals and meat includes bringing the animals or meat within the territorial limits of the United States on a means of conveyance for use as sea stores or for other purposes.

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region with serially numbered seals approved by APHIS, so as to prevent contact of the meat with any other cargo, handling of the meat after the hold, compartment, or container is sealed, and the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold, compartment, or container en route to the United States;

(3) If any foreign official breaks a seal applied in the region of origin in order to inspect the meat, he or she then reseals the hold, compartment, or container with a new serially numbered seal; and, if any member of a ship's crew breaks a seal, the serial number of the seal, the location of the seal, and the reason for breaking the seal are recorded in the ship's log.

(4) The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate which accompanies the meat;

(5) 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 that there is no evidence indicating that any seal has been tampered with; *Provided that*, if the representative finds that any seal has been broken or has a different number than is recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate, then the meat may remain eligible for entry into the United States only if APHIS personnel are available to inspect the hold, compartment, or container, the packages of meat, and all accompanying documentation; and the importer furnishes additional documentation (either copies of pages from the ship's log signed by the officer-in-charge, or certification from a foreign government that the original seal was removed and the new seal applied by officials of that government) that demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the meat was not contaminated or exposed to contamination during movement from the region of origin to the United States; and

(6) The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579–0015 and 0579–0195)

[30 FR 12118, Sept. 23, 1965]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §94.1, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§94.1a Criteria for determining the separate status of a territory or possession as to rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease.

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture will make a determination as to whether a territory or possession may be deemed separate from the mother region, in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease has been determined to exist only if:

(1) The official authority of that territory or possession, having responsibility for animal health matters, has declared such territory or possession free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease;

(2) The territory or possession is geographically separate from the mother region and has full autonomy from the mother region in all animal health matters, including import and export;

(3) The territory or possession has a veterinary service which is capable of speedily detecting rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease and which is comprised of veterinarians who:

(i) Are employed as officials of the government of the territory or possession,

(ii) Are graduates of a recognized school of veterinary medicine, and

(iii) Are assigned in sufficient numbers and are so distributed, with respect to the livestock population, to be able to promptly recognize the existence of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease;

(4) A laboratory capable of diagnosing rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease is available to the veterinary service of the territory or possession;

(5) Vaccinations for foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest are not permitted in the territory or possession;