

(ii) The horses have not been on any premises at any time during which time such premises were found by an official of the veterinary services of the national government of the country where such premises are located, to be affected with CEM;

(iii) The horses have not been bred by or bred to any horses from an affected premises; and

(iv) The horses have had no other contact with horses that have been found to be affected with CEM or with horses that were imported from countries affected with CEM.

(b) If a horse is presented for importation from a country where it has been for less than 60 days, the horse must be accompanied by a certificate that meets the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section that has been issued by a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of each country in which the horse has been during the 60 days immediately preceding its shipment to the United States. The dates during which the horse was in each country during the 60 days immediately preceding its exportation to the United States shall be included as a part of the certification.

(c) Following the port-of-entry inspection required by § 92.306 of this part, and before a horse offered for importation from any part of the world is released from the port of entry, an inspector may require the horse and its accompanying equipment to be disinfected as a precautionary measure against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease or any other disease dangerous to the livestock of the United States.

[61 FR 52245, Oct. 7, 1996]

CANADA<sup>16</sup>

**§ 92.315 Import permit and declaration for horses.**

For all horses offered for importation from Canada, the importer or his or her agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.305.

<sup>16</sup>Importations from Canada shall be subject to §§ 92.315, 92.316, 92.317 and 92.318, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

**§ 92.316 Horses from Canada for immediate slaughter.**

Horses imported from Canada for immediate slaughter shall be consigned from the port of entry directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment and there be slaughtered within two weeks from the date of entry. Such horses shall be inspected at the port of entry and otherwise handled in accordance with § 92.306. As used in this section, "directly" means without unloading en route if moved in a means of conveyance, or without stopping if moved in any other manner.

[55 FR 31495, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 28216, June 1, 1994]

**§ 92.317 Horses from Canada.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, horses from Canada shall be inspected as provided in § 92.306; shall be accompanied by a certificate as required by § 92.314 which shall include evidence of a negative test for equine infectious anemia for which blood samples were drawn during the 180 days preceding exportation to the United States and which test was conducted in a laboratory approved by the Canada Department of Agriculture or the United States Department of Agriculture; *Except*, that horses accompanying their dams which were foaled after their dam was so tested negative need not be so tested; and shall otherwise be handled as provided in § 92.314: *Provided, however*, That certificates required for horses from Canada may be either issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government: *And provided, further*, That USDA veterinary port inspection is not required for horses imported from Canada under temporary Customs authorization for a period of 30 days from the date of issue of the certificate and the certificate issued is valid for an unlimited number of importations into the United States during the 30-day period.

(b) Horses of United States origin that are imported into Canada under an export health certificate valid for a period of 30 days from the date of issue may re-enter the United States an unlimited number of times during the 30-day period, without USDA veterinary port inspection, at any Custom land