

## § 94.10

APHIS representative's site inspection, the operator of the processing establishment or the party acting on their behalf must deposit with the Administrator an amount equal to the approximate cost of one inspection by an APHIS representative, including travel, salary, subsistence, administrative overhead, and other incidental expenses, including excess baggage up to 150 pounds. As funds from that amount are obligated, a bill for costs incurred based on official accounting records will be issued to restore the deposit to the original level, revised as necessary to allow for inflation or other changes in estimated costs. To be current, bills must be paid within 14 days of receipt.

(5) *Shipment to the United States.* Uncooked pork or pork products to be imported into the United States must be shipped from the region where they were processed in closed containers sealed with serially numbered seals applied by an official of the national government of that region. The shipments must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an official of the national government of the region where the pork or pork products were processed that lists the numbers of the seals applied and states that all of the conditions of this paragraph (e) have been met. The certificate shall also state that the container seals specified in paragraph (e)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section were found by an official of the region's national government to be intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment in the CSF-affected region. A copy of this certificate must be kept on file at the processing establishment for at least 2 years.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0015 and 0579-0333)

[37 FR 21149, Oct. 6, 1972]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 94.9, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

### § 94.10 Swine from regions where classical swine fever exists.

(a) Classical swine fever is known to exist in all regions of the world, except Australia; Canada; Chile; Fiji; Iceland;

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the Mexican States of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiuhuahua, Nayarit, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan; New Zealand; Norway; and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(b) The APHIS-defined EU CSF region is a single region of low-risk for CSF.

(c) Except as provided in § 94.24 for the APHIS-defined EU CSF region, no swine that are moved from or transit any region where classical swine fever is known to exist may be imported into the United States, except for wild swine imported into the United States in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Wild swine may be allowed importation into the United States by the Administrator upon request in specific cases under § 93.501 or § 93.504(c) of this chapter.

[71 FR 29070, May 19, 2006, as amended at 71 FR 31070, June 1, 2006; 72 FR 30470, June 1, 2007; 72 FR 67232, Nov. 28, 2007]

### § 94.11 Restrictions on importation of meat and other animal products from specified regions.

(a) Austria, The Bahamas, Belgium, Channel Islands, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Namibia (excluding the region north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence), The Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (except for Surrey County, England), which are declared in § 94.1(a)(2) to be free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, supplement their national meat supply by the importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminants or swine from regions that are designated in § 94.1(a) to be infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; or have a common land border with regions designated as infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; or import ruminants or swine from regions designated as infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States. Thus, even though this Department has