

THE PRESIDENT

DONE at the City of Washington this 10th day of June in the
year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-three, and
[SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the
one hundred and eighty-seventh.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

[F.R. Doc. 63-6299; Filed, June 12, 1963; 10:36 a.m.]

Rules and Regulations

Title 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter 1—Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

REVISION OF ANIMAL DISEASE REGULATIONS

The last complete revision of the regulations of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture, relating to animal diseases, was effective as of June 1, 1961. The following complete revision of such regulations includes all changes made since that time and sets forth all provisions of the regulations in effect as of June 1, 1963.

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SUBCHAPTER B—COOPERATIVE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 51—CATTLE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF BRUCELLOSIS (BANG'S DISEASE), TUBERCULOSIS, OR PARATUBERCULOSIS

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- 51.2 Payment to owners for cattle destroyed.
- 51.3 Record of tests.
- 51.4 Appraisals.
- 51.5 Report of appraisals.
- 51.6 Time limit for slaughter.
- 51.7 Report of salvage proceeds.
- 51.8 Claims for indemnity.
- 51.9 Claims not allowed.
- 51.10 Part 53 of this chapter not applicable.

AUTHORITY: §§ 51.1 to 51.10 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a. Additional authority is cited to text in parentheses.

§ 51.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Department": The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division": Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Department.

(c) "Director of Division": The Director of the Division or any other officer or employee of the division to whom authority has heretofore lawfully been delegated, or may hereafter lawfully be delegated, to act in his stead.

(d) "Veterinarian in Charge": The veterinary inspector who is assigned by the Director of Division to supervise and perform official work at an official station and who reports directly to the Director of Division, and in whose jurisdiction particular cattle are tested and appraised.

(e) "Division Representative": Any inspector or other person employed by the Division who is authorized by the Director of Division to do any work or perform any duty in connection with the control and eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and paratuberculosis of animals.

(f) "State": A State, the District of Columbia, or a Territory or possession of the United States; or a political subdivision thereof; which has executed a cooperative agreement with the Division for the control and eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis.

(g) "Accredited veterinarian": A veterinarian recommended by a State, approved by a Veterinarian in Charge, and accredited by the Division.

(h) "Mortgage": Any mortgage, lien or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

(i) "Person": Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company,

or any organized group of any of the foregoing.

(j) "Owner": Any person who has a beneficial interest in cattle whether or not they are subject to a mortgage.

(k) "Brucellosis": The disease commonly known as "Bang's Disease."

(l) "Destroyed": Condemned under State authority and destroyed by slaughter or by death otherwise.

(m) *Official vaccinate*. A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with a vaccine approved by the Division; or a bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with 5 cc. of a vaccine approved by the Division; permanently identified as such a vaccinate; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

§ 51.2 Payment to owners for cattle destroyed.

Owners of cattle which are destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis may be paid an indemnity by the Department for each animal so destroyed not to exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of the animal and the salvage value thereof, ascertained in accordance with the provisions of §§ 51.4 and 51.7: *Provided, however*, That no such payment for cattle destroyed shall exceed \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any purebred animal except in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands where no payment for any animal destroyed shall exceed \$50: *And provided further*, That in the case of tuberculosis or paratuberculosis reactors no such payment shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State where the animal was condemned.

(Secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125)

§ 51.3 Record of tests.

When any cattle in a herd are classified by a Division or State representative as reactors to a test for brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis, a complete test record shall be made by such representative for such herd, including the reactor tag number of each reacting animal and the registration name and number of

each reacting purebred animal. In the case of any herd having any reactor to a brucellosis test, the record shall be shown on TE Form 33-A or acceptable form furnished by the State. TE Form 20-B or acceptable form furnished by the State shall be used for the record of any herd having any reactor to a tuberculosis or paratuberculosis test. A copy of the applicable test record shall be given to the owner of any such herd, and one copy of each such record shall be furnished to the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge.

§ 51.4 Appraisals.

Cattle to be destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis shall be appraised by a Division or State representative or by any accredited veterinarian specifically authorized to make appraisals. When thus appraised, due consideration shall be given to their breeding value as well as to their dairy or meat value. Cattle presented for appraisal as purebred shall be accompanied by their registration papers at the time of the appraisal or they shall be appraised as grade cattle: *Provided, however,* That if registration papers are temporarily not available, or if the cattle are less than three years old and unregistered, the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their registration papers to the appraiser or to the Veterinarian in Charge. The one receiving the papers shall be responsible for their verification. The Division may decline to accept any appraisal that appears to it to be unreasonable or out of proportion to the market value of cattle of a like quality.

(Sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125)

§ 51.5 Report of appraisals.

Appraisals made in accordance with § 51.4 shall be recorded by the appraiser on TE Form 23 which shall also show the reactor tag number of each reacting animal and whether the animal is purebred or grade. At the time of appraisal, the TE Form 23 shall be signed by the appraiser, and by the owner certifying his acceptance of the appraisal. The original of the TE Form 23 and as many copies thereof as may be required for the Division, the State, and the owner of the cattle, shall be sent to the appropriate veterinarian in charge.

§ 51.6 Time limit for slaughter.

Payment of indemnity will be made under this part for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis only if the animals are slaughtered or die otherwise within 15 days after the date of appraisal, except that the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the period to 30 days and the Director of Division, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend it beyond 30 days.

§ 51.7 Report of salvage proceeds.

A report of the salvage derived from the sale of each animal on which a claim for indemnity may be made under the provisions of this part shall be made on

TE Form 24, or acceptable form furnished by the purchaser or selling agent, which shall be signed by the purchaser or his agent or by the selling agent handling the cattle. If the cattle are sold by the pound, the TE Form 24 shall show the weight, price per pound, gross receipts, expenses if any, and net proceeds. If the cattle are not sold on a per pound basis, the net purchase price of each animal must be stated on the TE Form 24 and an explanation showing how the amount was arrived at must be submitted. In the event the cattle are not disposed of through regular slaughterers or through selling agents, the owner shall furnish, in lieu of TE Form 24, an affidavit showing the amount of salvage obtained by him and shall certify that such amount is all that he has received or will receive as salvage for said cattle. In an emergency, a certificate executed by the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge will be acceptable in lieu of the owner's affidavit. The salvage shall be considered to be the net amount received for an animal after deducting freight, truckage, yardage, commissions, slaughtering charges, and similar costs. No charges for holding cattle on the farm pending slaughter or for trucking by the owner shall be so deducted or otherwise paid by the Department. The original of TE Form 24 or acceptable form furnished by the purchaser or selling agent, or the affidavit of the owner or certificate of the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, furnished in lieu thereof, shall be furnished to the Veterinarian in Charge if it is not already in his possession. Additional copies may be furnished to the State officials, if required.

§ 51.8 Claims for indemnity.

Claims for indemnity for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis, shall be presented on ADE Form 1-23 on which the owner of the cattle shall certify that the animals covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, ADE Form 1-25 shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the animals, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon. Payment will be made only if the ADE Form 1-23 has been approved by a proper State official and if payment of the claim has been recommended by the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge or an official designated by him. The Veterinarian in Charge or official designated by him shall record on the ADE Form 1-23 the salvage value of the cattle destroyed and the amount of Federal and State indemnity payments that appears to be due to the owner of the cattle, and shall furnish a copy of the form to the owner. The Veterinarian in Charge or official designated by him shall then forward ADE Form 1-23 to the appropriate official for further action on the claim.

§ 51.9 Claims not allowed.

Claims for compensation for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis shall not be allowed if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) If the claimant has failed to comply with any of the requirements of this part.

(b) If the cattle are classified as affected with tuberculosis or paratuberculosis on the basis of a test, unless the existence of the disease in the cattle was determined as the result of a tuberculosis or johnin test applied by a Division, State, or Accredited veterinarian; or if the cattle are classified as affected with brucellosis, unless the existence of the disease in the cattle was determined as the result of an agglutination or other test approved by the Director of Division applied by such a veterinarian, or by a non-veterinary technician under the supervision of a Division or State veterinarian.

(c) If the existence of any such disease in the cattle was determined as the result of a tuberculin, johnin, or agglutination test applied by an accredited veterinarian and specific instructions for the administration of such test had not previously been issued to such veterinarian in writing by the proper Division and State authorities.

(d) If the cattle are classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous unless (1) they reacted to the tuberculin or johnin test or (2) revealed lesions of either disease upon autopsy or (3) are found to be exposed, are a part of a known infected herd and it has been determined by the Director of the Division that destruction of the cattle will contribute to the tuberculosis or paratuberculosis eradication program.

(e) If, at the time of test or condemnation, the cattle belonged to or were upon the premises of any person to whom they had been sold, shipped, or delivered for slaughter.

(f) If, at the time of the condemnation of the cattle for brucellosis, tuberculosis or paratuberculosis, the cattle were not in a State in which cooperative eradication work was being conducted with respect to such disease.

(g) If the cattle were destroyed after being classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous as provided in paragraph (d) of this section unless the claim is to be paid in cooperation with, and supplementary to, payments to be made by the State in which said cattle were condemned.

(h) If any part of the claimant's herd has not been tested under Division and State supervision for the eradication of the particular disease for which the animals covered by the indemnity claim were condemned.

(i) If all structures, holding facilities or materials on premises occupied by or used by cattle that were destroyed or which have been infected or exposed have not been properly cleaned and disinfected, with a disinfectant permitted by the Division in accordance with recommendations of the proper State and Division official, within 15 days from date reactors were removed from premises, except that the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the period to 30 days and the Director, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend it beyond 30 days, and except that premises may be

exempted from such cleaning and disinfecting requirements when the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge determines that there are no buildings, holding facilities or other materials on the premises that would require such disinfection.

(j) If the cattle were steers, unless they were work oxen, or if they were bulls and were not purebred.

(k) If the cattle were destroyed after being classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous as provided in paragraph (d) of this section unless they were marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than two nor more than three inches high, and unless a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U.S. Reactor," or a similar State reactor tag, was suitably attached to the left ear of each animal.

(l) If the cattle were destroyed because of brucellosis, unless they were marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and unless a metal tag bearing a serial number and inscription "U.S. Reactor," or a similar State reactor tag, was suitably attached to the left ear of each animal.

(m) If the cattle were "official vaccinates" and reacted positively to the blood agglutination test for brucellosis, unless such animals were at least 30 months of age; or if the reactors were vaccinated animals, and properly verified but not "official vaccinates" as defined, unless there is also a record of a negative blood agglutination test made not less than 30 days following the date of vaccination; or unless other Division approved tests show the vaccinates are affected with virulent Brucellae.

(n) If the cattle were calves under 6 months of age which reacted only to the agglutination blood test for brucellosis.

(o) If there is substantial evidence that the owner or his agent has in any way been responsible for any attempt unlawfully or improperly to obtain indemnity funds for such cattle.

(Sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125)

§ 51.10 Part 53 of this chapter not applicable.

No claim for indemnity for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis tuberculous, or paratuberculosis shall hereafter be paid or allowed under the regulations contained in Part 53 of this chapter, but all such claims shall be presented and paid pursuant to and in compliance with the regulations contained in this part.

PART 52—DOURINE IN HORSES AND ASSES

§ 52.1 Appraisal of and compensation for animals; conditions under which Department may cooperate with States to prevent spread and to aid in extermination of dourine.

(a) *Infection; how determined.* The fact of infection with this disease shall be determined by the complement-fixation test applied in the laboratory of the Division.

(b) *Appraisal; by whom to be made.* The animal shall be appraised at its actual value by a Division inspector and the State veterinarian or an assistant State veterinarian of the State in which the animal is located, or, when provided by State law, assessed value as shown by the assessor's books will be accepted in lieu of appraisal.

(c) *Department payment to be one-half appraised or assessed value not exceeding \$100.* The department will pay one-half of the appraised or assessed value, provided such share shall in no case exceed \$100, and the owner signs an agreement to accept such sum as compensation in full for the discharge of all claims he may have against the department on account of the destruction of the animal in question.

(d) As used in this part, the term "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a)

PART 53—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, PLEUROPNEUMONIA, RINDERPEST, AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES WHICH CONSTITUTE AN EMERGENCY AND THREATEN THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY

Sec.	Definitions.
53.1	Determination of existence of disease; agreements with States.
53.2	Appraisal of animals or materials.
53.3	Destruction of animals.
53.4	Disinfection or destruction of materials.
53.5	Disinfection of animals.
53.6	Disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials.
53.7	Presentation of claims.
53.8	Mortgage against animals or materials.
53.9	Claims not allowed.
53.10	

AUTHORITY: §§ 53.1 to 53.10 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 114, 111, 114a.

CROSS REFERENCE: For non-applicability of Part 53 with respect to certain claims for indemnity, see § 51.10 of this chapter.

§ 53.1 Definitions.

Words used in this part in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context, whenever the following words, names, or terms are used in the regulations in this part, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(c) "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural

Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) "Division employee" means any inspector or other individual employed in the division who is authorized by the Director of Division to do any work or perform any duty in connection with the control and eradication of disease.

(e) "Inspector in charge" means an inspector of the division who is designated by the Director of Division to take charge of work in connection with the control and eradication of disease as defined in this section.

(f) "Disease" means foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals (including poultry), which in the opinion of the Secretary constitutes an emergency and threatens the livestock industry of the country.

(g) "Materials" means parts of barns or other structures, straw, hay, and other feed for animals, farm products or equipment, clothing, and articles stored or contained in or adjacent to barns or other structures.

(h) "Person" means natural person, firm, partnership, corporation, company, society, and association, and every officer, agent, or employee thereof.

(i) "State" means each and every one of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

(j) "Mortgage" means any mortgage, lien or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

§ 53.2 Determination of existence of disease; agreements with States.

(a) Upon declaration by the Secretary of Agriculture of the existence of any disease which in his opinion threatens the livestock industry of the country, the Director of Division is hereby authorized to invite the proper State authorities to cooperate with the Department in the control and eradication of such disease.

(b) Upon agreement of the authorities of the State to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of such a disease, the Director of Division is hereby authorized to agree, on the part of the Department, to cooperate with the State in the control and eradication of the disease, and to pay not more than 50 percent of the expenses of purchase, destruction and disposition of animals and materials required to be destroyed because of being contaminated by or exposed to such disease: *Provided*, That the Secretary may authorize other arrangements for the payment of such expenses upon finding that an extraordinary emergency exists.

§ 53.3 Appraisal of animals or materials.

(a) Animals affected by or exposed to disease, and materials required to be destroyed because of being contaminated by or exposed to disease shall be appraised by a Division employee and a representative of the State jointly, or, if the State authorities approve, by a Division employee alone.

(b) The appraisal of animals shall be based on the meat, egg production, dairy

or breeding value, but in the case of appraisal based on breeding value, no appraisal of any animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg production, or dairy value. Animals and poultry may be appraised in groups providing they are the same species and type and providing that where appraisal is by the head each animal or bird in the group is the same value per head or where appraisal is by the pound each animal or bird in the group is the same value per pound.

(c) Appraisals of animals shall be reported on forms furnished by the Division. Reports of appraisals shall show the number of animals of each species and the value per head or the weight and value by pound.

(d) Appraisals of materials shall be reported on forms furnished by the Division. Reports of appraisals of materials shall, when practicable, show the number, size or quantity, unit price, and total value of each kind of material appraised.

§ 53.4 Destruction of animals.

(a) Animals affected by or exposed to disease shall be killed promptly after appraisal and disposed of by burial or burning, unless otherwise specifically provided by the Director of Division in extraordinary circumstances.

(b) The killing of animals and the burial, burning, or other disposal of carcasses of animals pursuant to the regulations in this part shall be supervised by a Division employee who shall prepare and transmit to the Director of Division a report identifying the animals and showing the disposition thereof.

§ 53.5 Disinfection or destruction of materials.

(a) In order to prevent the spread of disease, materials contaminated by or exposed to disease shall be disinfected: *Provided, however,* That in all cases in which the cost of disinfection would exceed the value of the materials or disinfection would be impracticable for any reason, the materials shall be destroyed, after appraisal as provided in § 53.3.

(b) The disinfection or destruction of materials under this section shall be under the supervision of a Division employee who shall prepare and transmit to the Director of Division a certificate identifying all materials which are destroyed, showing the disposition thereof.

§ 53.6 Disinfection of animals.

Animals of species not susceptible to the disease for which a quarantine has been established, but which have been exposed to the disease, shall be disinfected when necessary by such methods as the Director of Division shall prescribe from time to time.

§ 53.7 Disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials.

All premises, including barns, corrals, stockyards and pens, and all cars, vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances, and the materials thereon, shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of a Division employee whenever necessary for the control and eradication of disease. Expenses incurred in connection

with such cleaning and disinfection shall be shared according to the agreement reached under § 53.2 with the State in which the work is done.

§ 53.8 Presentation of claims.

Claims for (a) compensation for the value of animals, (b) cost of burial, burning or other disposition of animals, (c) the value of material destroyed, and (d) the expenses of destruction, shall each be presented, through the inspector in charge, to the Division on separate vouchers in form approved by the Director of Division.

§ 53.9 Mortgage against animals or materials.

When animals or materials have been destroyed pursuant to the requirements contained in this part, any claim for indemnity shall be presented on forms furnished by the Division on which the owner of the animals or materials shall certify that the animals or materials covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, forms furnished by the Division shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the animals or materials, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon.

§ 53.10 Claims not allowed.

(a) The Department will not allow claims arising under the terms of this part if the payee has not complied with all quarantine requirements.

(b) Expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction will not be paid by the Department, unless the payment of such expense is specifically authorized or approved by the Director of Division.

(c) The Department will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of animals or materials unless they shall have been appraised as prescribed in this part and the owners thereof shall have executed a written agreement to the appraisals.

PART 54—ANIMALS DESTROYED BECAUSE OF SCRAPIE

Sec.

54.1 Definitions.

54.2 Cooperation with States.

54.3 Appraisal of animals.

54.4 Time limit for slaughter.

54.5 Care and feeding of animals under quarantine; disposal of animals after slaughter.

54.6 Mortgages against animals.

54.7 Destruction of animals.

54.8 Payments to owners for animals destroyed.

54.9 Claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: §§ 54.1 to 54.9 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 68 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 114, 111, 114a.

§ 54.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part, the following words, names and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "The Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Agricul-

tural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Destroyed" means destroyed by slaughter or by such other means as may be authorized by the Director of Division.

(d) "Animals" include sheep and/or goats.

(e) "Mortgage" means any mortgage, lien or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

§ 54.2 Cooperation with States.

Upon determination by the Director of Division of the existence of scrapie, he shall solicit the cooperation of the proper State or Territory authorities in the eradication of such disease.

§ 54.3 Appraisal of animals.

(a) Affected and exposed animals shall be appraised at their actual value at the place and time of appraisal by a representative of the Division and a representative of the State jointly, except that, if the owner and State authorities approve, such animals may be appraised by a representative of the Division alone. Animals may be appraised in groups providing they are the same species and type and providing that where appraisal is by the head each animal in the group is the same value per head or where appraisal is by the pound each animal in the group is the same value per pound.

(b) The Division may decline to accept any appraisal that appears to it to be unreasonable or out of proportion to the value of similar animals of a like quality. Appraisals shall not exceed any limit set by the laws of the State or other agency which is cooperating with the Division in the payment of indemnity because of scrapie.

§ 54.4 Time limit for slaughter.

Animals slaughtered under this part shall be slaughtered within 15 days after the date of appraisal unless such time is specifically extended by the Director of Division.

§ 54.5 Care and feeding of animals under quarantine; disposal of animals after slaughter.

Expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction and the expense of destruction, burial, incineration, etc., and/or transportation and other expenses incidental to their slaughter will not be paid by the Department.

§ 54.6 Mortgage against animals.

When animals have been destroyed pursuant to the requirements contained in this part, any claim for indemnity shall be presented on forms furnished by the Division on which the owner of the animals shall certify that the animals covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, forms furnished by the Division shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the animals, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon.

§ 54.7 Destruction of animals.

(a) Animals affected with or exposed to scrapie shall be destroyed under this

part only after obtaining the written agreement of the owner to accept, as compensation in full from the United States, 50 percent of the difference between the appraisal value and the salvage value not to exceed \$25 per head for grade animals and \$75 per head for purebred animals.

(b) Animals which are exposed to but which do not show visible symptoms of scrapie and whose flesh can be saved for food without risk of spreading the disease may be slaughtered in an establishment approved by the Director of Division.

§ 54.8 Payments to owners for animals destroyed.

(a) Owners of animals destroyed in accordance with this part because such animals are affected with or exposed to scrapie shall be paid an indemnity not to exceed 50 percent of the difference between the appraised value of each animal so destroyed and the net salvage received by the owner thereof.

(b) The Federal indemnity shall be limited to \$25 per head for grade animals and \$75 per head for purebred animals.

(c) The Division may indemnify owners up to the limitations specified in this part whether or not the State participates in indemnity payment.

(d) Animals presented for appraisal as purebred shall be accompanied by their certificate of registry at the time of appraisal, or they shall be appraised as grades: *Provided, however*, That in the absence of such proof of purebreeding the Director of Division may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their certificate of registration to the appraiser.

§ 54.9 Claims not allowed.

(a) The Department will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of animals unless they have been previously appraised, and the owners thereof shall have executed agreements, in compliance with this part.

(b) The Department will not allow claims if the claimant has failed to comply with any of the Department regulations pertaining to scrapie including the necessary cleaning and disinfection of his premises and conveyances.

PART 55—CATTLE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF ANAPLASMOSIS

- Sec.
55.1 Cooperation in eradication of anaplasmosis.
55.2 Appraisal of animals.
55.3 Payments of indemnity; claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: §§ 55.1 to 55.3 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 114, 111, 114a.

§ 55.1 Cooperation in eradication of anaplasmosis.

Upon agreement of the authorities of the Territory of Hawaii to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of anaplasmosis of cattle and to pay 50 percent of the expenses of the purchase and disposition of cattle affected by the disease, the Director of

the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Agricultural Research Service is hereby authorized to agree on the part of the Department to cooperate with the Territory in the control and eradication of the subject disease and to pay not more than 50 percent of such expenses.

§ 55.2 Appraisal of animals.

Animals required to be destroyed because of being infected with anaplasmosis shall be appraised by an officially designated representative of the Animal Disease Eradication Division or the Territory of Hawaii and shall be destroyed within a period of time acceptable to the Director of the Division. Such appraisal shall be based on the actual value of the cattle at the time and place of appraisal.

§ 55.3 Payments of indemnity; claims not allowed.

(a) Owners of affected cattle destroyed in accordance with this part shall be paid an indemnity not to exceed one-half the difference between the appraised value and the salvage value but the payment shall not exceed the amount paid by the Territory of Hawaii.

(b) In the discretion of the Division Director claims will not be allowed under the terms of this part if the payee has not complied with all quarantine requirements.

(c) Claims will not be allowed for expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction.

(d) In the discretion of the Division Director claims will not be allowed arising out of the destruction of animals unless they shall have been appraised as described in this part and the owner thereof shall execute a written agreement to the appraisal.

SUBCHAPTER C—INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

PART 71—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec.
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- Sec.
71.14 Slaughter of animals to prevent spread of disease; ascertainment of value and compensation.
71.15 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; conditions under which permitted.
71.16 Inspection and certification of animals for interstate movement.
71.17 Interstate movement of dead animals prohibited in same car with live animals.

AUTHORITY: §§ 71.1 to 71.17 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, 41 Stat. 699, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 698; 21 U. S. C. 111–113, 114a, 114a–1, 116, 120, 121, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 123, 124, 126.

§ 71.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subchapter the following words, phrases, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

- (a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.
(b) *Division.* The Animal Disease Eradication Division.
(c) *Division inspector.* An inspector of the Division.
(d) *Tick infested.* Infested with the ticks *Boophilus annulatus* (Margaropus annulatus), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*.
(e) *Quarantined area.* The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each part.
(f) *Free area.* The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each part.
(g) *Stockers and feeders.* Animals intended for stock or feeding purposes.
(h) *Public stockyards.* Stockyards where trading in livestock is carried on; where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyards, transportation, or similar company; and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.
(i) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.
(j) *Accredited herd.* One officially declared by the Division and the State as free from tuberculosis and for which a certificate has been issued evidencing that fact.
(k) *Designated dipping station.* A point mutually agreed upon by the Division and the State livestock sanitary authorities, where proper dipping and yarding facilities are provided, at which cattle of the area of that State quarantined for splenic, southern, or Texas fever in cattle may be dipped, inspected, and certified for interstate movement.
(l) *Interstate.* From one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 71.2 Secretary to issue rule governing quarantine and interstate movement of diseased livestock.

When the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the fact that cattle or other livestock in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease for which, in his opinion, a quarantine should be established, notice will be given of that fact. A rule will be issued placing in quarantine any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any portion thereof, in which the disease exists; and this rule will either absolutely forbid the interstate movement of livestock from the quarantined area or will indicate the regulations under which interstate movements may be made.

§ 71.3 Interstate movement of diseased animals and poultry generally prohibited.

(a) Animals or poultry affected with any of the following diseases, which are endemic to the United States: Equine piroplasmosis, bovine piroplasmosis or splenic fever, scabies, hog cholera, acute swine erysipelas, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, scrapie, blue tongue in sheep, anthrax, screwworms, psittacosis or ornithosis, and Newcastle disease, or any other communicable disease which is endemic to the United States, or which are cattle fever tick infested, shall not be moved interstate.

(b) Animals or poultry affected with any of the following diseases, not known to exist in the United States: foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, African swine fever, Teschen disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, European fowl pest, dourine, vesicular exanthema, and glanders, or any other communicable foreign disease not known to exist in the United States, shall not be moved interstate.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section: (1) Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, or paratuberculosis, which are not affected with any other disease referred to in this section and are not tick infested, may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of Part 78 of this subchapter in the case of brucellosis reactors and with the provisions of Part 80 of this subchapter in the case of paratuberculosis reactors; and (2) cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test, which are not affected with any other disease referred to in this section and are not tick infested, may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of § 77.8 of this subchapter.

(d) Before offering cattle or other livestock or poultry for interstate transportation, transporting them interstate, or introducing them into any stockyards or upon routes of traffic for interstate transportation, all persons, companies, or corporations are required to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain whether such animals or poultry are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or have been exposed to

the contagion or infection of any such disease by contact with other animals or poultry so diseased or by location in pens, cars, or other vehicles, or upon premises that have contained animals or poultry so diseased.

§ 71.4 Carrier responsible for cleaning and disinfection of cars, boats, other vehicles, yards and premises.

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in the interstate transportation of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, and the final carrier shall be responsible for such cleaning and disinfection. If a car in which such animals have been moved interstate is removed from destination or unloading point without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, the final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals or animals carrying the infection of such disease, locate said car on its own or other lines, and have the same moved to a point where Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and have such car cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision. Such final carrier shall keep the Division informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected: *Provided*, That if said final carrier is what is known as a terminal railroad, and said car or cars shall have been delivered by such final carrier to the railroad from which it received said car or cars, such final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals, inform the Division of the name of the railroad to which such car was delivered and said last-mentioned railroad shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals, locate said car on its own or other lines and have the same moved to a point where Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and have such car cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision. Such last-mentioned railroad shall keep the Division informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected. Transportation companies which have received cars that have contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and which cars have been moved interstate from the point at which such animals were last unloaded therefrom without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, shall furnish to the Division, when requested, the complete car-movement and interchange record of such cars.

§ 71.5 Cars, boats, and other vehicles; cleaning and disinfection required for interstate movement.

Except as provided in § 71.7 cars, boats, and other vehicles that have contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other livestock affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall not be moved interstate for any purpose until the said cars, boats, or other vehicles shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with §§ 71.9-71.11.

§ 71.6 Infected car; after notice of infection interstate movement prohibited until cleaned and disinfected.

No transportation company which receives notice from the Division that a car has contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall thereafter move the said car in interstate commerce until it has been cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with §§ 71.9-71.11.

§ 71.7 Cars and boats; to be cleaned and disinfected before removal from final destination.

Cars or boats required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the manner specified in §§ 71.9-71.11, under Division supervision by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose: *Provided, however*, That if the animals contained therein are destined to points at which Division inspection is maintained but at which proper facilities can not be provided, the transportation company may, upon permission first secured from the Division, seal, bill, and forward the cars to a point at which Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided, and there clean and disinfect the said cars under Division supervision.

§ 71.8 Disinfection of yards and premises having contained infected animals required.

Yards and premises which have contained interstate shipments of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Division employee or an authorized State employee in accordance with §§ 71.9-71.11, and any animals unloaded into such yards or premises before they have been so cleaned and disinfected shall thereafter be classed as exposed animals and shall not be moved interstate except in compliance with the provisions of the regulations in this subchapter.

§ 71.9 Cars, boats, yards, pens, chutes, and alleys; method of cleaning and disinfecting.

(a) Cars required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and

disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from all portions of the cars, including all the ledges and framework outside; clean the exterior and interior of the cars; and saturate the entire interior surface, including the inner surfaces of the car doors, with a permitted disinfectant.

(b) Boats required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from the decks, stalls, and all other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by the diseased animals and from the portable chutes or other appliances or fixtures used in loading and unloading same, and saturate with a permitted disinfectant the entire surface of the deck, stalls, or other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by such animals or with which they may have come in contact or which have contained litter or manure.

(c) Yards, pens, chutes, and alleys required by the regulations in this subchapter to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Empty all troughs, racks, or other feeding or watering appliances; remove all litter and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts; and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant.

§ 71.10 Substances or materials allowed as permitted disinfectants.

(a) The substances permitted for use in disinfecting cars, boats, other vehicles, and premises are as follows:

(1) "Cresylic disinfectant" in the proportion of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(2) Liquefied phenol (U. S. P. strength 87 percent phenol) in the proportion of at least 6 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(3) Chlorinated lime (U. S. P. strength, 30 percent available chlorine) in the proportion of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

(b) The use of "cresylic disinfectant" is permitted subject to the following conditions:

(1) The manufacturer thereof shall have obtained specific permission from the Division for the use of his products in official disinfection. To obtain such permission manufacturers shall first submit a sample of at least 8 ounces for examination, together with a statement of the formula employed and a guaranty that the product will be maintained of a quality uniform with the sample submitted.

(2) To prevent confusion, the product of each manufacturer and distributor shall bear a distinctive trade name or brand, together with the name of the manufacturer or distributor.

(3) The product shall at all times conform to specifications for composition and performance issued by the Director of the Division.

§ 71.11 Cresylic disinfectant as permitted disinfectant; specifications.

The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of cresylic disinfectant for use under the provisions of § 71.10(b) (3):

(a) The product shall remain a uniform liquid when held at 0° C. (32° F.) for 3 hours (chill test).

(b) The product shall dissolve completely in 30 parts of distilled water at 25° C. (77° F.) within 2 minutes (solution-rate test), producing a solution entirely free from globules and not more than faintly opalescent (solubility-degree test).

(c) The product shall contain not more than 25 percent of inert ingredients (water and glycerin), not more excess alkali than the equivalent of 0.5 percent of sodium hydroxide, and not less than 21 percent of soap exclusive of water, glycerin, and excess alkali.

(d) The product shall contain not less than 50 percent and not more than 53 percent of total phenols. It shall contain less than 5 percent of benzophenol (C₆H₅OH).

(e) The methods of determining compliance with the specifications in paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section will be those described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1308, Chemical and Physical Methods for the Control of Saponified Cresol Solutions, so far as they are applicable.

(f) Any suitable glyceride, fat acid, or resin acid may be used in preparing the soap, but not all are suitable nor are all grades of a single product equally suitable. Also various grades of commercial cresylic acid differ in suitability. Therefore, manufacturers are cautioned to prepare a trial laboratory batch from every set of ingredients and to prove its conformity with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, before proceeding with manufacture on a factory scale.

§ 71.12 Sodium orthophenylphenate as permitted disinfectant for premises infected with tuberculosis.

(a) A permitted brand of sodium orthophenylphenate in a proportion of at least one pound to 12 gallons of water is permitted in tuberculosis eradication work for disinfecting infected premises following the removal of cattle that reacted to the tuberculin test.

(b) It is absolutely necessary that the solution be applied at a temperature of 60° F. or over. Whenever the temperature of the building to be disinfected is below 60° F., as indicated by a wall thermometer, the solution shall be heated to 120° F. and higher in very cold weather, to insure effective disinfection.

§ 71.13 Inspection of shipments in transit by Division inspector.

All persons and corporations having control of the interstate transportation of livestock shall, when directed by a Division inspector so to do, stop the same in transit for inspection, and if any of such animals are found upon such inspection to be infected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or to have been exposed to such infection, the person or corporation having control of the transportation of such animals shall, upon receipt of an order from a Division inspector so to do, cease the carriage, transportation, or moving of such animals unless such carriage, transportation, or moving can be accomplished in accordance with the reg-

ulations in this subchapter governing the interstate movement of animals infected with or which have been exposed to the infection of such disease, and in all cases after the discovery of such infection or exposure thereto such animals shall be handled in accordance with such regulations.

§ 71.14 Slaughter of animals to prevent spread of disease; ascertainment of value and compensation.

When, in order to prevent the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed livestock, and the purchase of such livestock by the United States is authorized by law and an appropriation is available therefor, the value of the livestock shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor in accordance with the orders or regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

§ 71.15 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; conditions under which permitted.

No livestock shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or hauled in private conveyance from the quarantined area in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to the free area in the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and subsequently delivered to a transportation company for shipment or moved to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia without complying with all Federal and State regulations pertaining to such movements.

§ 71.16 Inspection and certification of animals for interstate movement.

(a) Assistance and facilities. When animals are to be inspected and certified by a Division inspector, assistance and proper facilities for restraining them shall be provided in order that a careful inspection may be made, and the inspector while making the inspection shall not be interfered with in any manner; otherwise inspection will be immediately discontinued.

(b) Certificates and other statements to accompany shipments. Whenever inspection or treatment and the issuance of a certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing showing the performance of such inspection or treatment and the result thereof is required by any of the regulations in this subchapter as a condition precedent to the movement interstate of any animal or class of animals, or any animal or class of animals is so required to be accompanied in interstate movement by such certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing, no such animal or animals shall be moved interstate unless and until the following requirements are also complied with:

(1) In the case of such movement by a common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing covering the movement, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall be delivered to such carrier at the time the animal or animals are delivered for shipment, and shall become the property of the carrier, and be by such carrier attached to the billing covering the transportation of such animal or animals, and

accompany such billing to destination, and be filed with such billing for future reference.

(2) In case of such movement otherwise than by common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall accompany the animal or animals to destination and be delivered to the consignees, or, in case the consignor and consignee is the same person, to the first purchaser purchasing during or after such movement in interstate commerce, or to the person to whom the animal or animals are delivered.

§ 71.17 Interstate movement of dead animals prohibited in same car with live animals.

No dead animal shall be offered or accepted for transportation or transported in the same car with live animals from the original point of shipment in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

PART 72—TEXAS (SPLENETIC) FEVER IN CATTLE

- Sec.
- 72.1 Ticks [*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*) *Boophilus microplus* or *Rhipicephalus evertsi* evertsi]; interstate movement of infested or exposed animals prohibited.
- 72.2 Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in Texas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States; restrictions on movement of cattle.
- 72.3 Area quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States.
- 72.4 Area quarantined in Puerto Rico.
- 72.5 Area quarantined in Texas.
- 72.6 Cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks; conditions permitting interstate movement.
- 72.7 Interstate movement upon one dipping; certification permitted from cooperating States.
- 72.8 Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by Division inspector.
- 72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by Division inspector required.
- 72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination.
- 72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises.
- 72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited.
- 72.13 Dipping requirements; permitted dips; facilities; handling.
- 72.14 Arsenical cattle dips; requirements for determination of suitability.
- 72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.
- 72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by Director of Division on recommendations of State authorities; facilities.
- 72.17 Unloading noninfested cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose.
- 72.18 Movement interstate; specification by Division Director of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable.

- Sec.
- 72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, or litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected.
- 72.20 Exhibition of noninfested cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted.
- 72.21 Animals infested with or exposed to ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle.
- 72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises; cleaning and disinfection after containing infested or exposed animals.
- 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected.
- 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or disinfection required.

AUTHORITY: §§ 72.1 to 72.24 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 33 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

§ 72.1 Ticks [*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi* evertsi]; interstate movement of infested or exposed animals prohibited.

No animals infested with ticks [*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi* evertsi] or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose, except as provided in this part.

§ 72.2 Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in Texas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States; restrictions on movement of cattle.

Notice is hereby given that the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease known as splenetic or tick fever exists in cattle in portions of the State of Texas and in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Therefore, portions of the State of Texas and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States are hereby quarantined as set forth in §§ 72.3, 72.4, and 72.5, and the movement of cattle therefrom into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be made only in accordance with the provisions of this part and Part 71 of this chapter.

§ 72.3 Area quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

The entire Territory of the Virgin Islands of the United States is quarantined.

§ 72.4 Area quarantined in Puerto Rico.

The entire Territory is quarantined.

§ 72.5 Area quarantined in Texas.

The following portions of the specified counties in Texas are quarantined:

(a) That portion of Cameron County lying south of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the Brownsville ship channel enters the Gulf of Mexico, following said ship channel in a southwesterly direction to where the large Hydrocol

ditch enters the ship channel, approximately 16 miles; thence, following the ditch in a northerly direction to the intersection of this ditch and the Rancho Viejo Floodway, approximately 2 miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Rancho Viejo Floodway (part of which is known as Ranchito Viejo Resaca) to where the Rancho Viejo Floodway crosses a dirt road known as the Grove Park Highway, approximately 12 miles; thence, in a northerly direction along this road to Farm Road No. 511, approximately 1½ miles; thence, in a westerly direction along Farm Road No. 511 to Farm Road No. 1421, approximately 2½ miles; thence, in a northerly direction along Farm Road 1421 to the Ranchito Viejo Resaca, approximately ½ mile; thence, following the meanderings of Ranchito Viejo Resaca in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects Cameron County water district drain ditch, approximately 8½ miles; thence, following the Cameron County water district drain ditch in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Ohio Station Road, approximately 6¼ miles; thence, following the Ohio Station Road in a northeasterly direction, to where it intersects the County Road which follows the old road bed of the M.P. Railroad, approximately 1 mile; thence, following said County Road in a westerly direction, to where it intersects Farm to Market Road No. 1479, approximately 1¼ miles; thence, crossing Farm to Market Road No. 1479 and following the Double Pole C.P. & L. Company power line in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Willacy County Canal, approximately 7¼ miles; thence, south along the Willacy County Canal to where it intersects U.S. Highway No. 281, approximately ½ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 281 in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Cameron-Hidalgo County line, approximately 200 yards.

(b) That portion of Hidalgo County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 281 intersects the Cameron-Hidalgo County line, following U.S. Highway 281 in a westerly direction to where it intersects the East McAllen Road No. 336, approximately 26 miles; thence, along the East McAllen Road in a northerly direction to where it intersects the M.P. Railroad, approximately ¼ mile; thence, following the M.P. Railroad in a westerly direction to where it crosses Farm Road No. 1926, approximately 1¼ miles; thence, in a northerly direction along this railroad to a curve, approximately 2 miles; thence, in a westerly direction along this railroad to where it intersects the Taylor Road, approximately 1½ miles; thence, in a southerly direction along this road to where it intersects the International Boundary Commission levee, approximately ½ mile; thence, in a westerly direction along the north boundary of this levee to where it intersects the Granjeno Main Canal, approximately 1½ miles; thence, in a westerly direction along the north boundary of this canal to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately ¾ mile; thence, in a westerly direction along the north boundary of this road to where it intersects the Abram Road, approximately 8 miles; thence, in a northerly direction along the east boundary of this road to where it intersects U.S. Highway No. 83, approximately 2 miles; thence, in a westerly direction along U.S. Highway 83 to where it intersects the east double fence of the Bannworth Brothers Ranch Headquarters trap, approximately 6¼ miles; thence, along the east double fence of the Bannworth trap in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately ¼ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Bannworth trap double fence in a northwesterly direction to where

it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Starr-Hidalgo County line, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

(c) That portion of Starr County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the Hidalgo County line intersects the Starr County line following the north fence of U.S. Highway 83 in a westerly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the North Salado pasture, approximately 4 miles; thence, north along the west fence of the North Salado pasture to the northeast corner of the C. Block pasture, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the C. Block pasture in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Sun Camp-Alto Bonito Road, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, south along Sun Camp-Alto Bonito Road to where it intersects the north fence of the Alto Bonito Community pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Alto Bonito Community pasture in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Alto Bonito Community pasture in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the fence on north side of U.S. Highway 83 in a northwesterly direction to where it joins the west fence of the Richmond Brothers pasture, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Richmond Brothers pasture in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Tomas Vela pasture, approximately 2 miles; thence, following the south fence of the Tomas Vela pasture in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Tomas Vela pasture in a northerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Rio Grande City open range, approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Rio Grande City open range in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the Ismael Salinas pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, north along the east fence of the Ismael Salinas pasture to the northeast corner of same, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Ismael Salinas pasture in a westerly direction to where it intersects Farm to Market Road No. 755, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of Highway 755 in a northeasterly direction to a cattle guard crossing Highway 755 on the Luis Martinez north fence, approximately 1 mile; thence, across Highway 755 at this cattle guard, to the west fence of Highway 755, approximately 80 feet; thence, following the west fence of Highway 755 in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the E. V. Laurel pasture, approximately $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the E. V. Laurel pasture in a northerly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the E. V. Laurel pasture in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the Samuel Pena and Brothers pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Samuel Pena and Brothers pasture in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the E. V. Laurel pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the E. V. Laurel pasture in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Julian Gonzales south pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Julian Gonzales south pasture to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, north along the east fence of Julian Gonzales north pasture to the

northeast corner of same, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of Julian Gonzales north pasture in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of Julian Gonzales north pasture in a southerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Ysidoro Gonzales pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Ysidoro Gonzales pasture in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the S. Carrera Presa Colorado pasture, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the east fence of the S. Carrera Presa Colorado pasture in a southerly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the S. Carrera Presa Colorado pasture in a westerly direction to where it intersects the west fence of S. Carrera's south pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of S. Carrera's south pasture in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the A. Salinas pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the A. Salinas pasture in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the C. Laurel pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the C. Laurel pasture in a northerly direction to the northeast corner of same, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of C. Laurel pasture in a westerly direction to the east fence of the A. J. Vale pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the A. J. Vale pasture in a southerly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the A. J. Vale pasture in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of same, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the west fence of the A. J. Vale pasture in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Mauricio Garza pasture south fence, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Mauricio Garza pasture in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the Charles Thompson Peyote pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Charles Thompson Peyote pasture in a southerly direction to the Rio Grande City-El Sauz County Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, across this road to the southeast corner of the Charles Thompson Peyote pasture and following the south fence of the Charles Thompson Peyote pasture in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Guerrero Brothers pasture east fence, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Guerrero Brothers pasture in a northerly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Guerrero Brothers pasture in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a westerly direction to the west fence of the Guerrero Brothers pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Guerrero Brothers pasture in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of the Sun Tex Farm, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the fence along the north side of the Sun Tex Farm in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the Alvarez Brothers Agua Verde ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Alvarez Brothers Agua Verde ranch to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Alvarez Brothers Agua Verde ranch in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately 120 yards; thence, following same fence in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Juan

Garza ranch east fence, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Juan Garza ranch in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of the Alvarez Brothers Agua Verde ranch, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the west fence of the Alvarez Brothers Agua Verde ranch in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following said fence west $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, thence north $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, thence west 200 yards, thence north 200 yards, to where it intersects the Juan Garza ranch south fence; thence, following the south fence of the Juan Garza ranch in a westerly direction, crossing the Garceno Hebronville Highway and intersecting the east fence of the T. Munoz pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the T. Munoz pasture in a northerly direction to the T. Munoz pasture north fence, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the T. Munoz pasture north fence in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the F. Munoz pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following this fence in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the F. Escobar pasture east fence, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following this fence in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the San Julian Community pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the San Julian Community pasture in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, west on this same fence and across the Escobares Las Hojas Road to the west fence of the Francisco Escobar pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Francisco Escobar pasture in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Francisco Escobar pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Escobares-Las Hojas Road, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Escobares-Las Hojas Road in a northerly direction to where it intersects the F. De Los Santos pasture east fence, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, continuing north along the F. De Los Santos pasture east fence to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the F. De Los Santos pasture in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of same, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the west fence of the F. De Los Santos pasture in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the F. Garza pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the F. Garza pasture in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the J. Moreno pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the J. Moreno pasture in a northerly direction to the northeast corner of same, approximately 300 yards; thence, following the north fence of the J. Moreno pasture in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Mateo Herrera pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Mateo Herrera pasture north fence in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the A. O. Trevino pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the north fence of the A. O. Trevino pasture to the west fence of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the A. O. Trevino pasture in a southerly direction to the south fence of the L. Martinez pasture, approximately 2 miles; thence, following the south fence of the L. Martinez pasture in a westerly direction to U.S. Highway 83, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the east fence of M. Guerra and Sons Casas Verdes ranch, approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, along the east fence of the Casas

Verdes ranch in a southerly direction to the south fence of the same, approximately 2½ miles; thence, following the south fence of this ranch in a westerly direction to where it intersects the old Roma-Zapata Highway, approximately 1 mile; thence, following along the old Roma-Zapata Highway in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Starr-Zapata County line.

(d) That portion of Zapata County lying west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the Starr-Zapata County line intersects the old Laredo-Roma Highway, following the south fence of the Rafael Guerra and Brothers ranch in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately 3¼ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a northerly direction to where it intersects the city limits of the Town of Zapata, Texas, approximately 24 miles; thence, west along the city limits fence approximately ½ mile; thence, northwest along the city limits fence approximately 1½ miles; thence, northeast along the city limits fence to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately ¼ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the La Perla farm east fence approximately 21½ miles; thence, following the east fence of the La Perla farm in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Tejones farm, approximately 2¼ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Tejones farm in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Akin farm, approximately 2½ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Akin farm in a northerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Akin farm, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Akin farm in a westerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately 1¼ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a northerly direction to where it intersects the southeast corner of the H. B. Zachary ranch, approximately 5 miles.

(e) That portion of Webb County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Webb-Zapata County line, at the southeast corner of the H. B. Zachary ranch double fence; thence, following the south double fence of the H. B. Zachary ranch in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east double fence of the Olsen farm, approximately 3¼ miles; thence, north along the east double fence of the Olsen farm to the northeast corner of same, approximately ¼ mile; thence, west along the north double fence of the Olsen farm to where it intersects the H. B. Zachary ranch double fence, approximately ¼ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the H. B. Zachary ranch double fence along the Rio Grande river in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the east double fence of the Vela farm approximately 3 miles; thence, in a northerly direction along the east double fence of the Vela farm to where it intersects the Norman Clark farm south double fence line, approximately ¼ mile; thence, along the south double fence of the Norman Clark farm in an easterly direction to where it intersects Zapata-Laredo Highway 83, approximately 5 miles; thence, following the Zapata-Laredo Highway 83 in a northerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Dr. L. A. Wright ranch, approximately 11 miles; thence, following the north fence of the Dr. L. A. Wright ranch in an easterly direction to a corner in this fence, approximately ¾ mile; thence, north along this same fence line to the Wormser

Road, approximately ¾ mile; thence, crossing Wormser Road and following the continuation of this fence in a northerly direction, which is now the west fence line of the Salvador Vasquez farm, to the northwest corner of the same, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Vasquez farm in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Gill ranch, approximately ¾ mile; thence, north on the Gill ranch west fence in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Hebronville-Zapata Highway cutoff road, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following the Hebronville-Zapata cutoff road in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Laredo-Hebronville Highway, approximately 1¼ miles; thence, west along Laredo-Hebronville Highway to where it intersects the west fence of the Benavides farm, approximately 75 yards; thence, north along the west fence of the Benavides farm to a corner, approximately ½ mile; thence, east along the north fence of the Benavides farm to where it intersects the west fence of the Ricardo Chavana rodeo grounds, approximately ¼ mile; thence, north along the west fence of the Ricardo Chavana rodeo grounds to where it intersects the Tex-Mex Railroad right-of-way, approximately ½ mile; thence, east along the Tex-Mex Railroad right-of-way to where it intersects the west fence of the A. M. Bruni estate and O. W. Killam ranch, approximately ½ mile; thence, north along the west fence of the O. W. Killam ranch to where it intersects the north fence of the O. W. Killam ranch, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following the north fence of the O. W. Killam ranch in an easterly direction to a corner in this fence, approximately ¼ mile; thence, north along this same fence to the northwest corner of the O. W. Killam ranch, approximately ¾ mile; thence, east along the north fence of the O. W. Killam ranch to a corner where the same fence turns north, approximately 1½ miles; thence, north along this same fence to a corner, approximately ¾ mile; thence, east along this same fence to where it intersects the west fence of the winch trap, approximately 100 yards; thence, north along the west fence of the winch trap to a corner, approximately 100 yards; thence, west to the southwest corner of the winch trap, approximately 100 yards; thence, north along the west fence of the winch trap to where it intersects the south fence of the O. W. Killam ranch, approximately ¾ mile; thence, west and across the Freer-Laredo Highway along the south fence of the O. W. Killam ranch, to where it intersects the Casa Blanca lake, approximately 1¼ miles; thence, after crossing Casa Blanca lake there is an offset of ¼ mile to the north on this south fence of the O. W. Killam ranch; thence, continuing west along the south fence of the O. W. Killam ranch to where it intersects the east fence of the Laredo Air Force Base, approximately ¼ mile; thence, north along the east fence of the Laredo Air Force Base to where it intersects the north fence of the Laredo Air Force Base, approximately 1¾ miles; thence, west along the north fence of the Laredo Air Force Base to where it intersects the Laredo Air Force Base Road, approximately ¾ mile; thence, along the Laredo Air Force Base Road in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Quiote ranch, approximately 2¾ miles; thence, following this fence in a northwesterly direction to a corner, approximately 100 yards; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately ¼ mile; thence, following this same fence in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Farias porcion, approximately 1½ miles; thence, west along the south fence of the Farias porcion to where it intersects U.S. Highway

83, approximately 3¼ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a northerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Farias farm, approximately 1¼ miles; thence, west along the north fence of the Farias farm to where it intersects the southeast corner of the Laredo Municipal Airport fence, approximately 1½ miles; thence, north along the east fence of the Laredo Municipal Airport to the northeast corner of same, approximately ½ mile; thence, west along the north fence of the Laredo Municipal Airport to where it intersects the Laredo-Eagle Pass Road, approximately ¼ mile; thence, following this road in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Dolores Ranch of Charles W. Dick, approximately 14½ miles; thence, following the double south fence (this Dolores ranch is double fence, 60 foot dead space on the south, west, north and east) of the Dolores ranch in a westerly direction to where it turns north, approximately 1½ miles; thence, following the west double fence of this ranch in a northerly direction to where it turns east, approximately 3½ miles; thence, following the north double fence of this ranch in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Laredo-Eagle Pass Road, approximately 1¼ miles; thence, north along this road to where it intersects the Webb-Maverick County line, approximately 43¾ miles.

(f) That portion of Maverick County lying west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the Laredo-Eagle Pass Road intersects the Webb-Maverick County line, following this Laredo-Eagle Pass Road to where it intersects the south fence of the John A. Wuensche feed lot (Wuensche feed lot is double fenced with a 20 foot dead space), approximately 18½ miles; thence, southwest along the south double fence line of feed lot to the southwest corner, approximately ¼ mile; thence, along the west double fence of feed lot, to the northwest corner, approximately ¾ mile; thence, along the north double fence of feed lot to where it intersects the Laredo-Eagle Pass Road, approximately 200 yards; thence, following the Laredo-Eagle Pass Road in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the northeast corner of the Eldson farm, approximately 23¾ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Eldson farm in a westerly direction and across the Eldson Drive Road to the north fence of the Thompkins ranch, approximately ¼ mile; thence, along the north fence of the Thompkins pasture in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately ¼ mile; thence, south along same fence to a corner, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Thompkins pasture in a westerly direction to the southeast corner of the Tom Bowles pasture, approximately ¼ mile; thence, north along the east fence of Tom Bowles pasture in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately ¼ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Tom Bowles pasture in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately ½ mile; thence, north along the same fence to a corner, approximately 200 yards; thence, following the north fence of Bowles pasture in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Eagle Pass City Vega fence, approximately ½ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Eagle Pass City Vega fence in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Jack Spence premises, approximately 1½ miles; thence, following the fence around the Jack Spence premises in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects the southeast corner of the Meyers Vega fence, approximately ½ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Meyers Vega fence in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Mrs. Pascal

De Bona pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the De Bona pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Eagle Pass-Del Rio Highway, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Eagle Pass-Del Rio Highway in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Beer Joint trap, approximately $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the Beer Joint trap in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, north along the west fence of the Beer Joint trap to where it intersects the C.P.&L. Power Plant Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the C.P.&L. Power Plant Road in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County main canal, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of this canal in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County quarantine fence, approximately 3 miles; thence, following this quarantine fence in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Everett Townsend ranch fence, approximately 9 miles; thence, following the east fence of the Townsend ranch in a northerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway No. 277, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway No. 277 in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Maverick-Kinney County line, approximately 6 miles.

(g) That portion of Kinney County lying west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway No. 277 intersects the Maverick-Kinney County line, following U.S. Highway No. 277 in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Kinney-Val Verde County line at Sycamore Creek, approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(h) That portion of Val Verde County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway No. 277 intersects the Kinney-Val Verde County line at Sycamore Creek, following U.S. Highway No. 277 in a northerly direction to the north corner of the W. L. Moody ranch silo pasture, adjacent to the Del Rio townsite, approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the Moody ranch north fence in a westerly direction to where it intersects the South Loop Road at a corner post, approximately 3 miles; thence, following the South Loop Road or city boundary line in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Southern Pacific Railroad, approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the Southern Pacific Railroad in a northerly direction to a point on the bank of the Rio Grande River known as the Hanging Rock of the Southern Pacific, approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. (There is a narrow shelf, railroad bed width, extending from Hanging Rock to Devil's River that is not passable to livestock.)

§ 72.6 Cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks; conditions permitting interstate movement.

Cattle of the quarantined area where tick eradication is not being conducted, which, with an interval of 7 to 12 days between dippings immediately preceding shipment, have been properly dipped twice in a permitted arsenical solution or Delnav emulsion at a public stockyard or designated dipping station located within the State of their origin, or which have been otherwise treated under the supervision of a Division inspector in a manner approved by the Secretary of Agriculture at such public stockyards or designated dipping station and which just prior to final dipping are

inspected by a Division inspector and found to be apparently free from ticks, may, upon certification by said inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9-72.15.

§ 72.7 Interstate movement upon one dipping; certification permitted from cooperating States.

Cattle in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with State authorities, which on inspection by a Division inspector are found to be apparently free from ticks, may, after one dipping in a permitted arsenical solution or Delnav emulsion under the supervision of a Division inspector and certification by the said inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9-72.15.

§ 72.8 Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by Division inspector.

Cattle located in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with the State authorities, and which are on premises shown by the official records of tick eradication to be free from ticks, may, upon inspection and certification by a Division inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose without dipping upon compliance with the requirements set forth under §§ 72.9, 72.10, 72.12.

§ 72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by Division inspector required.

All interstate movements of inspected and certified and dipped and certified cattle shall be accompanied to final destination by a certificate of a Division inspector (which certificate shall show that the cattle so being moved have been dipped as required by § 72.6 or by § 72.7 and are free of ticks, or have been inspected as required by § 72.8, and are free of ticks); all such certificates shall be handled, delivered, kept, and preserved in accordance with the provisions of § 72.16; and all such cattle shall be handled through noninfectious pens, alleys, and chutes, and when shipped shall be loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks, and shall not be unloaded in the quarantined area except at such points reserved for noninfested cattle as may from time to time be authorized by the division.

§ 72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination.

All such interstate movements of inspected or dipped and certified cattle are subject to such restrictions, which are not inconsistent with the regulations in this subchapter, as may be imposed at destination by the officials of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises.

Cattle of the quarantined area shall be considered infested and shall not be placed in noninfectious pens or prem-

ises until after the final inspection or dipping.

§ 72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited.

The cattle shall not be exposed to tick infestation after treatment and/or inspection.

§ 72.13 Dipping requirements; permitted dips; facilities; handling.

The dipping of cattle for interstate movement shall be done only in a permitted dip and at places where proper facilities are provided for dipping and for handling the cattle in a manner to prevent exposure to infection after the final dipping. Cattle which are to be dipped shall be given an opportunity to drink sufficient water to quench their thirst prior to dipping, be carefully handled, and not dipped while they are in a heated or exhausted condition. Dipped cattle shall not be loaded for shipment until dry. The dips at present permitted by the Department for interstate movement are (a) an arsenical solution which shall at all times show a minimum of twenty-two hundredths percent of arsenious oxide in solution, as indicated by the Division field test for the arsenical dipping bath,¹ and (b) a Delnav emulsifiable concentrate which must contain sufficient Delnav so that when diluted at the rate of 1 part to 200 parts water the resulting emulsion will contain 0.15 percent Delnav, as indicated by the vat-side test for the Delnav dipping bath,¹ which must be discarded and the vat recharged 60 days after it is charged with Delnav or when 3,000 animals have been dipped or earlier if too fouled for satisfactory use. A proprietary brand of arsenical solution or Delnav concentrate may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the Division. It has been determined under actual field conditions that in the case of a Delnav emulsion the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will kill all ticks on an infested animal without injury to the animal and Delnav is approved only as an immediate kill agent for the purpose of interstate movement of animals. No dip will hereafter be given Department permission for official use in the dipping of cattle for ticks unless it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Division (1) that the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical, portable testing outfit; (2) that under actual field conditions the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate ticks without injury to the animals dipped.

§ 72.14 Arsenical cattle dips; requirements for determination of suitability.

The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of arsenical cattle dips for use under the provisions of this part.

(a) The product must remain a uniform liquid when held at the temperature of 0° C. (32° F.) for 3 hours (chill test).

¹ Description available on application to the Department.

(b) The product must be readily and completely miscible with water when added thereto in the proportion and in the manner employed for the preparation of dipping baths (solubility test).

(c) The product must contain arsenious oxide within the limits of 28.2 and 30.7 grams per 100 cubic centimeters measured at 25° C. (77° F.).

(d) The product must contain soap, derived from an appropriate soap base, in quantity not less than one-half the quantity of arsenious oxide present. The soap is to be reckoned as potassium soap, exclusive of glycerin and unsaponified matter.

(e) The product must contain tar acids derived from commercial cresylic acid in such proportion that equivalent potassium cresylate, when added to the soap content, shall yield a combined content of soap and cresylate not less than the content of arsenious oxide.

(f) The product must not contain an unnecessary excess of alkali.

§ 72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.

When the cattle are to be dipped under Division supervision the owner of the cattle, offered for shipment, or his agent duly authorized thereto, shall first execute and deliver to a Division inspector an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to said cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping or other treatment under this part, or resulting from any subsequent treatment prior to their interstate shipment, or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick infested, and also for all subsequent loss or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such owner which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped or treated.

§ 72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by Director of Division on recommendation of State authorities; facilities.

When deemed advisable and upon recommendation by the proper livestock sanitary authorities, designated dipping stations may be approved by the Director of Division as points at which cattle of the quarantined area of the State in which said station is located may be inspected, dipped, and certified for interstate movement. The facilities furnished shall include a properly equipped dipping vat, noninfectious pens constructed in accordance with § 72.17 and a roofed or covered section of pens of sufficient size to protect all dipped animals from exposure to rain or hot sun. All alleys, chutes, and pens shall be paved or properly floored.

§ 72.17 Unloading noninfected cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose.

(a) *Specifications for construction and maintenance.* Cattle of the free area, and cattle of the quarantined area when properly dipped, inspected, and certified

in accordance with this part, which are transported interstate by rail through the quarantined area shall not be unloaded therein for rest, feed, and water unless they are unloaded into properly equipped, noninfectious pens set apart for such cattle at such points as may from time to time be authorized by the Division. Such noninfectious pens and the platforms, chutes, and alleys leading thereto shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications set out in subparagraphs (1) to (6) of this paragraph.

(1) The outside fences inclosing such pens, and the fences on either side of the alleys, chutes, and platforms leading thereto, shall be tight board fences not less than 6 feet high on the inside.

(2) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are adjacent to pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms used by cattle of the quarantined area, there shall be between them a space not less than 10 feet wide, which shall be inaccessible to livestock. This space shall be limited on each side by the 6-foot fence required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. The remaining space around such yards shall be limited as in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are isolated from other pens, alleys, chutes, or platforms, there shall be built and maintained outside thereof on all sides to which cattle of the vicinity might otherwise approach a cattle-proof fence not less than 5 feet high and not less than 15 feet from the 6-foot fence required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(4) The only means of egress from such pens shall be by way of the alleys, chutes, and platforms inclosed by 6-foot fences as required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, to cars for reforwarding; and under no circumstances shall there exist any connection between such pens and other adjacent premises.

(5) Such noninfectious premises shall be so located, or such drainage facilities shall be provided therefor, that water from the surrounding area will not flow on to or through them.

(6) Such pens shall be marked by a conspicuous sign bearing the words "Noninfectious Pens" in letters not less than 10 inches in height.

(b) *Materials for use in noninfectious pens; source, shipment, handling.* The hay, straw, or similar materials required for feed and bedding in such noninfectious pens shall be shipped in noninfectious cars from points outside of the quarantined area so handled that they may not become infectious.

§ 72.18 Movement interstate; specification by Division Director or treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable.

(a) *Tick-infested cattle.* Cattle of the free area which are tick-infested may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however, That* when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

(b) *Tick-exposed cattle.* Cattle of the free area which have been exposed to tick infestation may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.7: *Provided, however, That* when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

(c) *Cattle moved contrary to regulations.* Cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area to the free area without first having been treated in the manner provided in either § 72.6 or § 72.7 or inspected in the manner provided in § 72.8 shall not be shipped or moved interstate until they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however, That* when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

§ 72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected.

Pine straw, grass, or similar litter collected from tick-infested pastures, ranges, or premises may disseminate the contagion of splenic, southern, or Texas fever; therefore pine straw, grass, or similar litter originating in the quarantined area shall not be transported or moved interstate therefrom or used as packing material or car bedding for commodities or livestock to be transported or moved from the quarantined area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to or through the free area of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, unless such material is first disinfected in accordance with the provisions of § 72.24.

§ 72.20 Exhibition of noninfected cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted.

The exhibition of noninfected cattle at fairs or exhibitions in the quarantined area and their reshipment to the free area without dipping may, by written order of the Director of Division, be permitted: *Provided, That* the cattle shall be handled under such conditions as may be prescribed in each case to preclude any danger of the spread of infection.

§ 72.21 Animals infested with or exposed to ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle.

Animals other than cattle which are infested with ticks (*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*) or exposed to tick infestation shall not be moved interstate unless they are treated, handled, and moved in accordance with the requirements specified in §§ 72.9-72.15 and § 72.18 of this part governing the interstate movement of cattle.

§ 72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises; cleaning and disinfection after containing infested or exposed animals.

Cars and other vehicles, and yards, pens, chutes, or other premises, which have contained interstate shipments of

animals infested with or exposed to ticks, shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11.

§ 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected.

Cars or other vehicles which have carried cattle exposed to or infested with ticks within the quarantined area of any State shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with §§ 71.4-71.11 before being moved interstate.

§ 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or disinfection required.

The litter and manure removed from cars, boats, or other vehicles and from pens, chutes, alleys, or other premises or inclosures which have contained interstate shipments of tick-infested animals, shall be destroyed or disinfected by the transportation or yard company, or other owner thereof, under Division supervision, by saturating it with any permitted disinfectant (see §§ 71.10, 71.11 of this subchapter), or otherwise disposed of under permission from the Director of Division.

PART 73—SCABIES IN CATTLE

- Sec.
73.1 Interstate movement prohibited.
73.2 Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter.
73.3 Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted.
73.4 Interstate shipment of cattle exposed but not visibly diseased; conditions under which permitted on one dipping.
73.5 Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted.
73.6 Placarding cars and marking billing of shipments of dipped scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.
73.7 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.
73.8 Cattle infected or exposed during transit.
73.9 Shipments from public stockyards; conditions and requirements.
73.10 Permitted dips; substances allowed.
73.11 Disinfection of cars, vehicles and premises having contained scabby cattle.

AUTHORITY: §§ 73.1 to 73.11 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

§ 73.1 Interstate movement prohibited.

(a) Cattle affected with scabies. No cattle affected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

(b) Cattle affected with or exposed to scabies. No cattle which, just prior to movement, were affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for

any purpose except as provided in this part.

(c) Cattle from area quarantined for scabies. No cattle shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the area quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle except as provided in this part.

§ 73.2 Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter.

(a) Conditions under which permitted after one dipping. Cattle which, just prior to shipment, were affected with scabies but have been dipped once in a permitted dip (other than a toxaphene dip), under the supervision of a Division inspector, within 10 days prior to the date of shipment may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, upon compliance with the following conditions:

(1) They shall not be diverted en route.

(2) The cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Cattle," in accordance with § 73.6.

(b) After one dipping; to be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped by owner. Cattle shipped interstate subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of the dipping or shall be again dipped by the owner.

(c) When part of diseased herd not visibly affected. Cattle of the free area not visibly diseased with scabies, but which may be part of a diseased herd, may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to any recognized slaughtering center where separate pens are provided for yarding exposed cattle: *Provided*, That the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(1) The cars in which the cattle are transported shall be placarded and the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," in accordance with § 73.6.

(2) Upon arrival at a public stockyard the cattle shall not be permitted to mingle with other cattle until such time as they are disposed of for slaughter or are again dipped and certified for further interstate movement.

(d) Undiseased herds in quarantined area; conditions under which permitted. Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter, upon inspection by a Division inspector and when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from disease.

§ 73.3 Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted.

Cattle affected with scabies may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped twice in a permitted dip, 10 to 14 days apart, under the supervision of a Division inspector, and so certified by such inspector, or such cattle may be so shipped if dipped once in a permitted dip under Division supervision

at the point of origin, provided arrangements have been made for the second dipping, under Division supervision, en route or at destination within 10 to 14 days after the first dipping. If shipped in the latter manner the cars containing the cattle shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Cattle," in accordance with § 73.6.

§ 73.4 Interstate shipment of cattle exposed but not visibly diseased; conditions under which permitted on one dipping.

Cattle not visibly diseased with scabies, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd or to have come in contact with diseased cattle or infectious cars or premises, may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped once at the point of origin, under the supervision of a Division inspector, in a permitted dip, or the cattle may be dipped en route by special permission first had and obtained from the Director of the Division; but in such event the cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," in accordance with § 73.6, and the cattle shall not be permitted to mingle with other cattle until disposed of in accordance with the regulations in this part.

§ 73.5 Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted.

Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon inspection by a Division inspector and when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from disease or exposure thereto.

§ 73.6 Placarding cars and marking billing of shipments of dipped scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.

When cattle are shipped as "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," the transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable, conspicuous placard, not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in boldfaced letters, not less than 1½ inches in height, the words, "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. The carrier issuing the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each such paper the words, "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this part have not been affixed to the car as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the cattle are rebilled or are transferred to other cars or boats, the placards shall

be immediately affixed or replaced by the carrier, and the new waybills shall be marked as aforesaid by the carrier issuing them, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the car containing the cattle shall be placarded "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the cattle arrive at destination or point of dipping and the disposition of the cars is indicated by a Division inspector.

§ 73.7 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.

No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however*, That such cattle may be delivered for transportation, transported, driven on foot, or otherwise moved interstate for the purposes for which the shipment, transportation, or other movement interstate of cattle of the quarantined area is permitted by this part, *Provided*, That in such shipment and transportation or other movement the requirements of this part governing the shipment and transportation or other movement of cattle of the quarantined area are strictly complied with: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to cattle of the quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are certified by a Division inspector as free from disease and are accompanied by such certificate in their shipment and transportation or other movement interstate.

§ 73.8 Cattle infected or exposed during transit.

(a) *Healthy cattle from unquarantined State exposed en route.* Should healthy cattle in transit from a State not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle be unloaded en route and placed in infectious premises, they shall be treated as exposed cattle, and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this part with respect to the movement of exposed cattle.

(b) *Interstate shipments of cattle under Division certificate found affected or exposed en route.* Cattle shipped interstate under a certificate from a Division inspector, or other cattle which are found en route to be affected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter be handled in the same manner as diseased or exposed cattle are required by this part to be handled, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by diseased animals shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided in §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter.

§ 73.9 Shipments from public stockyards; conditions and requirements.

No cattle shall be shipped or moved interstate from any public stockyards without a certificate issued by a Division inspector showing that the cattle are free from scabies or have been dipped for scabies: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to shipments of cattle unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale. If cattle affected with scabies are introduced into the noninfectious yards or portions thereof, the chutes, alleys, and pens used by them shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision.

§ 73.10 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

(a) The dips at present permitted by the Department for the treatment, under Division supervision, of cattle affected with or exposed to scabies are as follows:

(1) Lime-sulphur dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslaked lime (or 16 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water.

(2) Nicotine dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine.

(3) [Reserved]

(4) Dips made from toxaphene emulsions (specifically permitted proprietary brands)¹ and maintained at a concentration of 0.5 percent. Animals treated by such dips should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.). The length of this required period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the Division inspector who supervises the dipping with such dips.

(b) A proprietary brand of lime-sulphur dip or nicotine dip may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the Division.

(c) The dipping bath for the lime-sulphur and nicotine dips must be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must be maintained at all times at a strength of not less than 2 percent of "sulphide sulphur" in the case of the lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine in the case of the nicotine dip, as indicated by the field tests for such baths approved by the Division.² The dipping

¹ Names of such dips may be obtained from the Division or a Division inspector.

² The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 5 cents a copy. A field test outfit at present approved by the Division for nicotine-dipping baths is that designated for the purpose of identification as "field test outfit N-2." (Description available on application to the Department.)

bath for toxaphene emulsions must be kept within a temperature range of 40°-80° F., and at a concentration of 0.5 percent during dipping operations.³

(d) Before a dip, other than those specified in this section, is approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of scabies in cattle, the Division will consider, among other things, whether the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit, and whether, under actual field conditions, the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

§ 73.11 Disinfection of cars, vehicles and premises having contained scabby cattle.

Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, or other premises which have contained cattle of a consignment in which scabies is found shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter.

PART 74—SCABIES IN SHEEP

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

Sec.	
74.1	Interstate movement of infected sheep prohibited.
74.2	Designation of free and infected areas.
74.3	Designation of eradication areas.
74.4	Certificates or other documents to be presented with animals at destination.
74.5	Director of Division may provide for movements, under certain conditions, not otherwise authorized under the regulations.
74.6	Sheep infected with or exposed to scabies prohibited except as provided.
74.7	Other movements prohibited except as provided.
74.8	When scabies present whole flock classed as infected; not to be shipped until dipped; "picking" a flock prohibited.

SHIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS

74.9	Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.
74.10	To be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped.
74.12	Interstate movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area for purpose of immediate slaughter either to a public stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center on inspection and/or certification.
74.13	Interstate movement of scabies exposed, not infected, sheep from any area; conditions under which permitted.

³ Care must be exercised in dipping animals and in maintaining the bath at the standard concentration. Detailed instructions will be issued for the guidance of employees who may be called upon to use them in the scabies eradication program.

- Sec.
74.14 Exposed but uninfected sheep to recognized slaughtering center on Division or State inspection or certification.
74.15 Placarding of vehicles and marking of documents.

SHIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

- 74.16 Infected sheep permitted movement for any purpose on two dippings.
74.17 Uninfected but exposed sheep permitted movement for any purpose on one dipping.
74.18 Sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area, for purpose other than immediate slaughter.

MOVEMENT FROM ERADICATION, INFECTED, OR QUARANTINED AREA TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

- 74.19 Prohibited except in compliance with regulations regarding movement of sheep from eradication, infected, or quarantined areas.

SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

- 74.20 Uninfected and unexposed sheep exposed in transit to be treated, moved, and handled as exposed.
74.21 Sheep infected or exposed en route handled as infected or exposed.

SHIPMENTS TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS AND FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

- 74.22 Interstate movement; conditions under which permitted.
74.23 Interstate movement without dipping prohibited unless for slaughter.

PERMITTED DIPS

- 74.24 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES

- 74.25 Required if contained diseased sheep.

AUTHORITY: §§ 74.1 to 74.25 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 115, 117, 124, 126; 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

- § 74.1 Interstate movement of infected sheep prohibited.

No sheep infected with the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease commonly known as scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

- § 74.2 Designation of free and infected areas.

(a) Notice is hereby given that sheep in the following States, Territories, and District, or parts thereof as specified, are not known to be infected with scabies, and such States, Territories, District, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as free areas:

(1) Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada,

New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming;

(2) The following Counties in Nebraska: Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Grant, Hooker, Keith, Keya Paha, Kimball, Loup, Morrill, Perkins, Rock, Sheridan, Sioux, Scotts Bluff, and Thomas;

(3) The following Counties in Michigan: Alcona, Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Baraga, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Emmet, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Houghton, Iron, Kalkaska, Keweenaw, Leelanau, Luce, Mackinac, Manistee, Marquette, Menominee, Missaukee, Montmorency, Ontonagon, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Schoolcraft, and Wexford;

(4) The following Counties in Hawaii: Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui;

(5) All Counties in Mississippi except Bolivar and Washington;

(6) St. John and St. Thomas Islands of the Virgin Islands of the United States;

(7) The following Counties in Missouri: Jackson, Lafayette, Saline, Cooper, Moniteau, Cole, Osage, Gasconade, Franklin, St. Louis, and all Counties in the State of Missouri lying south thereof.

(b) Notice is hereby given also that sheep scabies exists in all States and Territories and parts of States not designated as free areas in paragraph (a) of this section, and they are hereby designated as infected areas.

§ 74.3 Designation of eradication areas.

(a) Notice is hereby given that sheep in the following States, Territory, or parts thereof as specified, are being handled systematically to eradicate scabies in sheep, and such States, Territory, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as eradication areas:

(1) Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia;

(2) All Counties in Nebraska except Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Grant, Hooker, Keith, Keya Paha, Kimball, Loup, Morrill, Perkins, Rock, Sheridan, Sioux, Scotts Bluff, and Thomas;

(3) All Counties in Hawaii except Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui;

(4) The following Counties in Michigan: Allegan, Arenac, Barry, Bay, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Clare, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lake, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Mason, Mecosta, Midland, Monroe, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola, Ottawa, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, St. Clair,

St. Joseph, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, and Wayne;

(5) The following Counties in Mississippi: Bolivar and Washington;

(6) The following Counties in West Virginia: Berkeley, Fayette, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mercer, Mineral, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Randolph, Summers, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster;

(7) St. Croix Island of the Virgin Islands of the United States.

§ 74.4 Certificates or other documents to be presented with animals at destination.

All certificates, waybills, statements, or other documents required under this part shall accompany the shipment en route and shall be presented to the person authorized to receive the shipment at destination.

§ 74.5 Director of Division may provide for movements, under certain conditions, not otherwise authorized under the regulations.

The Director of the Division in specific cases in which, in his opinion, no risk of the spread of scabies exists may provide for the movement, not otherwise authorized under this part, of sheep not known to be infected with scabies, under such conditions as he may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this part. The Director of the Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

§ 74.6 Sheep infected with or exposed to scabies prohibited except as provided.

No sheep which, just prior to movement, were infected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

§ 74.7 Other movements prohibited except as provided.

No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the areas quarantined because of scabies in sheep or from the area designated as the infected or eradication areas because of said disease, except as provided in this part.

§ 74.8 When scabies present whole flock classed as infected; not to be shipped until dipped; "picking" a flock prohibited.

All the sheep in a certain flock or shipment in which the disease of scabies is present shall be classed as infected sheep, and none of them shall be offered for interstate shipment until dipped as provided in this part. The practice of "picking" a flock—that is, removing any sheep which are visibly diseased and then offering any portion of the remaining sheep for either inspection or interstate shipment or both—is prohibited.

SHIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS

§ 74.9 Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.

Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with scabies but have been dipped once in a permitted dip (other than a toxaphene dip) under the supervision of a Division or State inspector within 10 days prior to the date of shipment and so certified by him, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate, for immediate slaughter, directly to a public stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall not be diverted en route.

(b) The trucks, cars, or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" in accordance with § 74.15.

(c) Upon arrival at a public stockyard the sheep shall be placed in a portion of the stockyard set aside for the receipt of such sheep and not permitted to mingle with other animals until such time as they are disposed of for slaughter or are again dipped and certified for further interstate movement for purposes other than slaughter.

§ 74.10 To be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped.

Sheep shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 74.9 shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of dipping or shall be again dipped under the supervision of a Division or State Inspector.

§ 74.12 Interstate movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area for purpose of immediate slaughter either to a public stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center on inspection and/or certification.

(a) Sheep not known to be infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter directly to a public stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center, provided they are not diverted en route, have been inspected by a Division or State inspector within 10 days prior to movement, found free from the disease and exposure thereto, and are accompanied by a certificate from said inspector to that effect; or if the sheep are inspected by an accredited veterinarian within 10 days prior to such movement, found free of scabies infection and exposure thereto, and if the shipment is accompanied by his certificate to that effect; or if the shipment is accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the sheep, stating: (1) That the animals are not known to be infected with scabies or exposed thereto; (2) the destination of the animals and the name and address of the consignee; (3) the purpose for which the animals are to be moved; (4)

the number of sheep; (5) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; (6) that the sheep shall not be diverted en route; and (7) the name and address of the owner or shipper of the sheep: *Provided, however,* That when such sheep are moved interstate for immediate slaughter from any quarantined area, inspection and certification are required and must be made by a Division or State inspector.

(b) Sheep moved interstate under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section must be penned and handled separate and apart from sheep of other categories until they have been removed for slaughter purposes within 14 days of arrival, or dipped under Division supervision if not slaughtered within the same period.

(c) *No restrictions* are imposed under this section on the interstate shipment for immediate slaughter of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from a free area into any area or from an eradication area into an infected area.

§ 74.13 Interstate movement of scabies exposed, not infected, sheep from any area; conditions under which permitted.

Sheep which have been exposed to scabies but are not infected therewith may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate, for immediate slaughter, directly to a public stockyard, or to a recognized slaughtering center provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall be inspected within 10 days prior to such shipment or movement by a Division or State Inspector and certified to be free from scabies.

(b) The sheep shall not be diverted en route and, if consigned to a public stockyard, shall upon arrival be handled as provided in § 74.9(c).

(c) The trucks, cars, or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", in accordance with § 74.15.

§ 74.14 Exposed but uninfected sheep to recognized slaughtering center on Division or State inspection and certification.

Sheep shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 74.13 shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of shipment or shall be dipped once in a permitted dip under Division or State supervision.

§ 74.15 Placarding of vehicles and marking of documents.

The person, firm, or corporation moving sheep interstate for slaughter in accordance with § 74.9 or § 74.13, shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each truck, car, or boat carrying such sheep a durable and conspicuous placard, not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters, not less than 1½ inches in height, the words "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be. These placards shall also show (a) the name of the shipper; (b) the name of

the place from which the sheep were moved; (c) the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers); (d) the name of the truck owner or transportation agency; and (e) the name of the place of destination. Such person, firm, or corporation shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such movements the words "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this section have not been affixed to the vehicle as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the sheep are rebilled or are transferred to other trucks, cars, or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced and the new waybills or other documents shall be marked as aforesaid, the intention being that the documents accompanying the sheep shall be marked and the trucks, cars, and boats containing the sheep shall be placarded "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the sheep arrive at destination and the disposition of the vehicles is designated by a Division or State inspector.

SHIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

§ 74.16 Infected sheep permitted movement for any purpose on two dippings.

Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with scabies, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose after they have been dipped twice, 10 to 14 days apart, in a permitted dip under the supervision of a Division or State inspector, and are so certified by such inspector.

§ 74.17 Uninfected but exposed sheep permitted movement for any purpose on one dipping.

Sheep that are not infected with scabies but which have been exposed to the disease may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose after they have been dipped once in a permitted dip, within 10 days prior to date of shipment, under the supervision of a Division or State inspector and are certified by such inspector to be free from the disease.

§ 74.18 Sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area, for purpose other than immediate slaughter.

(a) Sheep not known to be infected or exposed may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose, after they have been inspected by a Division or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, found to be free from the disease and exposure thereto, have been dipped once in a permitted dip within 10 days prior to date of shipment and are accompanied by a certificate from said inspector or veterinarian stating that such requirements have been

fulfilled: ¹ *Provided, however,* That when such sheep are moved interstate for any purpose from any quarantined area, inspection, treatment, and certification are required and must be made by a Division or State inspector. No restrictions are imposed under this section on the interstate shipment or movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from a free area into any other area or from an eradication area into an infected area.

(b) Sheep being moved interstate into a quarantined area are subject to the same requirements applicable to the interstate movement of such sheep into the infected, eradication, or free area in which the quarantined area is located.

(c) Sheep being moved directly to or from any public stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center are subject to the provisions of § 74.22, rather than this section.

MOVEMENT FROM ERADICATION, INFECTED, OR QUARANTINED AREA TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

§ 74.19 Prohibited except in compliance with regulations regarding movement of sheep from eradication, infected, or quarantined areas.

No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any sheep which have been moved from the eradication, infected, or quarantined areas of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however,* That such sheep may be shipped or moved interstate in strict compliance with the requirements of this part governing the interstate movement of sheep of the eradication, infected or quarantined areas, as the case may be: *And provided further,* That this section shall not apply to sheep from an eradication, infected or quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are inspected, dipped and certified as required for interstate movement by § 74.18.

SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

§ 74.20 Infected and unexposed sheep exposed in transit to be treated, moved, and handled as exposed.

If sheep free from scabies and exposure thereto be unloaded while in the course of interstate transportation on infectious premises, they shall thereafter be treated as exposed sheep and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this part with respect to the movement of exposed sheep.

§ 74.21 Sheep infected or exposed en route handled as infected or exposed.

Sheep shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate under a certificate from a Division or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, or any other sheep, which are found en route to be infected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter

be handled in the same manner as infected or exposed sheep are required by this part to be handled, and the cars or other vehicles, and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by infected sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected, as provided in §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter or shall be cleaned and treated with a permitted dip.

SHIPMENT TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS AND FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

§ 74.22 Interstate movement: conditions under which permitted.

(a) Sheep from any area which are not known to be infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate directly to a public stockyard for any purpose, or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter: *Provided,* That such movements conform to the requirements of § 74.12 of this part relating to inspection and certification or waybills or similar documents or statement by the owner or shipper of the sheep. No restrictions are imposed in this paragraph on the interstate shipment of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from (1) a free area to any public stockyard for any purpose or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter or (2) from an eradication area to any public stockyard or recognized slaughtering center in an infected area.

(b) Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with or exposed to scabies, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate to a public stockyard, or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter subject to the restrictions detailed in this part.

(c) The movement of sheep, referred to in this section, from a public stockyard to any other point within the State or interstate must comply with the provisions of this part the same as if the sheep had been originally consigned direct from the point of origin to such destination.

(d) No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from a public stockyard without a certificate issued by a Division inspector showing that the sheep are free from scabies or have been dipped for scabies as required in this part: *Provided,* That this paragraph shall not require a new certificate to be issued when shipments of sheep which are unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale, are reloaded.

§ 74.23 Interstate movement without dipping prohibited unless for slaughter.

No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from a public stockyard for purposes other than slaughter without being dipped under Division supervision: *Provided,* That sheep from the free areas which are not infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped or moved interstate from a public stockyard for any purpose without dipping provided that their identity as uninfected and unexposed sheep of a free area is main-

tained at all times; they have not mingled with scabies infected or exposed animals, or sheep from other than the free areas in transit to or at the stockyard; they are placed in a portion of the stockyard reserved for the receipt of such sheep; and they are kept free from contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases: *And provided further,* That uninfected and unexposed sheep from an eradication or infected or quarantined area may be shipped or moved interstate from a public stockyard upon compliance with the provisions of this part which would apply if the sheep had been originally consigned direct from point of origin to final destination.

PERMITTED DIPS

§ 74.24 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

(a) The dips at present permitted by the Department for use as required in this part are as follows:

(1) Lime-sulphur dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, made in the proportion of 8 pounds of unslaked lime (or 11 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water.

(2) Nicotine dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine.

(3) [Reserved]

(4) Toxaphene dip, specifically permitted proprietary brand emulsions, made and maintained at a concentration of 0.5 percent. Animals treated with such dip should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.). The length of this required period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the Division or State inspector or accredited veterinarian who supervises the dipping with such dip.

(b) Proprietary brands of toxaphene, lime-sulphur, or nicotine dips may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the Division.²

(c) The dipping bath for the lime-sulphur and nicotine dips must be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must be maintained at all times at a strength of not less than 1½ percent of "sulphide sulphur" in the case of the lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine in the case of the nicotine dip, as indicated by the field tests for such baths approved by the Division.³ The dipping bath for toxaphene emulsions must be kept within a temperature range of 40°-

² Names of such brands may be obtained from the Division or a Division inspector.

³ The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 5 cents a copy. A field test outfit at present approved by the Division for nicotine-dipping baths is that designated for the purpose of identification as "Field test outfit N-3." (Description available on application to the Department.)

¹ In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before interstate shipments are made.

80° F., and at a concentration of 0.5 percent during dipping operations.⁴

(d) Before a dip, other than those specified in this section, is approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of scabies in sheep, the Division will consider, among other things whether the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit, and whether, under actual field conditions, the dipping of sheep in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES

§ 74.25 Required if contained diseased sheep.

Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, and chutes which have contained diseased sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter or shall be cleaned and treated with a permitted dip.

PART 75—DOURINE IN HORSES AND ASSES

Sec.

75.1 Movement of animals from quarantined areas; Division inspection and certification required.

75.2 Breeding animals in quarantined areas; interstate movement within 18 months prohibited except on Division certification as having passed complement-fixation test.

75.3 Appraisal of and compensation for animals.

AUTHORITY: §§ 75.1 to 75.3 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 114a, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

§ 75.1 Movement of animals from quarantined areas; Division inspection and certification required.

No horses or asses shall be offered for interstate shipment, shipped, transported, driven, or trailed or otherwise moved interstate from an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, without Division inspection and certification of freedom from the disease for the purpose of the particular movement. Owners and custodians of horses or asses for whom inspection is made shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector.

§ 75.2 Breeding animals in quarantined areas; interstate movement within 18 months prohibited except on Division certification as having passed complement-fixation test.

If stallions or jacks shall be allowed to run at large in an area quarantined

⁴ Care must be exercised in dipping animals and in maintaining the bath at the standard concentration. Detailed instructions will be issued for the guidance of employees who may be called upon to use them in the scabies eradication program.

by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, or if there shall be any breeding of horses or asses in a herd in the quarantined area in which there is a horse or an ass which has been exposed to the infection of dourine, within 18 months after the said exposure, the interstate movement of any horses or asses from the said area is absolutely prohibited unless and until such horses and asses have been certified by a Division inspector as having passed the complement-fixation test for such disease.

§ 75.3 Appraisal of and compensation for animals.

When it is necessary, in order to prevent the spread of dourine and to aid in its extermination, and an appropriation is available therefor, the Department will cooperate with State and Federal governmental agencies in the purchase of diseased animals in the following manner:

(a) The fact of infection with this disease shall be determined by the complement-fixation test applied in the laboratory of the Division.

(b) The animal shall be appraised at its actual value by a Division inspector and a representative of the cooperating agency, or, when provided by State law, assessed value as shown by the assessor's books will be accepted in lieu of appraisal.

(c) The Department will pay one-half of the appraised or assessed value, not to exceed \$100, if the owner signs an agreement to accept such sum as compensation in full for the discharge of all claims he may have against the Department on account of the destruction of the animal in question: *Provided*, That if the eradication work is carried on in cooperation with a Federal agency the Department may pay all of the appraised value, not to exceed \$100.

PART 76—HOG CHOLERA AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE SWINE DISEASES

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

76.1 Definitions.

76.2 Notices relating to existence of hog cholera; prohibition of movement of virulent virus; spread of disease through raw garbage; regulations; quarantines; and eradication States.

76.3 General restrictions.

MOVEMENT OF VIRULENT VIRUS AND SWINE TREATED WITH VIRULENT VIRUS

76.4 Interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus prohibited, except as provided.

76.5 Interstate movement of swine treated with virulent virus prohibited, except as provided.

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AFFECTED WITH OR EXPOSED TO HOG CHOLERA

76.6 Interstate movement of swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera prohibited, except as provided.

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AND SWINE PRODUCTS

76.7 Movement to recognized slaughtering center, licensed establishment, approved feed lot, public stockyard, or approved stockyard or livestock market.

Sec.

76.8 Interstate movement of swine for feeding or breeding purposes prohibited, except as provided.

76.9 Movements from public stockyards, or approved stockyards or livestock markets.

76.10 Other movements for feeding or breeding purposes.

76.11 Movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area.

76.12 Movement of swine and swine products through a quarantined area.

76.13 Movement of swine for slaughter and special processing.

76.14 Special processing of swine products.

76.15 Movement of specially processed swine products.

76.16 Approved stockyards and livestock markets.

76.17 Movement of swine fed raw garbage and products from swine fed raw garbage.

76.18 Other movements.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF VEHICLES AND FACILITIES

76.30 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles which have contained movements of diseased swine.

76.31 Cleaning and disinfecting other vehicles and facilities.

76.32 Cleaning and disinfecting public stockyards, and approved stockyards and livestock markets.

76.33 Disinfectants to be used.

AUTHORITY: §§ 76.1 to 76.33 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 1, 75 Stat. 481, sec. 3, 76 Stat. 129; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114g, 120, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 115, 117.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 76.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) *Administrator*. The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any other official of such Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(b) *Division*. The Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Director of Division*. The Director of the Division or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *Hog cholera*. The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of swine commonly known as hog cholera.

(e) *Exposed swine*. Swine that have been in contact with animals known to be or suspected of being affected with hog cholera.

(f) *Virulent hog cholera virus*. The living agent capable of causing hog cholera and found in the clear serum, plasma, defibrinated blood, whole blood, or other tissue derived from pigs sick of hog cholera; or in any material used as a vehicle for perpetuating such living agent.

(g) *Modified live virus vaccine*. A living hog cholera virus vaccine produced from a modified or attenuated strain of hog cholera virus and prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture,

issued pursuant to Subchapter E of this chapter.

(h) *Killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine.* A vaccine produced from killed or inactivated hog cholera virus and prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture, issued pursuant to Subchapter E of this chapter.

(i) *Garbage.* Waste consisting in whole or in part of animal waste resulting from handling, preparing, cooking, and consuming of food including the offal from animal carcasses or parts thereof, but excluding such waste from ordinary household operations which is fed directly to swine on the same premises.

(j) *Raw garbage.* Garbage that has not been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (usually 212° F. at sea level) for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Director of Division.

(k) *Cooked garbage.* Garbage that has been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (usually 212° F. at sea level) for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Director of Division.

(l) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(m) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

(n) *Quarantined area.* A State or area quarantined under this part because of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of swine.

(o) *Nonquarantined area.* Any State or area not quarantined under this part because of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of swine.

(p) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(q) *Moved or movement.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person, by land, water or air.

(r) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard where trading in livestock is carried on; where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company; and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable disease. Such stockyards are listed in § 78.14(a) of this chapter.

(s) *Approved stockyard or livestock market.* Any place where swine are assembled for public auction or private sale which is under State or Federal supervision, with an accredited veterinarian performing inspection and treatment of swine as prescribed in the regulations in this part, and which has been approved by the Director of Division under § 76.16.

(t) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.

(u) *Swine product.* Any carcass, part or offal of swine.

(v) *Special processing.* Subjecting a swine product to heat treatment in accordance with the requirements contained in § 76.14.

(w) *Clean stockyard.* A public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in a quarantined area which is found by the Director of Division to be free from hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of swine.

(x) *Official vaccinates.* Swine vaccinated against hog cholera by one of the methods prescribed in § 76.9(b) or § 76.10(b) under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, permanently identified as such vaccinates as specified in this part, and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency.

§ 76.2 Notices relating to existence of hog cholera; prohibition of movement of virulent virus; spread of disease through raw garbage; regulations; quarantines; and eradication States.

(a) Notice is hereby given that hog cholera exists in swine in each State.

(b) Notice is hereby given that the Administrator has determined that the prohibition of the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus, with the exceptions as specified in § 76.4, is necessary in order to effectuate the eradication of hog cholera.

(c) Notice is hereby given that there is reason to believe raw garbage is one of the primary media through which the contagion of hog cholera, swine erysipelas, trichinosis, tuberculosis, or other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of swine is disseminated, and that one or more of such diseases exists in each State. Notice is hereby given that there is reason to believe that if certain foreign diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease and African swine fever, gain entrance into the United States, the contagion of such diseases may be spread through the medium of raw garbage. Therefore, the regulations in this part are deemed necessary in order to more effectually prevent, suppress, and extirpate such diseases, to prevent the interstate spread thereof, and to guard against the dissemination of diseases from foreign countries.

(d) Notice is hereby given that in order to effectually suppress and extirpate hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases of swine, to prevent the spread and dissemination of the contagion thereof and to protect the livestock of the United States, the regulations in this part are promulgated to govern the interstate movement of swine and swine products.

(e) There are no areas presently quarantined under the regulations in this part because of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of swine.

(f) There are no States presently designated as hog cholera eradication States under the regulations in this part.

§ 76.3 General restrictions.

Swine or swine products referred to in this part may not be moved interstate except in accordance with the regulations in this part.

MOVEMENT OF VIRULENT VIRUS AND SWINE TREATED WITH VIRULENT VIRUS

§ 76.4 Interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus prohibited, except as provided.

On and after January 1, 1963, virulent hog cholera virus shall not be moved interstate except that:

(a) In specific cases and under such conditions as he may impose, the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division may authorize the interstate movement of stated quantities of virulent hog cholera virus for particular purposes, if he determines that such movement will not endanger swine or impair the hog cholera eradication program. Such movements shall be accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and a certificate issued by the Animal Disease Eradication Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific shipment.

(b) In specific cases and under such conditions as he may impose, the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may authorize the interstate movement of stated quantities of virulent hog cholera virus for export, research, or biologics production, if he determines that such movement will not endanger swine or impair the hog cholera eradication program. Such interstate movements for purposes other than export shall be accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and all such movements shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific shipment.

§ 76.5 Interstate movement of swine treated with virulent virus prohibited, except as provided.

On and after July 1, 1963, swine treated with virulent hog cholera virus shall not be moved interstate, except as provided in this section.

(a) Swine treated with virulent virus, and not known to be affected with hog cholera, may be moved interstate if:

(1) Such swine have not been treated with virulent hog cholera virus within 30 days immediately prior to movement interstate and are consigned for immediate slaughter; or

(2) Such swine have not been treated with virulent hog cholera virus within 30 days immediately prior to movement interstate; are accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination; are moved interstate under such conditions as may be imposed by the Director of Division in order to prevent such swine from endangering other swine and impairing the hog cholera eradication program; and are accompanied interstate by a certificate issued by the Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific movement.

(b) Swine treated with virulent hog cholera virus for research and biologics production, and not known to be affected with hog cholera, may be moved inter-

state if such swine are accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination; are moved interstate under such conditions as may be imposed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division in order to prevent such swine from endangering other swine and impairing the hog cholera eradication program; and are accompanied interstate by a certificate issued by the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific movement.

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AFFECTED WITH OR EXPOSED TO HOG CHOLERA

§ 76.6 Interstate movement of swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera prohibited, except as provided.

(a) No swine which are affected with hog cholera shall be moved interstate for any purpose.

(b) No swine known to be, or suspected of being, exposed to hog cholera shall be moved interstate except as provided in paragraph (c) or (d) of this section or in § 76.11 or § 76.13.

(c) Swine known to be, or suspected of being, exposed to hog cholera and which were officially vaccinated prior to such exposure and remain healthy may be moved interstate under a certificate issued by a representative of the appropriate State or Federal agency for immediate slaughter at a recognized slaughtering center operating under Federal, State, or local meat inspection requirements; except that such movement may not be made into States designated in § 76.2(f).

(d) Swine known to be, or suspected of being, exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate subject to other provisions of this part if a veterinarian employed by the appropriate State or Federal agency or an accredited veterinarian authorized for the purpose by the appropriate State or Federal agency examines all swine in the herd at least 60 days after the last contact with animals known to be or suspected of being affected with hog cholera, and finds no clinical evidence of hog cholera; except that such swine shall not be moved into States designated in § 76.2(f).

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AND SWINE PRODUCTS

§ 76.7 Movement to recognized slaughtering centers, licensed establishment, approved feed lot, public stockyard, or approved stockyard or livestock market.

Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, or to a licensed establishment as defined in § 101.1(q) of this chapter or a feed lot approved by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division for biologics production, or to a public stockyard, or to an approved stockyard or livestock market, and shall not be diverted en route for any other purpose; except that feeder or breeder swine moved interstate for feeding or breeding purposes from a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market to another public stockyard or approved

stockyard or livestock market shall be subject to the provisions of § 76.9(a).

§ 76.8 Interstate movement of swine for feeding or breeding purposes prohibited, except as provided.

No swine shall be moved interstate for feeding or breeding purposes, except as provided in §§ 76.9 and 76.10.¹

§ 76.9 Movements from public stockyards, or approved stockyards or livestock markets.

(a) Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate for feeding or breeding purposes from public stockyards or approved stockyards or livestock markets, to States the laws, rules, or regulations of which provide for the segregation or quarantine of imported hogs for a period of not less than 21 days;² if:

(1) The swine have not been treated with anti-hog cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate alone; and

(2) The swine are inspected by a Division inspector or accredited veterinarian at such yard or market; and

(3) The swine, upon such inspection, are found free from symptoms of hog cholera, in a thrifty condition, and are treated by a veterinarian under Division supervision, or by an accredited veterinarian in an approved stockyard or livestock market, in a portion of the yard or market set aside for that purpose, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section: *Provided, however* (i) That swine officially vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 1 year prior to inspection with modified live virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture and administered as recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer, or officially vaccinated within 21 days prior to inspection with the simultaneous inoculation of modified live virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture and a minimum of 15 cc of anti-hog cholera serum or 7.5 cc of antibody concentrate with the dosage of such vaccine to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer, or officially vaccinated with killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to inspection,³ are not required to be so treated but are subject to the other provisions of this paragraph; and (ii) that suckling pigs under 8 weeks of age nursing officially vaccinated sows are not required to be so treated; and

¹ In each instance the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made.

² In order to minimize possible stress associated with shipping and vaccination, feeder and breeder swine should be in transit as short a period of time as possible, with not more than 72 hours between shipment and arrival at destination.

³ A period of at least 21 days is required for the development of immunity following the administration of killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine; therefore this product should be used only for swine that have not been exposed to hog cholera and which will not be in contact with other herds, or in transit, for at least 21 days following administration.

(4) The swine required to be so treated, are permanently identified as official vaccinates by individual eartag or other proper individual identification; and

(5) The swine are accompanied by a health certificate issued by a Division inspector at the public stockyard, or the accredited veterinarian at the approved stockyard or livestock market, showing place and date of issue, destination of shipment, record of official vaccination when applicable, the permanent identification of the swine, and that the swine are apparently free from hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases; with a copy of the certificate forwarded to the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination;¹ and

(6) The swine are transported in a cleaned and disinfected vehicle: *Provided, however*, That if the vehicle is not regularly used to transport livestock disinfection is not required.

(b) *Simultaneous inoculation method.* Swine required under this section to be treated shall be given simultaneous inoculation with antihog cholera serum or antibody concentrate and modified live virus vaccine, prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture. The dosage of serum or antibody concentrate used with modified live virus vaccine shall be as follows:

(1) The dosage of serum or antibody concentrate for the treatment of swine shall in no instance be less than the respective dosage specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph. The dosage of modified live virus vaccine for the treatment of swine should be the respective dosage suggested in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) *Dosage of antihog cholera serum or antibody concentrate.* Except for swine under 20 pounds in weight, the dosage of serum should not exceed one cc. per pound body weight, or ½ cc. per pound body weight if antibody concentrate is used.

Weight of swine (pounds)	Minimum dose of serum (cubic centimeters)	Minimum dose of antibody concentrate (cubic centimeters)
Under 60	20	10
60-120	30	15
Over 120	40	20

(3) *Dosage of modified live virus vaccine.* The dosage of modified live virus vaccine should be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer for use with the amounts of antihog cholera serum or antibody concentrate given in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

§ 76.10 Other movements for feeding or breeding purposes.

Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate for feeding or breeding purposes to any destination if:

(a) The swine have not been treated with antihog cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate alone; and

(b) The swine are officially vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 1 year prior to shipment with modified live virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture and administered as recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer; or are officially vaccinated within 21 days of shipment with the simultaneous inoculation of modified live virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture and a minimum of 15 cc. of antihog cholera serum or 7.5 cc. of antibody concentrate with the dosage of such vaccine to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer; or are officially vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to shipment with killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture¹ with the dosage of such vaccine to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer: *Provided, however,* That swine moved interstate from a farm of origin, on which such swine and all other swine on the farm have been located for not less than 21 days, to a farm of destination in a State the laws, rules, or regulations of which provide for the segregation or quarantine of imported swine for a period of not less than 21 days, and without contact with other swine en route, are not required to be so treated if accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination, but are subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section except official vaccination;² and

(c) The swine, required to be so treated, are permanently identified as official vaccinates by individual eartag or other proper individual identification; and

(d) The swine are accompanied by a health certificate issued by a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian specifying the permanent individual identification of the swine and showing consignee, consignor, record of official vaccination when applicable and that the swine are apparently free from hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases or exposure thereto. A copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination.

§ 76.11 Movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area.

(a) Movement of swine: Swine may be moved interstate under this part from a quarantined area to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for immediate slaughter and special processing at such establishment if accompanied by a cer-

tificate of a veterinarian of the Division or a veterinarian specifically approved for this purpose by the Director of Division, stating that veterinary inspection of such swine on the premises of origin just prior to movement therefrom disclosed no evidence of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

(b) Movement of swine products: (1) Swine products may be moved interstate under this part from a quarantined area if such products are moved to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for special processing at such establishment and are accompanied by a permit obtained by the owner or shipper from an inspector of the Division.

(2) The following swine products may be moved interstate under this part from a quarantined area under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of Division to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases: (i) Swine products which have been processed in the course of normal establishment procedures in a manner approved by said Director as adequate to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases; (ii) swine products derived from swine, permitted interstate movement under this part which were moved from a nonquarantined area directly to a clean stockyard in a quarantined area and which were slaughtered immediately upon their removal from such stockyard, at an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by said Director in a manner approved by said Director as adequate to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, and, if required by said Director, processed in a manner approved by him; (iii) swine products derived from swine, permitted interstate movement under this part, which were moved from a non-quarantined area directly to a slaughtering establishment in a quarantined area and there slaughtered immediately upon arrival, under conditions approved by said Director. The provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be applicable to such movements.

(c) Swine and swine products in transit between points in nonquarantined areas through any quarantined area shall not be deemed to be moved from the quarantined area under this section.

§ 76.12 Movement of swine and swine products through a quarantined area.

Swine or swine products which are moved interstate in transit between points in non-quarantined areas through any quarantined area shall not be unloaded in any quarantined area unless all facilities to be used therein in connection with the unloading have been approved for such purpose by the Division and have been cleaned and disinfected before such use in a manner approved by the Division and under the supervision of a person authorized for the purpose by the Division.

§ 76.13 Movement of swine for slaughter and special processing.

Swine which have been exposed to hog cholera, or other contagious, infectious or communicable disease, may be moved interstate to an establishment for slaughter and special processing if moved under Division seals or accompanied by a representative of the Division or a person specifically authorized for the purpose by the Director of Division.

§ 76.14 Special processing of swine products.

All swine products required under the regulations in this part to be specially processed shall be heated to an internal temperature of at least 147° F. for 30 minutes or to an internal temperature of 156° F. momentarily.

§ 76.15 Movement of specially processed swine products.

Except as provided in §§ 76.11 and 76.17, swine products which have been specially processed may be moved interstate without restriction under this part.

§ 76.16 Approved stockyards and livestock markets.

(a) Notices containing lists of stockyards and livestock markets approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to those stockyards and livestock markets may also be obtained from the Division.

(b) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to approve stockyards and livestock markets for the purpose of the regulations in this part when he determines that the inspection and handling of swine are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations in this part; and to remove any stockyard or market from the approved list when he finds that the inspection or handling of swine at such stockyard or market is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations.

§ 76.17 Movement of swine fed raw garbage and products from swine fed raw garbage.

(a) Movement of swine. Swine which have been fed any raw garbage may be moved interstate under this part to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for immediate slaughter and special processing at such establishment in a manner approved by the Director as adequate to prevent the spread of disease, if accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, showing that the establishment to which the animals are consigned has been specifically approved by the Director, that the inspector has made an inspection of all swine on the premises of origin within 48 hours of the movement interstate, and that the inspection did not disclose any evidence of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

(b) Movement of swine products.

(1) Swine products produced at an establishment operating under the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended (21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), which handles products of swine fed any raw

¹ In each instance the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made.

² A period of at least 21 days is required for the development of immunity following the administration of killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine; therefore this product should be used only for swine that have not been exposed to hog cholera and which will not be in contact with other herds, or in transit, for at least 21 days following administration.

garbage, but specially processes all such products separate and apart from other swine products, keeps the products properly identified, and otherwise handles the products in a manner approved by the Director of Division as adequate to prevent the spread of disease, may be moved interstate without other restriction under this section.

(2) Swine products produced at an establishment operating under the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended, which handles any products of swine fed any raw garbage and does not handle all such products as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, may be moved interstate under this section if accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of the Agricultural Research Service (i) identifying the products to be moved interstate and stating that, insofar as he has been able to determine, the particular products were derived from swine which had not been fed any raw garbage, or (ii) identifying the products to be moved interstate and stating that the particular products have been handled as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

§ 76.18 Other movements.

The Director of Division may authorize the interstate movement of swine or swine products, not otherwise authorized under this part, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, if accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and a certificate from the Animal Disease Eradication Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding such movement.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF VEHICLES AND FACILITIES

§ 76.30 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles which have contained movements of diseased swine.

(a) Any railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, and its equipment, which has contained an interstate movement of swine affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, in accordance with the provisions of this section, as soon as possible after the swine are unloaded and before further use.

(b) Any vehicle that has contained an interstate movement of swine destined to a place where Division inspection is maintained shall not be moved from such place until a Division inspector has ascertained the condition of the animals and the vehicle has been released or has been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(c) The carrier shall be responsible for having all railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and their equipment, cleaned and disinfected as required under this section, and the cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Division.

(d) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting railroad cars,

boats, trucks, and other vehicles and their equipment shall be used: Remove all litter, feed, and manure from all portions of each car, boat, truck, or other vehicle including all ledges and framework outside, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; clean the interior and the exterior of each such vehicle and its equipment; saturate the entire interior surface including all doors, endgates, portable chutes, and similar equipment with disinfectants as prescribed in § 76.33.

§ 76.31 Cleaning and disinfecting other vehicles and facilities.

(a) Any railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, and its equipment, and all other facilities, including facilities for receiving, shipping, loading, unloading, and delivering swine and for feeding, watering, and resting swine, which are used in connection with the interstate movement of swine shall be kept clean.

(b) The Director of Division may require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian in accordance with paragraph (d) of § 76.30 and paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, of any vehicle or facility which has been used in connection with the interstate movement of any swine which have been fed any raw garbage or swine products derived from such swine, or swine exposed to hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or which the Director has reason to believe may have been infected with or exposed to such a disease, when he determines that such cleaning and disinfecting is necessary to guard against the spread of disease.

(c) The carrier shall be responsible for having all railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and their equipment, cleaned and disinfected as required under this section, and the cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Division.

(d) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting of facilities shall be used: Empty all troughs, racks, and other feeding and watering appliances; remove all litter, feed, and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and all other parts with disinfectants as prescribed in § 76.33.

(e) Vehicles and equipment required to be cleaned and disinfected under this section shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the method prescribed in § 76.30(d).

§ 76.32 Cleaning and disinfecting public stockyards, and approved stockyards and livestock markets.

(a) The Director of Division may require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting of any public stockyard, or any

approved stockyard or livestock market, or any portion thereof, which has been used in the handling of swine which have been fed any raw garbage, or of swine infected with or exposed to hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or which the Director has reason to believe may have been so infected or exposed, when he determines that such cleaning and disinfecting are necessary to guard against the spread of disease. Any stockyard or market, or any portion thereof, so required to be cleaned and disinfected shall not be used in handling swine until after the cleaning and disinfecting have been completed. Such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Division, except as provided under the provisions of Part 53 of this chapter.

(b) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting shall be used: Empty all troughs, racks, and other feeding and watering appliances; remove all litter, feed, and manure from the floors, posts, and other parts, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and all other parts with one of the disinfectants prescribed in § 76.33.

§ 76.33 Disinfectants to be used.

The disinfections required under the regulations in this part shall be performed with one of the following:

(a) Lye (sodium hydroxide) used at the rate of 16 ounces to four gallons of water. (Due to the extreme caustic nature of sodium hydroxide solution, precautionary measures such as the wearing of rubber gloves and boots to protect the hands and feet, and goggles to protect the eyes, should be taken by those engaged on the disinfection job. It is also advisable to have an acid solution, such as vinegar, in readiness in case any of the sodium hydroxide solution should come in contact with any part of the body.)

(b) A permitted brand of sodium orthophenylphenate used in a proportion of at least one pound to 12 gallons of water. (It is absolutely necessary that the solution be applied at a temperature of 60° F. or over. Whenever the temperature of the building to be disinfected is below 60° F., as indicated by a wall thermometer, the solution shall be heated to 120° F. and higher in very cold weather, to insure effective disinfection.)⁴

(c) Permitted cresylic disinfectant in the proportion of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water, as prescribed under §§ 71.10(b) and 71.11 of this chapter.

PART 77—TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

Sec.

77.1 Interstate movement permitted on compliance conditions and requirements.

⁴Lye has an inhibiting effect on sodium orthophenylphenate and these should not be used in combination or sequence.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

- Sec. 77.2 Interstate movement of certain classes of cattle permitted on compliance conditions.
- 77.3 What constitutes a modified accredited area.
- 77.3a Modified accredited areas.

NON-MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

- 77.4 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas prohibited.
- 77.5 What constitutes non-modified accredited area.
- 77.6 Conditions under which interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas permitted.
- 77.7 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas; when permitted.

SHIPMENTS OF TUBERCULOSIS CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

- 77.8 Interstate shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter; when permitted.

AUTHORITY: §§ 77.1 to 77.8 issued under sec. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, 41 Stat. 699; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 116, 120, 121. Interpret or apply sec. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 115, 117; 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

- § 77.1 Interstate movement permitted on compliance conditions and requirements.

Subject to the provisions of § 71.3 of this subchapter, cattle of the classes described in §§ 77.2-77.8, may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for the transportation interstate, upon compliance with the conditions and requirements set forth respectively in said §§ 77.2-77.8.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

- § 77.2 Interstate movements of certain classes of cattle permitted on compliance conditions.

Shipments from modified accredited areas.¹ Cattle of the following classes originating in a modified accredited area may be moved interstate, provided the following requirements are strictly complied with, to wit:

(a) *Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes.* Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes when accompanied by a certificate² issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector or by a veterinarian approved by the Division and State, showing the cattle to have originated in such modified accredited area.

(b) *Cattle under State quarantine.* Cattle in herds under State quarantine

¹ The regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made from modified accredited areas.

² There shall be recorded on the face of this certificate the number of cattle, breed, sex, and approximate age of the animals presented for shipment, date and place of issuance, destination, and name or names of the consignee and consignor. One copy of the certificate shall accompany the shipment, one copy shall be mailed to the livestock sanitary official of the State from which the shipment is made, one copy shall be mailed to the livestock sanitary official of the State of destination, and one copy mailed to the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Washington 25, D.C.

and those in previously infected herds that have not passed two negative tests applied at 60-day intervals shall be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of §§ 77.4-77.7.

(c) *Shipments to public stockyards.* Cattle when consigned to a public stockyard.

- § 77.3 What constitutes a modified accredited area.

A modified accredited area is a State or portion thereof, as listed in § 77.3a by the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, in which said Director has determined that the percentage of cattle affected with tuberculosis does not exceed one-half of one percent and which he has determined maintains the status of a modified accredited area in accordance with provisions of the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Cattle and Modified Accredited Areas, which are approved by said Animal Disease Eradication Division: *Provided*, That until July 1, 1960, any State or portion thereof which has qualified under such Methods and Rules as a modified accredited area shall not be deemed for purposes of this part to lose such status by failure to obtain reaccreditation when due under such Methods and Rules, if officials of such State or portion thereof are taking action satisfactory to the Director of said Division to achieve such reaccreditation: *And provided further*, That on and after July 1, 1960, any State or portion thereof which has not qualified for reaccreditation when due, shall lose its modified accredited area status unless officials of such State or portion thereof have taken and are continuing to take action satisfactory to the Director of said Division to achieve such reaccreditation, in which case such additional time not to exceed one year from the date reaccreditation was due, as the Director deems necessary, will be allowed for such area to obtain reaccreditation and during such time the area will retain its status as a modified accredited area if it otherwise qualifies for it under this section. Copies of such Uniform Methods and Rules may be obtained from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., or from the Federal inspectors or State inspectors performing functions under the provisions of this part.

- § 77.3a Modified accredited areas.

The following areas are hereby designated as modified accredited areas: The District of Columbia and all portions of all States and Territories of the United States, other than the State of Hawaii.

NON-MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

- § 77.4 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas prohibited.

No cattle originating in a non-modified accredited area³ shall be shipped, driven on foot, transported, or received for transportation interstate except as

³ See § 77.5.

provided in §§ 77.7, 77.8, unless and until such cattle have been subjected to a physical examination and tuberculin test, applied as directed in § 77.6, and a tuberculin-test chart and health certificate, showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals, has been issued and the requirements of § 71.16 of this subchapter are fully complied with.

- § 77.5 What constitutes non-modified accredited area.

A non-modified accredited area is one which has not met the requirements for a modified accredited area.

- § 77.6 Conditions under which interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas permitted.

The physical examination, tuberculin test, and health certificate and tuberculin-test chart required by § 77.4 shall be made, applied, and issued within 30 days prior to the shipping, driving on foot, transporting, or receiving for transportation, either by a veterinarian of the State of origin who shall have been authorized by such State and approved by the Division to apply the test, make the examination, and issue the certificate and test chart, or by a veterinarian employed by the Division at a public stockyard or other regular Division station: *Provided, however*, That if any animals in a lot of cattle tuberculin tested react, the remainder of the lot shall not be shipped interstate, except for immediate slaughter, without a proper retest: *And provided further*, That all cattle not identified by registration name and number shall be identified by a metal ear tag.

- § 77.7 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas; when permitted.

Cattle of the classes described in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), originating in non-modified accredited areas, may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for transportation interstate, without compliance with the provisions of §§ 77.4-77.6.

(a) *Accredited herds.* Cattle from a herd accredited by the Division, in cooperation with the various States, as free from tuberculosis when accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector or by a veterinarian approved by the Division and State, showing the cattle to be from such a herd.

⁴ When the cattle are tested by a veterinarian other than a Division inspector the original and one copy of the tuberculin-test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the livestock sanitary official of the State from which the cattle are to be shipped or moved for approval by him (except when the test is applied at a public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained the inspector in charge may approve the certificate), whereupon the original copy shall be forwarded to the Division, one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination in ample time to reach him before the arrival of the cattle at destination, and one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall accompany the cattle to destination.

(b) *Slaughter cattle.* Cattle for immediate slaughter when consigned to a place where Division or State meat inspection is maintained or to a place designated by the proper State livestock sanitary official of the State of destination.

(c) *Shipments to public stockyards.* Cattle when consigned to a public stockyard that has pens placarded "Cattle from non-modified accredited area" set aside for the reception of such cattle.

SHIPMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

§ 77.8 Interstate shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter; when permitted.

Cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test may be shipped, transported, received for transportation, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter to an establishment or public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260), upon compliance with the following conditions:

(a) The cattle shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted" or a similar State reactor tag.

(b) The cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a certificate issued by a Division inspector or a regularly employed State inspector engaged in cooperative tuberculosis-eradication work, showing (1) that the cattle have reacted to the tuberculin test, (2) that they may be moved interstate and (3) the purpose for which they are moved.

(c) The cattle so moved shall be slaughtered under Federal inspection.

(d) The transportation companies shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, and memoranda pertaining to such shipments the words "Tuberculous Cattle" and a statement to the effect that the car, or compartment of the boat in which the cattle have been transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

(e) The car or the compartment of the boat in which tuberculous cattle have been transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision by the final carrier at destination in accordance with §§ 71.4-71.12 of this subchapter.

(f) The cattle shall not be shipped or transported in cars or in compartments of boats containing healthy cattle or hogs unless all the animals are for immediate slaughter or unless the tuberculous cattle are separated from the other animals by a partition which shall be securely affixed to the walls of the car or boat.

PART 78—BRUCELLOSIS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Subpart A—General Provisions

- Sec.
78.1 Definitions.
78.2 Notice relating to existence of brucellosis.

- Sec.
78.3 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

Subpart B—Domestic Animals Affected With Brucellosis

- 78.4 General restriction.
78.5 Movement of brucellosis reactors.
78.6 Reshipment of purebred brucellosis reactors.
78.7 Marking of records.
78.8 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.
78.9 Segregation of brucellosis reactors en route interstate.

Subpart C—Restrictions on Movement of Cattle Because of Brucellosis

- 78.10 General restriction.
78.11 Movement of brucellosis reactor cattle.
78.12 Movement of cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis.

Subpart D—Designation of Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, Public Stockyards, Specifically Approved Stockyards, and Slaughtering Establishments

- 78.13 Modified certified brucellosis area.
78.14 Public stockyards and specifically approved stockyards.
78.15 Slaughtering establishments.
78.16 Director of Division may designate areas and approve stockyards and slaughtering establishments.

AUTHORITY: §§ 78.1 to 78.16 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 114a-1, 120, 121, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117; 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 9 CFR 78.16.

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations governing paratuberculosis in domestic animals, see Part 80 of this chapter.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 78.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section except as otherwise clearly indicated.

(a) *Brucellosis.* The infectious and communicable disease of domestic animals commonly known as Bang's disease, abortion disease, contagious abortion, and brucellosis.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Director of Division.* The Director of the Division, or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *State.* Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(e) *Interstate.* From one State to any other State.

(f) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(g) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(h) *Certified brucellosis-free herd.* A herd of cattle officially declared by the Division and a State as free from brucellosis and such declaration being evidenced by a currently effective certificate issued jointly by the Division and such State.

(i) *Modified certified brucellosis area.* A State, or a political subdivision or portion thereof, in which the percent-

age of cattle affected with brucellosis has been determined by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, not to exceed one percent and the percentage of herds in which brucellosis is present has been determined by such Service not to exceed five percent, and which maintains that status in accordance with provisions of the "Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-free Herds of Cattle and Modified Certified Areas", which are adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, and approved by the Division. Copies of such Uniform Methods and Rules are available at the Washington, D.C., office of the Division. (Such areas are specified in § 78.13.)

(j) *Official vaccinate.* A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with a vaccine approved by the Division; or a bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with 5 cc. of a vaccine approved by the Division; permanently identified as such a vaccinate, and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

(k) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard designated in § 78.14 (a) where trading in livestock is carried on, where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company, and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

(l) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(m) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or a political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(n) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

(o) *Specifically approved stockyard.* A stockyard specifically approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part in accordance with § 78.16(b).

§ 78.2 Notice relating to existence of brucellosis.

On June 5, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice that the contagion of brucellosis exists in domestic animals in each State of the Continental United States and in Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii (17 F.R. 5260).

§ 78.3 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

(a) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency issuing waybills or other forms of billing covering the movement, the certificate shall be delivered to such transportation agency by the shipper at the time the animals are delivered for shipment; shall become the property of the transportation agency; shall be attached to the billing by the transportation agency; shall accompany such billing to the destination of the animals; and shall be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency not issuing waybills or other forms of billing, or moved by any other means, the certificate shall accompany the animals to their destination and be delivered to the consignee, or, in case the consignor and the consignee are the same person, to the first person purchasing during or after such movement, or to the person to whom the animals are delivered.

(c) The person issuing a certificate required for the interstate movement of cattle under paragraphs (d) or (e) of § 78.12 shall forward a copy thereof to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination of the cattle.

Subpart B—Domestic Animals Affected With Brucellosis

§ 78.4 General restriction.

Domestic animals affected with brucellosis may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this subpart.

§ 78.5 Movement of brucellosis reactors.

Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis may be moved interstate under this subpart for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose in accordance with § 78.16 (b), or to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) Cattle which reacted to such a test shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or "U. S. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag. Such a metal tag, affixed to the left ear, shall be sufficient identification for reactors other than cattle.

(b) The reactors shall be accompanied to destination, in accordance with § 78.3, by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing: (1) That the animals

have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis; (2) the reactor tag number of each animal and the name of the owner of such animal when it was tested for brucellosis; (3) that the animals may be moved interstate, (4) the destination to which they are to be moved; and (5) the purpose for which they are to be moved.

§ 78.6 Reshipment of purebred brucellosis reactors.

Purebred animals which have been moved interstate for breeding purposes, and which, subsequent to such movement, have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, may be reshipped interstate under this subpart for purposes other than immediate slaughter in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 78.5 and with the following additional requirements:

(a) The reactors shall be returned to the point of origin, consigned to the original owner.

(b) Test charts for the original test and any subsequent retest, showing that such tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the person who issues the certificate required by § 78.5 (b).

(c) The reactors shall not be shipped to any State without specific provision by the appropriate livestock sanitary official thereof for the segregation or quarantine of such reactors until their death by slaughter or from natural causes.

(d) The reactors, after return to the point of origin, shall not again be moved interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of § 78.5.

§ 78.7 Marking of records.

Each transportation agency moving brucellosis reactors in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, and similar record, which it prepares in connection with such movement, the words "Brucellosis Reactors" and a statement to the effect that the railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which the animals are transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 78.8 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.

(a) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which brucellosis reactors are transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.7, 71.9, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however*, That such vehicles may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further*, That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfecting facilities are not available at the point where the animals are unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, from which brucellosis reactors moved interstate are transferred en route to destination, shall be cleaned and disinfected, by the transportation agency delivering the vehicle to such point of transfer, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, immediately after unloading of the animals and before being moved from such point of transfer, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.9 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however*, That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfecting facilities are not available at such point of transfer, upon permission first secured from the Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 78.9 Segregation of brucellosis reactors en route interstate.

Brucellosis reactors shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, containing healthy animals susceptible to brucellosis unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the reactors are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle.

Subpart C—Restrictions on Movement of Cattle Because of Brucellosis

§ 78.10 General restriction.

Cattle may not be moved interstate except as provided in the regulations in this subpart.

§ 78.11 Movement of brucellosis reactor cattle.

Cattle which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis may be moved interstate in accordance with the regulations in Subpart B of this part.

§ 78.12 Movement of cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis.¹

(a) *Movement of steers, spayed heifers, and calves under 8 months of age.* Steers and spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate without restriction under this subpart.

(b) *Movement of cattle for immediate slaughter.* Cattle, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose in accordance with § 78.16 (b) or to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, if accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, stating: (1) The destination of the animals; (2) the pur-

¹ In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before interstate shipments are made.

pose for which they are to be moved; (3) the number of animals covered by the waybill or similar document or certificate; (4) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; and (5) the name and address of the owner or shipper.

(c) Movement of cattle to public stockyards or specifically approved stockyards.

Cattle, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate direct to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard without compliance with the other provisions of this section except the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section, if accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, stating: (1) The destination of the animals; (2) the purpose for which they are to be moved; (3) the number of animals covered by the waybill or similar document or certificate; (4) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; and (5) the name and address of the owner or shipper: *Provided, however,* That the movement of said cattle from such stockyard to another destination must comply with the provisions of this part the same as if the cattle had been originally consigned direct from the point of origin to such destination.

(d) Movement of cattle into areas not certified as modified certified brucellosis areas.

Cattle of the following classes, from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart, except into the modified certified brucellosis areas specified in § 78.13, if accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the identification tag number, tattoo, or registration number of each animal or other proper identification, and showing the specific class in which the cattle fall:

(1) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds;

(2) Cattle originating in the modified certified brucellosis areas specified in § 78.13;

(3) Cattle which are official vaccinates under 30 months of age at the time of interstate movement;

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Cattle which have been subjected to a test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; and

(6) Bulls and female cattle of the beef type moved interstate, only for feeding or grazing purposes or for sale for such purposes, to a State which has laws, rules, or regulations, which provide for the segregation or quarantine of such cattle brought into the State, and under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of such State of destination.

(e) Movement of cattle into modified certified brucellosis areas. Cattle of the following classes, from herds not known

to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart into the modified certified brucellosis areas specified in § 78.13, if the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section are complied with and such cattle are accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the identification tag, tattoo, or registration number of each animal or other proper identification, and the specific class in which the cattle fall:

(1) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds;

(2) Cattle originating in the modified certified brucellosis areas specified in § 78.13;

(3) Cattle which are official vaccinates under 30 months of age at the time of interstate movement, and which are moved interstate under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination;

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Cattle which have been subjected to a blood agglutination test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative, and which are moved interstate under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination to be maintained in quarantine in such State separate from other cattle until they are negative to another such test administered not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days after the date of the interstate movement or until their death by slaughter or from natural causes;

(6) Cattle from herds, under Federal-State supervision for the control of brucellosis, in which all animals, required to be tested, over eight months of age, except official vaccinates under thirty months of age, have been subjected to a blood agglutination test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 90 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; the individual animals to be moved interstate having been subjected to another such test at least 30 days from the date of the previous herd test and within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; and

(7) Bulls and female cattle of the beef type moved interstate, only for feeding or grazing purposes or for sale for such purposes, to a State which has laws, rules, or regulations, which provide for the segregation or quarantine of such cattle brought into the State, and under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of such State of destination.

(f) Handling of cattle in transit to modified certified brucellosis areas. Cattle, not known to be affected with brucellosis, except those moved under paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) (7) of this section, shall be moved interstate into any modified certified brucellosis area only in clean vehicles and, if unloaded in the course of such movement, shall be

handled only in clean pens at public stockyards or specifically approved stockyards, or in clean pens at feed, water, and rest stations.

(g) Other movements. The Director of Division may provide for the movement, not otherwise provided for in this section, of cattle, not known to have reacted to a test for brucellosis, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of brucellosis. The Director of Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

Subpart D—Designation of Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, Public Stockyards, Specifically Approved Stockyards, and Slaughtering Establishments

§ 78.13 Modified certified brucellosis areas.

The following States, or specified portions thereof, are hereby designated as modified certified brucellosis areas:

Alabama. Baldwin, Barbour, Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Coosa, Covington, Cullman, Dale, De Kalb, Escambia, Etowah, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lee, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Randolph, Russell, St. Clair, Talladega, Tallapoosa, and Winston Counties;

Arizona. The entire State;

Arkansas. The entire State;

California. The entire State;

Colorado. Alamosa, Archuleta, Baca, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Denver, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Gilpin, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Ouray, Phillips, Pitkin, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma Counties; and Southern Ute Indian Reservation and Ute Mountain Ute Reservation;

Connecticut. The entire State;

Delaware. The entire State;

Florida. Baker, Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, Dixie, Escambia, Flagler, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Nassau, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington Counties;

Georgia. The entire State;

Idaho. The entire State;

Illinois. Alexander, Bond, Boone, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, De Kalb, De Witt, Douglas, Du Page, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, La Salle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, McLean, Macoupin, Madison, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Platt, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, St. Clair, Saline, Sangamon, Scott, Shelby, Stark, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago, and Woodford Counties;

Indiana. The entire State;

Iowa. Audubon, Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Delaware, Dickinson, Emmet, Fayette, Greene, Hamilton, Lyon, Mitchell, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Pocahontas,

Polk, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Wapello, Warren, Winnebago, Woodbury, and Wright Counties; Kansas. Allen, Anderson, Atchinson, Barber, Barton, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Logan, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Scott, Sedgwick, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wabunsee, Wallace, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, and Wyandotte Counties;

Kentucky. Adair, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Bell, Boone, Boyd, Boyle, Bracken, Breathitt, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Butler, Caldwell, Calloway, Campbell, Carlisle, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Christian, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Davies, Edmonson, Elliott, Estill, Fleming, Floyd, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Hancock, Hardin, Harlan, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Kenton, Knott, Knox, LaRue, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Lyon, McCracken, McCreary, McLean, Magoffin, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Mason, Meade, Manifee, Mercer, Metcalfe, Monroe, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owen, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Whitley, and Wolfe Counties;

Louisiana. Ascension, Assumption, Bienville, Claiborne, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Tangipahoa, Washington, and Webster Parishes;

Maine. The entire State; Maryland. The entire State; Massachusetts. The entire State; Michigan. The entire State; Minnesota. The entire State; Mississippi. Alcorn, Amite, Attala, Benton, Choctaw, Clay, Covington, Forrest, Franklin, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, Lincoln, Lowndes, Marion, Monroe, Neshoba, Newton, Oktibbeha, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Simpson, Smith, Stone, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tishomingo, Union, Walthall, Webster, Winston, and Yalobusha Counties;

Missouri. The entire State; Montana. Beaverhead, Big Horn, Blaine, Broadwater, Carbon, Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Daniels, Dawson, Deer Lodge, Fallon, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Garfield, Glacier, Golden Valley, Granite, Hill, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Liberty, Lincoln, McCone, Madison, Meagher, Mineral, Missoula, Musselshell, Park, Petroleum, Phillips, Pondera, Powell, Prairie, Ravalli, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sanders, Sheridan, Silver Bow, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux, and Yellowstone Counties;

Nebraska. Adams, Banner, Boone, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Chase, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Deuel, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, Gosper, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Kearney, Kimball, Lancaster, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Perkins, Phelps, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Richardson, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward,

Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and York Counties; Nevada. The entire State; New Hampshire. The entire State; New Jersey. The entire State; New Mexico. The entire State; New York. The entire State; North Carolina. The entire State; North Dakota. Adams, Barnes, Benson, Billings, Bottineau, Bowman, Burke, Cass, Cavalier, Divide, Dunn, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Golden Valley, Grand Forks, Grant, Griggs, Hettinger, Kidder, LaMoure, McHenry, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Renville, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Sheridan, Slope, Stark, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Traill, Walsh, Ward, Wells, and Williams Counties;

Ohio. Allen, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Guernsey, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Knox, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Tuscawawas, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot Counties;

Oklahoma. Adair, Canadian, Choctaw, Cimarron, Delaware, Grant, Mayes, Noble, Nowata, Ottawa, Payne, and Pushmataha Counties; Oregon. The entire State; Pennsylvania. The entire State; Rhode Island. The entire State; South Carolina. The entire State; South Dakota. Brookings, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Clark, Clay, Codington, Custer, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Harding, Jerauld, Lake, Lawrence, Lincoln, McCook, McPherson, Marshall, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Perkins, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Turner, Union, Walworth, and Ziebach Counties, and Crow Creek Indian Reservation;

Tennessee. The entire State; Texas. Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Bandera, Baylor, Blanco, Borden, Brewster, Briscoe, Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Cameron, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Comal, Comanche, Concho, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Culberson, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Fisher, Gaines, Garza, Gillespie, Glasscock, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hays, Hidalgo, Howard, Hudspeth, Irion, Jeff Davis, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Lampasas, Lipscomb, Llano, Loving, McCulloch, Martin, Mason, Menard, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Runnels, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Upton, Val Verde, Ward, Winkler, Yoakum, and Young Counties;

Utah. The entire State; Vermont. The entire State; Virginia. The entire State; Washington. The entire State; West Virginia. The entire State; Wisconsin. The entire State; Wyoming. Albany, Big Horn, Campbell, Crook, Fremont, Goshen, Hot Springs, Laramie, Niobrara, Park, Platte, Sweetwater, Teton, Uinta, Washakie and Weston Counties; and all of Lincoln County except that portion lying east of a line beginning at the southwest corner of Sublette County and running in a westerly direction to the Bear River Divide; thence running in a southerly direction along the Bear River Divide to

U.S. Highway 30; thence running easterly along U.S. Highway 30 to its intersection with U.S. Highway 189; thence running in a southerly direction along U.S. Highway 189 to the Uinta County line; Puerto Rico. The entire area; and Virgin Islands of the United States. The entire area.

§ 78.14 Public stockyards and specifically approved stockyards.

(a) Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases at the following stockyards:

Name of Stockyard and Location

ALABAMA

W. H. Hodges, Inc.—Montgomery.

ARIZONA

Cornelius Livestock Co.—Phoenix.
Payne's Livestock Auction—Tucson.
Tovrea Stock Yards—Tovrea.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas National Stockyards—Little Rock.
Producers Stockyards, Inc.—North Little Rock.

COLORADO

Producers Livestock Marketing Association—Greeley.
Union Stock Yards—Denver.

IDAHO

Blackfoot Livestock Commission Company—Blackfoot.
Boise Valley Livestock Commission Co.—Caldwell.
Idaho Livestock Auction, Inc.—Idaho Falls.
Davis Livestock Auction—Caldwell.
Southern Idaho Stockyards Co.—Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS

Union Stock Yards—Chicago.
St. Louis National Stock Yards—National Stock Yards.

INDIANA

Evansville Union Stock Yards—Evansville.
Indianapolis Stockyards Company, Inc.—Indianapolis.

IOWA

Sioux City Stock Yards—Sioux City.

KANSAS

Parsons Stockyards Co.—Parsons.
Wichita Union Stock Yards—Wichita.

KENTUCKY

Bourbon Stockyards—Louisville.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Livestock Auction, Inc.—West Friendship.
Union Stock Yards—Baltimore.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Stock Yards—Detroit.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul Union Stock Yards—South St. Paul.

MISSOURI

Joplin Stockyards—Joplin.
Kansas City Stock Yards—Kansas City.
Mississippi Valley Stock Yards—St. Louis.
St. Joseph Stock Yards—South St. Joseph.
Union Stock Yards Co.—Springfield.

MONTANA

Public Livestock Marketing Center of Billings—Billings.

NEBRASKA

Union Stock Yards—Omaha.

NEW MEXICO

B. W. Cattle Commission Company—Clovis.
Clovis Cattle Commission Co.—Clovis.
Ranchers & Farmers Livestock Sales Co.—Clovis.

NEW YORK

Niagara Frontier Stockyards, Inc.—Buffalo.

NORTH DAKOTA

Union Stock Yards—West Fargo.

OHIO

Cincinnati Union Stock Yards—Cincinnati.
Union Stock Yards—Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma National Stock Yards—Oklahoma City.
Tulsa Stockyards, Inc.—Tulsa.
Fort Smith Stockyards Co.—West Fort Smith.

OREGON

Portland Union Stock Yards—North Portland.
Ontario Livestock Commission Co.—Ontario.
Vale Livestock Auction—Vale.

PENNSYLVANIA

Union Stockyards—Lancaster.
Pittsburgh Joint Stockyards—Pittsburgh.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls Stock Yards—Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE

Union Stockyards—Nashville.
Dixie National Stock Yards—Memphis.
South Memphis Stock Yards—Memphis.

TEXAS

Ft. Worth Stock Yards—Ft. Worth.
Port City Stock Yards—Houston.
Union Stock Yards—San Antonio.
Texarkana Stockyards, Inc.—Texarkana.
Van Cattle Company—Fort Worth.

UTAH

Salt Lake Union Stock Yards—North Salt Lake.
Ogden Union Stock Yards—Ogden.

VIRGINIA

Richmond Union Stock Yards—Richmond.

WASHINGTON

Old Spokane Union Stockyards—Spokane.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Stock Yards—Milwaukee.

(b) Notices containing lists of stockyards specifically approved for the purposes of § 78.5 concerning brucellosis reactors and of paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 78.12 concerning cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to these stockyards may also be obtained from this Division and from the Federal Inspectors and State Inspectors.

§ 78.15 Slaughtering establishments.

(a) Information with respect to the slaughtering establishments operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, may be obtained from the Meat Inspection Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., and from the Federal Inspectors and State Inspectors.

(b) Notices containing lists of slaughtering establishments specifically approved for the purposes of § 78.5 concerning brucellosis reactors and of para-

graphs (b) and (c) of § 78.12 concerning cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to these slaughtering establishments may also be obtained from this Division and from the Federal Inspectors and State Inspectors.

§ 78.16 Director of Division may designate areas and approve stockyards and slaughtering establishments.

(a) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to amend § 78.13 to designate additional States, or political subdivisions or portions thereof, as modified certified brucellosis areas when he determines that the areas come within the definition in § 78.1(i), and to delete any such area from the list of modified certified brucellosis areas when he determines that the area no longer comes within such definition.

(b) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to amend § 78.14 to add the names of additional stockyards at which Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases and to delete the name of any stockyard at which such Federal inspection is no longer maintained. He is further authorized to specifically approve stockyards and slaughtering establishments for the purposes of the regulations in this part, and promulgate notices listing such stockyards and slaughtering establishments in accordance with §§ 78.14(b) and 78.15(b), when he determines that the inspection and handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such stockyards or establishments are adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations; and to remove from said lists the name of any stockyard or slaughtering establishment when he finds that the inspection or handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such stockyard or establishment is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations.

PART 79—SCRAPIE IN SHEEP

Sec.

79.1 Definitions.

79.3 General restriction.

79.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.

79.5 Disinfection of facilities.

AUTHORITY: §§ 79.1 to 79.5 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

§ 79.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) *Division*. The term "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Director of the Division*. The term "Director of the Division" means the Director of the Division or any other

official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(c) *Division inspector*. The term "Division inspector" means an inspector of the Division.

(d) *Person*. The term "person" means any person, company or corporation.

(e) *Moved*. The term "moved" means transported, shipped, delivered or received for transportation, driven on foot or caused to be driven on foot, by any person.

(f) *Interstate*. The term "interstate" means from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into or through any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 79.3 General restriction.

No sheep shall be moved interstate from or through any quarantined area except as provided in the regulations in this part.

§ 79.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.

(a) Sheep that have been directly exposed to scrapie may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter from any quarantined area under conditions prescribed in advance by a Division inspector in each instance, to an establishment approved for that purpose by the Director of the Division, if such sheep are not infected with scrapie at the time of such movement.

(b) Sheep of flocks in a quarantined area which upon inspection are found not to show evidence of being infected with scrapie, and insofar as can be determined have not been exposed thereto, may be moved interstate for any purpose. Such inspection shall be made by a Division inspector and sheep so moved shall be accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing that the sheep are free from scrapie and other contagious or communicable diseases and insofar as can be determined such sheep have not been exposed to scrapie or other contagious or communicable diseases.

(c) The Director of the Division may authorize the movement of sheep not infected with scrapie which is not otherwise authorized by this section under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of scrapie.

(d) Sheep may be moved in direct transit between points outside the quarantined area through any such quarantined area without restriction under this part.

§ 79.5 Disinfection of facilities.

Railroad cars, trucks, boats, and all other facilities, including facilities for feeding, watering, and resting sheep, which are used in connection with the interstate movement of sheep from a quarantined area shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after each such use. Sodium hydroxide (lye) at the rate of 13 ounces to 5 gallons of water, or sodium carbonate (soda ash) at the rate of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water, or sal soda at the rate of 13½ ounces to 1 gallon of water, shall be used in such disinfection.

PART 80—PARATUBERCULOSIS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS

- Sec. 80.1 Definitions.
 80.2 Notice relating to existence of paratuberculosis.
 80.3 General restriction.
 80.4 Movement of paratuberculosis reactors.
 80.5 Reshipment of purebred paratuberculosis reactors.
 80.6 Marking of records.
 80.7 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.
 80.8 Segregation of paratuberculosis reactors en route interstate.
 80.9 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

AUTHORITY: §§ 80.1 to 80.9 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 114a-1, 120, 121, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

§ 80.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section except as otherwise clearly indicated.

(a) *Paratuberculosis.* The infectious and communicable disease of domestic animals commonly known as Johne's disease and paratuberculosis.

(b) *State.* Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(c) *Interstate.* From one State to any other State.

(d) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(f) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard designated in § 78.14(a) of this subchapter where trading in livestock is carried on, where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company, and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

(g) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(i) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

(j) *Specifically approved stockyard.* A stockyard specifically approved with respect to brucellosis reactors pursuant to § 78.16(b) of this subchapter.

§ 80.2 Notice relating to existence of paratuberculosis.

On June 5, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice that the contagion of paratuberculosis exists in domestic animals in Puerto Rico and in each State of the Continental United States except Arizona, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming (17 F.R. 5260).

§ 80.3 General restrictions.

Domestic animals affected with paratuberculosis may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this part.

§ 80.4 Movement of paratuberculosis reactors.

Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis may be moved interstate under this part for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved with respect to brucellosis reactors pursuant to § 78.16(b) of this subchapter, or to a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) Cattle which have reacted to such a test shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or "U. S. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag. Such a metal tag, affixed to the left ear, shall be sufficient identification for reactors other than cattle.

(b) The reactors shall be accompanied to destination, in accordance with § 80.9, by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing: (1) That the animals have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis; (2) the reactor tag number of each animal and the name of the owner of such animal when it was tested for paratuberculosis; (3) that the animals may be moved interstate; (4) the destination to which they are to be moved; and (5) the purpose for which they are moved.

§ 80.5 Reshipment of purebred paratuberculosis reactors.

Purebred animals which have been moved interstate for breeding purposes, and which, subsequent to such movement, have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis, may be reshipped interstate under this part for purposes other than immediate slaughter in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 80.4 and with the following additional requirements:

(a) The reactors shall be returned to the point of origin, consigned to the original owner.

(b) Test charts for the original test and any subsequent retest, showing that such tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the person who issues the certificate required by § 80.4 (b).

(c) The reactors shall not be shipped to any State without specific provision by the appropriate livestock sanitary official thereof for the segregation or quarantine of such reactors until their

death by slaughter or from natural causes.

(d) The reactors, after return to the point of origin, shall not again be moved interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of § 80.4.

§ 80.6 Marking of records.

Each transportation agency moving paratuberculosis reactors in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, and similar record, which it prepares in connection with such movement, the words "Paratuberculosis Reactors" and a statement to the effect that the railroad car, boat, truck or vehicle, in which the animals are transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 80.7 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.

(a) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which paratuberculosis reactors are transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.7, 71.9, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That such vehicles may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the animals are unloaded, upon permission first secured from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, from which paratuberculosis reactors moved interstate are transferred en route to destination, shall be cleaned and disinfected, by the transportation agency delivering the vehicle to such point of transfer, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, immediately after unloading of the animals and before being moved from such point of transfer, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.9 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at such point of transfer, upon having first secured permission from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 80.8 Segregation of paratuberculosis reactors en route interstate.

Paratuberculosis reactors shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, containing healthy animals susceptible to paratuberculosis unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the

reactors are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle.

§ 80.9 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

(a) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency issuing waybills or other forms of billing covering the movement, the certificate shall be delivered to such transportation agency by the shipper at the time the animals are delivered for shipment; shall become the property of the transportation agency; shall be attached to the billing by the transportation agency; shall accompany such billing to the destination of the animals; and shall be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency not issuing waybills or other forms of billing, or moved by any other means, the certificate shall accompany the animals to their destination and be delivered to the consignee, or, in case the consignor and consignee are the same person, to the first person purchasing during or after such movement, or to the person to whom the animals are delivered.

PART 81—EUROPEAN FOWL PEST AND SIMILAR POULTRY DISEASES

Sec.

- 81.1 Interstate transportation of affected or exposed live poultry or materials prohibited.
- 81.2 Infected cars, premises, containers, and other accessories; not to be used for interstate movement of healthy animals until cleaned and disinfected.

AUTHORITY: §§ 81.1 and 81.2 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

§ 81.1 Interstate transportation of affected or exposed live poultry or materials prohibited.

No live chickens, turkeys, or geese affected with or directly exposed to the contagious disease known as European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, and no carcasses of such animals which have died from any such disease, or manure or litter from such diseased animals, shall be shipped, transported, or moved from one State or the District of Columbia into another State or the District of Columbia.

§ 81.2 Infected cars, premises, containers, and other accessories; not to be used for interstate movement of healthy animals until cleaned and disinfected.

No cars or premises which have contained shipments of any of the animals named in this part which have been found infected with European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, and no coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories used in the handling

of such infected animals, shall be used in connection with the interstate movement of healthy animals of the same kind until the said cars, premises, coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the United States Department of Agriculture with a permitted disinfectant, as provided in §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter, or with a 3 percent solution cresol compound, U. S. P.

PART 82—PSITTACOSIS OR ORNITHOSIS IN POULTRY

Sec.

- 82.1 Definitions.
- 82.2 General restrictions.
- 82.3 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles, premises, and accessories.

AUTHORITY: §§ 82.1 to 82.3 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

§ 82.1 Definitions.

As used in connection with this part, the following terms shall have the meaning set forth in this section.

(a) *Psittacosis or ornithosis.* The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of poultry known as psittacosis or ornithosis.

(b) *State.* Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(c) *Interstate.* From one State to any other State.

(d) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(f) *Division.* The Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, or the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock or poultry sanitary work of a State or a political subdivision thereof, who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(i) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian specifically approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

§ 82.2 General restrictions.

Poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis, and carcasses, parts and offal of such poultry, shall not be moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 82.3 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles, premises, and accessories.

(a) Railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and yards and other premises, which have contained poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Pro-*

vided, however, That such vehicles, and yards and other premises, may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the poultry is unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, such a vehicle may be forwarded to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Coops, containers, troughs, and other accessories used in the handling of an interstate movement of poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible thereafter and before such accessories are moved from the point of unloading. Such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter. If such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the poultry is unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, such an accessory may be forwarded to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(c) Coops, containers, troughs, and other accessories used in the handling of an intrastate movement of poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall not be moved interstate until such accessories have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter.

PART 83—SCREW-WORMS

Sec.

- 83.1 Definitions.
- 83.2 Notice relating to existence of screw-worms.
- 83.3 Notice of regulations.
- 83.4 Interstate movements of affected livestock.
- 83.5 Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities, and premises; litter and manure.
- 83.6 Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas from eradication areas or certain areas of recurring infestation by road vehicle or on foot.
- 83.7 Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas from eradication areas or areas of recurring infestation by railroad or water or air carrier.
- 83.8 Interstate movement of livestock into or through eradication areas from certain areas of recurring infestation by road vehicle or on foot.
- 83.9 Interstate movement of livestock into or through eradication areas from areas of recurring infestation by railroad or water or air carrier.
- 83.10 Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas or eradication areas from other areas of seasonal infestation.
- 83.11 Interstate movements traversing any area of recurring infestation.
- 83.12 Certificates; forms, distribution, and withholding.

- Sec.
 83.13 Designation of inspection stations.
 83.14 Approved treatments.
 83.15 Exceptions.
 83.15a Administrative instructions designating auxiliary inspection facilities.
 83.16 Responsibility for livestock at places of inspection.
 83.17 Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.
 83.18 Interstate movement of dogs.

AUTHORITY: §§ 83.1 to 83.18 issued under secs. 4 through 7, Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, secs. 1, 2, Act of Feb. 2, 1903, as amended, sec. 3, Act of July 2, 1962; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 134b.

§ 83.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section:

(a) *Screwworms.* The communicable disease (myiasis) of livestock caused by the presence of the screwworm, *Cochlyomyia hominivorax*.

(b) *Livestock.* Cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, burros, or other livestock.

(c) *Division.* Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) *Director.* The Director of the Division or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(e) *Federal Inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture responsible for the function involved or a State employee appointed by the Department as a collaborator to perform the function involved.

(f) *State Inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State, or political subdivision thereof, and authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(g) *Accredited Veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

(h) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(i) *State.* Any State (other than Alaska or Hawaii) the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(j) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State or Territory.

(k) *Areas of recurring infestation.* The areas designated as such in § 83.2 where screwworms usually exist throughout the year or where screwworms usually exist each year from May 1 through November 30.

(l) *Areas of seasonal infestation.* The areas designated as such in § 83.2 in which there is reason to believe screwworms may exist each year from May 1 through November 30.

(m) *Eradication areas.* Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas.

(n) *Free areas.* Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

(o) *Moved.* Shipped, transported, or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person, via land, water, or air.

ceived for movement, by any person, via land, water, or air.

(p) *Permitted precautionary pesticide.* Co-Ral at 0.25 percent concentration used as a spray or a dip or at 5 percent concentration used as a dust; or Ronnel at 0.5 percent concentration used as a spray.

(q) *Approved treatment.* Any wound treatment listed in § 83.14 or otherwise permitted by the Director in specific cases for use under the regulations in this part.

(r) *Federally inspected slaughtering establishment.* Any establishment where slaughtering operations are conducted under Federal meat inspection pursuant to the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended and extended (21 U.S.C. 71-96).

(s) *Dogs.* Racing, hunting, and livestock-working dogs.

(t) *Household pets.* Domestic canines (other than dogs as defined in paragraph (s)) and domestic felines.

§ 83.2 Notice relating to existence of screwworms.

Notice is hereby given that screwworms usually exist in Arizona, California, and Puerto Rico throughout the year and said States are hereby designated as areas of recurring infestation. Notice is also hereby given that there is reason to believe that screwworms may exist in all other States of the United States, except the States designated as free areas in § 83.1(n), during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of each year, and such States (except those specified in § 83.1(n)) are hereby designated as areas of seasonal infestation.

§ 83.3 Notice of regulations.

Notice is hereby given that in order to effectually suppress and extirpate screwworms, to prevent the spread and dissemination of the contagion thereof, and to protect the livestock of the United States, the regulations in this part are promulgated.

§ 83.4 Interstate movements of affected livestock.

No livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 83.5 Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities, and premises; litter and manure.

(a) (1) Railroad cars, trucks, other vehicles, boats, and aircraft used in connection with the interstate movement of any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph (a) immediately after the livestock are unloaded at destination and at each point en route where the livestock are transferred to another means of conveyance, if the carrier has been given notice from the United States Department of Agriculture or is otherwise on notice that the livestock are so affected or carry such contagion. Otherwise the vehicle, boat, or aircraft shall be so cleaned and treated immediately upon receipt of such notice and wherever it is then located, except

that, if the vehicle, boat, or aircraft is in transit at the time such notice is received, such cleaning and treatment may be postponed until such means of conveyance arrives at its next destination, where it shall be immediately cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph. Compliance with this paragraph shall be the responsibility of the carrier having custody of the means of conveyance at the time cleaning and treatment is required.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, no person, knowing that a railroad car, truck, other vehicle, boat, or aircraft has contained any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall move such vehicle, boat, or aircraft interstate for any purpose until it has been thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph.

(3) Yards, pens, chutes, alleys, and other facilities and premises in the eradication areas, other areas of seasonal infestation, or the free areas, which have been used in connection with interstate shipments of any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph immediately after such use. Compliance with this requirement shall be the responsibility of the person in possession of such facilities or premises.

(4) All cleaning and treatment required by this paragraph shall be conducted under supervision of a Federal or State inspector, and shall be conducted in accordance with § 71.9 of this chapter, except that all litter and manure removed from any means of conveyance, facilities or premises shall be handled in such a manner as is required by the inspector to insure the destruction of screwworms (in any stage of the life cycle) that might be contained therein, and, instead of a permitted disinfectant, dieldrin or heptachlor shall be used in accordance with directions given by the inspector to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part, and it shall not be necessary to treat the surfaces of fences or troughs. Aircraft shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to boats, and all vehicles shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to railroad cars under this paragraph and § 71.9 of this chapter.

(b) Whenever any livestock are inspected at an inspection station or other place under § 83.6, § 83.7(a), § 83.8, § 83.9(a), or § 83.10(c), all straw and other litter in the railroad car, truck, other vehicle, boat, or aircraft, used in connection with the movement of the livestock to such station or other place, shall be thoroughly saturated with a permitted precautionary pesticide as prescribed by a Federal inspector and under his supervision. No person, knowing that a railroad car, truck, other vehicle, boat, or aircraft is one in which livestock were moved to such an inspection station or other place under the regulations in this part, shall move such means of conveyance interstate until all litter therein has been treated as required by this paragraph.

§ 83.6 Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas from eradication areas or certain areas of recurring infestation by road vehicle or on foot.

Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by road vehicle or on foot, interstate, into or through any free area from Arizona, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, or Texas, at any time, or from Arkansas or Oklahoma during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless:

(a) Such livestock are unloaded into pens at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(a); are inspected by a Federal inspector at the inspection station; are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then (except for livestock moving to public stockyards where Federal inspection is maintained at Memphis, Tennessee, as designated in § 78.14(a) of this chapter) are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such inspection station; and are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(b) Such livestock have been moved from Arizona or California and have been unloaded into pens and inspected within 72 hours preceding entry into the free area by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(b); have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then have been thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such inspection station; have been clearly marked with a temporary brand or permanently identified by ear tag, fire brand or other means of identification; have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12, with such identification noted on the certificate; and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(c) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter; are unloaded into pens and inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(a); and are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such inspection station; such livestock are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such station, whenever treatment is required by the Director due to seasonal screwworm migrations or other conditions that he believes may cause livestock movements to involve increased risk to the free areas; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(d) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; are un-

loaded into pens and inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(a); and are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.7 Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas from eradication areas or areas of recurring infestation by railroad or water or air carrier.

(a) Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by railroad, interstate, into or through any free area from Arizona, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, or Texas, at any time, or from Arkansas or Oklahoma during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless:

(1) Such livestock are unloaded into pens at a feed-water-and-rest station at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, or a public stockyard designated in § 78.14(a) of this chapter at Memphis, Tennessee, or a specifically approved stockyard designated under § 78.14(b) at New Orleans, Louisiana, or are moved to such a station in Vicksburg, Mississippi, from Louisiana, by the shortest possible route and there unloaded into pens; are inspected by a Federal inspector¹ at such station or stockyard and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then (except for livestock moving to public stockyards where Federal inspection is maintained at Memphis, Tennessee, as designated in § 78.14(a) of this chapter) are thoroughly treated at such station or stockyard with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector; and are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(2) Such livestock have been moved from Arizona or California and have been unloaded into pens and inspected within 72 hours preceding entry into the free area by a Federal inspector at a feed-water-and-rest station as provided in § 83.9(a)(1); have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then have been thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such station; have been clearly marked with a temporary brand or permanently identified by ear tag, fire brand or other means of identification; have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12, with such identification noted on the certificate; and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(3) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment speci-

¹ Federal inspection will be made available in any such case upon request to the Division.

cally approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter; and are moved to and unloaded and inspected at a feed-water-and-rest station or a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station or stockyard; such livestock are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such station or stockyard, whenever treatment is required by the Director due to seasonal screwworm migrations or other conditions that he believes may cause livestock movements to involve an increased risk to the free areas; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(4) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; and are moved to and unloaded and inspected at a feed-water-and-rest station or a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station or stockyard; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

(b) Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any free areas from Arizona, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, or Puerto Rico at any time, or from Arkansas or Oklahoma during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian within 36 hours prior to loading at the point of origin of the shipment; and have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworm; any wounds of the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector or veterinarian; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector or veterinarian in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.8 Interstate movement of livestock into or through eradication areas from certain areas of recurring infestation by road vehicle or on foot.

Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by road vehicle or on foot, interstate, into or through any eradication area from Arizona or California, at any time, unless:

(a) Such livestock are unloaded into pens and inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(b); are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then are thoroughly treated with a permitted precaution-

any pesticide under the supervision of an inspector at such inspection station; are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12; and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(b) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter; are unloaded in pens and inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13 (b); and are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; such livestock are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such station whenever treatment is required by the Director due to seasonal screwworm migrations or other conditions that he believes may cause livestock movements to involve an increased risk to the free areas or the eradication areas; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(c) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; are unloaded in pens and inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(b); and are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.9 Interstate movement of livestock into or through eradication areas from areas of recurring infestation by railroad or water or air carrier.

(a) Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by railroad, interstate, into or through any eradication area from Arizona or California, at any time, unless:

(1) Such livestock are unloaded at the first feed-water-and-rest station at Winslow or Tucson, Arizona, or Belen, New Mexico, or El Paso, Texas, at which they arrive in transit; are inspected by a Federal inspector¹ at such station and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then are thoroughly treated at such station with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector; and are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(2) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter; and are moved to and unloaded and inspected at a feed-water-and-rest station as provided in subparagraph (1) of

this paragraph and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; and such livestock are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such station whenever treatment is required by the Director due to seasonal screwworm migrations or other conditions that he believes may cause livestock movements to involve an increased risk to the free areas or eradication areas; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(3) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; and are moved to and unloaded and inspected at a feed-water-and-rest station as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

(b) Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any eradication area from Arizona, California, or Puerto Rico, at any time, unless such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian within 36 hours prior to loading at the point of origin of the shipment; and have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector or veterinarian; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector or veterinarian in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.10 Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas or eradication areas from other areas of seasonal infestation.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section or under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by road vehicle, or on foot, or by railroad or water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any free area or eradication area from any of the areas of seasonal infestation outside the eradication area, during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian within 36 hours prior to loading at the point of origin of the shipment; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; and have been certified by the inspector or veterinarian in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) livestock shipments originating in

North Carolina or Tennessee may be made from North Carolina or Tennessee, respectively, into Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, or South Carolina during the period May 1 to November 30, both inclusive, of any year directly to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter, for immediate slaughter, or to a public stockyard designated in § 78.14 (a) of this chapter or a specifically approved stockyard designated under § 78.14(b) of this chapter, without inspection and certification as required by paragraph (a) if the livestock are accompanied to destination by a certificate signed by the consignor of the livestock stating: (1) The number, kind, breed, and sex of livestock covered by the certificate; (2) the destination of the livestock; (3) the purpose for which the livestock are moved interstate; (4) the point from which the livestock are moved interstate; (5) the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee; and (6) that to the best knowledge of the consignor such livestock bear no evidence of screwworms. The movement during said period from such stockyards to other destinations of such livestock must comply with the regulations in this part the same as if the livestock had been originally consigned direct from the point of origin to such destination except that any inspection, treatment, and certification required shall be performed at such stockyards.

(c) Except as provided under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by road vehicle, or on foot, or by railroad or water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any free area or eradication area from any public stockyard at Memphis, Tennessee, designated in § 78.14(a) of this chapter, during the period May 1 to November 30, both inclusive, unless:

(1) Such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector at the stockyard; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then have been thoroughly treated under the supervision of the inspector with a permitted precautionary pesticide at the stockyard; and have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(2) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter; have been inspected by a Federal inspector at such stockyard; and have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds on the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such stockyard; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(3) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; have been inspected by a Federal inspector at such stockyard; and have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence

¹ Federal inspection will be made available in any such case upon request to the Division.

of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such stockyard; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.11 Interstate movements traversing any area of recurring infestation.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the regulations in this part, any livestock being moved interstate from any eradication area or other area of seasonal infestation through any area of recurring infestation, in transit into or through any free area or eradication area, shall be deemed to be moving from such area of recurring infestation when they depart from it and shall be subject to the requirements of § 83.6, § 83.7, § 83.8, or § 83.9, as if being moved from the area of recurring infestation, unless they are moved through such area of recurring infestation wholly by air carrier, in which case they shall be subject under said regulations only to the requirements with respect to movement from the area of seasonal infestation involved.

§ 83.12 Certificates; forms, distribution, and withholding.

(a) When a lot of livestock has been inspected under any provision of the regulations in this part, and found to be eligible for movement under such provision, the inspector may issue a certificate, in accordance with instructions from the Director, indicating that the lot covered by it has been determined to be eligible for movement under said provision; identifying the lot by number of livestock, kind, breed, and sex; and giving the date of inspection, the names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and the point of origin and destination of the shipment.

(b) The certificates shall include other such information as is required by the Director to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part.

(c) The original of each certificate issued under the regulations in this part shall be furnished to the applicant therefor and shall accompany the lot of livestock covered by it to destination. The official issuing the certificate should send a copy thereof to the State veterinarian and to the Federal veterinarian in charge of animal disease eradication activities in the State of destination and should also retain a copy in his own files until other disposal is authorized by the Director.

(d) When livestock affected with wounds, or with a diseased condition such as cancer-eye, are presented for inspection under the regulations in this part, the inspector may withhold certification of the livestock if the wound or diseased condition is of such character that he is not reasonably sure that infestation of screwworms does not exist.

§ 83.13 Designation of inspection stations.

(a) The following premises along the eastern boundaries of Arkansas and Louisiana, the Louisiana-Mississippi

State line, and the Arkansas-Tennessee State line, are designated as inspection stations under the regulations in this part for livestock moving by road vehicle or on foot, interstate from Arizona, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, or Texas at any time or from Arkansas or Oklahoma during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, into or through any free area:

(1) The premises of Flowers Pierini in Chicot County, Arkansas, on the south side of U.S. Highway 82, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of the Mississippi River Bridge at Greenville, Mississippi.

(2) The premises of Claude H. Brady in Delta, Madison Parish, Louisiana, fronting on U.S. Highway 80 and Railroad Avenue.

(3) The premises of Vidalia Planting Company on U.S. Highway 65 approximately one mile west of the foot of the Mississippi River Bridge near Vidalia, Concordia Parish, Louisiana.

(4) The premises of Frank W. Bennett in Norwood, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of State Highway 19, approximately two miles south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(5) The premises of David A. DeLee in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of State Highway 67 approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(6) The premises of Louis Klotzbach in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of U.S. Highway 51, approximately 95 feet south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(7) The premises of Jasper J. Warner, Sr., in Warrington, Washington Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of State Highway 25, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(8) The premises of Dr. John L. Pope near Bogalusa in Washington Parish, Louisiana, on the south side of State Highway 10, beginning approximately 180 feet west from the west end of the Pearl River Bridge.

(9) The premises of G. H. Williams and Jerry Stewart in the Eighth Ward of St. Tammany Parish, in Pearl River, Louisiana, on U.S. Highway 11.

(10) The premises of Mrs. Lois Daws Bolian in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, on the southeast side of U.S. Highway 90, near the junction of U.S. Highways 90 and 190.

(11) The premises of the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio Railroad Company in Angie, Washington Parish, Louisiana, bordering State Highway 21 on the west and the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad on the east, approximately 150 feet south of a cotton gin.

(12) The premises of C. B. Hamilton in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of U.S. Highway 61, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(13) The premises of James M. Goff and V. Barlow Goff located in Crittenden County, Arkansas, at a point where combined U.S. Highways 70 and 79 converge with combined U.S. Highways 61, 63, and 64, approximately 0.3 mile west of the Mississippi River levee and the Arkansas State Police Vehicle Weighing Station.

(14) The premises held by Trustees for Hannah S. Rothschild in Phillips County, Arkansas, on the south side of State Highway 6, approximately 200 yards west of the toll plaza for the Mississippi River Bridge at Helena, Arkansas.

(b) The following premises along the western boundary of New Mexico are designated as inspection stations under the regulations in this part for livestock moving by road vehicle or on foot, interstate from Arizona or California, into or through any eradication area:

(1) The premises of Rex Kipp, Jr., on the south side of U.S. Highway 80, Separ, New Mexico, interchange.

(2) The premises of Phillip W. Swapp on the south side of U.S. Highway 260, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile southeast of town of Luna, New Mexico.

(3) The premises of Mrs. J. J. Tadlock, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Quemado, New Mexico, on south side of U.S. Highway 60.

(4) The premises of W. P. Greer, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Continental Divide, New Mexico, interchange, south side of U.S. Highway 66 on Frontage Road leading to U.S. Forest Service School.

§ 83.14 Approved treatments.

The Department has authorized the application of "EQ 335" or "Smear 62" as an approved treatment for wounds of livestock under the regulations in this part. Other wound treatments may be permitted by an inspector in accordance with Division policy.

§ 83.15 Exceptions.

(a) When the Director finds that any auction market in any free area or eradication area is located within 8 air miles of any inspection station designated in § 83.13 and has adequate facilities for inspection, treatment, and certification of livestock in accordance with the regulations in this part, and the operator of such market has entered into an agreement with the State in which the market is located, for its operation in accordance with specified safeguards, acceptable to the Director, to prevent the spread of screwworms, the Director shall issue administrative instructions designating such market as an inspection facility, auxiliary to such inspection station, for purposes of the regulations in this part; and livestock arriving at such inspection station under § 83.6 or § 83.8 may, if the shipper so desires, be moved to such market on the day of, or the day preceding the sale at such market, under permit issued by the inspector at such station, for inspection, treatment, and certification under said sections in lieu of inspection, treatment, and certification at such station: provided such livestock shall be conspicuously identified, upon entering such auxiliary inspection facility, with paint marks or other appropriate means. If, after such livestock are taken to the auction market, they are to be returned into the eradication area or area of recurring infestation from which they were originally shipped, then the owner or shipper, on the day of or the day following

Authority: §§ 89.1 to 89.5 issued under 34 Stat. 607; 45 U.S.C. 71-74. 19 P.R. 74, 85 amended.

PART 89—STATEMENT OF POLICY UNDER THE TWENTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW

§ 89.1 Amount of feed.

- (a) Under normal conditions, the amounts of feed designated in the following schedule will be considered as sustaining rations for livestock in transit when fed at the intervals required by the Twenty-Eight Hour Law:
- Sec. 89.1 Amount of feed.
89.2 Two or more feedings at same station.
89.3 Feeding, watering, and resting livestock in the car.
89.4 Watering.
89.5 Feeding pens.

Species and quantity of livestock	At first feeding station	At second and subsequent feeding stations
Cattle and beef type or range calves (for each car 1)	200 lbs. of hay 1 1/2	300 lbs. of hay 1 1/2
Dairy calves (for each car 2)	100 lbs. of hay 1 1/2	150 lbs. of hay 1 1/2
Horses and mules (for each car 3)	400 lbs. of hay 1 1/2	400 lbs. of hay 1 1/2
Sheep and goats (for each car 4)	200 lbs. of hay 1 1/2	300 lbs. of hay 1 1/2
Lambs and kids (for each car 5)	100 lbs. of hay 1 1/2	150 lbs. of hay 1 1/2
Swine (for each carload lot, in single or double deck car, the amount of shelled corn 2 indicated):		
Lots of not more than 18,000 lbs.	2 bushels.	2 bushels.
More than 18,000 lbs. but not more than 21,000 lbs.	2 1/2 bushels.	2 1/2 bushels.
More than 21,000 lbs. but not more than 24,000 lbs.	3 bushels.	3 bushels.
More than 24,000 lbs. but not more than 27,000 lbs.	3 1/2 bushels.	3 1/2 bushels.
More than 27,000 lbs. but not more than 30,000 lbs.	4 bushels.	4 bushels.
More than 30,000 lbs.—proportionately larger amounts.		

1 The requirements set forth the sustaining rations for a full load of livestock in a railroad car 40 feet in length. The requirements for a full load of livestock in railroad cars of different sizes should be modified proportionately, i.e., a load of livestock transported in a car 50 feet in length would require an additional 25 percent of feed (or 2 1/2 percent for each additional foot of car over 40 feet).

2 Or the equivalent in other suitable feed. Dairy calves too young to eat hay or grain, or shipped without their dams, should be given a sufficient amount of prepared calf feed, milk, raw eggs, or other suitable feed. All feed should be of good quality.

- (b) When the owner of a consignment of livestock desires that they be fed larger amounts of feed than those designated in paragraph (a) of this section for the particular kind and quantity of livestock, or the carrier believes that they should be fed larger amounts, the amounts to be fed should be agreed upon, if practicable, by the owner and the carrier at the time the animals are offered for shipment.

(c) When emergency conditions arise, such as severe changes in the weather, which increase the rigors of transportation, the livestock should receive amounts of feed, additional to those designated in paragraph (a) of this section, sufficient to sustain them until they arrive at the next feeding station or destination.

(d) When the movement of livestock is delayed en route so that the period of their confinement in the cars materially exceeds that specified by the Twenty-Eight Hour Law, the livestock should receive additional feed in proportion to such excess time.

§ 89.2 Two or more feedings at same station.

When livestock are held at a feeding station 12 hours after the last previous feed has been substantially consumed they should again be fed the ration prescribed by § 89.1(a) for that station: *Provided, however*, That they may be held without such feeding for a period longer than 12 hours if the time they are so held, added to the time required to reach the next feeding station or destination, whichever is closer, would not ordinarily exceed 40 hours.

§ 89.3 Feeding, watering, and resting livestock in the car.

(a) Livestock should be unloaded into pens of the character described in § 89.5 (a) for feeding, watering, and resting, unless there is ample room in the car for all of the animals to lie down at the same time.

(b) If livestock are watered in the car, adequate facilities should be provided and ample water furnished to insure all the animals an opportunity to drink their fill. In the case of hogs, water

are shown to be primarily used for exhibition purposes and the appearance of which clearly indicates daily grooming, but the inspection, wound treatment, and certification requirements of said sections shall apply to such equines.

(c) The Director, in specific cases in which, in his opinion, no risk of spread of screwworms exists, may authorize the movement of livestock not known to be affected with, or to carry the contagion of, screwworms, and vehicles, boats, and aircraft, otherwise prohibited by the regulations in this part, under such conditions as he may require to carry out the purposes of such regulations.

§ 83.15a Administrative instructions for designating auxiliary inspection facilities.

In accordance with § 83.15, the Director has found that the auction markets listed below are within 8 air miles, respectively, of the inspection stations listed below and otherwise qualify for designation as auxiliary inspection facilities.

- Auction Markets**
1. Tri-States Stockyard, south side of U.S. Highway 82, approximately 3/4 mile west of the Mississippi River Bridge at Greenville, Miss.
 2. Lum Brothers Auction Market, Vicksburg, Miss.

§ 83.17 Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.

The provisions in part 71 of this chapter shall be applicable with respect to the movement of livestock and cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities and premises to prevent the dissemination of screwworms only insofar as they are not in conflict with the provision in this part.

§ 83.18 Interstate movement of dogs.

The provisions of the regulations in this part shall be applicable to dogs with the exception of the requirements pertaining to treatment with a permitted precautionary pesticide and movements to or from slaughtering establishments, public stockyards and specifically approved stockyards.

part may be disposed of in accordance with the stray laws of the State or county in which the inspection station is located.

the sale, may return such livestock into such area through the inspection station where the original permit was issued, without treatment with a permitted precautionary pesticide but under permit from the inspector at the auxiliary inspection facility, provided the livestock have been inspected for evidence of screwworms by the inspector, any wounds on the livestock found upon such inspection have been given an approved treatment by the inspector, and such return is made by the most direct route by which it is possible to reach the inspection station; otherwise such return shall be allowed only after treatment with a permitted precautionary pesticide and in compliance with other conditions, including certification, in accordance with § 83.6(a). The permit allowing return shall be surrendered to the inspector on duty at such inspection station.

(b) The requirements of §§ 83.6, 83.7, 83.8, 83.9, and 83.10, for treatment with a permitted precautionary pesticide and marking, shall not apply to equines which

Inspection Stations

1. The premises of Flowers Pierini in Chicot County, Ark., on the south side of U.S. Highway 82, approximately 3/4 mile west of the Mississippi River Bridge at Greenville, Miss.
2. The premises of Claude H. Brady in Delta, Madison Parish, La., fronting on U.S. Highway 80 and Railroad Avenue.

Therefore, each such auction market is designated as an inspection facility, auxiliary to its respective inspection station for the purposes of § 83.15.

§ 83.16 Responsibility for livestock at places of inspection.

(a) All unloading, reloading, and other handling of livestock at any inspection station or other place for purposes of inspection, treatment, and certification under the regulations in this part shall be the responsibility of the carrier transporting the livestock to such place.

(b) If livestock are left at any inspection station designated under the regulations in this part, for any reason, the Division will assume no responsibility for such livestock and all expenses for feed, water, and care shall be the responsibility of the owner or shipper of the livestock.

* Any livestock left over 6 days at any inspection station under the regulations in this

should be available for not less than 1 hour.

(c) Livestock unloaded for feed and water and returned to the car for rest should be allowed to remain in the pens not less than 2 hours.

(d) Livestock unloaded for water and returned to the car for feed and rest should be allowed to remain in the pens not less than 1 hour.

(e) When livestock are fed in the car, the feed should be evenly distributed throughout the car.

§ 89.4 Watering.

Livestock should be furnished an ample supply of potable water. Water treated with chemicals for industrial or boiler use, or taken from streams or ponds containing sewage, mud, or other objectionable matter should not be used. Troughs and other receptacles should be clean. In cold weather, the water should be free from ice.

§ 89.5 Feeding pens.

(a) Stock pens and other enclosures for feeding, watering, and resting livestock in transit should have (1) sufficient space for all of the livestock to lie down at the same time, (2) properly designed facilities for feeding and watering the livestock, (3) reasonably well-drained, clean, and safe floors of concrete, cinders, gravel, hard-packed earth, or other suitable material, and (4) suitable protection from weather reasonably to be expected in the region in which the pens are located.

(b) Care should be taken to protect livestock unloaded en route at a point having marked difference in temperature from that at the point from which they were shipped.

SUBCHAPTER D—EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 91—INSPECTION AND HANDLING OF LIVESTOCK FOR EXPORTATION

Sec.	Definitions.
91.1	Animals to be handled in compliance with regulations.
91.2	Ports of export.
91.3	Inspection, testing and certification at origin.
91.4	Inspection and certification of the port of export.
91.5	Disinfection of cars and other conveyances.
91.6	Rest and inspection before embarkation.
91.7	Accommodations for humane treatment of animals on vessels.
91.8	Headropes and halters.
91.9	Space on vessels.
91.10	Crates and portable stalls.
91.11	Hatches.
91.12	Upper-deck fittings.
91.13	Protection from heat of boilers and engines.
91.14	Ventilation.
91.15	Feed and water.
91.16	Attendants.
91.17	Lighting.
91.18	Alleyways.
91.19	Stanchions.
91.20	Beams.
91.21	Roofs.
91.22	Flooring.
91.23	Footlocks.
91.24	Outside planking.

Sec.	Breast, front, and foot boards.
91.26	Rump boards.
91.27	Division boards.
91.28	Troughs and hayracks.
91.29	Defective fittings.
91.30	Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.

AUTHORITY: §§ 91.1 to 91.31 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, sec. 10, 26 Stat. 417, sec. 1, 26 Stat. 833, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 105, 112, 113, 120, 121; 46 U. S. C. 466a. Interpret or apply 34 Stat. 1263, 41 Stat. 241; 21 U. S. C. 80-82, 86, 96.

§ 91.1 Definitions.

Whenever in the regulations in this part the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed as follows:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the Department.

(c) *Director of Division.* Director of the Division.

(d) *Inspector.* An inspector of the Division.

(e) *Animals.* Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and goats.

(f) *Horses.* Horses, mules, and asses.

(g) *Roofing paper.* Any saturated roofing paper of a grade known to the trade as 30-pound roofing paper.

(h) *Stanchion.* Post or other fixed upright support.

(i) *Official vaccinate.* A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis from four through eight months of age, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area, vaccinated against brucellosis from four to twelve months of age, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official with a vaccine approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture; permanently identified as such a vaccinate; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State and Federal Agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

(j) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the Department to perform the function involved.

§ 91.2 Animals to be handled in compliance with regulations.

No animals covered by the regulations in this part shall be exported to a foreign country except in compliance with the provisions thereof.

§ 91.3 Ports of export.

(a) The following ports are hereby designated as ports of export. All animals shall be exported through said ports or through ports designated under paragraph (b) of this section.

(1) *Air and ocean ports.* Portland, Maine; Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Newport News and Norfolk, Virginia; Miami, Jacksonville, Port Everglades, Tampa and St. Petersburg, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana; Galveston and Houston, Texas; San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, California;

Portland, Oregon; Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

(2) *Mexican border ports.* Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande, Roma, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio and El Paso, Texas; Douglas, Naco and Nogales, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, California.

(3) *Canadian border ports.* All ports along the United States-Canada land border at which the Health of Animals Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture maintains veterinary inspection service.

(b) In special cases other ports may be designated by the Director of Division with the concurrence of the Bureau of Customs.

§ 91.4 Inspection, testing and certification at origin.

(a) All animals intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate of health issued by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, certifying that the animals were inspected in the State of origin and found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, and that they have been tested in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, if they are of a class required by said paragraph to be so tested: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Division may waive such inspection and certification with respect to horses and may waive the tuberculin and brucellosis tests referred to in paragraph (b), when he finds such action may be taken without endangering the livestock export trade of the United States. Certificates accompanying animals to the port of export shall show proper identification of the animals in the shipment with respect to breed, sex, and age and, when applicable, shall also show registration name, registration number, tattoo markings, tag number, or other natural or acquired markings, and shall be endorsed by the veterinarian in charge of Animal Disease Eradication Division field activities of the Department in the State of origin of the animals, or by another Department veterinarian so authorized by the Director of Division.

(b) Diagnostic tests for dairy and breeding cattle: (1) *Tuberculin test.* Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for tuberculosis applied by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, within thirty days prior to the date of movement from the State of origin: *Provided, however,* That calves born after said tuberculin test of the dam will not be required to be so tested or certified.

(2) *Brucellosis test.* Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle more than six months of age, except official vaccinates under thirty months of age, intended for exportation to a foreign

country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for brucellosis made in laboratory approved for the purpose by the Director of Division within thirty days prior to date of movement from the State of origin.

§ 91.5 Inspection and certification at the port of export.

All animals offered for exportation to any foreign country shall be inspected by a Department veterinarian at the port of export, and if upon such inspection, and examination of the certificates required under § 91.4, said animals are found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, the export certificate, issued by the said Department veterinarian to accompany the animals from the port of export, shall contain a statement to that effect: *Provided, however, That inspection and certification at the port of export shall not be required in the case of animals offered for exportation to Mexico or to Canada through ports along the United States land borders designated in § 91.3, if the certificates required under § 91.4 were issued or endorsed by a Department veterinarian, specifically authorized by the Director of Division for the purpose, in compliance with procedures of inspection specified by the Division to guard against the dissemination of disease to such countries.*

§ 91.6 Disinfection of cars and other conveyances.

No animals intended for export to a foreign country shall be transported in cars or other conveyances which have been used in the transportation of livestock since they were last cleaned and disinfected: *Provided, however, That express cars or other conveyances not regularly used for the transportation of livestock need not be so disinfected. If such animals are confined in crates or portable stalls, these either shall be new and previously unused or shall be cleaned and disinfected before receiving such export animals.*

§ 91.7 Rest and inspection before embarkation.

(a) No animals shall be loaded upon a vessel for exportation until they have been allowed at least 5 hours' actual rest in suitable quarters at the port of embarkation: *Provided, however, That such period of rest will not be required if the animals were transported thereto in cars in which there was opportunity to rest and proper feed and water were provided, or when the animals are to be stowed in box stalls aboard ship.*

(b) All animals shall remain at the port of export a sufficient length of time and under conditions to afford proper inspection during daylight. The place of detention for rest and inspection shall be subject to approval of the inspector. Movement of animals from the holding yards, pens, or stables to the transporting vessel, and their loading, storing, and

tying, shall be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

§ 91.8 Accommodations for humane treatment of animals on vessels.

Owners or masters of vessels carrying animals from the United States to a foreign country shall provide for such animals feed and water, space, ventilation, fittings, and other facilities as set forth in this part: *Provided, however, That shipments of animals to points in nearby countries involving not more than 72 hours in transit shall be subject only to such requirements as to space, ventilation, fittings, feed, and water supply as the Director of Division shall prescribe. Such owners or masters shall not accept for transportation any animal that in the judgment of the inspector is in an unfit condition to withstand the rigors of such transportation.*

§ 91.9 Headropes and halters.

Halters, ropes, or other suitable equipment satisfactory to the inspector shall be provided for the handling and tying of horses and cattle.

§ 91.10 Space on vessels.

Except as specified in § 91.8, space on vessels for the various species of animals shall be as follows:

(a) *Horses.* Space for horses shall be not less than 6 feet 3 inches from roof or beams overhead to floor underfoot and shall be at least 8 feet in depth, except that upon approval of the inspector stalls 7 feet deep may be allowed for medium-sized horses. Single stalls shall be not less than 2½ feet wide. Not less than 20 square feet shall be allowed for each horse loose in pen, and for every large horse there shall be at least 27 square feet.

(1) Subject to the approval of the inspector as many as four horses, or as many as seven horses weighing not more than 500 pounds each, may be shipped in pens not less than 10 by 8 feet in size. Mares in foal and stallions, however, shall be shipped only in separate stalls, which shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 3 feet wide and for mares due to foal en route shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 5 feet wide and readily accessible.

(2) Extra stalls suitably located shall be provided in each compartment or on decks where horses are carried so that adequate hospital space can be made available for any that become sick or disabled aboard ship. The number of such stalls shall be as follows: One for the first 4 to 10 horses shipped, another for any number in excess of 10 up to and including 25, and still another for each additional 25 horses or fraction thereof.

(b) *Cattle.* Space for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth and 6 feet from roof or beams overhead to flooring underfoot, except that where floors are raised over pipes and similar obstructions a height of not less than 5 feet 6 inches may be permitted at the discretion of the inspector. No more than four cattle weighing over 850 pounds each shall be shipped in each pen, except at the ends of rows, where five may be allowed together. In such pens there shall be at least 20 square feet of space for each animal. When any such pen in-

cludes stanchions, sounding tubes, ventilators, and other obstructions, there shall be not less than 24 square feet of free space for each animal.

(1) Single stalls for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth by 3 feet in width, and larger stalls shall be provided when required by the inspector for cows in advanced pregnancy and for large dairy or breeding cattle. Cows in advanced pregnancy and bulls shall be shipped only in separate stalls. For cows that are due to calve en route, the stalls or pens shall be not less than 5 by 8 feet in size and so located as to be easily accessible.

(2) Calves and yearlings may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

(c) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Space for these animals shall be not less than 3 feet in height. For each animal the space provided shall be at least 1 foot greater in length and breadth than the animal itself, with a 50-percent increase for animals in advanced pregnancy. Double-deck pens shall not exceed 20 x 8 feet in size. Lambs, kids, and pigs may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

§ 91.11 Crates and portable stalls.

Animals may be carried in crates or portable stalls which meet the space requirements of § 91.10 and are so constructed as to afford comfort and security. All crates and portable stalls shall be equipped for the feeding and watering of the animals carried therein, and when placed on exposed decks the roofs of same shall conform with the requirements of § 91.22. Crates and portable stalls shall be subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector at the port of embarkation.

§ 91.12 Hatches.

(a) Hatches above animals shall be kept clear at all times, no feed for the animals or freight of any kind being placed thereon.

(b) Animals may be placed on hatches on exposed decks, but the pens or stalls shall be lashed down securely to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(c) Animals may be placed on hatches on underdecks provided the height requirements of § 91.10 can be complied with, but sufficient space shall be left clear on such hatches for passageway across ship and for brow.

(d) On all hatches on which animals are carried and under which hay and feed are stowed, sufficient space shall be left clear for the proper removal and handling of such hay and feed. Such hatches shall be watertight.

§ 91.13 Upper-deck fittings.

Animals may be carried on upper decks in space abutting the outside rails or bulwarks only if such rails or bulwarks are 3 feet or more in height from the deck and are of sufficient strength to hold the necessary fittings securely, or if the space available is sufficient to permit securing the required fittings to provide the necessary strength. When animals are carried on upper decks, bulkheads shall be erected at all unprotected ends of stalls.

§ 91.14 Protection from heat of boilers and engines.

No animals shall be stowed along the alleyways by engine and boiler room unless the sides of said engine and boiler rooms are covered by a tongue-and-groove tight sheathing, making a 3-inch air space: *Provided, however,* That on ships powered with internal-combustion engines this sheathing will not be required.

§ 91.15 Ventilation.

Each underdeck compartment on which animals are being transported shall be equipped with a system of ventilation either natural or mechanical that will furnish a complete change of air in the compartment every 5 minutes. When the latter method is employed, a sufficient number of portable blowers of approved type shall be carried to provide ventilation in case of breakdown. Natural ventilation may be procured through ventilators, hatches, doors, and portholes when approved by the inspector.

§ 91.16 Feed and water.

For animals embarked for a voyage which on an average is of more than 20 hours' duration, there shall be provided to the satisfaction of the inspector sufficient amounts of suitable feed and fresh water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for distribution of the water and for stowage of the feed so that it shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

§ 91.17 Attendants.

Each vessel on which livestock are embarked shall carry one man who is experienced in the handling of the particular species and a sufficient number of attendants to insure proper care of the animals.

§ 91.18 Lighting.

All vessels carrying animals shall be equipped to provide adequate light at all times for the proper attending of all animals.

§ 91.19 Alleyways.

Alleyways running fore and aft that are used for feeding, watering, and loading animals, including horses in box stalls, shall have a minimum width of 3 feet, but when horses are stowed in other than box stalls the minimum width of alleyways shall be 4 feet: *Provided, however,* That for a distance not to exceed 12 feet at the end of alleyways in bow and stern of ship, and where obstructions less than 3 feet in length occur, the width may be reduced to a minimum of 18 inches. A sufficient number of athwartship alleyways at least 18 inches in width in the clear shall be provided to afford ready access to scuppers and to ends of alleyways running fore and aft except that on exposed decks where scuppers and the ends of fore and aft alleyways are readily accessible athwartship alleyways may be dispensed with.

§ 91.20 Stanchions.

Stanchions shall be provided for all stalls and pens for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. Metal stanchions will

be acceptable if equal in strength and security as provided in this section for wooden stanchions.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Rail stanchions shall be of not less than 4" x 6" lumber set 5 feet apart on centers secured to ship's rail or bulwark with $\frac{5}{8}$ " hook bolts or collars, and with heels properly braced to sheer streak, or waterway. Inboard stanchions of the same dimensions shall be set in line with the rail stanchions and properly braced. Stanchions shall be securely fastened to roof beams by means of cleats 2" x 4" x 8" in size butted against both sides of stanchions and also by means of angle braces not less than 1" x 6" x 24" in size properly placed and nailed to secure each stanchion to its beam. Stanchions affixed to bulwarks shall be chucked down with pieces not less than 2" x 3" x 8" lumber. On open-rail ships, spaces between the rails shall be blocked out to permit the affixing of outside planking. If supplementary stanchions are required for rump boards, these shall be not less than 3" x 4" in size properly cleated to beam and deck. Stanchions on underlocks shall be secured by appropriate bracing, cleating, and wedging and set not more than 7 feet 6 inches apart on centers, except that this spacing may be increased to 10 feet when 3" x 10" breast boards are used.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Stanchions for single- or double-tier pens for these animals shall be of not less than 3" x 4" lumber set at no greater distance than 5 feet on centers and secured in the same manner as prescribed in this regulation for horses and cattle.

§ 91.21 Beams.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Beams shall be of not less than 3" x 6" lumber. Those at the ends of fittings and each alternate one shall extend across the ship's beam or abut against permanent deck fittings. The intermediate short beams shall not extend beyond the inner edge of the roof.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* When two tiers of pens are constructed on upper or exposed decks, beams shall be provided as specified in this section for horses and cattle. Beams of not less than 3" x 4" lumber bolted to stanchions with $\frac{5}{8}$ " bolts shall be provided to support the roof of single-tier pens on exposed decks and the floor of double-tier pens on all decks. Beams supporting upper-tier pens shall be braced in centers by uprights of not less than 2" x 4" lumber extending from deck to under side of beams.

§ 91.22 Roofs.

All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be roofed with not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ " lumber, tongued and grooved or square-edged, extending from outside planking to 2 feet beyond the line of breast boards: *Provided, however,* That if square-edged lumber is used, it shall be properly covered with roofing paper.

§ 91.23 Flooring.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Flooring shall be laid athwartship and secured by placing ends beneath the under side

of foot and rump boards or under a 2" x 2" strip nailed along these boards. Floors may be either of two types, flush or raised. The flush type shall be of not less than 1" lumber laid flat on the deck. The raised type shall be of not less than 2" lumber nailed to scantlings of at least 2" x 3" dimensions laid 2 feet 6 inches apart. If desired, flooring may be laid in portable sections. Flooring will not be required on ships with wooden decks provided footlocks are secured to the deck. Cement or composite material diagonally scored one-half inch deep may be used on iron decks instead of wooden flooring if the footlocks are molded in the same and bolted to the deck.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Flooring for these animals shall be the same as prescribed in this section for horses and cattle except that raised flooring need not be greater than 1 inch in thickness.

§ 91.24 Footlocks.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* There shall be four footlocks of 1" x 4" lumber laid fore and aft with flat side down, and so placed as to provide in-between spaces of 12, 14, 26, and 14 inches, beginning at inside of footboard. They shall be well secured with nails of a length that will permit 1-inch clinch in 1-inch flooring and 2-inch penetration in 2-inch flooring.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Footlocks for these animals shall be of not less than 1" x 2" lumber, four to each pen, equally distributed and laid in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section for horses and cattle.

§ 91.25 Outside planking.

All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be provided with outside planking of not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ " tongue-and-groove lumber laid fore and aft of ship driven tightly together and securely nailed to backs of stanchions in a manner to cover all open spaces properly: *Provided, however,* That during warm weather the top-course planking may be left off in order to allow a free circulation of air.

§ 91.26 Breast, front, and foot boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Except as provided in § 91.8, all stalls and pens shall be equipped with breast boards of not less than 2" x 10" dressed lumber securely nailed to the stanchions. Where butting occurs the joints are to be on the stanchions and shall be covered with metal plates 3" square or 5" in diameter and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " in thickness. A $\frac{5}{8}$ " bolt shall then be passed through the plate, joint, and stanchion and securely fastened with a nut. All breast boards shall have 1" holes bored through them at proper distances for tying animals. Breast boards shall be provided with removable sections in order that animals may be loaded into and removed from stalls and pens. All stalls and pens shall be provided with foot boards of not less than 2" x 10" lumber securely nailed or bolted to stanchions.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Front boards shall be of not less than 1" x 6" pieces appropriately spaced and extending to the proper height for these spe-

cies of animals. Provision shall be made for removing a section of front boards to allow entry of animals into pens and removal therefrom.

§ 91.27 Rump boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Rump boards shall form a solid wall at least 4 feet 6 inches high and shall be of lumber not less than 1½" thick if tongued and grooved or 2" if square-edged. Where deck is clear of obstructions rump boards may be set on inside of rail stanchions. When this is not possible, sections so affected may be brought forward to clear such obstructions and shall be fastened to stanchions provided for this purpose. In lower decks, where ship's construction so justifies, rump boards may be affixed to 2" x 6" wooden pieces set the same as prescribed for stanchions. Rump boards may be formed by filling spaces between cargo battens. Rump boards in stalls or pens built alongside hatches need be carried down only to line of coaming.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Pens for these animals on all exposed decks shall be provided with rump boards of the specified size built to a height of 2 feet 6 inches.

§ 91.28 Division boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Division boards shall be used to separate all stalls and pens and to close the sides of same at the ends of rows. They shall be used in sets of four boards of 2" x 10" dressed lumber separated by 3-inch spacers, shall extend from the rump boards to the inboard stanchions, and shall be fitted into appropriate channels or slots at both ends in a manner that will permit their ready removal.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Division boards and those forming ends of pens shall be the same as prescribed for front boards for these animals in § 91.26.

§ 91.29 Troughs and hayracks.

All stalls and pens shall be equipped with proper troughs for feeding animals as provided in this section. Racks or nets furnished for feeding hay shall be of a type acceptable to the inspector.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Troughs may be of metal or wood either removable or fixed. The space between the first footlock and the footboard may be utilized for feeding cattle provided a 2" x 4" piece is affixed along the top surface of said footlock so that it, together with the footboard and the battens, will form an enclosure. When wooden troughs are used an adequate supply of buckets shall be provided for the proper watering of the animals.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Pens for these animals shall have feed troughs not less than 8 inches wide and proper receptacles for watering. Pens for sheep and goats should also have ample hay racks suitable for these animals.

§ 91.30 Defective fittings.

If previously used fittings are employed, any portion thereof found by the inspector to be worn, decayed, unsound, or otherwise defective shall be replaced.

§ 91.31 Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.

All parts of vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment used in the loading, stowing or other handling of animals in compliance with the provisions of this part shall first be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected with a Division approved disinfectant under the supervision of an inspector before being again used for or in connection with the transportation of animals from United States ports. Such disinfection of halters, ropes, and similar equipment used in handling and tying the animals shall be by immersion in the approved disinfectant.

PART 92—IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS AND POULTRY AND CERTAIN ANIMAL AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

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- 92.40 Animals for immediate slaughter.

AUTHORITY: §§ 92.1 to 92.40 issued under secs. 6, 7, 8, 10, 26 Stat. 416, as amended, 417, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended; 19 U. S. C. 1306, 21 U. S. C. 102-105, 111.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 92.1 Definitions.

Whenever in this part of the following terms are used unless the context otherwise requires, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the Department.

(c) *Director of Division.* Director of the Division.

(d) *Inspector.* An inspector of the Division.

(e) *Animals.* Cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses, asses, mules, zebras, dogs, and poultry.

(f) *Cattle.* Animals of the bovine species.

(g) *Ruminants.* All animals which chew the cud, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, camels, llamas and giraffes.

(h) *Swine.* The domestic hog and all varieties of wild hogs.

(i) *Horses.* Horses, asses, mules, and zebras.

(j) *Poultry.* Chickens, ducks, geese, swans, turkeys, pigeons, doves, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quail, guinea fowl, and pea fowl, of all ages, including eggs for hatching.

(k) *Accredited areas.* Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle infected with tuberculosis is officially declared by the Canadian Government to be less than one-half of 1 percent.

(l) *Restricted areas.* Areas in Canada that are in process of becoming accredited as defined in paragraph (k) of this section.

(m) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering operations are regularly carried on and where Federal, State, or local inspection approved by the Division, is maintained.

(n) *Immediate slaughter.* Consignment from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and slaughter thereat within 2 weeks from the date of entry.

(o) *Communicable disease.* Any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of domestic livestock, poultry or other animals.

(p) *Fever tick.* *Boophilus annulatus*, including, but not limited to, the varieties *Americana* and *Australis*.

(q) *Permitted dip.* A dip permitted by the Division to be used in the official dipping of cattle and horses for fever ticks and for dipping cattle and sheep for scabies.

(r) *Brucellosis-certified areas.* Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle affected with brucellosis has been

officially determined by the Canadian Government not to exceed one percent and the percentage of herds in which brucellosis is present has been similarly determined not to exceed five percent.

(s) *Western provinces of Canada.* Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

§ 92.2 General prohibition.

No animal or product subject to the provisions of this part shall be imported or brought into the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this part and Part 94 of this subchapter; nor shall any such animal or product be handled or moved after physical entry into the United States and before final release from quarantine or any other form of governmental detention except in compliance with such regulations: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section, §§ 92.3 through 92.5, 92.7 through 92.9, 92.11 through 92.13, 92.15, and 92.16 shall not apply to importations of poultry into the United States Virgin Islands.

§ 92.3 Ports designated for the importation of animals.

(a) *Ocean ports.* The following ports are hereby designated as quarantine stations and all animals shall be entered through said stations, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, viz: Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Baltimore, Maryland; Jacksonville, Miami, and Tampa, Florida; San Juan, Puerto Rico; New Orleans, Louisiana; Galveston, Texas; San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Tacoma and Seattle, Washington; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

(b) *Canadian border ports.* The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Canada: Eastport, Calais, Vanceboro, Houlton, Monticello, Bridgewater, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, Van Buren, Madawaska, Fort Kent, Jackman and Holey, Maine; Beecher Falls (Canaan), Island Pond, Derby Line, North Troy, Newport, Richford, St. Albans, Highgate Springs, and Alburg, Vermont; Rouses Point, Mooers Junction, Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington, Hogansburg, Roosevelttown, Waddington, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Alexandria Bay, Charlotte, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Port Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Noyes, Minnesota; Pembina and Portal, North Dakota; Sweetgrass, Montana; Eastport and Porthill, Idaho; Spokane, Laurier, Oroville, Nighthawk, Sumas, Blaine, and Lynden, Washington; and Juneau and Skagway, Alaska.

(c) *Mexican border ports.* The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Mexico: Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande City, Roma, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Presidio, and El Paso, Texas; Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, California.

(d) *Special ports.* Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, and Christiansted, St. Croix,

in the United States Virgin Islands, are hereby designated as quarantine stations for the entry of ruminants and swine from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands for immediate slaughter.

(e) *Designation of other ports.* The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the designation as quarantine stations of the ports specified in this section. In special cases other ports may be designated as quarantine stations under this section by the Director of Division with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

§ 92.4 Import permits for ruminants, swine, and poultry and for animal semen.

(a) *Application for permit.* (1) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from any part of the world, except as otherwise provided in §§ 92.19, 92.27, and 92.31, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit. The application shall specify the name and address of the importer, the species, breed, number or quantity, purpose of importation, the country of origin, the port of embarkation in the foreign country, the mode of transportation, route of travel, the port of entry in the United States, and the proposed date of arrival of the animals or animal semen to be imported, and the name of the person to whom the animals or animal semen will be delivered and the location of the place in the United States to which delivery will be made from the port of entry. Additional information may be required in the form of certificates concerning specific diseases to which the animals are susceptible, as well as vaccinations or other precautionary treatments to which the animals or animal semen have been subjected. Notice of any such requirement will be given to the applicant in each case.

(2) An application for permit to import will be denied for domestic ruminants or swine, or semen from ruminants or swine, from any country where it has been declared, under section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, that foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest has been determined to exist.

(3) An application for permit to import ruminants, swine, poultry, or animal semen may also be denied because of: Communicable disease conditions in the area or country of origin, or in a country where the shipment has been or will be held or through which the shipment has been or will be transported; deficiencies in the regulatory programs for the control or eradication of animal diseases and the unavailability of veterinary services in the above mentioned countries; the importer's failure to provide satisfactory evidence concerning the origin, history, and health status of the animals or animal semen; the lack of satisfactory information necessary to determine that the importation will not be likely to transmit any communicable disease to livestock or poultry of the United States; or any other circumstances which the Director believes require such denial to prevent the dissemination of any communicable dis-

ease of livestock or poultry into the United States.

(b) *Permit.* When a permit is issued, the original and two copies will be sent to the importer. It shall be the responsibility of the importer to forward the original permit and one copy to the shipper in the country of origin, and it shall also be the responsibility of the importer to insure that the shipper presents the copy of the permit to the carrier and makes proper arrangements for the original permit to accompany the shipment to the specified U.S. port of entry for presentation to the collector of customs. Animals and animal semen for which a permit has been issued will be received at the specified port of entry within the 14-day period prescribed in the permit, after which time the permit shall be void. Ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen for which a permit is required by these regulations will not be eligible for entry if a permit has not been issued; if shipment is from any port other than the one designated in the permit; if arrival in the United States is at any port other than the one designated in the permit; or if the animals or semen are not handled as outlined in the application for the permit and as specified in the permit issued.

(c) *Wild ruminants and wild swine from countries where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists.* (1) Wild ruminants and wild swine originating in the countries designated in Part 94 of this subchapter as countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists may be carriers of such diseases even though the animals do not show clinical evidence of the diseases. In view of these circumstances and in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest and protect the livestock of the United States, permits for the importation of wild ruminants, such as, but not limited to, giraffes, deer and antelopes, and of wild swine, will be issued only if such animals are intended for exhibition purposes in a zoological park previously approved by the Director of Division in accordance with the standards specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and if the operator of such approved zoological park and the importer, if such operator and importer are different parties, have entered into the agreement set forth in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph with the Division for the maintenance and handling of such wild ruminants and wild swine in the manner specified in the agreement to prevent the introduction and dissemination of communicable diseases. For purposes of this paragraph "zoological park" means a zoo, park or other place maintained for the exhibition of live animals for recreational or educational purposes. The New York port of entry is the only port at which facilities are available which are adequate for the quarantining of wild ruminants and wild swine. Accordingly, permits issued for the importation of such wild animals will require that the animals be imported through the port of New York and quarantined at that port. The Director of Division may cancel such a permit when he finds that any provision of this section

or any other provision of the regulations has not been or is not being complied with.

(2) Approval of a zoological park for the receipt and maintenance of imported animals as described in this paragraph, shall be on the basis of an inspection, by an authorized representative of the Department, of the physical facilities of the establishment and its methods of operation. Standards for acceptable physical facilities shall include satisfactory pens, cages or enclosures in which the animals can be maintained so as not to be in contact with the general public and free from contact with domestic livestock; natural or established drainage from the zoological park which will avoid contamination of land areas where domestic livestock are kept or with which domestic livestock may otherwise come in contact; provision for the disposition of manure, other wastes, and dead ruminants and swine within the zoological park; and other reasonable facilities considered necessary to prevent the dissemination of diseases from the zoological park. The operator of the zoological park shall have available the services of a full-time or part-time veterinarian, or a veterinarian on a retainer basis, who shall make periodic examinations of all animals maintained at the zoological park for evidence of disease; who shall make a post-mortem examination of each animal that dies; and who shall make a prompt report of suspected cases of contagious or communicable diseases to appropriate state or federal livestock sanitary officials.

(3) Prior to the issuance of an import permit under this section, the operator of the approved zoological park to which the animals are to be consigned, and the importer of the animals, if such operator and importer are different parties, shall execute an agreement covering each animal or group of animals for which the import permit is requested. The agreement shall be in the following form:

AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPORTATION, QUARANTINE AND EXHIBITION OF CERTAIN WILD RUMINANTS AND WILD SWINE

_____, operator(s) of the zoological park known as _____ located at _____ (Name)

_____ and _____ hereby (City and state) (Importer)

request a permit for the importation of _____ for exhibition (Number and kinds of animals)

purposes at the said zoological park, said animals originating in a country where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists and being subject to restrictions under regulations contained in Part 92, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

In making this request, it is understood and agreed that:

1. The animals for which an import permit is requested will be held in isolation at a port of embarkation in the country of origin, approved by the Director of Division as a port having facilities which are adequate for maintaining wild animals in isolation from all other animals and having veterinary supervision by officials of the country of origin of the animals. Such animals will be held in such isolation for not less than 60 days under the supervision of the veterinary service of that country to determine whether the animals show any clinical evidence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, or other communicable disease and to assure that the

animals will not have been exposed to such a disease within the 60 days next before their exportation from that country.

2. Shipment will be made direct from such port of embarkation to the port of New York as the port of entry in this country. If shipment is made by ocean vessel the animals will not be unloaded in any foreign port en route. If shipment is made by air, the animals will not be unloaded at any port or other place of landing except at a port approved by the Director of Division as a port not located in a country where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists or as a port in such a country having facilities and inspection adequate for maintaining wild animals in isolation from all other animals.

3. No ruminants or swine will be aboard the transporting vehicle, vessel or aircraft except those for which an import permit has been issued.

4. The animals will be quarantined for not less than 30 days in the Department's Animal Quarantine Station in Clifton, New Jersey.

5. Upon release from quarantine the animals will be delivered to the zoological park named in this agreement to become the property of the park and they will not be sold, exchanged or removed from the premises without the prior consent of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

(Signature of importer)
Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____

(Title or designation)

(Name of zoological park)

By _____
(Signature of officer of zoological park)

(Title of officer)
Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____

(Title or designation)

§ 92.5 Certificate for ruminants, swine, and poultry.

(a) *Ruminants and swine.* (1) All ruminants and swine offered for importation from any part of the world except as provided in §§ 92.20, 92.21, 92.22, 92.28, 92.29, 92.35, 92.36, 92.37, and 92.40 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that such animals have been kept in said country at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that said country during such period has been entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, and surra: *Provided, however,* That certificates for wild ruminants or wild swine for exhibition purposes need specify freedom from the said diseases of the district of origin only: *And provided further,* That in the case of sheep, goats, and swine the certificate, as far as it relates to contagious pleuropneumonia, may specify freedom from such disease of the district of origin only. For domestic swine the certificate shall also show that for 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement from the premises of origin no hog cholera, swine plague, or erysipelas has existed on such premises or on adjoining premises.

(2) The certificate accompanying sheep and goats offered for importation from any part of the world, except as

provided in §§ 92.21, 92.28, and 92.36, shall, in addition to the statements required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, state: (i) That the said salaried veterinary officer has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (ii) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (iii) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (iv) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(3) If ruminants or swine are unaccompanied by the certificate as required by subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, or if such animals are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(b) *Poultry.* All poultry, except eggs for hatching, offered for importation from any country of the world except as provided in §§ 92.26, 92.38, and 92.40, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that such poultry and their flock or flocks of origin were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement from such country and that they were then found to be free of evidence of pul-lorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) and other communicable diseases; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such movement. Certificates for such poultry 60 days of age or older shall also state that the poultry have been kept in the country from which they are offered for importation for at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, no case of European fowl pest (fowl plague) or Newcastle disease (avian pneumocephalitis) occurred in the locality or localities where the poultry were kept during such period. All eggs for hatching offered for importation from any part of the world except as provided in §§ 92.26 and 92.38 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that the flock or flocks of origin were found upon inspection to be free from evidence of pul-lorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) and other communicable disease and that as far as it has been possible to determine such flock or flocks were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the preceding 60 days.

§ 92.6 Diagnostic tests.

(a) *Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests of cattle.* Except as provided in §§ 92.20 and 92.35 (b) and (c) all cattle offered for importation from any part of the world, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of the date of their exportation: *Provided*, That the brucellosis test will not be required for steers, spayed heifers, or any cattle less than 6 months old. The said certificate shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and a description of the cattle, with breed, ages, and markings.

(b) *Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests of goats.* Except as provided in §§ 92.21 and 92.36(b), all goats offered for importation, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of the date of their exportation. The said certificate shall give the dates and places of testing, method of testing, names of consignor and consignee, and a description of the animals, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and ear tag numbers.

(c) *Further tests during quarantine.* Animals that have been tested as prescribed in the paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and that are subject to quarantine at the port of entry as provided in § 92.11, shall be retested during the last 10 days of the quarantine period under the supervision of a veterinary inspector, by one or more of the methods approved by the Director of Division.

§ 92.7 Declaration and other documents for animals and animal semen.

(a) The certificates, declarations, and affidavits required by the regulations in this part shall be presented by the importer or his agent to the collector of customs at the port of entry, upon arrival of animals or animal semen at such port, for the use of the veterinary inspector at the port of entry.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation, the importer or his agent shall first present two copies of a declaration which shall list the port of entry, the name and address of the importer, the name and address of the broker, the origin of the animals or animal semen, the number, breed, species, and purpose of the importation, the name of the person to whom the animals or animal semen will be delivered, and the location of the place to which such delivery will be made.

§ 92.8 Inspection at the port of entry.

Inspection shall be made at the port of entry of all horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry offered for importation from any part of the world, except as provided in §§ 92.24, 92.25, 92.30, and 92.33. However, the Director of Division, when he

finds that such action may be taken without endangering the poultry industry of the United States, may waive inspection at the port of entry or provide for inspection at some other point with respect to importations from Canada of eggs for hatching, newly hatched poultry, and poultry consigned for immediate slaughter. All animals found to be free from communicable disease and not to have been exposed thereto within 60 days prior to the offer for importation shall be admitted subject to the other provisions in this part. Animals found to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto within 60 days prior to the offer for importation shall be refused entry, except as provided in § 92.28 (c). Ruminants and swine refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U.S.C. 103), or quarantined or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct. Horses and poultry refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Director of Division, shall be disposed of as said Director may direct. Such portions of the transporting vessel, and of its cargo, as have been exposed to any such animals or their emanations shall be disinfected in such manner as may be considered necessary by the inspector in charge at the port of entry, before the cargo is allowed to land.

§ 92.9 Articles accompanying animals.

No litter or manure, fodder or other aliment, nor any equipment such as boxes, buckets, ropes, chains, blankets, or other things used for or about animals governed by the regulations in this part, shall be landed from any conveyance except under such restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry shall direct.

§ 92.10 Movement from conveyances to quarantine station.

Platforms and chutes used for handling imported ruminants or swine shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision after being so used. The said animals shall not be unnecessarily moved over any highways nor allowed to come in contact with other animals, but shall be transferred from the conveyance to the quarantine grounds in boats, cars, or vehicles approved by the inspector in charge at the port of entry. Such cars, boats, or vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision immediately after such use, by the carrier moving the same. The railway cars so used shall be either cars reserved for this exclusive use or box cars not otherwise employed in the transportation of animals or their fresh products. When movement of the aforesaid animals upon or across a public highway is unavoidable, it shall be under such careful supervision and restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry and the local authorities may direct.

§ 92.11 Periods of quarantine.

(a) *Cattle.* (1) Cattle imported from any part of the world except Canada,

countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be quarantined for not less than 30 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry.

(2) Cattle imported from Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.20, 92.28, 92.34, and 92.35, respectively.

(b) *Other ruminants and swine.* (1) Swine and ruminants other than cattle imported from any part of the world except Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be quarantined for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, wild ruminants and wild swine shall be subject to such inspections, disinfection, blood tests, or other tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from disease and the infection of disease.

(2) Sheep and goats, and swine imported from Canada shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.21 and 92.22, respectively. Ruminants and swine imported from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.28 and 92.29, respectively. Swine and ruminants other than cattle imported from Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.34, 92.36, and 92.37.

(c) *Poultry.* Poultry 60 days of age or older imported from any part of the world except Canada and except as provided in § 92.34 (b) shall be quarantined for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, such poultry shall be subject to such inspections, disinfections, blood tests or other tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from disease or the infection of disease. Any other poultry may be quarantined at the port of entry for such period as the Director of Division may require.

§ 92.12 Feed and attendants for animals in quarantine.

(a) Importers of animals subject to quarantine under the regulations in this part shall arrange for their care, feed, and handling from the time of unloading at the port of entry to the time of release from quarantine. At ports where facilities are not maintained by the Division, importers shall provide suitable facilities for the quarantine of such animals, subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector in charge at the port of entry. Each owner, or his agent, shall give satisfactory assurance to the inspector prior to the time of quarantine that such provision will be made. Owners shall keep clean, to the satisfaction of such inspector, the sheds and yards occupied by their animals. If for any cause owners of animals refuse or neglect to arrange for their care, feed, and handling, the service may be furnished by the Division in the same manner as though the owner, or his agent, had made arrangements for such service as provided by paragraph (b) of this section, or the animals may be disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(b) At a port where quarantine facilities are maintained by the Division, the importer, or his agent, may arrange with the inspector in charge for care, feed, and handling of animals from the time they arrive at the quarantine station for the port until the time of release from quarantine. The importer, or his agent, must request such service in writing and agree to reimburse the Division or pay in advance for the cost thereof, as may be required, and waive all claim against the Division or any employee of the Division for damages which may arise from such service. The Director of Division may prescribe reasonable rates for the service provided under this paragraph.

(c) The charge for any service furnished under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section shall be a lien on the animals. After the expiration of one-third of the quarantine period, if payment has not been made, the owners of the animals will be notified by the inspector that if said charges are not immediately paid, or satisfactory arrangements made for payment, the animals will be sold at public auction at the expiration of the period of quarantine to pay the expense of feed and care during that period. Notice of the sale will be published in a newspaper in the county where the quarantine station is located. The sale will be held after the expiration of the quarantine period, at such place as may be designated by the said inspector. The proceeds of the sale, after deducting the charges for care, feed, and handling of the animals and the expense of the sale, shall be held in a Special Deposit Account in the United States Treasury for 6 months from the date of sale. If not claimed by the owner within 6 months from the date of sale, the amount so held shall be transferred from the Special Deposit Account to the General Fund Account in the United States Treasury.

(d) Amounts collected from importers for service rendered and amounts realized for such purposes under paragraph (c) of this section shall be deposited so as to be available for defraying the expenses involved in this service.

§ 92.13 Quarantine stations, visiting restricted; sales prohibited.

Visitors shall not be admitted to the quarantine enclosure during any time that animals are in quarantine except that an importer (or his accredited agent or veterinarian) may be admitted to the yards and buildings containing his quarantined animals at such intervals as may be deemed necessary, and under such conditions and restrictions as may be imposed, by the inspector in charge of the quarantine station. On the last day of the quarantine period, owners, officers or registry societies, and others having official business or whose services may be necessary in the removal of the animals may be admitted upon written permission from the said inspector. No exhibition or sale shall be allowed within the quarantine grounds.

§ 92.14 Milk from quarantined animals.

Milk or cream from animals quarantined under the provisions of this part shall not be used by any person other

than those in charge of such animals, nor be fed to any animals other than those within the same enclosure, without permission of the inspector in charge of the quarantine station and subject to such restrictions as he may consider necessary in each instance. No milk or cream shall be removed from the quarantine premises except in compliance with all State and local regulations.

§ 92.15 Manure from quarantined animals.

No manure shall be removed from the quarantine premises until the release of the animals producing same.

§ 92.16 Appearance of disease among animals in quarantine.

If any contagious disease appears among animals during the quarantine period special precautions shall be taken to prevent spread of the infection to other animals in the quarantine station or to those outside the grounds. The affected animals shall be disposed of as the Director of Division may direct, depending upon the nature of the disease.

§ 92.17 Horses; accompanying forage and equipment.

Horses offered for importation from any part of the world except Mexico, and countries of Central America and the West Indies and except as provided in § 92.24 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals described in the certificate have been in the said country during the preceding 60 days, and that as far as it has been possible to ascertain no case of dourine, glanders, surra, or epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis has occurred in the locality or localities where the horse or horses have been kept during such period. Horses arriving at a port of entry unaccompanied by the aforesaid certificate, if otherwise eligible for importation, may upon permission first secured from the Director of Division be landed subject to such quarantine and blood tests or other tests as he may direct. Even though accompanied by said certificate they may be so quarantined and tested when deemed necessary by the Director of Division. Upon inspecting horses at the port of entry and before permitting them to land, the inspector may require their disinfection and the disinfection of their accompanying equipment as a precautionary measure against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease or any other disease dangerous to the livestock of the United States. When no disease is discoverable in an importation of horses, the hay, straw, or other forage accompanying them may remain on board the ship to be returned: *Provided*, That in the case of a vessel carrying cattle, sheep, other ruminants, or swine from the United States on the return voyage, such material shall be stored in the vessel in a place and manner approved by the said inspector and shall not be used in the feeding or bedding of animals exported.

§ 92.18 Dogs for handling livestock.

Collie, Shepherd, and other dogs imported from any part of the world except

Canada, Mexico, and countries of Central America and the West Indies which are to be used in the handling of sheep or other livestock, shall be inspected and quarantined at the port of entry for a sufficient time to determine their freedom from the tapeworm, *Taenia coenurus*. If found to be infested with such tapeworm they shall be properly treated under the supervision of a veterinary inspector at the port of entry until they are free from the infestation.

CANADA¹

§ 92.19 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from Canada, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That an import permit is not required for poultry offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3 (b); and *Provided further*, That an import permit is not required for a ruminant or swine offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3 (b) if such animal: (1) Was born in Canada or the United States, and (2) has been in no country other than Canada or the United States, and (3) has not, during the preceding 60 days, been corralled, pastured, or held with, or bred by, or inseminated with semen from, any ruminants or swine for which a permit would be required under this part, and (4) is not pregnant as a result of having been bred by, or artificially inseminated with semen from, a ruminant or swine for which a permit would be required under this part.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from Canada, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

§ 92.20 Cattle from Canada.

(a) *Health certificates; detention at port of entry.* Cattle offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said cattle have been inspected and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as can be determined, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. Any such cattle may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feeding, and handling of such cattle during the period of detention.

(b) *Tuberculin-test certificates.* Importations of cattle from Canada, for purposes other than immediate slaughter as provided in § 92.23, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Cattle from Canadian-listed tuberculosis-free accredited herds shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or

¹ Importations from Canada shall be subject to §§ 92.19 to 92.26, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that said herds have been tuberculin tested within 1 year of the date of importation. The date of such tuberculin test shall be shown on the certificate.

(2) Cattle from herds in accredited areas in Canada, other than accredited herds, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from herds in such areas and that the animals offered for entry have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. However, cattle from herds in such areas—other than range herds—in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

(3) Cattle from herds in restricted areas in Canada—other than range cattle and cattle from accredited herds—shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing (i) that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry, (ii) that all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals proceed have been tuberculin tested with negative results not more than 12 months nor less than 90 days before the date of the offer for entry, and (iii) that the animals presented for entry, excepting only the natural increase in the herd, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests. However, cattle from herds in such areas—other than range herds—in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

(4) Range cattle² shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be range cattle and that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(5) No cattle other than range cattle or those from accredited herds shall be imported from areas in Canada that are neither restricted nor accredited under Canadian regulations, except for immediate slaughter as provided in § 92.23.

(c) *Brucellosis test or vaccination certificates.* Importations from Canada of cattle six months or older, except steers and all cattle for immediate slaughter, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Cattle from herds designated as brucellosis-free listed herds by the Canadian Government or cattle from herds not known to be affected in brucellosis-certified areas in Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (2) or (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a

certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that the cattle offered for entry have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. If one or more reactors or suspects are disclosed in such a herd as a result of a brucellosis test at any time, cattle from such herd shall not be imported into the United States unless after such test the cattle offered for entry, and the herd, have been tested and such cattle are accompanied by a certificate in accordance with subparagraph (3) of this paragraph or the herd has reached full status as a brucellosis-free herd under Canadian regulations.

(2) Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be such range cattle of the beef breeds and that they have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(3) All other cattle from Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing:

(i) That all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals originate (except steers, other cattle under six months of age, and official vaccinates under 30 months of age), have been tested for brucellosis with negative results not more than three months preceding the offer for entry;

(ii) That the cattle offered for entry, except the natural increase, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests; and

(iii) That the cattle offered for entry (except steers, and other cattle under six months of age and official vaccinates under 30 months of age at the time of their offer for entry), have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry in addition to and at least 15 days after the herd test specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(4) Bulls and female cattle under 30 months of age need not meet the requirements of subparagraph (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph, provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that they were officially vaccinated against brucellosis as calves between the ages of four through eight months for dairy breeds or four months through the day they become eleven months for beef breeds and provided, except for cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, such animals originate in a herd not known to contain any animals affected with brucellosis. The certificate accompanying such officially-vaccinated cattle shall comply with paragraph (d) of this section except that it shall show,

in lieu of the date and place of testing, the date of vaccination and shall also show the age of the animal at the time of vaccination.

(d) *Certificates; information required.* The certificates prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and descriptions of the cattle, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and ear tag numbers.

§ 92.21 Sheep and goats from Canada.

(a) Sheep and goats offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government stating: (1) That such animals have been inspected on the premises of origin and found free of evidence of scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, scrapie has not existed on any premises on which such sheep or goats were located during the 42 months immediately prior to shipment of the United States; (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie; and (5) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, each of such animals is not a sheep or goat that would have been slaughtered under the current Canadian scrapie eradication program had that program been in effect since April 1957.

(b) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate required by paragraph (a) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

§ 92.22 Swine from Canada.

(a) *For purposes other than immediate slaughter.* Swine offered for importation from Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said swine have been inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom and found to be free of evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; in addition, the certificate shall show that no hog cholera or swine plague has existed on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises for such 60 days.

(b) *For immediate slaughter.* Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported from Canada without certification as prescribed in paragraph (a) of

² Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada.

this section but shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.8, 92.19, and 92.23.

§ 92.23 Animals from Canada for immediate slaughter.

Cattle and swine imported from Canada for immediate slaughter shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and there slaughtered within two weeks from the date of entry, or upon special permission obtained from the Director of Division they may be reconsigned to other points and there slaughtered within the afore-said period.

§ 92.24 Horses from Canada.

(a) All horses from Canada shall be inspected as provided in § 92.8: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Division may waive inspection of such horses at the port of entry or provide for their inspection at some other point when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock industry of the United States.

(b) When so ordered by the Director of Division, horses from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian government showing that said horses have been inspected on the premises of origin in Canada and found free from evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease and, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind, and that said horses have been mallein tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(c) Any horse from Canada may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine freedom from disease.

§ 92.25 Special provisions.

(a) *In-bond shipments from Canada.* Cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, and poultry from Canada transported in bond through the United States for immediate export shall be inspected at the border port of entry and shall otherwise meet the requirements of this Part in the same manner as similar animals destined to points in the United States, except that the Director of Division may permit their inspection at some other point when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock or poultry of the United States.

(b) *Exhibition animals.* (1) Animals, including poultry, from the United States which have been exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto or other publicly recognized exposition in Canada and have not been in that country more than 30 days are eligible for return to the United States within 10 days from the close of such fair or exposition without Canadian health or test certificates, if they are accompanied by copies of the health certificates properly issued and endorsed in accordance with the export regulations in Part 91 of this chapter at the time of entry into Canada, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that

they are the identical animals covered by said certificates, or, in the case of poultry, if they otherwise qualified for entry into Canada under the Canadian regulations, and in any case if they are found by the inspector to be free of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

(2) Ruminants, swine, horses, and poultry from the United States used for rodeo, circus, or stage exhibitions in Canada are eligible for return to the United States without Canadian health or test certificates, if they are accompanied by copies of the health certificates properly issued and endorsed within the preceding three months, in accordance with the export regulations in Part 91 of this chapter for entry into Canada, and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that they are the identical animals covered by said certificates, or, in the case of poultry, if they otherwise qualified for entry into Canada under the Canadian regulations, and, in any case, if they are found by the inspector to be free of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

§ 92.26 Poultry from Canada.

All poultry offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that such poultry have been inspected on the premises of origin and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such poultry are free of evidence of any communicable disease or exposure thereto. However, the Director of Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the poultry industry of the United States, may authorize the importation from Canada, without such certification, of eggs for hatching, newly hatched poultry, and poultry consigned for immediate slaughter.

COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES*

§ 92.27 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from countries of Central America or of the West Indies, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided,* That the Director of the Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock or poultry industry of the United States, may, upon request by any person, authorize the importation by such person, without such application or permit, from the British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United States, of animals consigned for immediate slaughter, and such authorization may be limited to a particular shipment or extend to all shipments under this paragraph by such person during a specified period of time. The importation of cattle from any area in-

* Importations from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subject to §§ 92.27 and 92.30 inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

festated with cattle fever ticks is prohibited except as provided in paragraph (c) of § 92.28.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from countries of Central America or of the West Indies, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

§ 92.28 Ruminants from Central America and the West Indies.

(a) Ruminants offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the national government of the country of origin stating that such animals have been in said country at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom; that he has inspected such animals on the premises of origin and found them free from evidence of any communicable disease; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. If no such veterinary officer is available in the country of origin, ruminants, other than sheep and goats, may be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or importer stating that such animals have been in the country from which they were directly shipped to the United States for a period of at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom, and that during such period no communicable disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. Ruminants for which such affidavit is presented, unless imported for immediate slaughter, shall be quarantined at the port of entry at least seven days and during that time shall be subjected to such dipping, blood tests or other tests, as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from communicable diseases. If imported for immediate slaughter, such animals shall be handled as provided in § 92.23.

(b) The certificate accompanying sheep and goats offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall, in addition to the statements required by paragraph (a) of this section, state: (1) That the said veterinary officer has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie; (2) that, as far as can be determined, scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (3) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(c) Cattle, which have been infested with or exposed to fever ticks, may be imported from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands, for immediate slaughter only, if they are free from fever ticks at the time of such importation; if they are entered through one of the ports designated in § 92.3 (d) and are consigned to a recognized slaugh-

tering center with facilities approved by the Director of Division for holding the animals in isolation until slaughtered, which shall be within 14 days after the date of entry into the United States Virgin Islands; and if they are accompanied by a certificate of a responsible official of the government of the British Virgin Islands certifying that the cattle originated in and are being shipped directly from the British Virgin Islands, that they are free of fever ticks, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such cattle are free from evidence of communicable disease and have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind, other than splenetic, southern, or tick fever, during the 60 days preceding their movement to the United States Virgin Islands.

(d) If ruminants are unaccompanied by the certificate or affidavit as required by paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. Ruminants refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

§ 92.29 Swine from Central America and the West Indies.

Swine offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or importer stating that the said animals have been in the country from which they were directly shipped to the United States for a period of at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom and that during such time no communicable disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. Unless imported for immediate slaughter, said swine shall be quarantined at the port of entry for not less than 1 week, and in the absence of said affidavit shall be quarantined for not less than 2 weeks. While under quarantine the said swine, with the exception of wild swine, shall be immunized against hog cholera under the supervision of a veterinary inspector, at the owner's expense, by one of the methods recognized by the Department. Wild swine shall be subjected to such blood tests or other tests as may be ordered by the Director of Division in each instance to determine their freedom from communicable disease. Swine imported for immediate slaughter shall be handled as provided in § 92.23.

§ 92.30 Horses from Central America and the West Indies.

When so ordered by the Director of Division, horses from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subjected to such quarantine and blood tests or other tests as he may deem necessary to determine their freedom from communicable disease. Any

such horses that are found to be infested with fever ticks, *Boophilus annulatus*, shall not be permitted entry until they have been freed therefrom by dipping in a permitted arsenical solution or by other treatment approved by the Director of Division. In lieu of inspection at the port of entry as prescribed in § 92.8, race horses returning from the West Indies may be inspected at such points as the Director of Division may direct.

MEXICO*

§ 92.31 Import permit and application for inspection for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from Mexico, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That an import permit is not required for a ruminant or swine offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3(c) if such animal:

(1) Was born in the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, or Baja California, or the United States, and (2) has been in no country other than the United States or Mexico, and in no Mexican State other than those specified above, and (3) has not, during the preceding 60 days, been corralled, pastured, or held with, or bred by, or inseminated with semen from, any ruminants or swine for which a permit would be required under this part, and (4) is not pregnant as a result of having been bred by, or artificially inseminated with semen from, a ruminant or swine for which a permit would be required under this part.

(b) For ruminants, swine, horses, and poultry potentially eligible for importation into the United States from Mexico, the importer or his agent shall deliver to the veterinary inspector at the port of entry an application, in writing, for inspection, so that the veterinary inspector and customs representatives may make mutually satisfactory arrangements for the orderly inspection of the animals. The veterinary inspector at the port of entry will provide the importer or his agent with a written statement assigning a date when the animals may be presented for import inspection.

§ 92.32 Declaration for animals and animal semen.

For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from Mexico, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

§ 92.33 Inspection at port of entry.

(a) All horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry offered for entry from Mexico, including such animals intended for movement through the United States in bond for immediate return to Mexico, shall be inspected at the port of entry, and all such animals found to be free from communicable disease and fever

tick infestation, and not to have been exposed thereto, shall be admitted into the United States subject to the other applicable provisions of this part. Animals found to be affected with or to have been exposed to a communicable disease, or infested with fever ticks, shall be refused entry except as provided in § 92.35 (a) (2). Ruminants and swine refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103) or quarantined or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct. Horses and poultry refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Director of Division, shall be disposed of as said Director may direct.

(b) Animals covered by paragraph (a) of this section shall be imported through ports, designated in § 92.3, which are equipped with facilities necessary for proper chute inspection, dipping, and testing, as provided in this part.

§ 92.34 Detention at port of entry and periods of quarantine.

(a) Cattle, other ruminants, and swine imported from Mexico and originating in the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, and Baja California, except animals being transported in bond for immediate return to Mexico and except animals imported for immediate slaughter, may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such disinfection, blood tests, other tests, and dipping as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from any communicable disease or infection with such disease and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feed, and handling of the animals during the period of detention.

(b) Cattle, other ruminants, and swine originating in States of Mexico, other than those listed in paragraph (a), of this section, and all poultry, imported from Mexico, except animals being transported in bond for immediate return to Mexico and eggs for hatching, shall be quarantined at the port of entry for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at such port. During their quarantine cattle, other ruminants, swine, and poultry shall be subjected to such disinfection, blood tests, other tests, and dipping as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from any communicable disease or infection with such disease. Any offering for entry from Mexico of cattle, other ruminants, and swine which includes any such animals from Mexican States other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section, shall be subject to the provisions of this paragraph rather than to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 92.35 Cattle from Mexico.

(a) *Fever ticks.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, all cattle offered for importation from Mexico, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he inspected the said cattle

*Importations from Mexico shall be subject to §§ 92.31 to 92.40, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable for such importations.

at the time of movement to the port of entry and found them free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease, including splenic, southern, or tick fever, during the preceding 60 days and if shipped by rail or truck the certificate shall further specify that the cattle were loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation direct to the port of entry. They shall also be accompanied by a certificate of the importer, or his agent supervising the shipment, stating that while en route to the port of entry they have not been trailed or driven through any district or area infested with fever ticks. Notwithstanding such certificates, such cattle shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and shall be dipped at least once, under supervision of an inspector, in an arsenical solution containing a minimum of 0.22 percent of arsenious oxide in solution, or in a permitted scabies dip, depending on the origin of the animals and subject to the discretion of the inspector. The owner or his agent shall first execute an application for inspection and dipping as provided in paragraph (a) (2) (iii) of this section.

(2) Cattle which have been infested with or exposed to fever ticks may be imported from Mexico into the State of Texas, provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(i) The cattle shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he has inspected the cattle and found them free from fever ticks and any evidence of communicable disease, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease except splenic, southern, or tick fever, during the 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the port of entry.

(ii) The cattle shall be shown by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government to have been dipped in an arsenical solution containing a minimum of 0.22 percent of arsenious oxide in solution within 7 to 12 days before being offered for entry.

(iii) The importer, or his duly authorized agent, shall first execute and deliver to an inspector at the port of entry an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to the cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping, or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick infested; and also for all subsequent loss or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such importer which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped.

(iv) The cattle when offered for entry shall receive a chute inspection by an inspector. If found free from ticks they shall be given one dipping in a permitted dip under the supervision of an inspector 7 to 14 days after the dipping required by subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph. If found to be infested with fever ticks, the entire lot of cattle shall be rejected and will not be again inspected for entry until 10 to 14 days after they have again

been dipped in the manner provided by subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(v) The conditions at the port of entry shall be such that the subsequent movement of the cattle can be made without exposure to fever ticks.

(b) *Tuberculosis.* All cattle offered for importation from Mexico, except strictly range cattle* and those offered for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their being offered for entry. The said certificate shall give the date and place of such testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and a description of the cattle, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

(c) *Brucellosis.* (1) All bulls and female cattle for entry into the United States from Mexico shall be detained or quarantined at the port of entry, and, except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, a blood sample shall be obtained from each animal and an agglutination test made for brucellosis. Animals not negative to the test shall be refused entry.

(2) The following classes of animals shall not be required to be tested under the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph:

- (i) Cattle for immediate slaughter;
- (ii) Animals under six months of age; and

(iii) Female calves which are officially vaccinated against brucellosis at the port of entry by a veterinarian at no expense to the Department, under supervision of the inspector, with a vaccine approved by the Agricultural Research Service of the Department, and which are permanently identified by a tattoo in the right ear or a "V" fire brand on the right jaw as approved by the Agricultural Research Service.

§ 92.36 Sheep and goats and wild ruminants from Mexico.

(a) Sheep and goats offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating: (1) That he has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie. If such sheep or goats are

* It has been determined that the incidence of tuberculosis is much less than one-half of 1 percent among range cattle in the northern states of Mexico, where importations of this class of cattle originate. Such cattle, however, will be subject to the tuberculosis test requirements of the state of destination.

shipped by rail or truck the certificate shall further specify that such animals were loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation direct to the port of entry. Notwithstanding such certificate, such sheep and goats shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and shall be dipped at least once in a permitted scabies dip under supervision of an inspector.

(b) The certificate accompanying goats offered for importation from Mexico shall, in addition to the statements required by paragraph (a) of this section, state that such goats have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their being offered for entry, and give the date and method of testing, the name of the consignor and of the consignee, and a description of the animals including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers. Notwithstanding such certification, such goats shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and retested for brucellosis.

(c) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection or retesting, as provided for in this part, to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(d) Certificates will not be required for wild ruminants, other than sheep and goats, originating in and shipped direct from Mexico, but such animals are subject to inspection at the port of entry as provided in § 92.33.

§ 92.37 Swine from Mexico.

(a) Except as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, all swine offered for importation from Mexico for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that for a period of 60 days prior to their movement from the premises on which they were kept no swine plague or hog cholera has existed within a radius of 5 miles therefrom. In addition, all such swine shall be immunized against hog cholera under the supervision of an inspector at the port of entry at the owner's expense in accordance with one of the methods recognized by the Department for preventing the spread of this disease. In the absence of the certificate as herein specified, such swine shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and, in addition to immunization against hog cholera, shall be subjected to such inspections and tests as may be deemed necessary by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from communicable disease.

(b) A certificate as specified in this section will not be required for wild swine for exhibition purposes, and such animals will not be required to undergo immunization against hog cholera but

are subject to inspection at the port of entry as provided in § 92.33.

§ 92.38 Poultry from Mexico.

Poultry, except eggs for hatching, offered for entry from Mexico, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that such poultry and their flock or flocks of origin were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom; that they were then found to be free of evidence of communicable diseases of poultry; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such diseases during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such movement. The certificate shall also state that the poultry have been kept in Mexico for at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom or since they were hatched; that, in so far as it has been possible to determine, no case of European fowl pest (fowl plague) or Newcastle disease (avian pneumoencephalitis), occurred in the localities where the poultry were kept during such period. Eggs for hatching offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that the flock or flocks of origin of such eggs were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement of the eggs therefrom, and found to be free from evidence of communicable diseases of poultry; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such flock or flocks were not exposed to any such diseases during the preceding 60 days.

§ 92.39 Horses from Mexico.

(a) Horses offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that said horses have been inspected on the premises of origin in Mexico and found free from evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the preceding 60 days: *Provided, however*, That the Director of Division may waive the certificate requirement with respect to any or all horses from Mexico when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock industry of the United States.

(b) Horses offered for importation from tick-infested areas of Mexico shall be chute inspected, unless in the judgment of the inspector a satisfactory inspection can be made otherwise. If they are found to be apparently free from fever ticks, before entering the United States they shall be dipped once in a permitted arsenical solution or be otherwise treated in a manner approved by the Director of Division. If they are found to be infested with fever ticks they shall be refused entry but may be reoffered for importation after being handled as prescribed in § 92.35 (a) (2) (ii) for cattle from tick-infested areas.

(c) Any horse from Mexico may be detained or quarantined at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine freedom from disease, and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feed, and handling of such horses during the period of detention or quarantine.

§ 92.40 Animals for immediate slaughter.

Swine and ruminants, other than sheep and goats, from the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, and Baja California, and horses and poultry from any part of Mexico, may be imported, subject to the applicable provisions of §§ 92.31, 92.32, 92.33, 92.35 (a) (2) and 92.39 (a) for immediate slaughter if accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that he has inspected such animals on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of communicable disease, and that, so far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the preceding 60 days, and if the animals are shipped by rail or truck, the certificate shall further specify that the animals were loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation directly to the port of entry. Such animals shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and there slaughtered within 2 weeks from the date of entry. Such animals shall be moved from the port of entry in conveyances sealed with seals of the United States Government. Swine and ruminants from Mexican States other than those designated above and sheep and goats from any part of Mexico may be imported only in compliance with other applicable sections in this part.

PART 94—RINDERPEST, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FOWL PEST (FOWL PLAGUE), NEWCASTLE DISEASE (AVIAN PNEUMOENCEPHALITIS), AND AFRICAN SWINE FEVER: PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED IMPORTATIONS

- Sec.
- 94.1 Designation of countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.
 - 94.2 Fresh, chilled, or frozen products (other than meat) of certain ruminants and swine.
 - 94.3 Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.
 - 94.4 Foreign cured or cooked meats from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.
 - 94.5 Garbage from foreign meats or meat products.
 - 94.6 Dressed poultry.
 - 94.7 Disposal of animals, meats, products, and other commodities refused admission.
 - 94.8 Pork and pork products from countries where African swine fever exists.

AUTHORITY: §§ 94.1 to 94.8 issued under sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1306, 21 U.S.C. 111.

§ 94.1 Designation of countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.

(a) Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with section 306 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1306), it has been determined that rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists in the following designated countries, and that official notice thereof has been given to the Secretary of the Treasury:

- (1) Island of Curacao.
- (2) Island of Martinique;
- (3) All countries of South America; and
- (4) All countries east of the 30th meridian west longitude and west of the International Date Line, except Australia, the Channel Islands, Greenland, Iceland, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, the Republic of Ireland.

(b) The importation from any infected country, designated in paragraph (a) of this section, into the United States of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine, or fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of such animals (including the entry into any port of the United States of any vessel or other means of conveyance having on board as stores or otherwise such animals or meats from any such country) is prohibited except as provided in Part 92 of this chapter for wild ruminants and wild swine.

§ 94.2 Fresh, chilled, or frozen products (other than meat) of certain ruminants and swine.

The importation of fresh, chilled or frozen products (other than meat) derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1, is prohibited, except as provided in § 94.3 and in Parts 95 and 96 of this chapter.

§ 94.3 Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.

The importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen organs, glands, extracts, or secretions derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1, except for pharmaceutical or biological purposes under conditions prescribed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division in each instance, is prohibited.

§ 94.4 Foreign cured or cooked meats¹ from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.

(a) The importation of cured meats derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1 is prohibited unless the following conditions have been fulfilled:

- (1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the country of origin.
- (2) The meat shall have been held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived.

(3) (i) The meat shall have been thoroughly cured and fully dried in such manner that it may be stored and handled without refrigeration, as in the case

¹ This does not include any meat that has been sterilized by heat in hermetically sealed containers.

of salami and other summer sausages, tasajo, xarque, or jerked beef, bouillon cubes, dried beef, and Westphalia, Italian and similar type hams. The term "fully dried" as used in this subparagraph means dried to the extent that the water-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1.

(ii) Laboratory analysis of samples to determine the water-protein ratios will not be made in the case of all shipments of cured and dried meats. However, in any case in which the inspector is uncertain whether the meat complies with the requirements of subparagraph (i) he will send a sample of the meat representative of the wettest portion to the Meat Inspection Division for analysis of the water-protein ratio. Pending such analysis the meat shall not be released or removed from the port of entry.

(b) The importation of cooked meats derived from ruminants or swine originating in any country designated in § 94.1 is prohibited unless the following conditions shall have been fulfilled:

(1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the country of origin.

(2) The meat shall have been heated to such an extent that, upon inspection, the meat will have a thoroughly cooked appearance throughout.

(3) When so directed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, such meat shall be consigned directly from the port of entry to a meat-processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection that has been approved by him for the further processing of such meat. Such meat shall be shipped from the port of entry to the approved establishment under Customs seals or seals of the Division and shall be otherwise handled as the said Director of Division may direct. Seals applied under authority of this section shall not be broken except by persons authorized to do so by the said Director of Division.

§ 94.5 Garbage from foreign meats or meat products.

No garbage derived in whole or in part from meats or meat products originating in any country designated in § 94.1 shall be unloaded from any vessel, aircraft or other carrier in the United States or within the territorial waters thereof: *Provided, however,* That such garbage, when contained in tight receptacles, may be so unloaded for incineration or other proper disposal in such manner and under such supervision as may be prescribed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

§ 94.6 Dressed poultry.

The importation of dressed poultry from any foreign country except Canada is prohibited unless such poultry shall have been drawn and the feet and heads shall have been removed.

§ 94.7 Disposal of animals, meats, products, and other commodities refused admission.

Animals, meats, products, and other commodities that are prohibited importation or entry under the regulations in this part shall be handled as follows:

(a) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by ocean vessel and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct unless they are exported by the consignee within 10 days on the same vessel and meanwhile are retained on board such vessel under such isolation and other safeguards as said Director of Division may require.

(b) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by any means other than ocean vessel and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct unless they are exported by the consignee within 24 hours on the same carrier and meanwhile are retained on board such carrier under such isolation and other safeguards as said Director of Division may require.

(c) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by any means but are not offered for entry into this country, and animals, meats, products and other commodities prohibited importation or entry under §§ 94.2, 94.3, 94.4, and 94.6 which come into the United States by any means, whether they are offered for entry into this country or not, shall be immediately destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct.

§ 94.8 Pork and pork products from countries where African swine fever exists.

African swine fever is potentially the most dangerous and destructive of all communicable swine diseases. The causative virus is highly virulent and may be present in pork and pork products originating in countries where the disease exists. The only known practical method of destroying the contagion of the disease in pork or pork products is by heat treatment. In view of these circumstances and in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of African swine fever, the regulations in this section are promulgated with respect to the importation of pork and pork products from the following countries where the disease exists:

All countries of Africa.
Portugal.
Spain.

(a) Pork or pork products will not be permitted entry into the United States from any country where African swine fever exists unless:

(1) Such pork or pork products have been sterilized by heat in hermetically sealed containers; or

(2) Such pork or pork products have been processed by heat to such extent that, upon inspection incident to entry into the United States, the meat has a thoroughly cooked appearance throughout; and when so directed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, such pork or pork prod-

ucts are consigned directly from the port of entry in the United States to a meat processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection approved by the Director for further processing such pork or pork products by heat.

(b) Pork or pork products consigned from the port of entry to an approved establishment under the provisions of subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this section shall be moved from the port of entry to the approved establishment under Customs seals or seals of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division and shall be otherwise handled as the Director of the Division may direct in order to guard against the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of African swine fever. Seals applied under this section shall not be broken except by persons authorized to do so by the Director of the Division.

(c) Pork or pork products imported into the United States from a country where African swine fever exists which do not meet the requirements specified in this section shall be seized, quarantined, and disposed of as the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct in order to guard against the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of the disease.

PART 95—SANITARY CONTROL OF ANIMAL BYPRODUCTS (EXCEPT CASINGS), AND HAY AND STRAW, OFFERED FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

Sec.	Definitions.
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95.4	Untanned hides and skins; importations permitted subject to restrictions.
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95.13	Blood meal, blood albumin, intestines, and other animal byproducts for industrial use; requirements for unrestricted entry.
95.14	Blood meal, blood albumin, intestines, and other animal byproducts for industrial use; importation permitted subject to restrictions.
95.15	Glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials; requirements for unrestricted entry.
95.16	Glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials; importations permitted subject to restrictions.
95.17	Animal stomachs.
95.18	Animal manure.

- Sec.
 95.21 Hay and straw; requirements for unrestricted entry.
 95.22 Hay and straw; importations permitted subject to restrictions.
 95.23 Previously used meat covers; importations permitted subject to restrictions.
 95.24 Methods for disinfection of hides, skins, and other materials.
 95.25 Transportation of restricted import products; placarding cars and marking billing; unloading en route.
 95.26 Cars, other vehicles, boats, yards, and premises; cleaning and disinfection.
 95.27 Regulations applicable to products from territorial possessions.
 95.28 Hay or straw, and similar material from tick-infested areas.

AUTHORITY: §§ 95.1 to 95.28 issued under sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111.

§ 95.1 Definitions.

Whenever in the regulations in this part the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

- (a) "Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.
 (b) "Division" means the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, United States Department of Agriculture.
 (c) "Director of Division" means the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.
 (d) "Inspector" means an inspector of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

(e) [Reserved]
 (f) "Approved establishment" means an establishment approved by the Division for the receipt and handling of restricted import animal byproducts.

(g) "Approved warehouse" means a warehouse having facilities approved by the Division for the handling and storage, apart from other merchandise, of restricted import products.

(h) "Approved chlorinating equipment" means equipment approved by the Division as efficient for the disinfection of effluents against the contagions of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

(i) "Approved sewerage system" means a drainage system equipped and operated so as to carry and dispose of sewage without endangering livestock through the contamination of streams or fields and approved by the Division.

(j) "Animal byproducts" means hides, skins, hair, wool, glue stock, bones, hoofs, horns, bone meal, hoof meal, horn meal, blood meal, meat meal, tankage, glands, organs, or other parts or products of ruminants and swine unsuitable for human consumption.

(k) "Glue stock" means fleshings, hide cuttings and parings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses.

(l) "Bone meal." "Bone meal" means ground animal bones and hoof meal and horn meal.

(m) "Blood meal" means dried blood of animals.

(n) "Meat meal or tankage" means the rendered and dried carcasses or parts of the carcasses of animals.

(o) "Hay and straw" means dried grasses, clovers, legumes, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.

§ 95.2 Country of origin.

No products or materials specified in the regulations in this part shall be imported unless there be shown upon the commercial invoice, or in some other manner satisfactory to the Director of Division, the name of the country of origin of such product or material: *Provided*, That the country of origin shall be construed to mean (a) in the case of an animal byproduct, the country in which such product was taken from an animal or animals, and (b) in the case of other materials, the country in which such materials were produced.

§ 95.3 Byproducts from diseased animals prohibited.

The importation of any animal byproduct taken or removed from an animal affected with anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest is prohibited.

§ 95.5 Untanned hides and skins; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Untanned hides and/or skins of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, other ruminants, and swine which do not meet the conditions of requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (e) of this section shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.6 after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Hides or skins originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest may be imported without further restriction.

(b) Hides or skins may be imported without other restriction if found upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to be hard dried hides or skins.

(c) Abattoir hides or skins taken from animals slaughtered under national government inspection in a country¹ and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that they have been removed from animals found at time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and to assure further the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel, may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of such national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country showing that the therein described hides or skins were taken from animals slaughtered in such specified abattoir and found free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

(d) Hides or skins may be imported without other restriction if shown upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to have been pickled in a solution of salt containing mineral acid and packed in barrels,

¹ Names of countries of this character will be furnished upon request to Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

casks, or tight cases while still wet with such solution.

(e) Hides or skins may be imported without other restriction if shown upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to have been treated with lime in such manner and for such period as to have become dehaired and to have reached the stage of preparation for immediate manufacture into products ordinarily made from rawhide.

§ 95.6 Untanned hides and skins; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Hides or skins offered for importation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.5 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment and shall be subject to disinfection by such method or methods as the Director of Division may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents: *Provided, however*, That upon permission of the Director of Division such hides or skins may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond, and under the supervision of an inspector: *And provided further*, That I. T. or in-bond shipments of hides or skins may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port in the United States for consumption entry subject to the other provisions of this section.

(b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the approved establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to the inspector in charge at the port of entry.

(c) They shall be handled at the approved establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Director of Division to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said hides and skins from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.7 Wool, hair, and bristles; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Wool, hair, or bristles derived from ruminants and/or swine which do not meet the conditions or requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.8 after

their arrival at the port of entry: *Provided, however*, That no bloodstained wool, hair, or bristles shall be imported under any condition:

(a) Such wool, hair, or bristles may be imported without other restriction if originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

(b) Wool or hair clipped from live animals or pulled wool or hair may be imported without other restriction if the said wool or hair is reasonably free from animal manure in the form of dung locks or otherwise.

(c) Wool, hair, or bristles taken from sheep, goats, cattle, or swine, when such animals have been slaughtered under national government inspection in a country¹ and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that such materials have been removed from animals found at time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and to assure further the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel, may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of said national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country showing that the therein described wool, hair, or bristles were taken from animals slaughtered in such specified abattoir and found free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

(d) Wool, hair, or bristles which have been scoured, thoroughly washed, or dyed may be imported without other restriction.

§ 95.8 Wool, hair, and bristles; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Wool, hair, or bristles offered for importation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.7 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment: *Provided, however*, That upon permission by the Director of Division such wool, hair, or bristles may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector: *And provided further*, That I. T. or in-bond shipments of wool, hair, or bristles may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port for consumption entry, subject to the other provisions of this section.

(b) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in the case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with

seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases acceptable to an inspector.

(c) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Director of Division to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. Such products shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said wool, hair, or bristles from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.9 Glue stock; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Glue stock which does not meet the conditions or requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (c) of this section shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.10 after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Glue stock originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest may be imported without other restriction.

(b) Glue stock may be imported without other restriction if found upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to have been properly treated by acidulation or by soaking in milk of lime or a lime paste; or to have been dried so as to render each piece of the hardness of a sun-dried hide.

(c) Glue stock taken from cattle, sheep, goats, or swine slaughtered under national government inspection in a country¹ and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that such materials have been removed from animals found at time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and to assure further the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel, may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of said national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country showing that the therein described glue stock was taken from animals slaughtered in such specified abattoir and found free from anthrax foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

§ 95.10 Glue stock; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Glue stock offered for importation which does not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.9 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) It shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment and shall be subject to disinfection by such method

or methods as the Director of Division may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents: *Provided, however*, That upon permission by the Director of Division glue stock may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector: *And provided further*, That I. T. or in-bond shipments of glue stock may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival with the approval of an inspector at said port to another port for consumption entry, subject, after arrival at the latter port, to the other provisions of this section.

(b) It shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to an inspector at port of entry.

(c) It shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Director of Division to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. It shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said glue stock from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.11 Bones, horns, and hoofs for trophies or museums.

Clean, dry bones, horns, and hoofs, that are free from undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew and are offered for entry as trophies or for consignment to museums may be imported without other restrictions.

§ 95.12 Bones, horns, and hoofs; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Bones, horns, and hoofs offered for importation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.11 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment having facilities for their disinfection or their conversion into products customarily made from bones, horns, or hoofs: *Provided, however*, That I. T. or in-bond shipments of bones, horns, or hoofs may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port for consumption entry subject to the other provisions of this section.

(b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the

¹ Names of countries of this character will be furnished upon request to Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

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interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to an inspector at the port of entry.

(c) They shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner to guard against the dissemination of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and the bags, burlap, or other containers thereof, before leaving the establishment, shall be disinfected by heat or otherwise, as directed by the Director of Division or burned at the establishment. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said bones, horns, and hoofs.

§ 95.13 Bone meal for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals; requirements for entry.

Steamed or degelatinized or special steamed bone meal, which, in the normal process of manufacture, has been prepared by heating bone under a minimum of 20 pounds steam pressure for at least one hour at a temperature of not less than 250° Fahrenheit (121° Centigrade), may be imported without further restrictions for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals if such products are free from pieces of bone, hide, flesh, and sinew and contain no more than traces of hair and wool. Bone meal for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals which does not meet these requirements will not be eligible for entry.

§ 95.14 Blood meal, tankage, meat meal, and similar products, for use as fertilizer or animal feed; requirements for entry.

Dried blood or blood meal, lungs or other organs, tankage, meat meal, wool waste, wool manure, and similar products, for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals, shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of § 95.16, unless:

(a) Such products originated in and were shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest; or

(b) The inspector at the port of entry finds that such products have been fully processed by tanking under live steam or by dry rendering.

§ 95.15 Blood meal, blood albumin, intestines, and other animal byproducts for industrial use; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Blood meal, blood albumin, bone meal, intestines, or other animal materials intended for use in the industrial arts shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.16, unless such products originated in and were shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of

Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

§ 95.16 Blood meal, blood albumin, intestines, and other animal byproducts for industrial use; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Blood meal, blood albumin, bone meal, intestines, or other animal materials intended for use in the industrial arts, which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.15 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry.

(a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment: *Provided, however,* That upon permission by the Director of Division they may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector: *And provided further,* That I. T. or in-bond shipments of such products may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port of consumption entry, subject after arrival at the latter port to the other provisions of this section.

(b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in the case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by Division inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to an inspector at the port of entry.

(c) They shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said products from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.17 Glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Glands, organs, ox gall or bile, bone marrow, and various like materials derived from domestic ruminants or swine, intended for use in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.18, unless such glands, organs, or materials originated in and were shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

§ 95.18 Glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Glands, organs, ox gall or bile, bone marrow, and various like materials derived from domestic rumi-

nants or swine, which do not meet the requirements of § 95.17 may be imported for pharmaceutical purposes if in tight containers and consigned to an approved establishment: *Provided, however,* That upon special permission of the Director of Division they may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector. They shall be handled and processed at the said establishment in a manner approved by the Director of Division and the containers shall be destroyed or disinfected as prescribed by him. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Director of Division and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.19 Animal stomachs.

Stomachs or portions of the stomachs of ruminants or swine, other than those imported for food purposes under the meat-inspection regulations of the Department, shall not be imported without permission from the Director of Division. Importations permitted shall be subject to such restrictions as the Director of Division may deem necessary in each instance.

§ 95.20 Animal manure.

Manure of horses, cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine shall not be imported except upon permission from the Director of Division. Importations permitted shall be subject to such restrictions as he may deem necessary in each instance: *Provided, however,* That manure produced by animals while in transit to the United States shall be subject only to the requirements of the Department regulations governing the importation of domestic livestock and other animals.

§ 95.21 Hay and straw; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Except as provided in § 95.23, hay or straw shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.22 after arrival at the port of entry, unless such hay or straw originated in and was shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

§ 95.22 Hay and straw; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Except as provided in § 95.23, hay or straw which does not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.21 shall be handled and treated in the following manner upon arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Hay or straw packing materials shall be burned or disinfected at the expense of the importer or consignee in the manner and at the time directed by the Director of Division.

(b) Hay or straw for use as feeding material, bedding, or similar purposes shall be stored and held in quarantine for a period of not less than 90 days in an approved warehouse at the port of entry and shall be otherwise handled as directed by the Director of Division.

§ 95.23 Previously used meat covers; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Cloth or burlap which has been used to cover fresh or frozen meats originating in any country designated in § 94.1 of this subchapter as a country in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, shall not be imported except under the following conditions:

(a) The cloth or burlap shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of the Division.

(b) The cloth or burlap shall be immediately moved from the coast or border port of arrival, or in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments from the interior port, to the establishment, in railroad cars or trucks, or in vessel compartments, with no other material contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Director of Division: *Provided, however*, That upon permission of the Director of Division, such cloth or burlap may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses at the port of arrival under bond and under the supervision of an inspector.

(c) The material shall be disinfected and otherwise handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Director of Division to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, and the material shall not be removed therefrom, except upon special permission of the Director of Division, until all of the conditions and requirements of this section have been complied with.

§ 95.24 Methods for disinfection of hides, skins, and other materials.

Hides, skins, and other materials required by the regulations in this part to be disinfected shall be subjected to disinfection by methods found satisfactory and approved from time to time by the Director of Division.

§ 95.25 Transportation of restricted import products; placarding cars and marking billing; unloading enroute.

(a) Transportation companies or other operators of cars, trucks or other vehicles carrying import products or materials moving under restriction, other than those in tight cases or casks, shall affix to and maintain on both sides of all such vehicles durable placards not less than 5½ by 6 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink and in boldface letters not less than 1½ inches in height the words "Restricted import product." These placards shall also bear the words "Clean and disinfect this car or truck." Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall have the words "Restricted import product, clean and disinfect car or truck," plainly written or stamped upon its face. If for any reason the placards required by this section have not been affixed to each car, or the billing has not been marked by the initial or the connecting carrier, or the

placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced and the billing marked by the initial or connecting carrier, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and each car, truck or other vehicle placarded as specified in this section from the time such shipment leaves the port of entry until it is unloaded at final destination and the cars, trucks or other vehicles are cleaned and disinfected as required by § 95.26.

(b) If it is necessary to unload enroute any of the materials or products transported in a placarded car, truck or other vehicle as provided in this section, the car, truck or other vehicle from which the transfer is made and any part of the premises in or upon which the product or material may have been placed in the course of unloading or re-loading shall be cleaned and disinfected by the carrier, in accordance with the provisions of § 95.26, and the said carrier shall immediately report the matter, by telegraph, to the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, Washington 25, D. C. Such report shall include the following information: Nature of emergency; place where product or material was unloaded; original points of shipment and destination; number and initials of the original car or truck; and number and initials of the car, truck or other vehicle into which the product or material is reloaded in case the original car or truck is not used.

§ 95.26 Cars, other vehicles, boats, yards, and premises; cleaning and disinfection.

Cars, other vehicles, boats, yards, and premises which have been used in the transportation, handling, or storing of restricted import products or materials, other than those contained in tight cases or casks, shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Division at the time and in the manner provided in this section. Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, such cars, other vehicles, and boats shall not be moved in interstate or foreign commerce until they have been so treated.

(a) *Cars to be cleaned and disinfected by final carrier at destination.* Cars required by this part to be cleaned and disinfected shall be so treated by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose: *Provided, however*, That when the products or materials are destined to points at which an inspector or other duly authorized representative of the Division is not maintained or where proper facilities cannot be provided, the transportation company shall seal, bill, and forward the cars in which the products or materials were transported to a point to be agreed upon between the transportation company and the Division, and the transportation company shall there clean and disinfect the said cars under the supervision of the Division.

(b) *Methods of cleaning and disinfection.* (1) Cars, trucks, and other vehicles required by this part to be cleaned

and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse therefrom and destroy by burning or other approved method, clean the exterior and interior of the cars or trucks, and saturate the entire interior surface with a permitted disinfectant.

(2) Boats required by this part to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse from the decks, compartment, and all other parts of the boat used for the transportation of the products or materials covered by this part, and from the portable chutes or other appliances or fixtures used in loading and unloading same, and destroy the litter and other refuse by burning or by other approved methods, and saturate the entire surface of the said decks, compartments, and other parts of the boat with a permitted disinfectant.

(3) Buildings, sheds, and premises required by this part to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse therefrom and destroy the same by burning or other approved methods, and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant.

(c) *Permitted disinfectant.* The disinfectant permitted for use in disinfecting cars, other vehicles, boats, yards, and premises against infection of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest is a freshly prepared solution containing not less than one pound avoirdupois of sodium hydroxide of not less than 95 percent purity to each 6 gallons of water. Commercial grades of sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) of less than 95 percent purity or commercial concentrated solutions of caustic soda may be employed, provided that in either case a sufficient quantity be used to insure that the content of the solution in actual sodium hydroxide shall be not less than one pound avoirdupois in each 6 gallons of solution.

(d) *Permitted disinfectants against ticks.* The disinfectants permitted for use against tick infestation are liquefied phenol (U. S. P. strength 87 percent phenol) in the proportion of at least 6 fluid ounces to one gallon of water; or chlorinated lime (U. S. P. strength 30 percent available chlorine) in the proportion of one pound to three gallons of water; or any one of the cresylic disinfectants permitted by the Agricultural Research Service in the proportion of at least four fluid ounces to one gallon of water; or through application of boiling water if the treatment is against rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease and tick infestation; or other disinfectants or treatments approved by the Director of Division.

§ 95.27 Regulations applicable to products from Territorial possessions.

The regulations in this part shall be applicable to all the products and materials specified in this part which are offered for entry into the United States from any place under the jurisdiction of

* CAUTION: Great care is necessary in handling sodium hydroxide, as it rapidly destroys organic tissues.

the United States to which the animal-quarantine laws of this country do not apply.

§ 95.28 Hay or straw and similar material from tick-infested areas.

Hay or straw, grass, or similar material from tick-infested pastures, ranges, or premises may disseminate the contagion of splenic, Southern or Texas fever when imported for animal feed or bedding; therefore, such hay or straw, grass, or similar materials shall not be imported unless such material is first disinfected with a disinfectant specified in § 95.26 (d).

PART 96—RESTRICTION OF IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN ANIMAL CASINGS OFFERED FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

- Sec.
96.1 Form of certificate.
96.2 Uncertified animal casings; disposition.
96.3 Instructions regarding handling certified animal casings.
96.4 Certificate; signature and title of issuing foreign official.
96.5 Certified foreign animal casings arriving at seaboard or border port.
96.6 Dried bladders, weasands, and casings.
96.7 Uncertified casings; disinfection at seaboard port.
96.8 Casings admitted on disinfection; sealing; transfer and disinfection.
96.9 Uncertified casings; transportation for disinfection; original shipping containers; disposition of salt.
96.10 Disinfecting plant and equipment for uncertified casings.
96.11 Uncertified casings not disinfected in 30 days; disposition.
96.12 Uncertified casings; disinfection with hydrochloric acid.
96.13 Uncertified casings; disinfection with saturated brine solution.
96.14 Common carriers; marking papers.
96.15 Form for reporting release.

AUTHORITY: §§ 96.1 to 96.15 issued under sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111.

§ 96.1 Form of certificate.

It is hereby ordered that no animal casings shall be admitted into the United States from any foreign country unless and until they are accompanied by a certificate bearing the signature of the national Government official having jurisdiction over the health of animals in the country in which the casings originated. The certificate shall be in the following form:

FOREIGN OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMAL CASINGS

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, are clean and sound, and were prepared and handled only in a sanitary manner and were not subjected to contagion prior to exportation.

Kind of casings	Number of packages	Weight
Identification marks on the packages		
Consignor		
(Address)		

Consignee _____
(Destination)
Shipping marks _____
(Signature) _____
(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) _____

§ 96.2 Uncertified animal casings; disposition.

Animal casings which are unaccompanied by the required certificate, those shipped in sheepskins or other skins as containers, and those found upon inspection to be unclean or unsound when offered for importation into the United States shall be kept in customs custody until exported or destroyed, or until disinfected and denatured as prescribed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division in §§ 96.3-96.15.

§ 96.3 Instructions regarding handling certified animal casings.

A certificate in the English language and exact form prescribed in § 96.1 duly executed shall accompany each consignment of animal casings offered for importation into the United States.

(a) The certificate shall bear the signature of the national government official having jurisdiction over the health of animals in the country in which the casings originate. The national government official referred to in this part shall be construed to mean the official whose jurisdiction with respect to the health of animals in the foreign country is comparable to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture in the United States. It should be understood that the intention is to place responsibility for issuance of the certificate upon the foreign government through its appropriate high official. The affixing of the high official's signature on the certificate may be accomplished to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture through printing the said official's signature in the appropriate space on the certificate at the time the certificate is printed. The other signature appearing on the certificate should be the autograph signature of the "official issuing the certificate," who may be any person authorized by the high national official to issue such certificate. The certificate shall bear the insignia of the national government of the foreign country in which the casings originate or other evidence showing that it is a national document of that country.

(b) Animal casings are not classed as meat product, therefore the certificate required for foreign meat product is not acceptable for animal casings offered for importation.

(c) Casings offered for importation into the United States shall remain in customs custody at the port until released by an inspector of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division for advice disposed of as required by this part, mission into the United States or otherwise.

(d) The provision that under certain conditions casings which have been

offered for importation shall be exported, shall be construed to mean the removal of the casings from the United States or its possessions.

(1) The provision that under certain conditions casings be destroyed shall be construed to mean the treatment or handling of the casings in a manner to take away completely the usefulness of them as by tanning or incineration.

(2) The provision that under certain conditions casings shall be disinfected and denatured shall be construed to mean such treatment and handling as will be prescribed by the Director of Division to free them from pathogenic substances or organisms, or to render such substances and organisms inert; and that the nature of the casings be changed to make them unfit for eating without destroying other useful properties. For instance, each casing may be split throughout its length and after disinfection, as above indicated, be released for industrial use.

(e) Dried intestines offered for importation into the United States for use as gut strings or similar purpose are not regarded as animal casings within the meaning of this part. Such dried intestines are classed with tendons, sinews, and similar articles and are subject to the provisions of Part 95.

§ 96.4 Certificate; signature and title of issuing foreign official.

The signature and title of the high official of the national government having jurisdiction over the health of animals in foreign countries are acceptable when printed in the appropriate space on the certificate.

§ 96.5 Certified foreign animal casings arriving at seaboard or border port.

(a) Properly certified foreign animal casings arriving in the United States at a seaboard or border port where an inspector of the Division is stationed shall be released for entry by the inspector at the seaboard or border port.

(b) Properly certified foreign animal casings arriving in the United States at a seaboard or border port where no inspector of the Division is stationed, which are destined to a point in the United States where an inspector of the Division is stationed, shall be shipped in United States Customs custody to destination for release.

(c) Properly certified foreign animal casings arriving in the United States at a seaboard or border port where no inspector of the Division is stationed, which are destined to a point in the United States where no inspector of the Division is stationed, shall be transported in United States Customs custody to the nearest point where an inspector of the Division is stationed for release at that point.

(d) Properly certified foreign animal casings forming a part of a foreign meat consignment routed through a border port to an interior point in the United States shall be transported to destination as though the entire consignment consisted of meat. In such cases the inspector of the Division who inspects the meat at destination shall supervise the release of the casings.

§ 96.6 Dried bladders, weasands, and casings.

Dried animal bladders, dried weasands, and all other dried animal casings offered for importation into the United States as food containers unaccompanied by foreign certification which have been retained in the dry state continuously for not less than 90 days from the date of shipment shown on the consular invoice, may be released for entry as food containers without disinfection.

§ 96.7 Uncertified casings; disinfection at seaboard port.

Uncertified foreign animal casings arriving at a seaboard port may be imported into the United States for use as food containers after they have been disinfected under the direct supervision of an inspector of the Division at the seaboard port.

§ 96.8 Casings admitted on disinfection; sealing; transfer and disinfection.

Foreign animal casings offered for importation into the United States which are admitted upon disinfection shall be handled as follows:

(a) The containers of such casings shall be sealed on the steamship pier or other place of first arrival. Four seals shall be affixed to both ends of each tierce, barrel, and similar container in the space where the ends of the container enter the staves, by means of red sealing wax imprinted with the No. 3 Division brass brand from which "INSP & F's D" and the establishment number have been removed.

(b) Uncertified animal casings sealed as above indicated shall be transferred from the steamship pier or other place of first arrival to the premises of the importer or other designated place, where they shall be disinfected by the importer under the supervision of an inspector of the Division before they are offered for sale. The object of this ruling is to place full responsibility for disinfection of casings on the original importer and to prevent the sale of casings subject to disinfection by the purchaser.

§ 96.9 Uncertified casings; transportation for disinfection; original shipping containers; disposition of salt.

(a) Foreign animal casings arriving in the United States without certification may be forwarded in customs custody to Buffalo, N.Y., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, or South Omaha, Nebr., for disinfection under Division supervision and release by the customs authorities in these cities, provided that before being transported over land in the United States each and every container of such casings shall be disinfected by the application of a solution of sodium hydroxide prepared as follows:

(1) Add two pounds of 95 percent to 98 percent sodium hydroxide (commercial "76 percent caustic soda") to each ten gallons of water and stir until solution is complete.

(2) This solution shall be thoroughly applied to all exterior surfaces of the containers and be allowed to remain for at least thirty minutes to accomplish disinfection. The containers should then be washed with water to remove the

caustic soda which otherwise might cause injury to the handlers of the packages.

(b) When uncertified foreign casings are removed from the original shipping containers these containers shall be destroyed by burning or promptly and thoroughly disinfected both inside and out with the solution and in the manner above prescribed. If these containers are to be re-used it is important that they be thoroughly washed both inside and out with water after disinfection has been completed, and in order to insure against the injurious effect of caustic soda remaining in the wood it is advisable to allow the containers to stand for not less than six hours filled with water.

(c) The salt removed from all original shipping containers of uncertified foreign animal casings shall be immediately dissolved in water and heated to boiling, or disposed of as provided in subparagraph (1) or (2) of this section as follows:

(1) Dissolve the salt in the proportion of 90 pounds of salt to 100 gallons of water. Add 2½ gallons of C. P. hydrochloric acid containing not less than 35 percent actual HCl; mix thoroughly and allow the solution to stand for at least thirty minutes. The finished solution must contain not less than 1 percent actual hydrochloric acid. (This solution may be utilized in the disinfection of casings as prescribed in § 96.12.)

(2) Dissolve the salt in the proportion of 90 pounds of salt to 100 gallons of water. Add 20 pounds of 95 percent to 98 percent sodium hydroxide (commercial "76 percent caustic soda") and stir until solution is complete; and allow it to stand for at least 30 minutes. (This solution may be utilized in the disinfection of casing containers as prescribed in paragraphs (a) (2) and (b) of this section.

(3) It is best to employ flaked caustic soda and not the variety which is very finely powdered. The fine powder is irritating and injurious to workers if it becomes suspended in the air. Containers of caustic soda should be kept tightly closed as the product deteriorates from contact with the air.

§ 96.10 Disinfecting plant and equipment for uncertified casings.

Uncertified foreign animal casings shall be disinfected only at a plant whose sanitation and disinfecting equipment have been approved by an inspector of the Division.

§ 96.11 Uncertified casings not disinfected in 30 days; disposition.

Foreign animal casings offered for importation without certification shall be disinfected as prescribed in § 96.12 within a period of 30 days after arrival in the United States, subject to the ability of Division inspectors to cover their respective districts. Otherwise such casings shall be exported or destroyed.

§ 96.12 Uncertified casings; disinfection with hydrochloric acid.

Foreign animal casings offered for importation into the United States without certification may be disinfected, as prescribed in this section, under the supervision of a Division inspector for use as

food containers, as an alternative for foreign certification.

(a) Disinfect the casings in a solution made as follows: Dissolve 90 pounds common salt in 100 gallons water and mix. Add 2½ gallons (10.35 liters) C. P. hydrochloric acid containing not less than 35 percent actual HCl and mix thoroughly. The finished solution must contain not less than 1 percent actual hydrochloric acid.

(b) Containers of the disinfectant solution may be either of wood or of metal, but the interior surfaces must be protected by means of an acid resistant coating.

(c) Not more than 175 pounds casings shall be treated with each 100 gallons of the solution. After the treatment of 175 pounds of casings, or at the end of the day if less than 175 pounds of casings are disinfected in any one day, the solution shall be discarded unless means are provided for accurately determining the loss of strength. In event means for accurately determining loss of strength are provided it will be permissible to restore the strength of the solution with fresh acid and use it repeatedly.

(d) Shake as much of the adherent salt as possible from the casings and weigh them. Bundles must be separated but individual hanks need not be untied. Place the casings in the disinfecting solution a few hanks at a time with vigorous agitation to insure the fullest possible contact of the solution with them. Then keep the casings completely submerged in the solution for not less than three-fourths of an hour.

(e) Remove the casings from the solution, rinse them with water, and place them in a solution containing 8½ pounds of sodium bicarbonate in each 100 gallons of water. 100 gallons of this solution is sufficient for 175 pounds of casings. Keep the casings in this solution for 30 minutes, moving them about frequently and vigorously so as to insure complete contact of the solution with the casings. After this neutralization, remove the casings from the sodium bicarbonate solution and wash them to remove the excess of bicarbonate.

§ 96.13 Uncertified casings; disinfection with saturated brine solution.

Foreign animal casings offered for importation into the United States upon disinfection, may either be disinfected with hydrochloric acid as at present or if preferred may be submerged in a saturated brine solution at a temperature not less than 127° F. for at least 15 minutes. The time held as well as the temperature of such brine solution must be recorded on a one-hour dial of a recording thermometer and filed in the local Division office for official inspection at any time. In order that this required temperature may be more readily maintained, such casings must first be submerged in a brine solution at approximately 127° F. for about five minutes immediately before the 15-minute recorded submersion period begins. This may be done either in the testing vat or a preliminary vat. By following this procedure the temperature will not vary unduly and thus cause unsatisfactory results. After removing the casings

from the testing vat, it will be found advantageous to submerge them in another vat containing cold brine solution or cold water in order to remove the extra heat from the casings as promptly as possible, but of course this is optional with the importer. In order to obtain the most satisfactory results, the hanks, rings, and similar units must be separated as much as possible without untying, but "dolls" will not be permitted to be disinfected by this heating method. In order to keep the temperature of the brine in the testing vat of a uniform degree, it is necessary to agitate the solution occasionally by moving the casings. The tip of the recording thermometer should be located at a point which would be approximately at the bottom of the volume of casings being disinfected.

§ 96.14 Common carriers; marking papers.

Railroad companies, express companies, and other common carriers transporting foreign animal casings which have been released for entry shall mark the transportation papers accompanying the casings with the statement "Released by U.S. Customs."

§ 96.15 Form for reporting release.

MI Form 109-L, reporting the release of foreign animal casings, should be prepared in triplicate, the original copy, with foreign official certificate attached, shall be forwarded to Washington, the duplicate copy to the collector of customs at port of entry, and the triplicate copy retained for the station records.

PART 97—OVERTIME SERVICES RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Sec.

97.1 Overtime work at border ports, seaports and airports.

97.2 Administrative instructions prescribing commuted travel time.

AUTHORITY: §§ 97.1 and 97.2 issued under 64 Stat. 561; 5 U.S.C. 576.

§ 97.1 Overtime work at border ports, seaports, and airports.

Any person, firm, or corporation having ownership, custody or control of animals, animal byproducts, or other commodities subject to inspection, certification, or quarantine under this subchapter and Subchapter G of this chapter, and who requires the services of an employee of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division on a holiday, or at any other time outside the regular tour of duty of such employee, shall sufficiently in advance of the period of overtime request the Division inspector in charge to furnish inspection, certification or quarantine service during such overtime period and shall pay the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service at the rate of \$6.12 per man hour per employee as follows: A minimum charge of two hours shall be made for any unscheduled overtime duty performed by an employee on a day when no work was scheduled for him or which is performed by an employee on his regular work day beginning either at least one

hour before his scheduled tour of duty or at least one hour after he has completed his scheduled tour of duty, and has left his place of employment. In addition, each such period of unscheduled overtime work which requires an employee to perform additional travel for which he would otherwise not be compensated, and each period of holiday duty, may include a commuted travel time period, not in excess of three hours. The amount of this period shall be prescribed in administrative instructions to be issued by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division for the ports, stations, and areas in which the employees are located, and shall be established as nearly as may be practicable to cover the time necessarily spent in reporting to and returning from such overtime duty if such travel is performed solely on account of such overtime duty. It will be administratively determined from time to time which days constitute holidays.

§ 97.2 Administrative instructions prescribing commuted travel time.

Each period of overtime duty as prescribed in § 97.1 shall, in addition, include a commuted travel time period for the respective ports, stations, and areas in which employees are located, if such travel is performed solely on account of overtime or holiday service. The period of requested overtime outside of the regular tour of duty may necessitate the services of more than one employee or travel from another point, in which event the commuted travel period as illustrated in this section may differ depending upon the station from which the employee travels. The commuted travel time period for the respective ports, stations and areas is as follows:

ONE HOUR

Alburt, Vt. (served from St. Albans, Vt.).
Alexandria Bay, N.Y. (served from Clayton, N.Y.).
Brownsville, Tex.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Calexico, Calif. (served from El Centro, Calif.).
Champlain, N.Y.
Del Rio, Tex.
Derby Line, Vt. (served from Newport, Vt.).
Douglas, Ariz.
Eagle Pass, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
Galveston, Tex.
Highgate Springs, Vt. (served from St. Albans, Vt.).
Hidalgo, Tex.
Houlton, Maine.
Laredo, Tex.
Monticello, Maine (served from Houlton, Maine).
Moores Junction, N.Y. (served from Champlain, N.Y.).
Morristown, N.Y. (served from Ogdensburg, N.Y.).
Naco, Ariz.
Newport, Vt.
Nogales, Ariz.
North Troy, Vt. (served from Newport, Vt.).
Noyes, Minn. (served from Pembina, N. Dak.).
Ogdensburg, N.Y.
Pembina, N. Dak.
Portal, N. Dak.
Presidio, Tex.
Port Huron, Mich.
Rio Grande, Tex.
Roma, Tex.

Rouses Point, N.Y. (served from Champlain, N.Y.).
San Juan, P.R.
San Luis, Ariz.
San Ysidro, Calif.
St. Albans, Vt.
Spokane, Wash.
Sweetgrass, Mont.
Yuma, Ariz.

TWO HOURS

Blaine, Wash. (served from Bellingham, Wash.).
Bridgewater, Maine (served from Houlton, Maine).
Honolulu, T.H.
Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Island Pond, Vt. (served from Newport, Vt.).
Jacksonville, Fla.
Lynden, Wash. (served from Bellingham, Wash.).
Miami, Fla.
Mobile, Ala.
Naco, Ariz. (served from Douglas, Ariz.).
Niagara Falls, N.Y. (served from Buffalo, N.Y.).
Norfolk-Newport News, Va.
Oroville, Wash. (served from Tonasket, Wash.).
Portland, Oreg.
Richford, Vt. (served from St. Albans, Vt.).
San Diego, Calif. (served from San Ysidro, Calif.).
St. Petersburg, Fla. (served from Tampa, Fla.).
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
Sumas, Wash. (served from Bellingham, Wash.).
Tacoma, Wash. (served from Olympia, Wash.).
Tampa, Fla.
Waddington, N.Y. (served from Ogdensburg, N.Y.).
Yuma, Ariz. (served from San Luis, Ariz.).

THREE HOURS

Antelope Wells, N. Mex. (served from El Paso, Tex.).
Baltimore, Md.
Beechers Falls, Vt. (served from Newport, Vt.).
Boston, Mass.
Calais, Maine (served from Houlton, Maine).
Chateaugay, N.Y. (served from Champlain, N.Y.).
Columbus, N. Mex. (served from El Paso, Tex.).
Del Rio, Tex. (served from Eagle Pass, Tex.).
Detroit, Mich.
Eastport, Idaho (served from Spokane, Wash.).
Eastport, Maine (served from Houlton, Maine).
Fort Covington, N.Y. (served from Ogdensburg, N.Y.).
Fort Fairfield, Maine (served from Houlton, Maine).
Fort Kent, Maine (served from Houlton, Maine).
Hidalgo, Tex. (served from Brownsville, Tex.).
Hogansburg, N.Y. (served from Ogdensburg, N.Y.).
Holeb, Maine (served from Augusta, Maine).
Jackman, Maine (served from Augusta, Maine).
Laurier, Wash. (served from Tonasket, Wash.).
Limestone, Maine (served from Houlton, Maine).
Los Angeles, Calif.
Madawaska, Maine (served from Houlton, Maine).
Malone, N.Y. (served from Champlain, N.Y.).
Newport News, Va. (served from Richmond, Va.).

New Orleans, La.
 New York, N.Y.
 Nighthawk, Wash. (served from Tonasket, Wash.).
 Nogales, Ariz. (served from Tucson, Ariz.).
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Porthill, Idaho (served from Spokane, Wash.).
 Presidio, Tex. (served from El Paso, Tex.).
 Rio Grande City, Tex. (served from Brownsville, Tex.).
 Roma, Tex. (served from Brownsville, Tex.).
 Roosevelt, N.Y. (served from Ogdensburg, N.Y.).
 Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (served from Lansing, Mich.).
 Sasabe, Ariz. (served from Tucson, Ariz.).
 Trout River, N.Y. (served from Champlain, N.Y.).
 Van Buren, Maine (served from Houlton, Maine).
 Vanceboro, Maine (served from Houlton, Maine).
 Wilmington, Del. (served from Phila. Pa.).

The commuted travel time for locations not listed herein and designated under § 92.3(e) shall be three hours.

These commuted travel time periods have been established as nearly as may be practicable to cover the time necessarily spent in reporting to and returning from the place at which the employee performs such overtime when such travel is performed solely on account of such overtime duty. Such establishment depends upon facts within the knowledge of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 7th day of June 1963.

M. R. CLARKSON,
 Acting Administrator,
 Agricultural Research Service.

[F.R. Doc. 63-6135; Filed, June 12, 1963;
 8:45 a.m.]

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter II—Civil Aeronautics Board

SUBCHAPTER B—PROCEDURAL REGULATIONS

[Reg. No. PR-82]

PART 305—RULES OF PRACTICE IN INFORMAL NONPUBLIC INVESTIGATIONS BY THE BUREAU OF ENFORCEMENT

MAY 28, 1963.

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 28th day of May 1963.

On May 10, 1962, the Board issued a notice of rule making, PDR-19, Docket 13593, 27 F.R. 4629, in which it proposed a new Part 305 of the Procedural Regulations to prescribe rules of practice in informal investigations conducted by the Bureau of Enforcement for the purpose of determining whether the institution of a formal enforcement action is warranted. The Explanatory Statement accompanying the notice stated that the Bureau of Enforcement has been severely handicapped by the refusal of persons to cooperate voluntarily in such preliminary factfinding investigations and that the Board believes it necessary to establish procedures for compelling disclosure of relevant information prior to

commencement of a formal enforcement action.

Comments on the Draft Release were received from British Overseas Airways Corporation, British West Indian Airways Limited, and Bahamas Airways Limited; Northwest Airlines, Inc.; Air Transport Association of America; Eastern Air Lines, Inc.; United Air Lines, Inc.; and the Department of Defense. Due consideration has been given to all relevant matter presented. In light thereof, the Board has decided to adopt Part 305 with changes as discussed below.

The Board is persuaded of the need for an informal procedure to aid in conducting investigations of suspected violations of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. Board records show over 70 instances in a recent four-year period where the Board was either forced to terminate an investigation of alleged violations of the Act or was seriously hampered in proceeding with it by reason of refusal of persons in possession of needed information or records to yield the data. In 38 cases, it was necessary to terminate the investigation of alleged violations of the Act entirely. In 34 other cases, the refusal of persons to make records available caused considerable delay and additional expense since it was necessary to obtain the information circuitously by piecing it together from other sources.

For example, when pursuing allegations of illegal rebates and ticket discounting, the trail often leads to ticket agents and others whose records are not open to Board inspection as are those of air carriers, and whose refusal voluntarily to give access to records has occurred. Similar difficulty in getting needed information has been encountered in investigating common carriage by Part 45 operators and violations by foreign air carriers of terms of permits or of effective tariffs.

In these and other areas there have been instances where, absent use of subpoena, the investigation must abort, but where, with the added investigative tool, full and adequate information necessary to dispose of the matter either by closing the case, or else by moving through enforcement channels to achieve compliance, can be developed. The rules which we are adopting here provide this tool in a manner that is not so cumbersome as to preclude its effective use. On the other hand, full safeguards are provided to protect the rights of individuals. These include the right to appeal the issuance of an order of investigation, the right to move to quash the subpoena, and the right to be represented by counsel. Moreover, out of an abundance of caution, we have also provided that a judicial officer of the Board shall preside at the taking of testimony and evidence pursuant to the subpoena.

The Board has considered the question raised in two of the comments with respect to its authority to issue Part 305 and has concluded that it has such power under the Act. In our opinion, when Congress charged the Board with the duty to regulate air transportation in the public interest and gave the Board the power to conduct investigations and to subpoena witnesses and documents, it intended that such authority should be

employed in such manner as might be necessary for the Board to exercise and perform its powers and duties under the Act. This authority has always been present in the Act; Part 305 is merely the publication of one procedure that the Board will follow in implementing its authority. If the Board can obtain the same information by a nonpublic as by a public investigation, there are sound reasons why it should do so. The informal, nonpublic procedure will protect interested persons from the adverse publicity attendant upon public investigations. This consideration is particularly important in those cases in which the information obtained reveals that no violation of law has occurred and that no public proceedings are necessary. It is in keeping with ideals of "fair play" that suspected violations of law should not be spread upon a public record but should be first investigated to determine whether there is any basis for the issuance of a public notice. Comments on the subject urged that there be no public disclosure of evidence received in informal proceedings and that the record be kept strictly confidential. It is the Board's intention that informal investigations will indeed be confidential, nonpublic proceedings.

Individual rights will not be affected by the informal procedure, and there will be no violation of due process, since no sanctions can be imposed on the basis of the evidence received. No one is unjustly prejudiced by an investigation the only purpose of which is to determine whether or not formal charges should be brought under the Act. If such charges are in fact brought, respondents are entitled to a public hearing in which their Constitutional rights are fully protected. Only on the record of such a hearing can the Board issue orders imposing legal sanctions, and such orders are subject to judicial review.

The assertions in one comment that the informal nonpublic investigation will be a secret inquisition that could result in harassment or violation of the rights of privacy or of the privilege against self-incrimination are, at best, highly speculative in that they presuppose an abuse of the procedure on the part of the Board's staff. On the other hand, experience in administering the Act has convinced the Board that a procedure for securing information for the purpose of determining whether formal enforcement action should be instituted is essential to the proper discharge of its functions under the Act. The Board is also concerned that the rights of witnesses shall be protected and has adopted suggestions made in the comments to ensure that there will be no abuse of the investigation procedure.

The applicability provision, § 305.1, has been modified to incorporate the suggestions that the procedure not be applicable to violations of Title VII of the Act, nor to employees or records of governmental agencies.

Sections 305.6 and 305.7 have been revised to make investigation subpoenas returnable before a hearing examiner rather than an investigation attorney. In order that witnesses may be fully apprised of the purpose and scope of the investigation in which they are required

to testify or to submit documentary evidence, a copy of the Board order initiating the investigation will be attached to subpoenas issued under § 305.7.

Various objections to the deposition procedure (§ 305.8) were made in the comments. That section has been eliminated, and § 305.9 has been modified accordingly.

Comments also asserted that a witness is entitled to be represented by counsel, in addition to being "advised" by counsel, under section 6 of the Administrative Procedure Act. Without ruling on whether the right to be represented applies to nonpublic informal investigations, the Board has modified § 305.9 by inserting the word "represented." The clause limiting a witness for good cause to inspection of his testimony has also been deleted, so that in all instances a witness will be entitled to procure an actual copy of his testimony.

Several comments expressed concern that, under § 305.10, the record of an informal investigation might be made public. The section has been clarified to provide that only witnesses and their counsel, the official stenographer, and necessary Board personnel shall be present at the taking of testimony, and that the record shall not be made public except as it may be used in subsequent enforcement actions in accordance with law.

A suggestion for an express provision that, where no corrective action is to be taken, documentary evidence be returned to the person who supplied it, has also been adopted, and a provision to that effect has been added to § 305.11. A further suggestion that the person being investigated be officially notified when no corrective action is to be taken is rejected. Since the Board's investigative function is by its nature a continuing one, it frequently is not possible to determine at any particular point of time that an investigation is closed.

Generally, the provisions of Part 305 have been revised to conform to the terminology of section 6 of the Administrative Procedure Act that governs "nonpublic investigatory proceedings" of this kind. The term "investigation hearing" has been eliminated, since it has given rise to the misunderstanding that Part 305 contemplates a secret "hearing" in which rights or liabilities would be adjudicated, whereas an investigation pursuant to Part 305 is actually preliminary to possible institution of a hearing case.

All pertinent comments not discussed above have been considered and rejected.

Accordingly, the Board hereby adopts a new Part 305 of its Procedural Regulations, 14 CFR Part 305, effective July 15, 1963, to read as follows:

PART 305—RULES OF PRACTICE IN INFORMAL NONPUBLIC INVESTIGATIONS BY THE BUREAU OF ENFORCEMENT

Sec.	
305.1	Applicability.
305.2	Definition.
305.3	[Reserved]
305.4	[Reserved]
305.5	Initiation of investigation.
305.6	Appearance of witnesses.
305.7	Issuance of investigation subpoenas.
305.8	[Reserved]

Sec.	
305.9	Rights of witnesses.
305.10	Nonpublic character of proceedings.
305.11	Procedures after investigation.
305.12	Motions to quash or modify an investigation subpoena.

AUTHORITY: §§ 305.1 to 305.12 issued under sec. 204, 72 Stat. 743; 49 U.S.C. 1324. Interpret or apply secs. 202(a), 411, 415, 1001, 1002(b), 1004, 1007, 72 Stat. 741, 769, 770, 788, 792, 796; 49 U.S.C. 1322, 1381, 1385, 1481, 1482, 1484, 1487; Administrative Procedure Act, sec. 6(b), 60 Stat. 240; 5 U.S.C. 1005.

§ 305.1 Applicability.

The provisions of this part shall govern informal nonpublic investigations, as distinguished from formal investigations and adjudicatory proceedings, undertaken by the Bureau of Enforcement with a view to obtaining information from any person. While the Board seeks and encourages voluntary cooperation and believes that it is in the best interest of all parties concerned, it will utilize the procedures provided by this part to compel the disclosure of information by any person where the Board wishes to determine whether such person, or any other person, has been or is violating any provisions of Title IV or sections 101(3), 1002, 1003, or 1108(b) of the Act, or any rule, regulation, order, certificate, permit, or letter of registration issued pursuant thereto by the Board and when the information appears to be relevant to the matter under investigation. This part shall not apply to employees or records of other agencies of the United States Government, the District of Columbia, or the several States and their political subdivisions.

§ 305.2 Definition.

For the purpose of, and as used in this part, the term "investigation" means a non-adjudicatory, informal nonpublic investigation for the purpose of determining whether formal enforcement action should be instituted with respect to alleged violations of law.

§ 305.3 [Reserved]

§ 305.4 [Reserved]

§ 305.5 Initiation of investigation.

An investigation may be initiated by order of the Board. Each such order shall designate a staff attorney of the Bureau of Enforcement as Investigation Attorney for the purpose of conducting such investigation pursuant to the provisions of this part. Investigation Attorneys and hearing examiners are hereby authorized to exercise and perform their duties and functions under this part in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations of the Board.

§ 305.6 Appearance of witnesses.

Witnesses may be required to appear before any hearing examiner for the purpose of receiving their testimony or receiving from them documents or other data relating to any subject under investigation. Such testimony shall be mechanically or stenographically recorded, and a transcript thereof shall be made and incorporated in the record of the investigation.

§ 305.7 Issuance of investigation subpoenas.

(a) Upon request of the Director, Bureau of Enforcement, any Member of the Board, when duly designated by the Board for such purpose, may issue a subpoena directing the person named therein to appear before a designated hearing examiner at a designated time and place to testify or to produce documentary evidence relating to any matter under investigation, or both. Each such subpoena shall briefly advise the person required to testify or submit documentary evidence of the purpose and scope of the investigation, and a copy of the order initiating the investigation shall be attached to the subpoena.

(b) Witnesses subpoenaed to appear shall be paid the fees and mileage prescribed in § 302.21 of the Rules of Practice (14 CFR 302.21). Service of such subpoenas shall be made in accordance with the provisions of § 302.8 of the Rules of Practice (14 CFR 302.8).

§ 305.8 [Reserved]

§ 305.9 Rights of witnesses.

Any person required to testify or to submit documentary evidence shall be entitled to procure, on payment of lawfully prescribed costs, a copy of any document produced by such person and of his own testimony as stenographically reported. Any person compelled to testify or to produce documentary evidence may be accompanied, represented, and advised by counsel.

§ 305.10 Nonpublic character of proceedings.

Investigations shall be attended only by the witnesses and their counsel, the hearing examiner, the Investigation Attorney, other Board personnel concerned with the conduct of the proceeding and the official stenographer. All orders initiating investigations, motions to quash or modify investigation subpoenas, orders disposing of such motions, documents, and transcripts of testimony shall be part of the record in the investigation. The record of such proceedings shall constitute internal Board documents which shall not be available to the general public. The use of such records in Board proceedings subject to Part 302 of the Rules of Practice shall be governed by §§ 302.19(g) and 302.39 and by the law of evidence applicable to Board proceedings.

§ 305.11 Procedures after investigation.

Upon completion of the investigation, where the Director, Bureau of Enforcement, determines that no corrective action is warranted, the investigation will be closed, and any documentary evidence obtained in the investigation will be returned to the persons who produced it. Where remedial action is indicated by the investigation, the Director will proceed pursuant to Subpart B of Part 302 of the Rules of Practice or will take such other action as may be appropriate.

§ 305.12 Motions to quash or modify an investigation subpoena.

Any person upon whom an investigation subpoena is served may within seven (7) days after such service or at any time prior to the return date thereof,

whichever is earlier, file with the Board a motion to quash or modify such subpoena. Such motions shall be made in writing in conformity with §§302.3 and 302.4 of the Rules of Practice; shall state with particularity the grounds therefor and the relief sought; shall be accompanied by the evidence relied upon and all such factual matter shall be verified in accordance with the provisions of §302.202 of the Rules of Practice. Written memoranda or briefs may be filed with the motions, stating the points and authorities relied upon. No oral argument will be heard on such motions, unless the Board directs otherwise. The Board will quash or modify a subpoena when it believes that the evidence whose production is required is not reasonably relevant to the matter under investigation, or that the demand made does not describe with sufficient particularity the information sought, or that the subpoena is unlawful or unduly burdensome. The filing of a motion to quash or modify an investigation subpoena shall stay the return date of such subpoena until the Board grants or denies such motion.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.¹

[SEAL] HAROLD R. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-6234; Filed, June 12, 1963;
8:49 a.m.]

SUBCHAPTER E—ORGANIZATION REGULATIONS [Reg. No. OR-8]

PART 385—DELEGATIONS AND REVIEW OF ACTION UNDER DELEGATION; NON-HEARING MATTERS

Subpart B—Delegation of Functions to Staff Members

MAY 28, 1963.

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 28th day of May 1963.

Pursuant to authority conferred on it by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1961, 26 F.R. 5989, the Board is herein making an additional delegation of authority to the Director, Bureau of Enforcement, authorizing him to issue orders initiating informal nonpublic investigations by the Bureau of Enforcement under Part 305 of the Procedural Regulations. This authority is being delegated concurrently with the issuance of Part 305.

Since this amendment is not a substantive rule but one of agency organization and procedure, notice and public procedure hereon are unnecessary.

Accordingly, the Civil Aeronautics Board hereby amends Part 385 of the Organization Regulations (14 CFR Part 385) by adding a new paragraph (c) to §385.22, effective July 15, 1963, to read as follows:

(c) Issue orders initiating informal nonpublic investigations by the Bureau of Enforcement under Part 305 of this chapter (Procedural Regulations).

(Sec. 204(a), 72 Stat. 743; 49 U.S.C. 1324. Interpret or apply sec. 1001, 72 Stat. 788; 49 U.S.C. 1481; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1961, 26 F.R. 5989; Administrative Pro-

cedure Act, sec. 6(b), 60 Stat. 240; 5 U.S.C. 1005.)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] HAROLD R. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-6235; Filed, June 12, 1963;
8:49 a.m.]

Chapter III—Federal Aviation Agency

SUBCHAPTER C—AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS

[Reg. Docket No. 1699; Amdt. 575]

PART 507—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Martin Model 404 Aircraft

A proposal to amend Part 507 of the regulations of the Administrator to include an airworthiness directive requiring inspection for cracks in the main landing gear piston/axle assembly on Martin Model 404 aircraft was published in 28 F.R. 3785.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the amendment. No comments were received.

In consideration of the foregoing, and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (25 F.R. 6489), §507.10(a) of Part 507 (14 CFR Part 507), is hereby amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

MARTIN. Applies to all Model 404 aircraft with main landing gear piston/axle assembly P/N 202SD82087 (Menasco P/N 511017).

Compliance required as indicated.

There have been cracks found in the upper portion of the 0.250 inch radius at the junction of the axle and the piston terminal (approximately 2.4 inches from the centerline of the main gear) of main landing gear piston/axle assemblies. As this condition is likely to develop in other such aircraft, accomplish the following:

(a) Thoroughly clean the radius area around the periphery of the section on the left and right sides of both main landing gear in the region of the junction of the axle to the piston terminal, removing all grease and dirt.

(b) Visually inspect for cracks all main landing gear assemblies with 5,000 or more hours' time in service on the effective date of this AD, within the next 150 hours' time in service and thereafter within each 150 hours' time in service from the last inspection.

(c) Visually inspect for cracks all main landing gear assemblies with less than 5,000 hours' time in service on the effective date of this AD, prior to 5,150 hours' time in service and thereafter within each 150 hours' time in service from the last inspection.

(d) At each fifth visual inspection i.e., each 750 hours' time in service after the initial inspection, inspect for cracks all main landing gear assemblies using dye penetrant, Zygo or FAA-approved equivalent, in conjunction with at least a 10-power magnifying glass.

(e) If a crack is found, the following rework or replacement is required:

(1) Parts with a crack that may be eliminated by removal of not more than 0.050 square inch of material without exceeding a material depth of 0.020 inch shall be reworked prior to further flight except that a ferry flight may be made in accordance with the provisions of CAR 1.76 prior to rework. In eliminating the crack, blend the reworked section into the radius, removing all nicks and dents. Polish the affected area to an RMS 32 finish.

(2) Parts with a crack that cannot be removed as set forth in (e)(1) shall be re-

placed prior to further flight with parts of the same part number (Menasco P/N 511017) or an FAA approved equivalent.

(f) Upon request of the operator, an FAA maintenance inspector, subject to prior approval of the Chief, Engineering and Manufacturing branch, FAA Eastern Region, may adjust the repetitive inspection intervals specified in this AD to permit compliance at an established inspection period of the operator if the request contains substantiating data to justify the increase for such operator.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603; 72 Stat. 752, 775, 776; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423)

This amendment shall become effective July 15, 1963.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 6, 1963.

W. LLOYD LANE,
Acting Director,
Flight Standards Service.

[F.R. Doc. 63-6215; Filed, June 12, 1963;
8:47 a.m.]

[Reg. Docket No. 1686; Amdt. 576]

PART 507—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Douglas Model DC-8 Aircraft

A proposal to amend Part 507 of the regulations of the Administrator to include an airworthiness directive requiring additional rework to permit the exit door to be readily opened and removed from the outside when the seat backs of both adjacent outboard seats are in any one of their possible positions on Douglas Model DC-8 aircraft was published in 28 F.R. 3589.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the amendment. No objections were received.

In consideration of the foregoing, and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (25 F.R. 6489), §507.10(a) of Part 507 (14 CFR Part 507), is hereby amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

DOUGLAS. Applies to Model DC-8 aircraft, Serial Numbers 45253-45289, 45291-45306, 45376, 45382, 45384-45393, 45408-45413, 45416-45419, 45421-45431, 45433, 45442-45445, 45526, 45565-45570, 45588-45606, 45609-45614, 45617, 45618, 45620-45622, and 45624-45627.

Compliance required within 420 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD, unless already accomplished.

In order to eliminate interference with the exit door caused by the lower door jamb on aircraft modified in accordance with AD 62-17-3, accomplish the following:

Rework the exit door lower jamb in accordance with the rework procedures outlined in step (13) of paragraph 2, Accomplishment Instructions of DC-8 Service Bulletin No. 52-21 Revision No. 2 dated October 30, 1962, or FAA approved equivalent.

(Douglas DC-8 Service Bulletin No. 52-21 Revision No. 2 dated October 30, 1962, pertains to this same subject.)

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603; 72 Stat. 752, 775, 776; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423)

This amendment shall become effective July 15, 1963.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 6, 1963.

W. LLOYD LANE,
Acting Director,
Flight Standards Service.

[F.R. Doc. 63-6216; Filed, June 12, 1963;
8:47 a.m.]

¹ Dissenting statement of Vice Chairman Murphy filed as part of original document.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SUBCHAPTER E—AIR NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

[Reg. Docket No. 1741; Amdt. 324]

PART 609—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

Miscellaneous Amendments

The amendments to standard instrument approach procedures contained herein are being adopted to become effective when indicated in order to promote safety. The revised procedures supersede the existing procedures of the same classification now in effect for the airports specified therein. For the convenience of the users, the revised procedures specify the complete procedure and indicate the changes to the existing procedures.

As a situation exists which demands immediate action in the interests of safety in air commerce, I find that compliance with the notice, procedure and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act would be contrary to the public interest and is therefore not required.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (24 F.R. 5662), Part 609 is amended as follows:

1. The low or medium frequency range procedures prescribed in § 609.100(a) are amended to read in part:

LFR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Loveland FM (final).....	LUK-LFR.....	Direct.....	1600	T-d..... T-n..... C-d..... C-n..... S-24-d..... S-24-n..... A-dn.....	400-1 600-1 800-1 800-1½ 800-1 800-1½ 1000-2	400-1 600-1 800-1½ 800-1½ 800-1 800-1½ 1000-2	400-1 600-1 800-1½ 800-1½ 800-1 800-1½ 1000-2

Radar transitions and vectoring authorized in accordance with approved radar patterns.

Procedure turn W side NE crs, 044° Outbnd, 224° Inbnd, 2500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1600'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 227°—4.3 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.3 miles after passing the Cincinnati LFR, make a left climbing turn to 2500' and return to the LUK LFR, hold NE, 1-minute right turns, 224° Inbnd.

Other change: Deletes air carrier note.

City, Cincinnati; State, Ohio; Airport Name, Municipal/Lunken Field; Elev., 488'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., LUK; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 8; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 7; Dated, 20 Apr. 63

Des Moines VOR.....	DZ-LFR.....	Direct.....	2200	T-dn*.....	300-1	300-1	300-1½
Des Moines VOR.....	DZ-LFR (final).....	Direct.....	1600	C-dn..... S-d-35..... A-dn.....	400-1 400-1 800-2	500-1 400-1 800-2	500-1½ 400-1 800-2

Procedure turn E side S crs, 186° Outbnd, 006° Inbnd, 2200' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1600'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 337°—1.9 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 1.9 miles after passing DZ LFR, immediately turn left, climb to 2600' on W crs within 20 miles, or when directed by ATC, immediately turn left, climb to 2600' on 310 ADF crs from DZ LFR within 20 miles.

CAUTION: 1546' m.s.l. TV tower located 3.0 miles NNE of airport.

NOTES: Final approach from holding pattern not authorized. Procedure turn required. Runway lights 17-35 not operating.

*When 1546' m.s.l. TV tower 3.2 miles NNE of airport not visible on N, NW and NE takeoffs, climb to 2100' m.s.l. prior to turning toward tower.

City, Des Moines; State, Iowa; Airport Name, Des Moines Municipal; Elev., 957'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., DZ; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 16; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 15; Dated, 6 Apr. 63

2. The automatic direction finding procedures prescribed in § 609.100(b) are amended to read in part:

ADF STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Crestview VOR.....	CEW RBn.....	Direct.....	1500	T-dn..... C-dn..... A-dn.....	300-1 500-1 800-2	NA NA NA	NA NA NA

Procedure turn N side of crs, 083° Outbnd, 263° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 900'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 263°—2.3 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.3 miles after passing CEW RBn, climb to 1500', turn right and return direct to CEW RBn.

NOTE: Air carrier use of airport not authorized.

City, Crestview; State, Fla.; Airport Name, Crestview; Elev., 274'; Fac. Class., SBH; Ident., CEW; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 6 Apr. 63

ADF STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Woodstown VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2000	T-dn..... C-dn..... S-dn-9..... A-dn.....	300-1 500-1 500-1 800-2	300-1 500-1 500-1 800-2	200-1½ 500-1½ 500-1 800-2

Radar transitions and vectoring authorized in accordance with approved radar patterns.

Procedure turn S side W crs, 265° Outbnd, 085° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 miles of LOM.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1800'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 085°—5.9 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 5.9 miles after passing LOM, climb to 700' on crs 085° within 5 miles, then make right turn climbing to 2000' and proceed direct to Woodstown VOR. Hold SW, 1-minute, left turns, Inbnd crs 031°.

CAUTION: Water tower 180' m.s.l. 2.0 miles W of approach end of Runway 9, 360' tower 0.8 mile E 1.4 miles N of OM.

City, Philadelphia; State, Pa.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 14'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., PH; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 17; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 16; Dated, 18 Nov. 61

				T-dn..... C-dn..... A-dn.....	300-1 500-1 800-2	300-1 500-1 800-2	200-1½ 500-1½ 800-2
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Procedure turn* E or N side of crs, 058° Outbnd, 238° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach course, 800'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 238°—2.4 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.4 miles after passing RBN, make climbing right turn to 2000', returning to RBN. Hold 1-minute, right turns, Inbnd, crs 238°.

*Nonstandard to provide improved lateral separation with Willow Grove, Pa., and McGuire AFB. The direction of procedure turn to be specified during approach clearance.

City, Philadelphia; State, Pa.; Airport Name, North Philadelphia; Elev., 120'; Fac. Class. and Ident., MHW-PNE; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 8 Sept. 62.

Layton FM.....	SLC RBN (final).....	Direct.....	4900	T-dn*.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
SLC VOR.....	SLC RBN.....	Direct.....	6900	C-dn..... S-dn-16L..... A-dn.....	600-1 600-1 800-2	600-1 600-1 800-2	600-1½ 600-1 800-2

Radar vectoring authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn W side of crs, 329° Outbnd, 149° Inbnd, 6900' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 4900'.

Course and distance, facility to Runway 16L, 163°—2.3 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.3 miles after passing RBN, make climbing right turn to 9000' on course of 246° within 20 miles.

CAUTION: 5000' terrain 3 miles E of RBN. 4541' tower 1.3 miles SE of RBN.

City, Salt Lake City; State, Utah; Airport Name, Salt Lake City Municipal No. 1; Elev., 4226'; Fac. Class., SABH; Ident., SLC; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 15 June 63

FSD RBN.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2700	T-dn*.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
FSD-VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2700	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
17-mile DME fix and 206° bearing from LOM.....	LOM (final).....	Direct.....	2500	S-dn-3..... A-dn.....	500-1 800-2	500-1 800-2	500-1 800-2

Procedure turn S side of crs, 206° Outbnd, 026° Inbnd, 2700' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2500'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 026°—3.7 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.7 miles after passing LOM, climb to 2800' on crs 026° from LOM within 20 miles.

CAUTION: Tower 1628' m.s.l. 1.5 miles NE of LOM.

NOTE: When authorized by ATC, FSD DME may be used to position aircraft on final approach course at 3400' between radials 145° clockwise to 300° via 17-mile DME arc with the elimination of procedure turn.

*200-1 required for takeoff Runway 15.

City, Sioux Falls; State, S. Dak.; Airport Name, Joe Foss Field; Elev., 1426'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., FS; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 7; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 6; Dated, 24 Nov. 62

RULES AND REGULATIONS

3. The very high frequency omnirange (VOR) procedures prescribed in § 609.100(c) are amended to read in part:

VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	NA
				C-d.....	800-1	800-1	NA
				C-n.....	800-3	1000-3	NA
				A-d.....	1000-2	1000-2	NA
				A-n.....	1000-3	1000-3	NA

Procedure turn N side of crs, 049° Outbnd, 229° Inbnd, 5200' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 3700'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 229°—0.5 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile after passing BLF VOR, climb straight ahead to 5200' within 10 miles. Return to BLF VOR. Hold NE, 1-minute right turns, 229° Inbnd.

City, Bluefield; State, W. Va.; Airport Name, Mercer County; Elev., 2857'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., BLF; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 21 Nov. 59

Des Moines LFR.....	DSM-VOR.....	Direct.....	2400	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Woodburn Int.....	DSM-VOR.....	Direct.....	2400	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1½
				S-d-35.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn E side of crs, 169° Outbnd, 349° Inbnd, 2400' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2400'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 349°—5.4 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 5.4 miles after passing DSM-VOR, immediately turn left, climb to 2600' on R-310 within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, make immediate left turn, climb to 2600' on R-253 within 20 miles.

CAUTION: 1546' TV tower located 3.0 miles NNE. When 1546' tower not visible on takeoffs to N, NW and NE, climb to 2100' prior to turning toward TV tower.

NOTE: Runway lights 17-35 not operating.

City, Des Moines; State, Iowa; Airport Name, Des Moines Municipal; Elev., 957'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., DSM; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 12; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 11; Dated, 13 April 63

				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1½
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn N side of crs, 073° Outbnd, 253° Inbnd, 1600' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1300'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 253°—4.3 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.3 miles after passing DYR-VOR, turn left, climb to 1600', return to DYR VOR and contact ATC for further clearance.

Other change: Deletes transition from Dyersburg MH.

City, Dyersburg; State, Tenn.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 337'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., DYR; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 7; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 6; Dated, 22 Sept. 62

				T-dn.....	300-1	NA	NA
				C-d.....	600-1	NA	NA
				C-n.....	600-2	NA	NA
				A-dn.....	NA	NA	NA

Procedure turn S side of crs, 307° Outbnd, 127° Inbnd, 2500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach course 1500'.

Course and distance, facility to airport 127°—7.4 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 7.4 nautical miles after passing SBJ VOR, make immediate left climbing turn to 2500'. Proceed direct SBJ VOR, hold NW SBJ VOR, 1-minute right turns, Inbnd crs 127°.

City, Manville; State, N.J.; Airport Name, Kupper; Fac. Class., M-BVORTAC; Ident., SBJ; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 15 June 63

MCG LFR.....	MCG VOR.....	Direct.....	2700	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-dn.....	500-1	600-1	500-1½
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn N side of crs, 097° Outbnd, 277° Inbnd, 2700' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs 1200'.

Facility on airport.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile, turn right, climb to 3000' on R-100 MCG VOR within 20 miles.

CAUTION: Mountainous terrain all quadrants. Terrain 1266' 3.1 miles S of airport.

*Descend to 847' after passing MCG LFR, if LFR not identified on final approach, descent below 1200' m.s.l. not authorized.

Air carrier sliding scale not authorized.

City, McGrath; State, Alaska; Airport Name, McGrath; Elev., 347'; Fac. Class., HVOR; Ident., MCG; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 15 June 63

VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Prescott LFR.....	PRC VOR.....	Direct.....	7000	T-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2
Drake VOR.....	Simmons Int#.....	228°-13.....	8000	C-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
Simmons Int#.....	PRC VOR (final).....	Direct.....	6300	A-dn.....	1000-2	1000-2	1000-2
Perkins Int#.....	PRC VOR.....	Direct.....	7000				

Procedure turn N side of crs, 286° Outbnd, 109° Inbnd, 7000' within 10 miles.

Nonstandard due to high terrain S.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 6300'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 112°-4.0 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.0 miles after passing PRC VOR, make immediate left climbing turn and return to PRC VOR; continue climb to 8000' on R-289 within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, make immediate left turn and climb to 9000' on R-080 within 15 miles of PRC VOR. Beyond 15 miles not authorized.

Note: Final approach course is to NE side of airport.

*800-2 required for Runways 12 and 30.

#Simmons Int: Int PRC R-289 and DRK R-228.

City, Prescott; State, Ariz.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 5042'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., PRC; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 7; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 6; Dated, 5 Sept. 59

FSD RBN.....	FSD-VOR.....	Direct.....	2700	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
				S-dn-15.....	500-1	500-1	500-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn W side of crs, 327° Outbnd, 147° Inbnd, 2700' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2200'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 147°-4.1 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, within 4.1 miles, after passing FSD-VOR, climb to 3000' on R-080 within 20 miles.

Note: 300-1 required for takeoff on Runway 15.

City, Sioux Falls; State, S. Dak.; Airport Name, Joe Foss Field; Elev., 1426'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., FSD; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 16 July 54

4. The terminal very high frequency omnirange (TerVOR) procedures prescribed in § 609.200 are amended to read in part:

TERMINAL VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
South Boston VOR.....	Rock Spring Int.....	Direct.....	2300	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Sandy River Int.....	Danville VOR.....	Direct.....	2500	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
Chatham Int.....	Danville VOR.....	Direct.....	2700	S-dn-24.....	500-1	500-1	500-1
Milton Int.....	Danville VOR.....	Direct.....	2300	A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
				The following minimums apply if Rock Spring Int received:			
				S-dn-24.....	400-1	400-1	400-1

Procedure turn N side of crs, 048° Outbnd, 228° Inbnd, 2300' within 10 miles. Beyond 10 miles not authorized.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach course 1100'—If Rock Spring Int used—1000'.

Crs and distance, 228°-6 miles. Breakoff point to runway 241°-1 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile after passing DAN VOR, make right climbing turn to 2300', hold NE DAN VOR, 1-minute right turns.

Note: Rock Spring Int: Int DAN R-048/SBV R-204.

City, Danville; State, Va.; Airport Name, Danville Municipal; Elev., 582'; Fac. Class., LBVOR; Ident., DAN; Procedure No. TerVOR-24, Amdt., Orig.; Eff. Date, 15 June 63

Dillon RBN.....	Dillon VOR.....	Direct.....	9700	T-d.....	1000-1	1000-1	NA
				T-n.....	2000-3	2000-3	NA
				C-dn.....	2000-3	2000-3	NA
				A-dn.....	2000-3	2000-3	NA

Procedure turn W side crs, 007° Outbnd, 187° Inbnd, 9700' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 7200'.

Facility on airport.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile, turn right climb to 9700' in a 1-minute right hand pattern 007° Outbnd, 187° Inbnd on the Dillon VOR.

City, Dillon; State, Mont.; Airport Name, Dillon; Elev., 5238'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., DLN; Procedure No. TerVOR(R-007), Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated 13 Sept. 58

TERMINAL VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
				T-dn%-----	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-dn-----	400-1	500-1	500-1½
				S-d-5-----	400-1	400-1	400-1
				S-n-5-----	NA	NA	NA
				A-dn-----	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn S side of crs, 230° Outbnd, 050° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs until passing Baker Int# 1300'.

Crs and distance, Baker Int# to Runway 5, 050°—3.6 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0 mile, climb to 1600' on R-017 within 20 miles.

*If Baker Int# is not received, descent below 1300' NA.

#Baker Int: Int Dothan R-230 and Cairns R-109.

%Air carrier NA night landings Runway 5 and night takeoff NA Runway 23.

City, Dothan; State, Ala.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 330'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., DHN; Procedure No. TerVOR-5, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 15 Sept. 62

				T-dn%-----	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-dn-----	600-1	600-1	600-1½
				A-dn-----	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn W side of crs, 043° Outbnd, 223° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 900'.

Crs and distance, breakoff point to approach end Runway 23, 226°—0.1 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0 mile, climb to 1500' on R-223 within 20 miles.

%Air carrier NA night landings Runway 5 and night takeoff NA Runway 23.

City, Dothan; State, Ala.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 330'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., DHN; Procedure No. TerVOR-23, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 11 Feb. 66

Covert Int#-----	ITH-VOR (final)-----	Direct-----	1600	T-dn#-----	300-1	300-1	NA
				C-dn-----	500-1	500-1	NA
				S-dn-14-----	500-1	500-1	NA
				A-dn##-----	NA	NA	NA

Procedure turn N side of crs, 315° Outbnd, 135° Inbnd, 2500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1600'.

VOR on airport. Breakoff point to approach end of runway, 142°—1.0 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile after passing Ithaca VOR, make an immediate left-climbing turn, climb to 3500' on Ithaca VOR R-315 within 10 miles. Then return to Ithaca VOR at 3500', hold NW 1-minute left turns, Inbnd crs 135°.

CAUTION: #High terrain and radio tower 2112' MSL 3 miles SE of airport.

NOTE: No tower communications at airport. Contact Elmira, N.Y., approach control for clearance. Weather available through Elmira approach control 0600-2100 est Monday through Saturday, 0900-2300 Sunday.

*Int Ithaca VOR R-315 and Watkins Glen VOR R-039.

#Alternate weather minimums of 800-2 authorized for those having an approved arrangement for weather service at the airport.

City, Ithaca; State, N.Y.; Airport Name, Tompkins County; Elev., 1094'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., ITH; Procedure No. TerVOR-14, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 22 Dec. 62

Bridgeport VOR-----	HVN VOR-----	Direct-----	1500	T-dn-----	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-dn-----	600-1	600-1	600-1½
				S-dn-1-----	600-1	600-1	600-1
				A-dn-----	NA	NA	NA

Procedure turn E side of crs, 205° Outbnd, 025° Inbnd, 1300' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach, 600'.

Crs and distance, breakoff point to approach end of runway, 016°—0.4 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0 mile, make a climbing right turn and climb to 1300' on R-205 within 10 miles of TVOR.

NOTES: Weather reporting by U.S. Weather Bureau 0700 to 1700 local time. Airport communication available on 122.8 from sunrise to sunset. No tower communication at airport. Contact Westchester approach control for ATC clearance. Medium intensity runway lights on all runways available upon prior request to airport manager.

City, New Haven; State, Conn.; Airport Name, Tweed-New Haven; Elev., 15'; Fac. Class., VORW; Ident., HVN; Procedure No. TerVOR-1, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 15 June 63

PAM-VOR-----	PFN-VOR-----	Direct-----	1600	T-dn-----	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Green Hills Int-----	PFN-VOR-----	Direct-----	2000	C-dn-----	700-1	700-1	700-1½
				A-dn#-----	NA	NA	NA
				If aircraft equipped with dual VOR receivers operating normally and Parnell Int** received, the following minimums are authorized:			
				C-dn-----	400-1	500-1	500-1½

Procedure turn N side of crs, 087° Outbnd, 267° Inbnd, 1600' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs *400; over Parnell Int.** 700'.

Facility on airport.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0 mile, right turn climb to 1600' on R-325 within 20 miles.

NOTES: #Alternate minimums 800-2 authorized for air carriers with approved operations at this airport. No weather available to the public.

*If Parnell Int** not identified on final, descent below 700' MSL NA.

**Parnell Int: Int PFN-VOR R-087 and PAM-VOR R-322.

City, Panama City; State, Fla.; Airport Name, Bay County; Elev., 20'; Fac. Class., L-BVOR; Ident., PFN; Procedure No. TerVOR R-087, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 15 June 63

TERMINAL VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
PAM-VOR.....	PFN-VOR.....	Direct.....	1600	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Green Hills Int.....	PFN-VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
				A-dn#.....	NA	NA	NA

Procedure turn N side of crs, 325° Outbnd, 145° Inbnd, 1600' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs 500'.

Facility on airport.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0 mile, turn left, climb to 1600' on R-325 within 20 miles.

Notes: #Alternate minimums 800-2 authorized for air carriers with approved operations at this airport. No weather available to the public.

City, Panama City; State, Fla.; Airport Name, Bay County; Elev., 20'; Fac. Class., L-BVOR; Ident., PFN; Procedure No. TerVOR-325, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 15 June 63

Bostonia Int*.....	Sweetwater Int**.....	Direct.....	3600	T-dn#.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Sweetwater Int**.....	Encanto Int*** (final).....	Direct.....	1500	C-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Radar transitions and vectoring using Miramar Radar authorized in accordance with approved radar patterns.

Procedure turn NA. Final approach crs Inbnd, 271°.

Minimum altitude over Encanto Int on final approach crs, 1500'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 271°—4.9 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.9 miles of Encanto Int, turn right, climb to 2500' on LIF-VOR R-323 to Mount Dad Int or, when directed by ATC, climb to 1500' on LIF-VOR R-272 to Sargo Int.

Cautions: Buildings and terrain 467' MSL 0.5 mile E. of airport.

*Bostonia Int: Int SAN R-076 and JLI R-203.

**Sweetwater Int: Int LIF R-091 and JLI-VOR R-203 or 331° bearing to NKX RBN.

***Encanto Int: Int LIF R-091 and 352° bearing to NKX RBN.

#500-1 required for takeoff Runway 9.

City, San Diego; State, Calif.; Airport Name, Lindbergh; Elev., 15'; Fac. Class., VOR; Ident., LIF; Procedure No. TerVOR-27, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 28 July 62

5. The very high frequency omnirange-distance measuring equipment (VOR-DME) procedures prescribed in § 609.300 are amended to read in part:

VOR-DME STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
OBK VOR.....	Stock Int* (final).....	Via OBK R-271....	2400	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	NA
				C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	NA
				A-dn#.....	NA	NA	NA

Radar vectoring to final approach course authorized by Chicago approach control in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn N side of crs, 091° Outbnd, 271° Inbnd, 2400' within 10 miles of Stock Int.*

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach course 2400'.

Crs and distance, Stock Int* to airport 271°—5 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished at 17-mile DME fix R-271, climb to 2400', turn right and return to Stock Int.*

Notes: *Stock Int: Int 12-mile DME fix OBK R-271. #No weather available.

City, Crystal Lake; State, Ill.; Airport Name, Crystal Lake; Elev., 890'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., OBK; Procedure No. VOR-DME No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 15 June 63

17-mile DME fix R299 OGD VOR.....	9-mile DME fix R299 OGD VOR.....	Direct.....	6000	T-dn*.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
8-mile DME fix R229 OGD VOR.....	OGD VOR.....	Direct.....	5500	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
OGD VOR.....	3.7-mile DME fix R098 OGD VOR.....	Direct.....	4900	S-dn-7.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
Huntsville FM.....	OGD VOR.....	Direct.....	11,000	A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
15-mile DME fix R259 OGD VOR.....	13-mile DME fix R259 OGD VOR.....	Direct.....	8200				
13-mile DME fix R259 OGD VOR.....	9-mile DME fix R259 OGD VOR.....	Direct.....	6500				
9-mile DME fix R259 OGD VOR.....	9-mile DME fix R299 OGD VOR.....	Via 9-miles ARC..	6000				

Radar vectoring authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn N side of crs, 299° Outbnd, 199° Inbnd, 6500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach, 5500'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 098°—3.7 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.7 miles after passing OGD VOR or at 3.7-mile DME fix R-098, make immediate right turn, climb to 9000' on R-299 within 20 miles.

When authorized by ATC, DME may be used within 9 miles at 6000' between R-159 clockwise to R-328 to position aircraft for final approach with the elimination of procedure turn.

*T-dn-Rwy 3, 400-1.

City, Ogden; State, Utah; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 4455'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., OGD; Procedure No. VOR-DME No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 15 June 63

RULES AND REGULATIONS

VOR-DME STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
All directions.....	Wake.....	Direct.....	1500	T-dn.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
15-mile DME fix, R-105.....	8-mile DME fix, R-105.....	Direct.....	1000	C-dn*.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
8-mile DME fix, R-105.....	4-mile DME fix, R-105 (final).....	Direct.....	400	S-dn-27.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn N side of crs, 105° Outbnd, 285° Inbnd, 1500' between 8-15 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach course 400' at 4.0-mile DME fix, R-105.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 120°—1.5 miles breakoff point to Runway 27, 275°—1.0 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished at 4.0-mile DME fix, R-105 climb to 1500' on R-285 within 20 miles.

NOTE: When authorized by ATC, DME may be used to position aircraft for final approach at 1500' between radials 000 and 180 clockwise within 15 miles with elimination of procedure turn.

*CAUTION: Standard obstruction clearance not provided for circling N side of airport. When necessary to circle N of airport 700' ceiling minimums apply due to 422' MSL tower 1.5 miles N in vicinity of AWK HHW.

City, Wake Island; Airport Name, Wake; Elev., 15'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., AWK; Procedure No. VOR-DME No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 15 June 63

6. The instrument landing system procedures prescribed in § 609.400 are amended to read in part:

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Ventura VOR.....	ILS W crs.....	057°—16.9.....	5000	T-dn#.....	300-1	300-1	300-1
Saugus Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	5600	C-d*.....	900-1½	900-1½	900-1½
Malibu Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	5000	C-n*.....	900-2	900-2	900-2
Pt Dume Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	5000	S-dn-7**.....	300-¾	300-¾	300-¾
Newhall LFR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	5300	A-dn.....	900-2	900-2	900-2
Fillmore VOR.....	Woodland Int.....	Direct.....	5000				
Int LAX-VOR R-276 and Lake Hughes VOR R-169.....	Woodland Int.....	Direct.....	5000				
Twin Lakes Int.....	Woodland Int.....	Direct.....	5000				
Woodland Int.....	LOM (final).....	Direct.....	2800				

Radar transitions and vectoring using Burbank Radar authorized in accordance with approved radar patterns.

Procedure turn S side of crs, 256° Outbnd, 076° Inbnd, 4000' within 10 miles of LOM. Beyond 10 miles NA.

Minimum altitude at glide slope interception Inbnd, 2800'.

Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM, 2738'—6.0 miles; at MM, 1355'—1.7 miles; at inner compass locator, 924'—0.4 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, make immediate right-climbing turn to 4000' on W crs BUR ILS within 10 miles W of LOM or, when directed by ATC, (1) climb direct to Glendale RBN, climb via 098° bearing from Glendale RBN to 3000', turn right, climb to re-cross Glendale RBN not below 4500', then proceed direct to BUR ILS LOM or, (2) climb direct to Glendale RBN, then climb via 098° bearing of Glendale RBN to 4000' within 12.0 miles.

CAUTION: High terrain NE and E of airport.

AIR CARRIER NOTES: Sliding scale prohibited below ¾ mile for takeoff on runways 7, 15, 33, and for straight-in landing minimums. Sliding scale NA for circling minimums.

NOTES: Nonstandard installation. Localizer antenna at approach end of runway.

#200-½ authorized for takeoff on Runway 25 only.

*Maneuvering NE and E of airport NA.

**For minimums of 300-¾, all components of ILS must be utilized. If glide slope not received, then minimums of 400-1 apply.

City, Burbank; State, Calif.; Airport Name, Lockheed Air Terminal; Elev., 775'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-BUR; Procedure No. ILS-7, Amdt. 18; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 17; Dated, 30 Mar. 63

Woodstown VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2000	T-dn*.....	300-1	300-1	300-1½
				C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
				S-dn-9**.....	200-¾	200-¾	200-¾
				A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2

Radar transitions and vectoring authorized in accordance with approved radar patterns.

Procedure turn S side W crs, 265° Outbnd, 085° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 miles of LOM.

Minimum altitude at glide slope interception Inbnd, 1800'.

Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM, 1800'—5.9 miles; at MM, 215'—0.6 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, climb to 700' on crs 085° within 5 miles, then make right turn climbing to 2000' and proceed direct to Woodstown VOR. Hold SW 1 minute left turns Inbnd crs 031°.

CAUTION: Water tower 180' MSL 2.0 miles W of approach end of Runway 9.

%500-1 required with glide slope inoperative.

*Runway visual range 2000' also authorized for takeoff on Runway 9 in lieu of 200-¾ when 200-¾ is authorized; providing associated high intensity runway lights are operational.

**Runway visual range (RVR) 2000' also authorized for landing on Runway 9, provided all components of the ILS, high intensity runway lights, approach lights, center discharge flashers, middle and outer compass locators, and all related airborne equipment are in satisfactory operating condition. Descent below 214' MSL shall not be made unless visual contact with the approach lights has been established or the aircraft is clear of clouds.

#2000' RVR applies when 200' runway light spacing in use.

City, Philadelphia; State, Pa.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 14'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-PHL; Procedure No. ILS-9, Amdt. 17; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 16; Dated, 18 Nov. 61

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Sioux Falls RBN	LOM	Direct	2700	T-dn*	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Sioux Falls VOR	LOM	Direct	2700	C-dn	500-1	500-1	500-1½
Int LOM 206° bearing and FSD-VOR R-160	LOM	Direct	2700	S-dn-3#	300-¾	300-¾	300-¾
Int LOM 087° bearing and FSD-VOR R-222	LOM	Direct	2700	A-dn	600-2	600-2	600-2
17-mile DME fix on SW crs of the localizer	LOM (final)	Direct	2600				

Procedure turn S side SW crs 206° Outbnd, 026° Inbnd, 2700' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude at glide slope int inbnd, 2600'.

Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM, 2526'—3.7 miles; at MM, 1623'—0.5 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, climb to 2800' on NE crs of ILS within 20 miles.

CAUTION: Tower 1628' MSL 1.5 miles NE LOM.

NOTE: When authorized by ATC, FSD DME may be used to position aircraft on localizer course at 3400' between radial 145° clockwise to 300° via 17-mile DME arc with the elimination of procedure turn.

*300-1 required for takeoff Runway 15.

#300-1 with glide slope inoperative.

**400-¾ authorized if no approach lights, but aircraft must be equipped to receive ILS and VOR simultaneously and R-168 FSD identified on final.

City, Sioux Falls; State, S. Dak.; Airport Name, Foss Field; Elev., 1426'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-FSD; Procedure No. ILS-3, Amdt. 6; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 5; Dated, 25 Aug. 62

Sioux Falls RBN	Renner Int*	Direct	2700	T-dn#	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Sioux Falls VOR	Renner Int*	Direct	2700	C-dn	500-1	500-1	500-1½
Baltic Int**	Renner Int* (final)	Direct	2200	S-dn-21	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn N side NE crs, 026° Outbnd, 206° Inbnd, 2700' within 10 miles of Renner Int.

No glide slope. Minimum altitude over Renner Int* 2200'. No outer marker. No middle marker.

Crs and distance, Renner Int* to airport, 206°—4.2 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.2 miles of Renner Int*, climb to 2700' on SW crs ILS, proceed to LOM.

NOTE: Procedure authorized only for those aircraft equipped to receive VOR and ILS simultaneously.

*Int FSD-VOR R-080 and NE crs ILS.

**Baltic Int: Int FSD VOR R-061 and NE crs ILS.

#300-1 required for takeoff Runway 15.

City, Sioux Falls; State, S. Dak.; Airport Name, Joe Foss Field; Elev., 1426'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-FSD; Procedure No. ILS-21, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 2 Dec. 61

7. The radar procedures prescribed in § 609.500 are amended to read in part:

RADAR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet, MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If a radar instrument approach is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitude(s) shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below. Positive identification must be established with the radar controller. From initial contact with radar to final authorized landing minimums, the instructions of the radar controller are mandatory except when (A) visual contact is established on final approach at or before descent to the authorized landing minimums, or (B) at pilot's discretion if it appears desirable to discontinue the approach, except when the radar controller may direct otherwise prior to final approach, a missed approach shall be executed as provided below when (A) communication on final approach is lost for more than 5 seconds during a precision approach, or for more than 30 seconds during a surveillance approach; (B) directed by radar controller; (C) visual contact is not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums; or (D) if landing is not accomplished.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
					Surveillance approach		
342		Within:					
007	007	30 miles	7000				
080	080	30 miles	10,500	T-dn	300-1	300-1	*300-1
210	210	30 miles	3000	C-d#	900-1½	900-1½	900-1½
270	270	30 miles	4000	C-n#	900-2	900-2	900-2
	342	30 miles	6000	S-dn-7	500-1	500-1	500-1
				A-dn	900-2	900-2	900-2

Radar transitions and vectoring using Burbank Radar authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, make immediate right-climbing turn, climb on W crs BUR-ILS to 5000' within 10 miles W of LOM or, when directed by ATC, climb direct to Glendale RBN, climb via 098° bearing from Glendale RBN to 3000', turn right, climb to re-cross Glendale RBN not below 4500', then proceed direct to BUR ILS LOM or, climb direct to Glendale RBN, then climb via 098° bearing of Glendale RBN to 4000' within 12.0 miles.

ALL CARRIER NOTE: Sliding scale below ¾ mile prohibited for takeoffs on Runways 7, 15, 33 and for straight-in landing minimums. Sliding scale not authorized for circling minimums.

*200-½ authorized for takeoff on Runway 25 only.

#Maneuvering NE and E not authorized. High terrain.

CAUTION: 2000' terrain 2.2 miles NE of airport rising to 3126' approximately 3.5 miles ENE of airport.

City, Burbank; State, Calif.; Airport Name, Lockheed Air Terminal; Elev., 775'; Fac. Class. and Ident., Burbank Radar; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 12 Aug. 61

RULES AND REGULATIONS

RADAR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
					Surveillance approach		
330	045	Within:	2400				
330	045	20 miles	*1800	T-dn**	300-1	300-1	200-1½
295	330	10 miles	2200	C-dn#	500-1	500-1	500-1½
295	330	20 miles	1800	C-dn-4, 22	600-1	600-1	600-1½
045	295	10 miles	*2000	S-dn#	500-1	500-1	500-1
		20 miles		A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2
					Precision approach		
				S-dn-9##	200-1½	200-1½	200-1½
				A-dn-9	600-2	600-2	600-2

Radar terminal area transition altitudes—all bearings are from the radar site with sector azimuth progressing clockwise.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, climb to 2000' and proceed direct to Woodstown VOR. Hold SW, 1-minute, left turns, Inbnd course 031°.

*Radar control must provide 1000' clearance when within 3 miles or 500' clearance when between 3-5 miles of towers 1309' MSL 9 miles N and 1049' MSL 10 miles SE of airport.

#Runways 9, 17, 27, 35.

**Runway visual range 2000' also authorized for takeoff on Runway 9 in lieu of 200-1/2 when 200-1/2 is authorized providing associated high intensity runway lights are operational.

##Runway visual range (RVR) 2000' also authorized for landing on Runway 9 provided all components of the PAR, high intensity runway lights, approach lights, condenser discharge flashers, middle and outer compass locators and all related airborne equipment are in satisfactory operating condition. Descent below 214' MSL shall not be made unless visual contact with the approach lights has been established or the aircraft is clear of clouds.

%2600' RVR applies when 200' runway light spacing in use.

City, Philadelphia; State, Pa.; Airport Name, Philadelphia International; Elev., 14'; Fac. Class. and Ident., Philadelphia Radar; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 8; Eff. Date, 15 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 7; Dated, 2 Mar. 63

These procedures shall become effective on the dates specified therein.

(Secs. 313(a), 307(c), 72 Stat. 752, 749; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1348(c))

Issued in Washington, D.C., on May 10, 1963.

G. S. MOORE,
Director, Flight Standards Service.

[F.R. Doc. 63-5279; Filed, June 12, 1963; 8:52 a.m.]

[Reg. Docket No. 1757; Amdt. 325]

PART 609—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

Miscellaneous Amendments

The amendments to standard instrument approach procedures contained herein are being adopted to become effective when indicated in order to promote safety. The revised procedures supersede the existing procedures of the same classification now in effect for the airports specified therein. For the convenience of the users, the revised procedures specify the complete procedure and indicate the changes to the existing procedures.

As a situation exists which demands immediate action in the interests of safety in air commerce, I find that compliance with the notice, procedure and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act would be contrary to the public interest and is therefore not required.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (24 F.R. 5662), Part 609 is amended as follows:
1. The low or medium frequency range procedures prescribed in § 609.100(a) are amended to read in part:

LFR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
EUG VOR	EO LFR	Direct	2300	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-16	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn W side of crs, 357° Outbnd, 177° Inbnd, 2300' within 10 miles.

Final approach from holding pattern at EO LFR not authorized, procedure turn required.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1400'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 151°—3.7 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.7 miles after passing EO LFR, turn right and climb to 2300' on the N crs of EO LFR within 10 miles, all turns W side of N crs.

CAUTION: High terrain E and W.

Other changes: Deletes transition from Cottage Grove FM.

City, Eugene; State, Oreg.; Airport Name, Mahlon-Sweet; Elev., 365'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., EO; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 10; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 3, Dated, 16 July 60

2. The automatic direction finding procedures prescribed in § 609.100(b) are amended to read in part:

ADF STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
AT LOM	ATL RBn	Direct	2500	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
AZ LOM	ATL RBn	Direct	2500	C-dn	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
REG-VOR	ATL RBn (final)	Direct	2000	S-dn-27	400-1	400-1	400-1 1/2
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Radar transitions and vectoring utilizing Atlanta Radar authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn S side of crs, 089° Outbnd, 269° Inbnd, 2500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2000'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 269°—5.1 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 5.1 miles after passing ATL RBn, climb to 3000' on 269° bearing from ATL RBn within 20 miles.

CAUTION: 1182° tank 3/4 mile WSW of airport.

City, Atlanta; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Atlanta; Elev., 1024'; Fac. Class., SABH; Ident., ATL; Procedure No. 3, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 22 June 63

BHM VOR	BHM RBn	Direct	2500	T-dn	300-1	300-1	*200-1/2
Trussville Int.	BHM RBn	Direct	2500	C-dn	800-1	900-1	900-1 1/2
Bessemer Int.	BHM RBn	Direct	2800	A-dn	1000-2	1000-2	1000-2

Radar vectoring authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn W side of crs, 358° Outbnd, 178° Inbnd, 2500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2000'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 178°—2.6 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.6 miles after passing RBn, climb to 3000' on 178° mag. bearing from BHM RBn within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, climb to 3000', turn left, proceed direct to ROE RBn. Hold NE, 1-minute, right turns.

AIR CARRIER NOTE: No reduction in minimums authorized.

CAUTION: 1802° m.s.l. tower 4 miles SSW of airport.

*Runway 5/23 only.

City, Birmingham; State, Ala.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 643'; Fac. Class., NDB; Ident., BHM; Procedure No. 3, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 18 Aug. 62

LAN VOR	LOM	Direct	2400	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
St. Johns Int.	LOM	Direct	2200	C-dn	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Eagle Int.	LOM	Direct	2400	S-dn-27	400-1	400-1	400-1
Fowler Int.	LOM	Direct	2900	A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn N side of crs, 093° Outbnd, 273° Inbnd, 2200' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over LOM on final approach crs, 1700'.

Crs and distance, LOM to Runway 27, 273°—3.5 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.5 miles after passing LOM, climb to 2200' on crs of 273° from LOM and proceed direct to LAN-VOR or, when directed by ATC, make right turn, climb to 2200' and proceed to St. Johns Int via LAN-VOR R-031.

CAUTION: 1889° tower 9 miles SE and 1923° tower 11.5 miles SE of airport.

NOTE: Final approach from holding pattern at LOM not authorized. Procedure turn required.

Other change: Deletes transitions from Fowler Int to Shafsbury Int, Shafsbury Int to LOM and LN LFR to LOM.

*Eagle Int: Int R-321 LAN-VOR and 093° bearing to LOM.

City, Lansing; State, Mich.; Airport Name, Capital City; Elev., 859'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., LA; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 8; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 7; Dated, 18 Mar. 61

Morey Int.	LOM	Direct	2700	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Marshall Int.	LOM	Direct	2600	C-dn	700-1	700-1	700-1 1/2
Albany Int.	LOM	Direct	2600	S-dn-36	700-1	700-1	700-1
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn E side of crs, 179° Outbnd, 359° Inbnd, 2600' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2000'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 359°—3.9 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.9 miles after passing LOM, climb to 2600' on 359° bearing from LOM within 10 miles.

CAUTION: 1211° tower 1.3 miles to left of crs after passing LOM on final and 1023' MSL pole 0.8 mile to left of crs and 0.8 mile SW of Runway 36.

NOTE: Final approach from holding pattern at LOM not authorized. Procedure turn required.

*Albany Int: Int, JVL VOR R-314 and bearing 179° from LOM.

City, Madison; State, Wis.; Airport Name, Truax Field; Elev., 859'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., MS; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 8; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 7; Dated, 20 Oct. 62

Oakville Int.	LOM	Direct	1900	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Bruins RBn	LOM	Direct	1800	C-dn	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Waverly Int.	LOM (final)	Direct	1700	S-dn-9	400-1	400-1	400-1
Cuba Int.	LOM	Direct	1800	A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2
Miller Int.	LOM	Direct	1900				
Memphis VOR	LOM	Direct	1900				

Radar vectoring authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn S side W crs, 267° Outbnd, 087° Inbnd, 1800' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1700'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 087°—4.3 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.3 miles after passing ME LOM, climb to 1900' on crs 087° within 15 miles or, when directed by ATC, turn right, climb to 1900' on R-135 MEM-VOR within 15 miles.

AIR CARRIER NOTE: Takeoff with less than 200-1/2 not authorized on Runway 14-32.

Major change: Deletes footnote on Waverly Int.

City, Memphis; State, Tenn.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 291'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., ME; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 9; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 8; Dated, 20 Apr. 63

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ADF STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Groves VHF Int.	IA LOM	Direct	5400	T-dn*	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
PDX VOR	IA LOM	Direct	3700	C-dn#	700-1	700-1	700-1 1/2
PO LFR	IA LOM	Direct	3700	A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2
Mt. Scott VHF Int.	IA LOM	Direct	3700				
Oswego VHF Int.	IA LOM	Direct	3700				

Radar transitions and vectoring using Portland Radar authorized in accordance with approved radar patterns. When used in lieu of procedure turn, alignment on final approach heading within 8 miles of IA LOM is required.

Procedure turn 8 side of crs, 098° Outbnd, 278° Inbnd, 3700' within 10 miles.

Final approach from holding pattern at IA LOM not authorized, procedure turn required.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1700'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport 278°—5.0 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 5.0 miles after passing IA LOM, climb to 3200' direct to SVY RBN, or when directed by ATC, turn right, climb to 4000' direct PDX VOR.

*200-1/2 authorized Runways 10R/L and 28R/L. 700-2 required Runways 2 and 20.

#CAUTION: 600' m.s.l. terrain 1.8 miles SE of airport. Terrain rises to 11,245' MSL within 35 miles of LOM.

City, Portland; State, Oreg.; Airport Name, Portland International; Elev., 23'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., IA; Procedure No. 2, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 22 June 63

SJT VOR	LOM	Direct	3600	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Edwards Int.	LOM	Direct	3600	C-dn	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Tanker Int**	LOM	Direct	3600	S-dn-3	400-1	400-1	400-1
Christoval Int.	LOM	Direct	3600	A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2
Christoval Int.	Nicker Int#	Direct	4000				
Nicker Int#	LOM	Direct	3600				

Procedure turn 8 side of crs, 212° Outbnd, 032° Inbnd, 3600' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 3500'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 032°—5.8 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 5.8 miles after passing LOM, turn right, climb to 3500' on the SJT VOR R-083 within 20 miles, or when directed by ATC, climb to 3500' on the SJT LOM brng 032° within 15 miles.

CAUTION: 2480' MSL tower 4.2 miles NW of airport.

#Nicker Int: Int 032° bearing to SJ LOM and R-300 Junction, Tex VOR.

*Edwards Int: Int 080° bearing from SJ LOM and R-134 SJT-VOR.

**Tanker Int: Int 327° bearing from SJ LOM and R-282 SJT-VOR.

City, San Angelo; State, Tex.; Airport Name, Mathis Field; Elev., 1915'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., SJ; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 3; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 2; Dated, 11 May 63

PIE-VOR	LOM	Direct	1500	T-dn	300-1	300-1	*200-1/2
TA RBN	LOM	Direct	1500	C-dn	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Wilson Int#	LOM (final)	Direct	1200	S-dn-18	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Radar vectoring authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn W side N crs, 001° Outbnd, 181° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1200'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 181°—4.0 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.0 miles after passing LOM, turn right to 225°, climb to 1500' on crs of 285° from TA RBN within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, climb to 1500' on direct crs to TA-RBN.

AIR CARRIER NOTES: 200-1/2 absolute minimum for takeoff Runway 27. Runway 14-32 closed to all air carrier operations.

CAUTION: 210' radio tower 1 mile WSW of airport.

*1 mile visibility required all operations Runway 14-32.

#Wilson Int: Int N crs TPA ILS and PIE-VOR R-038.

City, Tampa; State, Fla.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 27'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., TP; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 16; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 15; Dated, 17 Nov. 62

North Beach Int.	ADW LFR	Direct	1500	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
ADW LFR	DC RBN	Direct	1500	C-dn	700-1	700-1	700-1 1/2
Herndon VOR	DC RBN	Direct	2000	S-dn-36	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Unity Int.	GTN RBN	Direct	2000	A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2
GTN RBN	DC RBN	Direct	2000				
Ironsides Int.	DC RBN	Direct	1500				

Radar transitions and vectoring authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn W side of crs, 181° Outbnd, 001° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 miles (nonstandard to avoid Andrews traffic).

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1400'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 001°—4.6 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.6 miles after passing DC RBN, make a left climbing turn as soon as practicable, climb to 2000', proceed to Georgetown RBN. Hold NW GTN RBN on bearing 144°, 1-minute right turns.

CAUTION: 422' monument 1.7 miles W of final approach crs, 193' stacks 1.3 miles S of airport, 596' monument approximately 1.6 miles N of airport.

City, Washington, D.C.; Airport Name, National; Elev., 16'; Fac. Class., SABH; Ident., D.C.; Procedure No. 2, Amdt. 8; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 7; Dated, 20 Sept. 62

3. The very high frequency omnirange (VOR) procedures prescribed in § 609.100(c) are amended to read in part:

VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-d.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
				C-n.....	500-2	500-2	500-2
				S-d-27.....	500-1	500-1	500-1
				S-n-27.....	500-2	500-2	500-2
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
				If aircraft equipped with VOR and ADF receivers and ATL RBN received, minima become:			
				C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1½
				S-dn-27.....	400-1	400-1	400-1

Radar transitions and vectoring utilizing Atlanta Radar authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn S side of crs, 090° Outbnd, 270° Inbnd, 2500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over REG-VOR on final approach crs, 2500'; over ATL RBN, 2000'.

Crs and distance, REG-VOR to airport, 270°—7.6 miles; ATL RBN to airport, 270°—5.1 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 7.6 miles after passing REG-VOR, climb to 3000' on R-270 within 20 miles.

CAUTION: 1182' tank ¾ mile WSW of airport.

City, Atlanta; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Atlanta; Elev., 1024'; Fac. Class., LVOR; Ident., REG; Procedure No. 2, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 22 June 63

Temple Int.....	DUC VOR.....	Direct.....	2600	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	NA
ADM VOR.....	DUC VOR.....	Direct.....	2600	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	NA
LAW VOR.....	DUC VOR.....	Direct.....	2600	S-dn-35.....	400-1	400-1	NA
Bray Int.....	DUC VOR.....	Direct.....	2600	A-dn.....	*NA	*NA	NA

Procedure turn E side of crs, 147° Outbnd, 327° Inbnd, 2600' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2100'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 327°—5.4 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 5.4 miles after passing DUC VOR, turn right, climb to 2600' and return to DUC VOR.

Other change: Deletes transition from Cole Int.

*Weather service not available to the general public.

*AIR CARRIER NOTE: 800-2 authorized for carriers having approval of their arrangements for weather service at this airport.

City, Duncan; State, Okla.; Airport Name, Halliburton Field; Elev., 1125'; Fac. Class., L-BVOR; Ident., DUC; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 9 Mar. 63

				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-d.....	800-1	800-1	800-1½
				C-n.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
				S-d-6.....	800-1	800-1	800-1
				S-n-6.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn S side of crs, 211° Outbnd, 031° Inbnd, 1700' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1700'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 031°—8.3 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 8.3 miles after passing GNV-VOR, climb to 1700' on R-640 within 20 miles.

City, Gainesville; State, Fla.; Airport Name, Gainesville; Elev., 155'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., GNV; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 1 Sept. 62

				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-d.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
				C-n.....	500-2	500-2	500-2
				S-D-31.....	500-1	500-1	500-1
				S-n-31.....	500-2	500-2	500-2
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn E side of crs, 128° Outbnd, 308° Inbnd, 2900' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2900'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 308°—7.1 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 7.1 miles after passing VOR, make right climbing turn to 2900' and return to the HIB VOR.

City, Hibbing; State, Minn.; Airport Name, Chisholm-Hibbing; Elev., 1352'; Fac. Class., L-BVOR; Ident., HIB; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 27 June 63

RULES AND REGULATIONS

VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
				T-dn-6 and 3* T-dn-35, 24, 21, and 17 C-dn S-dn-3 A-dn	500-1 300-1 700-1 500-1 800-2	500-1 300-1 700-1 500-1 800-2	300-1 300-1 700-1½ 500-1 800-2

Procedure turn E side of crs, 205° Outbnd, 025° Inbnd, 2900' within 10 miles.
Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2200'.
Crs and distance, facility to airport, 025°—4.0 miles.
If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.0 miles after passing LYH-VOR, make a left climbing turn to 2900'. Hold SW of Lynchburg VOR, 1-minute right turns.
*CAUTION NOTE: Runway 6-3—1340' terrain 1.5 miles NE of airport.
City, Lynchburg; State, Va.; Airport Name, Lynchburg Municipal; Elev., 942'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., LYH; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 14 Apr. 62

				T-dn C-d C-n A-dn*	300-1 400-1 400-2 NA	300-1 500-1 500-2 NA	NA NA NA NA
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Radar transitions authorized in accordance with approved patterns.
Procedure turn W side of crs, 346° Outbnd, 166° Inbnd, 2700' within 10 miles.
Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2400'.
Crs and distance, facility to airport, 166°—4.9 miles.
If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.9 miles after passing MSP-VOR, make left climbing turn to 2700' and return to the MSP VOR. Aircraft on missed approach may be radar controlled after radar identification.
*Alternate minimums of 800-2 authorized during hours of control tower operation 0600-2200 local time daily.
City, Minneapolis; State, Minn.; Airport Name, Crystal; Elev., 869'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., MSP; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 22 June 63

				T-d T-n C-d C-n A-dn	1000-1 1000-2 1900-1 1900-2 2000-2	1000-1 1000-2 1900-1 1900-2 2000-2	1000-1 1000-2 1900-1½ 1900-2 2000-2
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Procedure turn W side of crs, 157° Outbnd, 337° Inbnd, 4300' within 10 miles. Beyond 10 miles not authorized.
Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 3400'.
Crs and distance, facility to airport, 337°—3.0 miles.
If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.0 miles after passing RBG VOR, climb to 3700' Outbnd on R-336 within 15 miles of RBG VOR, thence reverse crs and return to RBG VOR climbing to 4300'.
CAUTION: High terrain all quadrants.
City, Roseburg; State, Oreg.; Airport Name, Roseburg Municipal; Elev., 525'; Fac. Class., L-BVOR; Ident., RBG; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Oreg.; Eff. Date, 22 June 63

ROW VOR	LKR VOR	Direct	5000	T-dn	300-1	300-1	*200-1½
Ranch Int#	LKR VOR	Direct	5000	C-d	700-1	700-1	700-1½
Hagerman Int	LKR VOR	Direct	5000	C-n	700-2	700-2	700-2
Dexter Int	LKR VOR	Direct	5000	S-d-26	700-1	700-1	700-1
Nelson Int	LKR VOR	Direct	5000	S-n-26	700-2	700-2	700-2
RW-LFR	LKR VOR	Direct	5000	A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Radar vectoring and transitions using Walker Radar authorized in accordance with approved radar patterns.
Procedure turn N side of crs, 071° Outbnd, 251° Inbnd, 5500' within 10 miles.
Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 5000'.
Crs and distance, facility to airport, 251°—8.5 miles.
If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 8.5 miles after passing LKR-VOR, turn right to 280° magnetic heading, intercept the ROW-VOR R-323, climb to 6000' within 20 miles ROW-VOR.
CAUTION: Walker VOR has no voice feature. Additional VHF/UHF receiver required for two-way communications with ATC.
#Aircraft may be radar vectored by Walker Approach Control to Ranch Int at MOCA and given their position when over the fix by radar controller.
*300-1 required on Runway 12.
City, Roswell; State, N. Mex.; Airport Name, Roswell Municipal; Elev., 3623'; Fac. Class., L-VORW; Ident., LKR; Procedure No. 2, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 22 June 63

Barclay Int	TPL-VOR	Direct	2100	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Gerrell Int*	TPL-VOR (final)	Direct	1600	C-dn	500-1	500-2	500-1½
ACT VOR	Gerrell INT*	Direct	2100	S-dn-15	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn#	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn E side of crs, 336° Outbnd, 159° Inbnd, 2100' within 10 miles. Nonstandard to avoid restricted area R-6302. All turns to be made on E side of crs.
Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1600'.
Crs and distance, facility to airport, 159°—3.1 miles.
If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.1 miles after passing TPL-VOR, turn left, climb to 2000' and return to TPL-VOR via R-159.
#Alternate use authorized for air carriers only. No public weather service available.
*Gerrell Int: Int R-202 ACT-VOR and R-339 TPL-VOR.
City, Temple; State, Tex.; Airport Name, Draughon-Miller Municipal; Elev., 698'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., TPL; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 19 May 62

4. The terminal very high frequency omnirange (TerVOR) procedures prescribed in § 609.200 are amended to read in part:

TERMINAL VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
EO LFR.....	EUG-VOR.....	Direct.....	2300	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
				If aircraft equipped to receive VOR and LFR simultaneously or equipped with DME and Junction City Int* identified the following minimums apply:			
				S-dn-16.....	400-1	400-1	400-1

Procedure turn W side of crs, 347° Outbnd, 167° Inbnd, 2300' within 10 miles.

Final approach from holding pattern at EUG VOR not authorized, procedure turn required.

Minimum altitude over Junction City Int* on final approach crs, 900'; over EUG-VOR, 900'.

Crs and distance, Junction City Int* to airport 167°—3.8 miles; breakoff point to approach end of Runway 16, 159°—0.6 mile (LMM). Facility on airport.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile EUG VOR turn right climb to 2300' on R-347 within 10 miles.

CAUTION: High terrain E and W.

*Junction City Int: Int R-347 EUG VOR and E crs EO LFR or R-347 EUG VOR and 4.4-mile DME fix.

City, Eugene; State, Oreg.; Airport Name, Mahlon Sweet; Elev., 365'; Fac. Class., M-BVORTAC; Ident., EUG; Procedure No. TerVOR-16, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 18 May 63

Victoria Int.....	FCM VOR.....	Direct.....	2200	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Prior Int.....	FCM VOR.....	Direct.....	2200	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
FGT VOR.....	FCM VOR.....	Direct.....	2200	S-dn-9L.....	500-1	500-1	500-1
MSP VOR.....	FCM VOR.....	Direct.....	2300	A-dn**.....	NA	NA	NA
MSP RBN.....	FCM VOR.....	Direct.....	2200	Following minimums apply after passing Excelsior Int*:			
				C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1½
				S-dn-9L.....	400-1	400-1	400-1

Radar vectoring to final approach course authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn W side of crs, 286° Outbnd, 106° Inbnd, 2200' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs 1400'.

Facility on airport.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile, climb to 1500' on R-106. Upon reaching 1500' make right climbing turn to 2200' on R-220 FCM-VOR within 10 miles.

NOTE: Aircraft on missed approach may be radar controlled after radar identification.

*Excelsior Int: Int. FCM VOR R-286 and MSP VOR R-196.

**A-dn minimums of 800-2 authorized 0600 to 2200, local time, daily.

City, Minneapolis; State, Minn.; Airport Name, Flying Cloud; Elev., 909'; Fac. Class., VOR; Ident., FCM; Procedure No. TerVOR-9L, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 22 June 63

				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-d.....	1200-1	1200-1	1200-1½
				C-n.....	1200-2	1200-2	1200-2
				A-d.....	1200-2	1200-2	1200-2
				A-n.....	1200-3	1200-3	1200-3

Procedure turn E side of crs, 130° Outbnd, 310° Inbnd, 3200' within 10 miles. Beyond 10 miles not authorized.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2000'.

Facility on airport.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile, climb to 5000' on R-326 within 20 miles.

City, Paso Robles; State, Calif.; Airport Name, Paso Robles-County; Elev., 837'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., PRB; Procedure No. TerVOR R-130, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 6 Apr. 63

Potomac Int.....	DCA-VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Herndon VOR.....	DCA-VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	C-dn.....	700-1	700-1	700-1½
Andrews LFR.....	DCA-VOR.....	Direct.....	1600	S-dn-36.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
Nottingham VOR.....	DCA-VOR.....	Direct.....	1600	A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Radar transitions and vectoring authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn W side of crs, 186° Outbnd, 006° Inbnd, 1600' within 10 miles of Washington RBN. Procedure turn W to avoid Andrews LFR.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 500'. Maintain 1400' until passing Alexandria Int.* Crs and distance, breakoff point to approach end of Runway 36, 003°—0.5 miles; Alexandria Int* to approach end of Runway 36, 003°—4.0 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0 mile, make a left climbing turn as soon as practical, climb to 2000' on R-320 DCA VOR and proceed to Potomac Int. Hold NW on DCA VOR R-320 1-minute right turns.

CAUTION: Washington Monument 596' m.s.l. 1.6 miles N of airport; 193' stack 1.3 miles SW of airport.

Descend to landing minimums after passing Alexandria Int.

*Alexandria Int: Int 270° bearing from DC SABH and R-186 DCA-VOR.

City, Washington, D.C.; Airport Name, National; Elev., 16'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., DCA; Procedure No. TerVOR-36, Amdt. 7; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 6; Dated, 20 Oct. 62

5. The instrument landing system procedures prescribed in § 609.400 are amended to read in part:

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
LAN VOR	Grand Ledge Int#	Direct	2000	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Int W crs LAN ILS and LAN R-297	Eagle Int*	Direct	2100	C-dn	400-1	500-1	500-1½
LAN LOM	Grand Ledge Int#	Direct	2400	S-dn-9	400-1	400-1	400-1
St. Johns Int	Grand Ledge Int#	LAN R-031 and W crs ILS	2100	A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2
Eagle Int*	Grand Ledge Int# (final)	Direct	2100				

Procedure turn S side W crs, 273° Outbnd, 093° Inbnd, 2100' within 10 miles.

No glide slope, altitude over Grand Ledge Int#, 2100'.

No outer marker; no middle marker, crs and distance to approach end of runway, 093°—4.3 miles.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.3 miles after passing Grand Ledge Int, climb to 2400' on E crs ILS, proceed to LOM or, when directed by ATC, make left turn climbing to 2200' and proceed to St. Johns Int via LAN VOR R-031.

NOTE: Procedure not authorized unless aircraft equipped to receive ILS and VOR simultaneously.

Other change: Deletes transition from LAN LFR.

*Eagle Int: Int W crs LAN ILS and LAN VOR R-321.

#Grand Ledge Int: Int W crs LAN ILS and R-360 LAN.

City, Lansing; State, Mich.; Airport Name, Capital City; Elev., 858'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-LAN; Procedure No. ILS-9, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 25 Aug. 62

Lansing VOR	LOM	Direct	2400	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1½
St. Johns Int	LOM	Direct	2200	C-dn	400-1	500-1	500-1½
Powder Int	LOM#	Direct	2900	S-dn-27½	200-1½	200-1½	200-1½
Eagle Int*	LOM	Direct	2400	A-dn	600-2	600-2	600-2

Procedure turn N side crs, 093° Outbnd, 273° Inbnd, 2200' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude at glide slope Int Inbnd, 2000'.

Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM, 1924°—3.5 miles; at MM, 1062°—0.6 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished climb to 2200' on W crs ILS to Grand Ledge Int# or, when directed by ATC, make right turn, climb to 2200' and proceed to St. Johns Int via LAN VOR R-031.

CAUTION: Tower 1889' 9 miles SE and tower 1923' 11½ miles SE of airport.

NOTE: Final approach from holding pattern at LOM not authorized, procedure turn required.

Other change: Deletes transitions from Lansing LFR and Portland Int.

*Eagle Int: Int R-321 LAN-VOR and W crs ILS or the 093° bearing to LOM.

#Authorized as final transition when interception of E crs ILS made via R-311 of SVM. Minimum altitude 2100' after interception of E crs ILS.

\$400-1 required with glide slope inoperative.

##Grand Ledge Int: Int W crs LAN ILS and LAN R-360.

City, Lansing; State, Mich.; Airport Name, Capital City; Elev., 859'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-LAN; Procedure No. ILS-27, Amdt. 9; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 8; Dated, 2 Sept. 61

Groves VHF Int	IA LOM	Direct	5400	T-dn*	300-1	300-1	200-1½
PDX VOR	IA LOM	Direct	3700	C-dn#	700-1	700-1	700-1½
PO LFR	IA LOM	Direct	3700	S-dn-28R%	200-1½	200-1½	200-1½
Mt. Scott VHF Int	IA LOM	Direct	3700	A-dn	700-2	700-2	700-2
Oswego VHF Int	IA LOM	Direct	3700				

Radar transitions and vectoring using Portland Radar authorized in accordance with approved radar patterns. When used in lieu of procedure turn alignment on final approach heading within 8 miles of IA LOM is required.

Procedure turn S side of crs, 098° Outbnd, 278° Inbnd, 3700' within 10 miles.

Final approach from holding pattern at IA LOM not authorized, procedure turn required.

Minimum altitude at glide slope interception Inbnd 1700'.

Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM, 1675°—5.0 miles; at MM, 284°—0.6 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished climb to 3200' direct to SVY RBN, or when directed by ATC, turn right, climb to 4000' direct to PDX VOR.

*200-1½ authorized Runways 10R/L and 28R/L only. 700-2 required on Runways 2 and 20.

†700-1 required when glide slope not used.

#CAUTION: 600' MSL terrain 1.8 miles SE of airport. Terrain rises to 11,245' MSL within 35 miles of LOM.

City, Portland; State, Oreg.; Airport Name, Portland International; Elev., 23'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-IAP; Procedure No. ILS-28R, Amdt. Oreg.; Eff. Date, 22 June 63

SJT VOR	LOM	Direct	3600	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Tanker Int*	LOM	Direct	3600	C-dn	400-1	500-1	500-1½
Christoval Int	LOM	Direct	3600	S-dn-3**	200-1½	200-1½	200-1½
Christoval Int	Nicker Int	Direct	4000	A-dn	600-2	600-2	600-2
Nicker Int	LOM	Direct	3600				
Edwards Int#	LOM	Direct	3600				

Procedure turn S side of crs, 212° Outbnd, 032° Inbnd, 3600' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude at glide slope interception Inbnd, 3500'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 032°—5.8 miles.

Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM, 3480°—5.8 miles; at MM, 2110°—0.6 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, turn right, climb to 3500' on SJT-VOR R-083 within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, climb to 3500' on R-013 within 20 miles.

*Tanker Int: Int SJT-VOR R-282 and 327° bearing from SJ LOM.

#Edwards Int: Int SJT-VOR R-134 and 080° bearing from SJ LOM.

**400-1½ required when glide slope not received.

City, San Angelo; State, Tex.; Airport Name, Mathis Field; Elev., 1915'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-SJT; Procedure No. ILS-3, Amdt. 6; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 5; Dated, 20 Apr. 63

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
PIE-VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	1500	T-dn#.....	300-1	300-1	*200-1½
TA-RBn.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	1500	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
Wilson Int.....	LOM (final).....	Direct.....	1200	S-dn-18**##.....	200-1½	200-1½	200-1½
				A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2

Radar vectoring authorized in accordance with approved pattern.

Procedure turn W side N crs, 001° Outbnd, 181° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude at glide slope interception Inbnd, 1200'.

Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at LOM, 1171'—4.0 miles; at MM, 215'—0.5 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished turn right to 225°, climb to 1500' on R-080/R-200 PIE-VOR within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, climb to 1500' on S crs of ILS or 181° crs from LOM within 20 miles.

Air Carrier Notes: 200-1½ absolute minimum for takeoff Runway 27. Runway 14-32 closed to all air carrier operations.

CAUTION: 210' radio tower 1 mile WSW of airport.

#Runway visual range 2600' also authorized for takeoff on Runway 18 in lieu of 200-1½ when 200-1½ is authorized, provided high intensity runway lights are operational.

#Runway visual range 2600' also authorized for landing on Runway 18, provided all components of the ILS, high intensity runway lights, approach lights, condenser discharge flashers, middle and outer compass locators, and all related airborne equipment are operating satisfactorily. Descent below 227' MSL shall not be made unless visual contact with the approach lights has been established or the aircraft is clear of the clouds.

*1-mile visibility required all operations Runway 14-32.

**400-1 required when glide slope not utilized.

%Wilson Int: Int N crs TPA ILS and PIE-VOR R-038.

City, Tampa; State, Fla.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 27'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-TPA; Procedure No. ILS-18, Amdt. 19; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 18; Dated, 6 Apr. 63

Andrews LFR.....	OM.....	Direct.....	1500	T-dn**.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Andrews LFR via crs 273°.....	ILS S crs.....	Direct.....	#1500	C-dn.....	700-1	700-1	700-1½
Hendon VOR.....	OM.....	Direct.....	2000	S-dn-36*.....	\$200-1½	\$200-1½	\$200-1½
Potomac Int.....	OM.....	Direct.....	2000	A-dn.....	700-2	700-2	700-2
Nottingham VOR.....	OM.....	Direct.....	1500				
Ironsides Int.....	OM.....	Direct.....	1500				

Radar transitions and vectoring authorized in accordance with approved patterns.

Procedure turn W side S crs, 183° Outbnd, 003° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 miles of OM (nonstandard due to traffic).

Minimum altitude at glide slope Int Inbnd, 1400'.

Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM 1397'—4.6 miles; at MM 209'—0.5 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished at LMM, make climbing turn to left as soon as practicable and climb to 2000', proceed to Georgetown MHW. Hold NW GTN on bearing 144°, 1-minute right turns.

CAUTION: Washington Monument 596' MSL 1.6 mile N of airport. 193' MSL stack 1.3 miles SW of airport.

*Runway visual range 2600' also authorized for landing on Runway 36; provided all components of the ILS, high intensity runway lights, approach lights, condenser discharge flashers, middle and outer compass locators and all related airborne equipment are in satisfactory operating condition. Descent below 216' MSL shall not be made unless visual contact with the approach lights has been established or the aircraft is clear of clouds.

**Runway visual range 2600' also authorized for takeoff on Runway 36 in lieu of 200-1½ when 200-1½ is authorized, providing associated high intensity runway lights are operational.

#After interception of localizer crs Inbnd, descent on glide slope to cross outer marker at 1397' on final is authorized.

%000-1 required when glide slope not utilized.

City, Washington, D.C.; Airport Name, National; Elev., 16'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-DCA; Procedure No. ILS-36, Amdt. 16; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 15; Dated, 16 Mar. 63

YKM-VOR.....	YK LOM.....	Direct.....	4400	T-dn#.....	300-1	300-1	300-1½
Gleed Int.....	YK LOM.....	Direct.....	4400	C-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
White Swan Int.....	YK LOM.....	Direct.....	4400	S-dn-27.....	300-1½	300-1½	300-1½
				A-dn.....	900-2	900-2	900-2

Procedure turn S side of crs, 089° Outbnd, 269° Inbnd, 4400' within 10 miles.

(Final approach from holding pattern at YK LOM not authorized, procedure turn required.)

Minimum altitude at glide slope Int Inbnd, 4000'.

Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM, 3334'—6.9 miles; at MM, 1315'—0.6 mile.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, make right climbing turn and climb to 4400' on E crs ILS within 10 miles of LOM.

Note: All components of the ILS and related airborne equipment must be operational and used when executing this approach, except that either the ALS or the condenser discharge flashers or combination thereof must be operational for the entire length of the ALS system.

CAUTION: High terrain extends from NE to NW of YKM-VOR.

Other change: Deletes transition from Toppenish Int.

#Takeoff minimums Runways 22-4 and 34-16: 500-1 day, 800-2 night.

City, Yakima; State, Wash.; Airport Name, Yakima Municipal; Elev., 1082'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-YKM; Procedure No. ILS-27, Amdt. 9; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 8; Dated, 30 Mar. 63

6. The radar procedures prescribed in § 609.500 are amended to read in part:

RADAR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet, MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If a radar instrument approach is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitude(s) shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below. Positive identification must be established with the radar controller. From initial contact with radar to final authorized landing minimums, the instructions of the radar controller are mandatory except when (A) visual contact is established on final approach at or before descent to the authorized landing minimums, or (B) at pilot's discretion if it appears desirable to discontinue the approach, except when the radar controller may direct otherwise prior to final approach, a missed approach shall be executed as provided below when (A) communication on final approach is lost for more than 5 seconds during a precision approach, or for more than 30 seconds during a surveillance approach; (B) directed by radar controller; (C) visual contact is not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums; or (D) if landing is not accomplished.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums		
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less	
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots
000° 000° 000°	360° 360° 360°	Within 15 miles Within 15 to 25 miles.	2500 3500	Surveillance approach		
				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1
				C-dn.....	800-1	900-1
				S-dn-5/23**	600-1	600-1
				S-dn-18.....	700-1	700-1
				S-dn-36.....	800-1	800-1
				A-dn.....	1000-2	1000-2

Radar control must provide 3 miles separation from radio tower 1802' MSL located 4 miles SW of airport or maintain 2800'. Aircraft must maintain at least 1900' MSL until 4 miles from end of runway on final approach for Runway 23. All bearings and distances are from radar antenna with sector azimuths progressing clockwise.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished—Runway 5: Climb to 3000' on crs of 062° from LOM within 15 miles. Runway 23: Climb to 3000', turn right and proceed to BHM VOR or, when directed by ATC, climb to 3000' and proceed to BHM LOM. Runways 36 and 18: Climb to 3000', turn left and proceed to BHM VOR.

Air Carrier Note: Sliding scale not authorized.

*Runway 5-23 only.

**Maintain at least 1900' until 4 miles from runway on final approach to Runway 23.

City, Birmingham; State, Ala.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 643'; Fac. Class. and Ident., Birmingham Radar; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 5; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 4; Dated, 4 Aug. 62

000° 140° 805°	360° 185° 040°	Within 20 miles 20 miles 20 miles	1900 1900 1800	Surveillance approach		
				T-dn*	300-1	300-1
				C-dn#	500-1	500-1
				S-dn-27, 3, 9, and 21.	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2

All bearings and distances are from radar antenna site with sector azimuths progressing clockwise. Radar control must provide 3 miles or 1000' vertical separation; or 3 to 5 miles and 500' vertical separation from following towers: 1349' MSL 11.2 miles NE, 1340' MSL 9.2 miles NE, 975' MSL 10.6 miles NE and 1333' MSL 10 miles NE.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished—Runways 27 and 21: Turn left, climb to 1900' on R-220 MEM-VOR within 15 miles. Runway 3: Turn right, climb to 1900' on R-135 MEM-VOR within 15 miles. Runway 9: Climb to 1900' on R-135 MEM-VOR within 15 miles.

Major change: Deletes missed approach to Runway 17.

*AIR CARRIER NOTE: Takeoffs with less than 200-1/2 not authorized on Runway 14-32.

#Radar approach not authorized on Runways 14-32, 17-35.

City, Memphis; State, Tenn.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 291'; Fac. Class. and Ident., Memphis Radar; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 7; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 6; Dated, 20 Apr. 63

All sectors..... All sectors.....	Radar site..... Radar site.....	Within 7 miles..... Within 10-25 miles.	**1900 2800	Surveillance approach		
All sectors..... 160° CW to 200°	Radar site..... Radar site.....	Within 7-10 miles. Within 7-14 miles.	*2400 2000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1
				C-dn.....	600-1	600-1
				S-dn-1% and 7R.	400-1	400-1
				S-dn-13, 19.....	500-1	500-1
				S-dn-25L and 31.	600-1	600-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished—Runway 1: Climb to 2700' on 353° bearing from MKE RBA within 20 miles.

Runway 19: Climb to 2000' on localizer crs to LOM.

Runways 7R-13: Right turn climb to 2000' and proceed to LOM.

Runways 25L-31: Left turn climb to 2000' and proceed to LOM.

CAUTION: TV towers 1685' MSL 7.8 nautical miles N of airport, 1735' MSL 9.2 nautical miles N of airport, and 1746' MSL 15.2 nautical miles N of airport.

%Do not descend below 1200' on approach to Runway 1 until controller advises passing the AC Spark Plug tower.

*3-mile lateral separation required from 1685' tower 7.8 miles N of airport and 1735' tower 9.2 miles N of airport.

**3-mile lateral separation required from 1261' tower 4.8 miles N of airport, 1175' tower 6.1 miles NW of airport, 1050' tower 3.6 miles W of airport, and 1266' towers 7 miles W of airport.

City, Milwaukee; State, Wis.; Airport Name, General Mitchell Field; Elev., 702'; Fac. Class. and Ident., Milwaukee Radar; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 10; Eff. Date, 22 June 63; Sup. Amdt. No. 9; Dated, 13 Oct. 62

These procedures shall become effective on the dates specified therein.

(Secs. 313(a), 307(c), 72 Stat. 752, 749; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1348(c))

Issued in Washington, D.C., on May 17, 1963.

G. S. MOORE,
Director, Flight Standards Service.

[F.R. Doc. 63-5522; Filed, June 12, 1963; 8:52 a.m.]

Title 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter I—Agricultural Marketing Service (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices), Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER I—REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PURCHASES

PART 205—PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, OLIVE OIL, HONEY, AND PEANUT BUTTER; PLANT SANITATION REQUIREMENTS

Regulations published at 28 F.R. 3522 on April 11, 1963, are hereby amended, revised and reissued for the purpose of clarifying and amplifying the obligations and provisions stated therein. The effective date is extended to July 1, 1963.

This notice is to advise prospective bidders of sanitation requirements for plants operating under purchase contracts awarded on or after July 1, 1963, by the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as FV, AMS, USDA), for any of the following products: canned, dried, dehydrated, and frozen fruits and vegetables and their products, olive oil, honey, and peanut butter.

The USDA requires that the products purchased be packed under sanitary conditions as prescribed in §§ 205.1-205.14 below. In submitting bids, offerors, including brokers and distributors, shall include a statement that the product to be delivered to USDA is processed in a plant which falls within at least one of the following categories:

(1) A plant which, at the time of processing such product, operated under continuous in-plant inspection of the Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Branch, FV, AMS, USDA; or

(2) A plant which, at the time of processing such product, operated under in-process inspection of the Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Branch, FV, AMS, USDA; or

(3) A plant listed for the particular product in the "Directory of Sanitarily Approved Food Establishments for Armed Forces Procurement" published by the appropriate Army Area Headquarters, or the Military District of Washington; or

(4) A plant approved for the particular product by USDA. Firms desiring such approval should request a sanitary inspection from the nearest Processed Products Inspection office, FV, AMS, USDA. The request should contain a list of all products for which approval is desired and the processing dates of each product. Since plants must be approved prior to bidding, the request for sanitary inspection should be made at least 10 days before bids are submitted to USDA. To be approved plants must meet the requirements of §§ 205.1-205.14 below. USDA will charge \$6.00 per hour

for the time it takes the Inspector to perform each such sanitary inspection of each plant, plus travel expenses, but in no case shall the cost exceed \$30.00, plus travel expenses.

In addition, procurement contracts awarded on or after July 1, 1963, will provide that USDA may conduct sanitary inspection of plants, at the expense of USDA, at any time during the processing of the contracted products. If this inspection during processing indicates that the plant is not operating under the sanitary requirements prescribed in §§ 205.1-205.14 below and that the deviation is material, the product offered for inspection and processed under such conditions may be rejected and no further deliveries accepted until the condition is corrected. Rejection for this reason will not relieve contractor of his obligation to deliver an acceptable product within the dates specified in the contract, unless the unsanitary condition arises from causes beyond the control and without the fault of the contractor for which he would be relieved pursuant to an applicable provision of the contract.

The following plant sanitation requirements are prescribed for plants operating under purchase contracts awarded on or after July 1, 1963, by the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, for any of the following products: canned, dried, dehydrated, and frozen fruits and vegetables and their products, olive oil, honey, and peanut butter.

Sec.	
205.1	Premises.
205.2	Buildings.
205.3	Sirup and brine rooms.
205.4	Ventilation.
205.5	Lighting.
205.6	Water supply.
205.7	Waste disposal.
205.8	Equipment, utensils, and food containers.
205.9	General housekeeping.
205.10	Toilet facilities.
205.11	Storage facilities.
205.12	Control of insects, birds, and animals.
205.13	Plant operation.
205.14	Plant personnel.

AUTHORITY: §§ 205.1 to 205.14 issued under R.S. 161, 5 U.S.C. 22. Interpret or apply sec. 32, 49 Stat. 774, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 612c; and sec. 6, 60 Stat. 231, as amended, 76 Stat. 945, 42 U.S.C. 1755.

§ 205.1 Premises.

Premises shall be clean, well drained and free from any material or condition that creates rodent and insect harborage. All roadways and parking areas adjacent to the plant buildings creating a dust or dirt problem shall be hard-surfaced or treated in a manner to prevent a possible source of product contamination.

§ 205.2 Buildings.

Floors, walls and ceilings shall be constructed of such materials that they can be kept clean and maintained in a sani-

tary manner. All windows, doors, and similar openings shall be protected by appropriate screening or other devices where flies, insects, or birds are a problem.

§ 205.3 Sirup and brine rooms.

All sirup tanks shall be adequately covered or sirup rooms shall be completely screened, sirup, brine, sugar, salt, or other ingredients used in food products shall be kept clean and sanitary.

§ 205.4 Ventilation.

Ventilation shall be adequate for the operation that is to be performed and sufficient to control excessive condensation, mold growth, and objectionable odors.

§ 205.5 Lighting.

Lighting in all buildings and specific areas shall be sufficient and adequate for the operation that is to be performed. Light bulbs and fixtures suspended over food tanks or inspection belts shall be of the safety type or otherwise constructed to prevent product contamination.

§ 205.6 Water supply.

A sufficient quantity of potable water shall be readily accessible for processing and clean up. The water supply shall be approved by the State or local health authority.

§ 205.7 Waste disposal.

Liquid waste from washing, processing, cooking, cooling, cleaning or from toilet or handwashing facilities shall be conveyed to a public sewer or shall be disposed of by methods or systems which will not create unsanitary conditions. Solid waste, including garbage, trash, rubbish, paper, cartons, etc., shall be removed from the premises at regular intervals and at such frequencies as to preclude the development of insect-attracting or breeding conditions, odors, or other nuisances. Receptacles for wet waste collection within the plant shall be kept covered at all times and removed and cleaned at regular intervals.

§ 205.8 Equipment, utensils and food containers.

Equipment shall be maintained in a sanitary condition regardless of type, construction or design, and shall be kept in a proper state of repair. Containers, utensils, pans and buckets used for the storage or transporting of partially processed food ingredients shall not be nested unless rewashed before each use; and containers which are used for holding partially processed food ingredients shall not be stacked in such manner as to permit contamination of the partially processed food ingredients. Containers in which the food is packed shall be clean.

§ 205.9 General housekeeping.

Thorough cleaning of all equipment and facilities shall be accomplished at such frequencies as to keep the plant in

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a sanitary condition. Frequent cleaning of floors and rest rooms shall be conducted during plant operations and adequate waste receptacles shall be provided at all times.

§ 205.10 Toilet facilities.

Toilets, washrooms and restrooms shall be totally enclosed, well lighted, and ventilated to the outside. They shall be adequately screened and equipped with self-closing doors. Toilet facilities shall be adequate, operational, conveniently located, and in compliance with city and State codes. Handwashing facilities with soap, running water, and drying facilities, shall be provided in convenient locations.

§ 205.11 Storage facilities.

Storage facilities for raw materials, packing and packaging material and finished products shall be maintained in an orderly, clean and sanitary manner.

§ 205.12 Control of insects, birds, and animals.

Every practical precaution shall be taken to exclude dogs, cats, birds and vermin (including rodents and insects) from the plant. Insecticides and rodenticides, if used, shall be only those which are suitable for the purpose, shall be used in accordance with approved methods, and shall be handled and stored in a safe manner.

§ 205.13 Plant operation.

All operations after the final washing operation shall be conducted in an enclosed building or other facility so constructed as to prevent contamination from the elements and other hazards. Methods used in the processing, manufacture, handling and storage of foods shall be such as to prevent contamination of the product.

§ 205.14 Plant personnel.

No person affected with any communicable disease in a transmissible stage or infected lesions on the hands, arms or face shall be permitted to have direct contact with the food or food products being processed. Employees having direct contact with food products or food components shall comply with the following:

- (a) Wear clean suitable outer garments.
- (b) Have adequate hair nets or head covering.
- (c) Refrain from spitting, gum chewing, and all uses of tobacco except in designated areas.
- (d) Take all necessary precautions to prevent the contamination of processed products and ingredients thereof with any foreign substance (including but not limited to perspiration, hair, cosmetics, and medications).
- (e) Wash hands immediately prior to starting work and each resumption of work after each absence.

NOTE: Compliance with the above requirements (§§ 205.1 to 205.14) does not excuse failure to comply with all applicable sanitary rules and regulations of city, county,

State, Federal, or other agencies having jurisdiction over such plants and operations.

Effective date: July 1, 1963.

Dated: June 7, 1963.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 63-6237; Filed, June 12, 1963; 8:50 a.m.]

Chapter III—Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables

ENTRY INTO GUAM OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the proviso in the Fruit and Vegetable Notice of Quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 56, 7 CFR 319.56) and § 319.56-2 of the regulations supplemental to said quarantine (7 CFR 319.56-2), under sections 5 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 159, 162), § 319.56a(a)(8) of the administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 319.56a(a)(8) is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 319.56a Administrative instructions and interpretation relating to entry into Guam of fruits and vegetable under § 319.56.

- (a) * * *
- (8) Carrots, celery, lettuce, loquats, onions, persimmons, potatoes, tomatoes, and stone fruits, from New Zealand;

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U.S.C. 159)

This amendment shall become effective June 13, 1963.

This amendment authorizes the importation of carrots, onions, and potatoes into Guam from New Zealand. This relieving of restrictions is not believed to present a hazard of plant pest dissemination, because the crops concerned are not known to be infested at origin with pests subject to being transported with commercial shipments. However, imports will be subject to treatment should economically important pests unknown in Guam be detected on inspection.

In order to be of maximum benefit to importers in Guam, the amendment should be made effective as soon as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendment are impracticable, and the amendment may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 10th day of June 1963.

[SEAL] F. A. JOHNSTON,
Acting Director,
Plant Quarantine Division.

[F.R. Doc. 63-6239; Filed, June 12, 1963; 8:50 a.m.]

Chapter VIII—Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (Sugar), Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER B—SUGAR REQUIREMENTS AND QUOTAS

[Sugar Reg. 817, Amdt.]

PART 817—REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO BRINGING OR IMPORTING SUGAR OR LIQUID SUGAR INTO CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Determination That Importation of Sugar-Containing Products or Mixtures Will Not Interfere With Attainment of Objectives of Sugar Act of 1948, as Amended; Suspension of Effective Date of Related Regulations

Basis and purpose. This determination is issued pursuant to the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, hereinafter called the Act, for the purpose of determining that the importation or bringing into the United States or Puerto Rico of sugar-containing products or mixtures will not interfere with the attainment of the objectives of the Act; and for the purpose of suspending the effective date of the amendments of regulations set forth in F.R. Doc. 63-4216 which was published at page 3850 of the issue for April 19, 1963.

Section 206 of the Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to determine that the importation of any sugar-containing product or mixture will not substantially interfere with the attainment of the objectives of the Act; and in making such determination, such section provides that he shall take into consideration certain specified factors, "and other pertinent information which will assist him in making such determination". It is found that the price of sugar for the United States market is not at a substantial premium above the world sugar price and that world sugar supplies are tight. These circumstances require that over-riding consideration be given to such price and supply situation in relation to the factors specified in section 206 of the Act. On the foregoing basis it is hereby determined that the importation or bringing into the United States or Puerto Rico of any sugar-containing product or mixture will not substantially interfere with the attainment of the objectives of the Act. Accordingly, as provided in section 206 of the Act, the sugar or liquid sugar in any such product or mixture is not subject to the provisions of the Act until this determination is revoked.

In view of the foregoing determination, the amendments of regulations set forth in F.R. Doc. 63-4216 which was published at page 3850 of the issue for April 19, 1963, will serve no useful purpose, and the effective date of such amendments of regulations is hereby suspended until such date as shall hereafter be specified when it is determined that the facts and circumstances then prevailing are such that regulatory action under section 206 of the Act is necessary.

Effective date. Since the determination made in this document and the sus-