

U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service in 9 CFR 327.2;

- The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region that is designated in § 94.9 or § 94.10 as affected with CSF;
- The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region that is designated in §§ 94.9 and 94.10 as affected with CSF;
- The pork or pork products have not transited a region designated in §§ 94.9 and 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination; and
- If processed, the pork or pork product was processed in a region designated in §§ 94.9 and 94.10 as free of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region.

Chile imports live swine primarily for use as breeding animals. Reports provided by the Government of Chile showed that live swine were imported in 1998 from France; in 1999 from Belgium and the United States; in 2000 from Canada, France, and the United States; and in 2001 until November 2002 from Canada. The number of shipments per year has ranged from 12 to 177.

Swine for importation into Chile must originate from regions pronounced free of ASF, bovine fever, CSF, SVD, Teschen's disease, and vesicular stomatitis by the OIE and must also be recognized by Chile as free of these diseases, as stated in SAG's resolution regarding the importation of live swine for reproduction. The region of origin must also be pronounced free of FMD without vaccination by OIE, as stated in SAG's resolution, and also be recognized as such by Chile. The farm of origin must, among other things, be free of brucellosis, tuberculosis, transmissible gastroenteritis, corona respiratory virus, swine epidemic diarrhea, and pseudorabies without vaccination. In addition, the animals must be accompanied by an official health certificate. Similar controls exist for the importation of porcine semen.

Live swine imported into Chile enter privately owned quarantine facilities. When operating, these facilities are under the supervision of the SAG section VMO. Private quarantine facilities must be authorized by SAG prior to use and must be inspected prior to each use. Site visit team members

confirmed that the facilities consistently employ effective biological safeguards.

However, Chile has imported live swine from France. At this time, France is not recognized by the United States as CSF-free. Accordingly, we are proposing that swine exported from Chile must be accompanied by the following certification regarding the origin of the swine:

- The swine have not lived in a region designated in §§ 94.9 and 94.10 as affected with CSF;
- The swine have never been commingled with swine that have been in a region designated in §§ 94.9 and 94.10 as affected with CSF; and
- The swine have not transited a region designated in §§ 94.9 and 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination.

Export Controls

All physical inspection of meat destined for export from Chile takes place at export slaughter facilities. A public health veterinarian and a SAG veterinarian are present. The SAG veterinarian watches the meat being loaded and crated for export. Official SAG seals are placed on the crates by the SAG veterinarian. Shipments are also accompanied by sanitary health certificates. As noted earlier, export slaughter facilities only accept swine from farms participating in the PABCO program. Family farm swine are taken to municipal slaughter facilities or are slaughtered at the farm. Meat from swine slaughtered at these municipal facilities is for national consumption and not for export.

Swine for export are inspected by the SAG section VMO at the farm of origin when they are loaded on the truck. They cannot be inspected at the airport because there is not a containment area.

Movement Across Borders

There are 76 border control points in Chile: 13 airports, 24 seaports, and 39 land crossings.

Since 2001, all live swine imported into Chile have entered through the Santiago airport. Other commercial animal or animal product shipments entering the Santiago airport include semen, horses, vaccines, embryos, chicks, and fertile eggs. Almost no meat arrives through the Santiago airport.

Passengers arriving on commercial flights are asked to declare whether they are carrying plant or animal products. Amnesty bins are available throughout the airport to allow passengers to dispose of prohibited materials before

they enter Customs. When fresh fruit or meat that is not processed according to specifications is discovered in the baggage of passengers arriving from areas that SAG considers to be high risk, the fruit or meat is confiscated and destroyed. SAG has two beagles in Santiago that are used to inspect baggage from high-risk commercial flights. At the time of the site visit, Santiago was the only international airport in Chile that used the beagles.

In addition to using beagles, passenger luggage from high-risk flights entering the Santiago airport is x-rayed before leaving the airport, using x-ray machines specifically designed to detect organic material. Passenger luggage is opened for inspection if agricultural products are suspected to be present. Not every airport has x-ray machines; at other airports, physical inspections of high-risk luggage are performed instead. (SAG considers fruits from Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru and fresh or inadequately processed meat from Argentina, Bolivia, the European Union, and Peru to be high-risk commodities.)

Food waste containing animal products from commercial flights is collected and heat treated until any CSF virus that might be present would be destroyed. This function is carried out by commercial enterprises. In Santiago, SAG representatives meet private planes and perform inspections.

Passenger traffic also arrives in Chile on cruise ships. Passengers are advised not to disembark with agricultural products. SAG operates a quarantine area near the ships to process disembarking passengers and inspect their luggage. Fruit or meat products that are confiscated are destroyed by SAG. Food wastes are prohibited from being offloaded from the ship and must be disposed of in the sea at least 12 miles from shore. Ships carrying fresh fruit are prohibited from discharging garbage at port.

At land border crossings, every car, bus, and truck is stopped. All cars are searched thoroughly by checking the passenger compartment, the trunk, under the seats, and the glove compartment. All luggage is opened and inspected by Customs and SAG personnel. All fruits, vegetables, meat, and honey found in cars and buses are confiscated and destroyed. Animals (e.g., birds) without the appropriate supporting paperwork may also be confiscated. Inspection personnel reside on-site at the inspection stations.

Empty live-haul trucks, which are used to carry livestock, are allowed to move from Argentina and other potentially CSF-affected regions into Chile without thorough cleaning and