

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT - OMB NO. 0579-0XXX
IMPORTATION OF BEEF FROM A REGION IN ARGENTINA**

August 2014

A. Justification

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.

The Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA) of 2002 is the primary Federal law governing the protection of animal health. The law gives the Secretary of Agriculture broad authority to detect, control, or eradicate pests or diseases of livestock or poultry. The Secretary may also prohibit or restrict import or export of any animal or related material if necessary to prevent the spread of any livestock or poultry pest or disease.

The AHPA is contained in Title X, Subtitle E, Sections 10401-18 of P.L. 107-171, May 13, 2002, the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.

Disease prevention is the most effective method for maintaining a healthy animal population and for enhancing our ability to compete globally in animal and animal product trade.

As part of this mission, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulates the importation of animals and animal products into the United States to guard against the introduction of animal diseases not currently present or prevalent in this country. The regulations in title 9 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (9 CFR) part 94 prohibit or restrict the importation of specified animals and animal products to prevent the introduction into the United States of various animal diseases, including rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).

APHIS' proposed rule will amend the animal import regulations in sections 94.1 and 94.29 to place certain restrictions on the importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) beef from a region in northern Argentina (composed of the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Córdoba, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, Mendoza, Misiones, La Pampa, La Rioja, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, and Tucumán) into the United States. Under this proposed rule, APHIS will collect information, prepared by an authorized certified official of the Government of Argentina, certifying that specific conditions for importation have been met.

APHIS is asking OMB to approve its use of this information collection activity to ensure that beef and beef products from northern Argentina pose negligible risk of introducing FMD (among other diseases) into the United States.

2. Indicate how, by whom, how frequently, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

Foreign Meat Inspection Certificate – (Foreign Official)

Imported beef from northern Argentina must be accompanied by a foreign meat inspection certificate that is completed and signed by an authorized veterinary official of the Government of Argentina.

The certificate must verify:

- The meat is from animals that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in the exporting region of Argentina.
- If FMD is detected in the exporting region of Argentina, the export of beef from all of Argentina to the United States is prohibited until at least 12 months have elapsed since the depopulation, cleaning, and disinfection of the last infected premises.
- The meat comes from bovines that originated from premises where foot-and-mouth disease has not been present during the lifetime of any bovines slaughtered for the export of beef to the United States.
- The meat comes from bovines that were moved directly from the premises of origin to the slaughtering establishment without any contact with other animals.
- The meat comes from cattle that received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections, paying particular attention to the head and feet, at the slaughtering establishment, with no evidence found of vesicular disease.
- The meat consists only of parts that are, by standard practice, part of the animal's carcass that is placed in a chiller for maturation after slaughter. The parts that may not be imported include all parts of the head, feet, hump, hooves, and internal organs.
- All bone and visually identifiable blood clots and lymphoid tissue have been removed from the meat.
- The meat has not been in contact with meat from regions other than those listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a).
- The meat comes from carcasses that were allowed to mature at 40 to 50°F (4 to 10°C) for a minimum of 24 hours after slaughter and that reached a pH of 6.0 in the loin muscle at the end of the maturation period. Measurements of pH must be taken at the middle of both longissimus dorsi muscles. Any carcass in which pH does not reach less than 6.0 may be allowed to mature an additional 24 hours and be retested, and if the carcass still has not reached a pH of less than 6.0 after 48 hours, the meat from the carcass may not be exported to the United States.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also, describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

The certification statement must physically accompany the shipment, and requires an original signature from the authorizing veterinarian to be valid. This certification statement is therefore not a candidate for electronic transmission.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purpose described in item 2 above.

The information APHIS collects in connection with this program is not available from any other source. APHIS is the only Agency responsible for preventing the introduction of exotic animal diseases into the United States.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.

The information APHIS collects is the absolute minimum needed to effectively evaluate the FMD risk associated with beef imports from Argentina. The veterinarians who complete the required forms are considered foreign entities and thus are not “small entities” for purposes of Executive Order 12866 or the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

If the information was collected less frequently or not collected, APHIS would be unable to establish an effective defense against the entry and spread of FMD and other animal diseases from Argentine beef and beef product imports. This would cause serious health consequences for U.S. livestock and economic consequences for the U.S. livestock industry.

7. Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with the general information collection guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5.

- **requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- **requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**

- **requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
- **requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
- **in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- **requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
- **requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

No special circumstances exist that would require this information collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with the general information collection guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5.

8. Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting form, and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB.

APHIS spoke to the following individuals concerning the information collection activities associated with this program:

Barry Carpenter
 North American Meat Association
 1707 L Street NW Ste. 200
 Washington, DC 20036
 202-640-5333
info@meatassociation.com

James Hodges
 Shelf Stable Food Processors Association/American Meat Institute
 1150 Connecticut Ave, Suite 122
 Washington, DC 20036
 202-587-4247
sfpa@meatami.com

Laurie I. Bryant, Executive Director

Meat Importers Council of America
1707 L St. NW Ste. 200
Washington, DC 20036
lauriebryant@micausa.org
703-522-1910

APHIS' proposed rule (14-032-1) will describe its information gathering requirements, and also provide a 60-day comment period. During this time, interested members of the public will have the opportunity to provide APHIS with their input concerning the usefulness, legitimacy, and merit of the information collection activities APHIS is proposing.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than reenumeration of contractors or grantees.

This information collection activity involves no payments or gifts to respondents.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

No additional assurance of confidentiality is provided with this information collection. However, the confidentiality of information is protected under 5 U.S.C. 552a.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior or attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

This information collection activity will ask no questions of a personal or sensitive nature.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated.

• **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens in Item 13 of OMB Form 83-I.**

See APHIS Form 71. Burden estimates were developed from discussions with Argentine Federal animal health authorities who will be completing the certificate necessary to export beef to the United States.

• Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories.

Respondents are authorized veterinary officials employed by the Government of Argentina. APHIS estimates the total annualized cost to these respondents to be \$5,641.86. APHIS arrived at this figure by multiplying the hours of estimated response time (114 hours) by the estimated average hourly wage of the above respondents (\$49.49). The hourly rate for Argentine Federal veterinarians was determined through inquiry on SalaryExpert.com.

13. Provide estimates of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information (do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in items 12 and 14). The cost estimates should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component annualized over its expected useful life; and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component.

No annual cost burden is associated with capital and startup costs, operation and maintenance expenditures, and purchase of services.

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government. Provide a description of the method used to estimate cost and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.

The annualized cost to the Federal government is estimated at \$4,005. (See APHIS Form 79.)

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB Form 83-1.

This is a new collection.

16. For collections of information whose results are planned to be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication.

APHIS has no plans to publish the information it collects in connection with this program.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.

There are no forms associated with this information collection.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in the "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act."

APHIS can certify compliance with all provisions in the Act.

B. Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods

Statistical methods are not employed in this information collection activity.