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OMB Approved
0579-0040
EXP. XX/XXXX

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
VETERINARY SERVICES**

**INSPECTION REPORT OF
ESTABLISHMENT FOR IMMEDIATE
SLAUGHTER IMPORT ANIMALS**

INSPECTION REPORT

1. REPORT TYPE:

INITIAL INSPECTION REINSPECTION

2. DATE OF INSPECTION:

3. LIVESTOCK COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:

4. NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT:

5. MAILING ADDRESS:

6. PHYSICAL ADDRESS (if different than mailing):

7. ADMINISTRATOR/MANAGER (print name):

8. EMAIL ADDRESS:

9. FACILITY POINT OF CONTACT (print name):

10. EMAIL ADDRESS:

11. FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENT NUMBER:

12. STATE ESTABLISHMENT NUMBER:

13. TYPE OF CARRIER TO BE USED:

TRUCK OTHER

14. DOES CHUTE EXIST TO UNLOAD DIRECTLY INTO DESIGNATED PENS AT ESTABLISHMENT?

YES NO (explain in box 24)

15. NUMBER AND MARKINGS OF DESIGNATED PENS:

16. SPECIES OF ANIMAL TO BE IMPORTED:

CATTLE BISON SHEEP GOAT CERVID YAK SWINE OTHER

17. EMPLOYEE(S) DESIGNATED TO BREAK SEALS

FULL NAME:

POSITION:

FULL NAME:

POSITION:

FULL NAME:

POSITION:

FULL NAME:

POSITION:

18. SIGNATURE OF FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTOR:

FOR MEXICO ONLY

19. DO FACILITIES EXIST AT ESTABLISHMENT FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF CARRIER AFTER UNLOADING?

YES NO (provide location of C&D equipment in box 25)

SEMI-ANNUAL RE-INSPECTION REPORT

20. DATE OF LAST INSPECTION

21. ARE RESTRICTED ANIMALS HANDLED IN DESIGNATED PENS AS REQUIRED?

YES NO (explain in box 26)

22. ARE PROVISIONS FOR BREAKING SEALS BEING FOLLOWED?

YES NO (explain in box 27)

23. ARE WRITTEN RECORD AND REPORT REQUIREMENTS FOLLOWED?

A. All livestock or carcasses are properly identified and verified by the export health certificate provided for the load, and carcasses can be connected to the animal ID and importer/ exporter, per the written procedure guide developed by the facility. YES NO (explain in box 28)

B. The facility maintains all records (i.e. weight tickets, sales slips, kill sheets, etc.) for 2 years for swine and 5 years for bovines, bison, sheep & goats, cervids and related ruminants. YES NO (explain in box 28)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VS FORM 17-36

INSPECTION REPORT OF ESTABLISHMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER IMPORT ANIMALS

Box 2: List the physical address of the plant, and the mailing address, if different.

Provide the name of the administrator/ manager of the facility and email address.

Provide the name of the point of contact for this facility and an email address.

Box 10: If the correct livestock species is not listed, please write in.

Box 11: If more than two plant employees are designated to break the vehicle seals, the added information (name and position) should be listed in Box 25.

Box 18: ARE RECORD AND REPORT REQUIREMENTS FOLLOWED?

1. All livestock or carcasses are properly identified and verified by the export health certificate provided for the load; the carcasses must be connected to the animal ID and importer/ exporter. A written SOP must be developed for these procedures and provided to the USDA APHIS VS inspector for review.
2. The facility maintains all records (i.e. weight tickets, sales slips, kill sheets, etc.) for 2 years for swine and 5 years for bovines, bison, sheep & goats, cervids and related ruminants. The records must be made available to the USDA APHIS VS inspector, on request.

GENERAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Who is required to do the verification? FSIS or the plant?

It is the responsibility of the plant to verify imported animal IDs and reconcile them with the export health certificates. FSIS has agreed to monitor this part of the Immediate Slaughter Program for APHIS VS.

2. Which ID is to be verified? The Official ID RFID only, bangle tag only or both or either? In some cases an RFID may be missing (lost in transit), could the bangle tag (not unique) suffice for the verification?

In the event the official ID is missing, the plant shall hold the animal back and contact APHIS (the Norther Border Port Veterinarian in Charge / NBP VIC), who has the authority to release it for slaughter.

3. When the Minimal Risk Rule #1 was implemented, APHIS VS Strategy & Policy (S&P) officials stated in a conference call, prior to implementation of that rule, that not all tags were expected to be

retained from the time of loading until the time of slaughter, Therefore if 5-10% were missing identification, that would not be a problem. Are you saying that 100% of cattle must arrive with an official identification tag?

Studies by the Canadian Food Inspection Service (CFIA) have reported a much higher retention rate of the official RFID tag, averaging 98%. However, losses are still expected to occur. Those animals without official ID are not eligible for slaughter until the NBP VIC releases them based on information given by the plant (clerical error, secondary ID, etc.) or after S&P Staff and CFIA Staff has verified the eligibility of the undocumented animal.

The NBP VIC is the point of contact for the plant on ID issues. Most instances of missing IDs and ID verification issues are resolved quickly, without involving S&P or the CFIA.

3. If an animal arrives that is either not listed on the Health Certificate or is missing identification, should that animal be retained?

Yes, this is required. If an animal isn't on the Canadian export health certificate, it is not eligible for slaughter. If it is part of a larger group that "could have been" on the certificate (i.e. eligible), it is S&P Staff and CFIA Staff's procedures to verify those conditions and verify the animal is eligible for import and immediate slaughter by U.S. regulations.

4. Is APHIS VS saying that some Canadian origin cattle are not eligible to be exported to the United States for "Immediate Slaughter"?

Yes. Some have not been inspected or do not meet the import requirements.

5. We understand the need for the ability to trace diseased cattle back in Canada, but how does verifying these animal identification devices helps that process?

Unless there is some way to identify each specific animal, full traceback is not possible for diseases of concern. The United States also has specific import guidelines for bovines imported from Canada, a region recognized by APHIS as controlled risk for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE). Our trade agreements with other nations are based on these import standards, and are evaluated regularly by audits from these countries. The auditors specifically ask for verification that these procedures are in actively followed and arrange visits to U.S. slaughter facilities to verify this information.

4. Do the plants involved in the Direct Slaughter Program contact Northern Border Ports directly to report discrepancies?

Yes. Seals and paperwork issues can be handled at the port level; animal ID issues/unresolved port issues are handled by the NBP VIC.

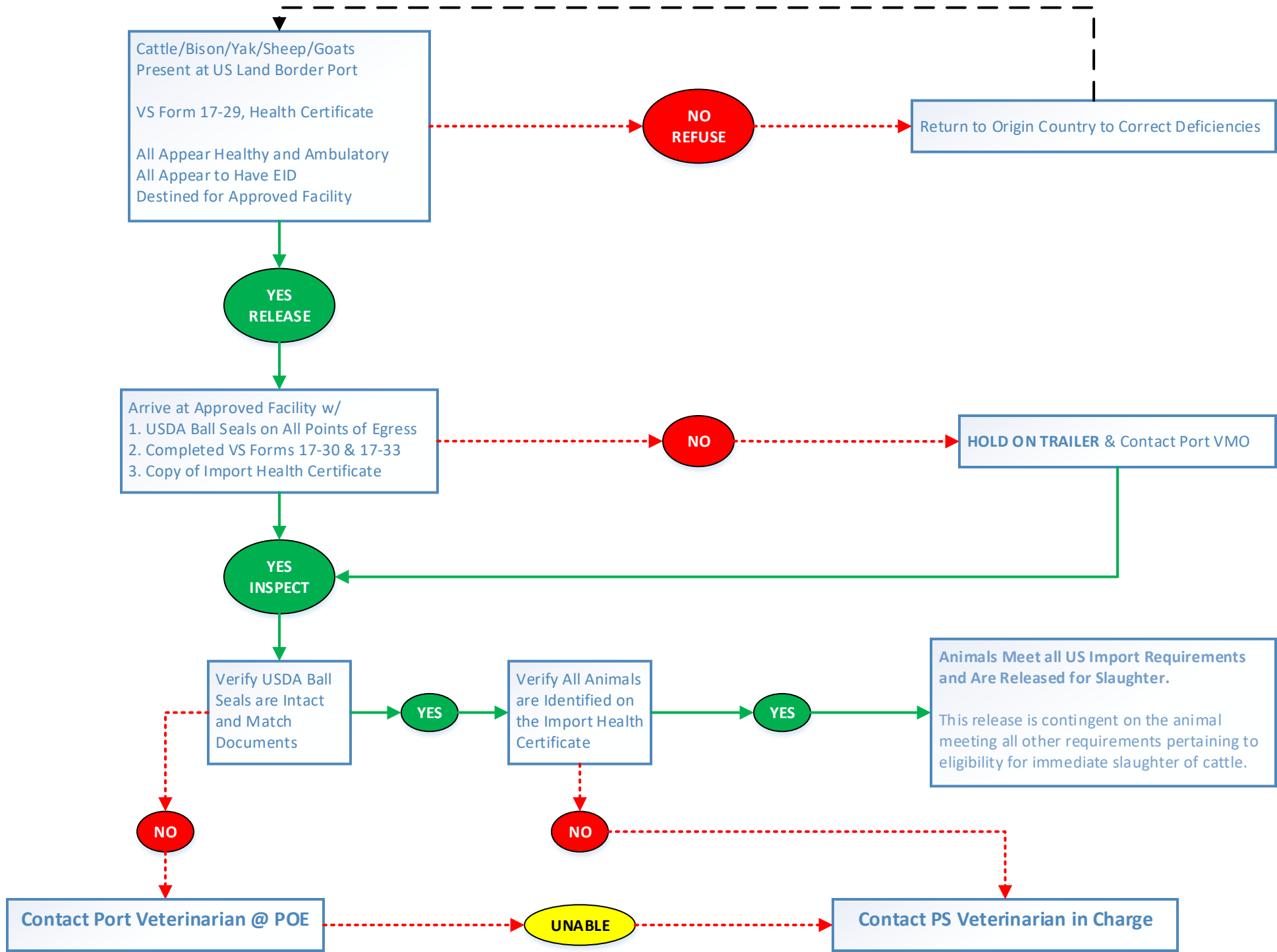
5. The flow chart indicates that identification is to be verified before the animals are released to slaughter. Is that correct?

This is a recommendation The ID verification can be done after slaughter. However, if the animal is found to be ineligible, all components are ineligible. If the plant can't segregate component parts, they will have to landfill/incinerate large quantities of unidentifiable components. The intact animal is the easiest way to keep all parts in one place. Each plant is required to develop a written SOP to define how this process will be followed for each facility.

6. Most of the Canadian imported cattle arrive around 10 pm at the immediate slaughter plants. If the seals are not intact, the flow chart has them being held on the truck until the port is contacted (not open until 8:00 am).

Many Port VMOs carry a cell phone and the NBP VIC has his cell number included on the chart. The facility also has the option to offload and segregate the imported animals, especially if the transport load is approaching the 28 Hour Law limit (<https://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/twenty-eight-hour-law>).

(FLOW CHART ATTACHMENT)



Acting Veterinarian in Charge for the Northern Border Ports

Bismarck ND Office	701.250.4210 option 2	vs.nbp@aphis.usda.gov
Tim Rector	701.355.3338 office 701.400.0206 cell	timothy.s.rector@aphis.usda.gov

Ports of Entry for the Northern Border Ports

Sumas WA	360.988.5715	VS.Sumas.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Oroville WA	509.476.2635	VS.Oroville.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Eastport ID	208.267.2396	VS.Eastport.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Sweetgrass MT	406.335.2142	VS.Sweetgrass.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Raymond MT	406.895.2258	VS.Raymond.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Portal ND	701.926.4281	VS.Portal.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Dunseith ND	701.263.3364	VS.Dunseith.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Pembina ND	701.825.6262	VS.Pembina.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Port Huron MI	810.985.5433	VS.Port.Huron.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Detroit MI	313.226.4428	VS.Detroit.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Niagara NY	716.297.0240	VS.Niagara.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Alexandria Bay NY	315.482.2601	VS.Alexandria.Bay.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Champlain NY	518.298.2191	VS.Highgate.Springs.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Highgate Springs VT	802.868.2556	VS.Highgate.Springs.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Derby Line VT	802.766.4523	VS.Highgate.Springs.POE@aphis.usda.gov
Houlton ME	207.532.6099	VS.Houlton.POE@aphis.usda.gov