


Authorized Label Suppliers ...
+
www.ul.com/marks/ul-listing-and-classification-marks/labels/authorized-label-suppliers/
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# Authorized Label Suppliers

Overview

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Appearance and Significance

Designing and Ordering UL Marks

Promotion and Advertising Guidelines

**Downloadable UL Marks**

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**Authorized Label Suppliers**

» UL Marks And Labels

UL provides certification and follow-up services to manufacturers that can be identified by consumers through the use of the UL Mark on the product. Because the UL Mark is so important, manufacturers must submit a design layout of the UL Mark to a UL label center for review to verify that all required information is in an acceptable format. This must be done prior to reproduction of the UL Mark and prior to application of the Mark to eligible products. This advance review eliminates potential disruption in production due to an unacceptable UL Mark design. For more information on reproducing the UL Marks, refer to our document on [printing UL Marks](#). UL maintains a database of [authorized label suppliers](#). These suppliers have signed an agreement with UL and are authorized by UL to print labels with the UL Mark. Only the suppliers shown in this database are authorized to print labels with the UL Mark. If your supplier is not included in this database and is interested in participating in the program, the supplier can submit a request to UL's customer service department at [CustomerService\\_Industrial\\_UL@us.ul.com](mailto:CustomerService_Industrial_UL@us.ul.com). If you are a manufacturer of a UL certified product and need assistance finding a UL authorized label supplier, contact a UL [Label Center](#).


The inclusion of a label supplier's name in this database does not indicate compliance with UL's Recognized Component program for marking and labeling systems.

To determine if a supplier has coverage in both UL's [authorized label suppliers](#) program and UL's [restricted substance compliance solutions \(RoHS\)](#) program, you need to do a search on both sites.

**Complete UL Mark**

The complete UL Mark identifies a product as being certified by UL. The complete Mark includes the UL symbol, the word "LISTED" or "CLASSIFIED" as appropriate, a control number, and a product identification. The complete Mark appearing on the product, or when not on the product on the smallest packaging means, must be printed by an authorized label supplier. Alternatively the Mark may also be printed at the OEM location when authorized by UL.

**Recognized component marking and labeling systems**



**UL iQ for Labels**

Easily search for UL certified durable labels

[Search Now >](#)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DATA SYSTEM

The Single Window to More Secure, More Efficient Trade

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Tuesday, August 23, 2016

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Welcome to ITDS

A Partnership of Government Agencies Committed to the Modernization and Facilitation of International Trade

On February 19, 2014, President Obama signed an Executive Order streamlining the import and export process for America's businesses. This Executive Order requires the completion and government-wide utilization of the International Trade Data System (ITDS) by December 2016, and establishes a two-tiered governance process to oversee its implementation. Upon full implementation, ITDS, through the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), will allow businesses to submit the data required by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and its Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) to import or export cargo through a "Single Window" concept.

CURRENT FLOW OF INFORMATION

SINGLE WINDOW VISION

Today, traders must submit the same information to multiple agencies, multiple times through processes that are largely paper-based and manual.

THE SINGLE WINDOW WILL STREAMLINE THIS PROCESS.

Top Links

www.itds.gov/xp/itds/toolbox/organization/pgas/index.html

[http://rulings.cbp.gov/](#)
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Partner Government Agencies

From ensuring motor carrier safety to safeguarding against hoof and mouth disease, the 47 ITDS Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) currently slated for ACE integration, are as diverse as international trade is complex. Spanning the breadth of the federal government, the PGAs represent ten cabinet level and four independent departments/agencies. Many PGAs are commonly known, others are less publicly visible. All are equally vital to keeping the commerce crossing our borders safe, secure and legitimate. Visit PGA websites to learn more.

- ▶ [Department of Agriculture PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Department of Commerce PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Department of Energy PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Department of Defense PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Department of Health and Human Services PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Department of Homeland Security PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Department of the Interior PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Department of Justice PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Department of Labor PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Department of State](#)
- ▶ [Department of Transportation PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Department of Treasury PGAs](#)
- ▶ [Other Agencies](#)

▶ [PGA Roster \(view all PGAs\)](#)

- 05/17/2012

pdf - 32KB.

8/25/2016

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www.itds.gov/xp/itds/tsn/index.html

http://rulings.cbp.gov/ ear\_data.html Lexis Advance® - Sign... Customs Bulletin and ... (IPR) search - cpb.gov http://tess

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## Trade Resource Center

[Product Information Committee](#)

[Standard Data Set/Data Harmonization](#)

### Welcome To The Trade Resource Center!



ITDS has created the **Trade Resource Center** reserved for the trade community to assist you with the transition to the use of the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) for cargo processing.

#### TRADE RESOURCE CENTER TABS

- The **Product Information Committee (PIC)** is a sub-committee of the ITDS Board of Directors tasked with conducting studies to validate the business case for using e-commerce information to improve product visibility. [Read more.](#)
- The **Standard Data Set/ Data Harmonization** shows diagrams and trade reports to understand the basis for PGA data requests, the nature of data required, and the lead time need by PGA to make changes in their systems. [Read more.](#)

#### TRADE RESOURCE ANNOUNCEMENTS

**BROADCAST HAS BIG NEWS FOR THE TRADE!**

The purpose of this broadcast message is to alert filers that Automated Export System (AES) will have new AES functionality that allow AES filers to prepare for new reporting requirements in AES as a result of AES being a critical component of the International Trade Data System (ITDS) "single window" concept for exports.

**2015 ITDS AES Broadcast**  
- 02/18/2015  
 doc - 30KB.

**TRADE SUPPORT NETWORK (TSN)**

TSN provides a forum for the discussion of significant modernization and automation efforts with the trade community. [Read more.](#)

If you need additional support, contact the ITDS staff at Customs & Border Protection (CBP) by sending an email message to [AskITDS@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:AskITDS@cbp.dhs.gov).

#### Quick Links

- [ACEopedia](#)
- [ACE Development and Deployment Schedule](#)
- [ACE Monthly Trade Update](#)
- [New ACE Features, Deployment D](#)
- [ACE and Automated Systems](#)
- [For the Trade Community on CBP.gov](#)
- [ACE Mandatory Use Dates](#)
- [COAC](#)
- [Trade Support Network \(TSN\)](#)

Search Trade Resource Center for:

FOIA Privacy Statement

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## PGA Resource Center

### Welcome To The PGA Resource Center!



ITDS has created the **PGA Resource Center** reserved for Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) to assist them with the transition to the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) for cargo processing.

#### PGA RESOURCE CENTER TABS

- [PGA TEMPLATES](#) are available to federal agencies participating in the single window process. These templates will be updated as necessary to help with gathering ACE system requirements. [Read more.](#)
- [PGA MESSAGE SET](#) are available for federal agencies needing this guidance. [Read more.](#)
- [PGA FORMS FOR PGA PORTAL USERS](#) are available for federal agency users only by this [Read more.](#)
- [PGA - Homeland Security Information Network \(HSIN\)](#) has prepared very specific guidelines, talking points, and other materials specific for agencies involved in the single window process. However, you must use a different portal to access this information. Learn more by selecting this [Read more.](#)
- [CBP IMPORT DATA ELEMENTS](#) are available to federal agencies as a references for you to use in the development of similar elements, take a look on this [Read more.](#)
- If you are experiencing technical issues with ACE, do not stress. You can contact the [CBP TECHNOLOGY SERVICE DESK](#) to support for PGA users, select this [Read more.](#)
- [ACE PGA LMS TRAINING PORTAL](#) has web-based training specified for PGA ACE account users, you will benefit from [PGA LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM \(LMS\) Training Portal](#). [Read more.](#)

#### PGA RESOURCE CENTER - NEWSFLASH!!!

**ATTENTION PGA ACE SECURE PORTAL USERS!!!**

If you are a PGAs experiencing technical ACE system connection issues, you should contact CBP Technology Service Desk at (866) 530-4172 for PGA ACE Portal users.

#### Quick Links

- [ACEopedia](#)
- [ACE Development and Deployment Schedule](#)
- [ACE Monthly Trade Update](#)
- [ACE and Automated Systems](#)
- [PGA ACE Training - Learning Management System \(LMS\)](#)
- [ACE Portal Login Page](#)
- [ACE Basics](#)
- [New ACE Features, Deployment D](#)
- [Members Only - Private PGA Resource Center](#)

Search PGA Resource Center for:

<https://www.cbp.gov/trade/automated/ace-mandatory-use-dates#PGA%20Dates>

## PGA Dates (Specific dates to be provided)

Throughout 2016, agencies will provide further information regarding the conclusion of their pilots and mandatory filing of their data in ACE. For details on the current deployment status and how to participate in PGA pilots, please reference the PGA documentation at [cbp.gov/ace-pga](https://www.cbp.gov/ace-pga).

The following table provides a summary of mandatory dates for filing PGA data in ACE, and will be updated as additional information is available.

March 31, 2016	May 28, 2016	June 15, 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APHIS Lacey Act</li> <li>NHTSA</li> </ul> <p>(for electronic entries and entry summaries associated with entry types 01, 03, 11, 23, 51 and 52)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APHIS Lacey Act</li> <li>NHTSA</li> </ul> <p>(for electronic entries and entry summaries associated with entry type 06)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FDA</li> </ul> <p>(for electronic entries and entry summaries associated with entry types 01, 03, 06, 11, 23, 51 and 52)</p>
<p><b>TBD 2016</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)</li> <li>Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and Explosives (ATF)</li> <li>Remaining APHIS data (APHIS Core)</li> <li>Centers for Disease Control (CDC)</li> <li>Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)</li> <li>Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)</li> <li>Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC)</li> <li>Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)</li> <li>Enforcement and Compliance Commission (E&amp;C)</li> <li>Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</li> <li>Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)</li> <li>Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)</li> <li>Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS)</li> <li>National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)</li> <li>Office of Marine Conservation (OMC)</li> <li>Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA)</li> <li>Alcohol and Tobacco, Tax and Tariff Bureau (TTB)</li> </ul>		

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Network (1SN)

### How to Get Support

ACE Support

Training and Reference Guides

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)



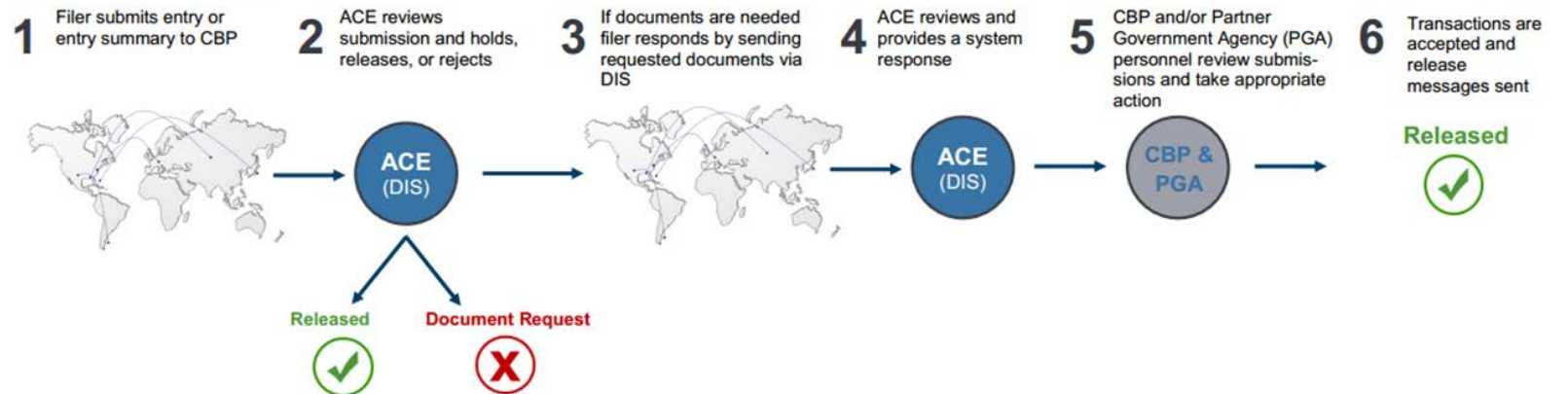


# THE ACE BASICS: DOCUMENT IMAGE SYSTEM

**What is DIS?** U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is currently transitioning cargo release and entry summary processing to a paperless workflow in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). To support these transactions, filers can submit supporting documentation to the government during the import process and for export manifest through the Document Image System (DIS). Instead of providing a physical copy of a form, users should submit an electronic version of a document (i.e. PDF or JPEG). This process allows government personnel to receive and review documentation in a more timely manner than with paper counterparts.

For details on the process, please reference the steps below.

## How it Works



## ❖ Submission of OGA Documents using the DIS

## How to Submit Documents

"I want to..."	DIS (EDI)	DIS (E-mail)	ACE Portal
<b>Submit Supporting Documents for Release</b> CBP and PGA Forms	✓	✓	
<b>Submit Supporting Documents for Entry Summary</b> CBP and PGA Forms	✓	✓	✓
<b>Respond to Request for Documents</b> CBP Forms 28, 29, 4647	✓	✓	✓
<b>File an Ocean Export Manifest</b> (See "How to Use DIS" for eligible e-mail address)		✓	

## How to Use DIS

When submitting to DIS, filers have the following options to transmit:

1. Electronically through secure web services, file transfer protocol, or messaging queue.
2. By Email to [docs@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:docs@cbp.dhs.gov) or [Export\\_Manifest@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:Export_Manifest@cbp.dhs.gov) (Ocean export manifest only)
  - Successful submissions will receive an automated 'submission status email' indicating **Success** or **Failure**

Technical guidelines for electronic or e-mail submission are available at [www.cbp.gov/ace-dis](http://www.cbp.gov/ace-dis)

January 2016  
PUBLICATION NUMBER: 1138-1015



- APHIS- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service  
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/importexport>
- FSIS- Food Safety and Inspection Service  
<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/importing-products>
- FWS-Fish and Wildlife Service <https://www.fws.gov/permits/importexport/importexport.html>
- NHTSA- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration <http://www.nhtsa.gov/cars/rules/import/>
- CPSC -Consumer Product Safety Commission <http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Import-Safety/>
- EPA - Environmental Protection Agency <https://www.epa.gov/importing-exporting>
- FDA- Food and Drug Administration <http://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/ImportProgram/>
- FCC- Federal Communications Commission

Imports & Exports
Animals
Plants
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## Import Export

Last Modified: Aug 10, 2016



APHIS plays a vital role in ensuring the free flow of agricultural trade by keeping U.S. agricultural industries free from pests and diseases and certifying that the millions of U.S. agricultural and food products shipped to markets abroad meet the importing countries' entry requirements. APHIS makes sure that all imported agricultural products shipped to the United States from abroad meet the Agency's entry requirements to exclude pests and diseases of agriculture.

APHIS also keeps export markets open for American agricultural products by working to eliminate unjustified sanitary or phytosanitary (SPS) barriers - that is, concerns involving plant and animal health - raised by U.S. trading partners. APHIS' team of technical experts, based in the United States and abroad, includes scientists, veterinarians, pathologists, and entomologists that advocate on behalf of U.S. agriculture. They build relationships with their agricultural health and regulatory counterparts in other countries and use scientific principles to make the case for American agricultural exports, explaining to foreign officials why U.S. commodities are safe to import. APHIS played a direct role in opening new markets and retaining and expanding existing market access for U.S. agricultural products worth billions of dollars annually.

### What are you IMPORTING into the United States?

- **Food and Agricultural Products (Factsheet)**  
This factsheet is available in Amharic, Arabic, Burmese, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Vietnamese >> [more](#).
- **Animal or Animal Product**
  - **State Regulations and Import Requirements**
- **Organism and Vectors**
- **Organism and Soil**
- **Plants or Plant Products**
  - **View Electronic Manuals**  
This web site contains an alphabetized list of Plant Protection and Quarantine manuals in electronic format
- **Veterinary Service Forms**

### What are you EXPORTING from the United States?

- **Animal or Animal Products**
  - **International Animal Export Regulations (IREGs)**
  - **International Products Export Regulations (IREGs)**
- **Plants or Plant Products**

#### Related Topics

##### [Biotechnology Import and Export Information](#)

APHIS' Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS) requires a permit or notification for the import of certain genetically engineered organisms.

#### Resources

ePermits
Employee Services
Enforcement Actions
Farm Bill
Forms
Fruits and Vegetables Import Regulations (FAVIR)
Inspection Reports
Laws and Regulations
Manuals & Guidelines
Stakeholder Information
Travelers (International)

## Permits and Certifications

Last Modified: Mar 7, 2016



ePermits is a web-based system that allows users to submit import /interstate movement/transit/release permit applications, track applications, apply for renewals and amendments, and receive copies of their permits. [Learn more about ePermits](#).

APHIS also issues some certifications as a service to United States exporters.

### Animal and Animal Products

Includes live animals, semen, embryos and materials derived from animals or exposed to animal-source materials such as animal tissues, blood, cells or cell lines of livestock or poultry origin, RNA/DNA extracts, hormones, enzymes, microorganisms including bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi. In addition, animal materials including dairy products (except butter and cheese), and meat products (e.g., meat pies, prepared foods) from countries with livestock diseases exotic to the U.S.

- [Export Guidelines and Regulations](#)
- [Import Guidelines and Regulations](#)
- [Apply for an Import or Transit Permit \(Check application status\)](#)
- [Pet Travel Information](#)

APHIS issues permits for the import, transit and release of regulated animals, animal products, veterinary biologics, plants, plant products, pests, organisms, soil, and genetically engineered organisms.

### Veterinary Biologics

Includes vaccines, bacterins, antisera, diagnostic kits, and other products of biological origin.

- [Apply for a Veterinary Biologics Permit](#)

### Biotechnology Permits

Includes genetically engineered organisms considered to be regulated articles.

- [Learn about BRS Permitting and Notification Process](#)
- [Apply for a BRS Notification or Permit](#)

#### Related Links

- [Animal Health Permits](#)
- [Plant Health Permits](#)
- [Biotechnology](#)
- [Vet Biologics](#)
- [ePermits system](#)
- [ePermits FAQs](#)
- [Register for ePermits](#)
- [Technical Support](#)
- [Login to ePermits](#)

## Plant Health

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### Import into the U.S.

### Export from the U.S.

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### Manuals

## CITES (Endangered Plant Species)

Last Modified: Feb 10, 2016



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The USDA is responsible for enforcing regulations specific to the import and export of plants regulated by CITES as well as the Endangered Species Act (ESA). For the list of CITES regulated plants, click [here](#). For the list of plants regulated by ESA, click [here](#).

If you are in the business of importing, exporting or re-exporting CITES or ESA regulated plants and plant products, USDA regulation 7 CFR 355 requires that you possess a valid USDA Protected Plant Permit. Importers of live plants and seeds must also obtain permits under the USDA's [nursery stock](#) regulation. CITES listed plants and plant products must enter the United States through a "Designated Port".

In addition to USDA permits, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issues export and re-export permits for CITES or ESA-protected plants leaving the United States. FWS also requires import permits for wild collected CITES Appendix I species.

There is a fee of \$70.00 for the Protected Plant Permit. We require a check or money order made payable to Plant Protection and Quarantine.

### Required Permit Applications

If you are engaging in the business of importing CITES/ESA regulated timber or timber products complete [PPQ Form 621](#) and [PPQ Form 585](#).

If you are engaging in the business of importing CITES/ESA regulated plants, complete [PPQ Form 621](#) and [PPQ Form 587](#).

### General Information

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Agricultural Inspection (AI) Port Contacts, for CITES related matters

Click [here](#) to view the information for all ports in the United States handling CITES related matters.

### CITES Factsheet

Learn about background and general information regarding the creation and maintenance of CITES

## Plant Health

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## Lacey Act

Last Modified: Feb 23, 2016



The Lacey Act combats trafficking in "illegal" wildlife, fish, and plants. The 2008 Farm Bill (the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008), effective May 22, 2008, amended the Lacey Act by expanding its protection to a broader range of plants and plant products. The Lacey Act now, among other things, makes it unlawful to import certain plants and plant products without an import declaration. This page will serve as a clearinghouse for all information related to the implementation of the Lacey Act declaration requirement and will be updated promptly as new information becomes available.

### Lacey Act Declaration Requirement

- [Schedule of Enforcement of the Plant and Plant Product Declaration](#) (PDF; 43 Kb)
- [Do I Need to Declare my Shipment Under the Lacey Act?](#) (PDF; 23 Kb)
- [Lacey Act Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Lacey Act Glossary of Terms](#)

### Filing Declaration Information Through CBP Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)

- [Basics of ACE Readiness](#)
- [APHIS International Trade Data System \(ITDS\) Information](#)

### Lacey Act Web Governance System (LAWGS)

- [Send Declarations Electronically through LAWGS](#)
- [LAWGS Stakeholder Announcement](#) (PDF; 86Kb)
- [LAWGS Frequently Asked Questions](#) (PDF; 41Kb)

### Guidance

- [Lookup plant genus and species](#)
- [Special Use Designations](#) (PDF; 69Kb)
- [Species Groupings](#) (PDF; 44 Kb)
- [Instructions for Requesting a New Species Grouping](#) (PDF; 47 Kb)
- [Clarification on Quantity and Unit of Measure](#) (PDF; 279 Kb)



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<a href="#">Program Overview</a>
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<a href="#">Manuals</a>

## Wood Packaging Material

Last Modified: Aug 1, 2016

All wood packaging material entering or transiting the United States must be heat-treated or fumigated and be marked with an approved logo certifying that it has been appropriately treated. Shipments containing noncompliant wood packaging material will not be allowed to enter the United States.

### How to Source ISPM 15-Compliant Wood Packaging Material

This page provides sources for compliant wood packaging material and information on how to become an ISPM 15 compliant wood packaging material manufacturer.

### Approved WPM Alternatives

Importers may consider using alternatives to wood packaging material. The following products are not subject to USDA regulation:

- Plywood or press board
- Plastic pallets
- Oriented strand board
- Hardboard
- Parallel strand lumber
- Synthetic foam
- Metal frames
- Inflated dunnage
- Masonite veneer

### WPM Regulations

- [Final Rule: Importation of Wood Packaging Material](#)
- [U.S. Code of Federal Regulations \(7 CFR 319.40\)](#)
- [International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures 15: Wood Packaging Material](#)

### Questions about Port of Entry Enforcement:

- [Contact U.S. Customs and Border Protection \(CBP\) at \(202\) 354-1000 or 1-877-CBP-5511 Monday-Friday, between 8:30 and 5:00 Eastern Time.](#)
- [Visit the U.S. CBP Wood Packaging Materials Website](#)

### Questions about WPM Regulation:

- Email: [Wood.Permits@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Wood.Permits@aphis.usda.gov)

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## Wood Packaging Materials Frequently Asked Questions

Last Modified: Jun 21, 2016

### Frequently Asked Questions

Below is a list of the frequently asked questions and answers written as an aide in interpreting the implementation of the United States Heat Treatment and Fumigation Program. Please read summary of the Wood Packaging Material Export Programs before viewing the questions.

1. What does ISPM15 stand for?
2. What is wood packaging material?
3. What is a quality/treatment mark?
4. Can I make my own ISPM15 mark?
5. Is there a listing of lumber mills whereby heat treated lumber may be purchased?
6. Is my WPM required to be heat treated and fumigated?
7. Is there an expiration date once my WPM has been either heat treated or fumigated?
8. Where can I find information pertaining to what countries have or may adopt regulations based on the ISPM15 standard?
9. Are exports of WPM to Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other U.S. Trust Territories required to be treated and given the ISPM15 mark?
10. Some countries are asking for phytosanitary certificates to be issued for WPM. Does the U.S. issue a phytosanitary (plant health) certificate for WPM?
11. How can I ensure that my dunnage is compliant with the importing countries requirements?
12. My wood packaging materials are made up of hardwood. Is hardwood WPM required to be treated and officially marked?

### What does ISPM15 stand for?

The International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade (ISPM15) is one of several International Standards for Phytosanitary



**USDA** United States Department of Agriculture  
Food Safety and Inspection Service


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Topics / International Affairs / Importing Products

### Importing Products

FSIS is responsible for assuring that U.S. imported meat, poultry and egg products are safe, wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled and packaged.

 Fact Sheet: Sourcing Egg Products and Shell Eggs from Foreign Countries (Jun 2015)

### Import Checklist

Overview of the basic steps you need to follow to import meat, poultry and egg products to the U.S.

### Eligible Countries & Products, Foreign Audit Reports, and Eligible Foreign Establishments

Access list of eligible countries and the types of products eligible for import from each, certified and decertified establishments, and reports of audits of foreign countries.

### PHIS Import Component

Information on the PHIS Import Component, including compliance guides, import policy documents, and letters to foreign governments, official import inspection establishments, and importers and brokers.

### Equivalence

Access to information on the equivalence process and related regulations.

Topics / International Affairs / Importing Products / PHIS Import Component

### Public Health Information System (PHIS) - Import Component

On this page...

- Implementation
- Accessing PHIS
- Policy Documents; FSIS PHIS Directives
- Questions & Answers
- Additional PHIS Resources

### Implementation

FSIS is providing foreign governments, as well as importers and brokers of meat, poultry, and egg products, the following letters regarding the final rule, *Electronic Import Inspection Application and Certification of Imported Products and Foreign Establishments; Amendments To Facilitate the Public Health Information System (PHIS) and Other Changes to Import Inspection Regulations*.

- Letter to Foreign Governments (Jan 2015; PDF)
  - Attachment 1: Foreign Establishment Certificate Requirements
  - Attachment 2: Foreign Inspection Certificate Requirements
  - Attachment 3: Product Categorization (*updated to include Siluriformes*) (May 18, 2016; PDF)
- Letter to Importers and Customs Brokers (Jan 2015; PDF)
  - Attachment 1: Options & Requirements for Import Inspection Application
  - Attachment 2: Product Categorization (*updated to include Siluriformes*) (May 18, 2016; PDF)
- FSIS Partner Government Agency (PGA) Message Set Compliance Guide (Feb 2015; PDF)
- Revised FSIS Form 9540-1 (Import Inspection Application; PDF)
- Fact Sheet: FSIS Import Inspection and Failure to Present (FTP)

FSIS also provided the following information prior to implementation of the import component of PHIS.

- Initial Implementation Letter to Foreign Countries | PDF (Mar 20, 2012)  
Provided initial information related to changes to certification requirements, product categorization, and presentation for import reinspection and sampling at official import inspection establishments.
- Initial Implementation Letter to Importers | PDF (Apr 18, 2012)  
Provided information to importers and brokers related to how imported meat, poultry or egg products will be categorized when submitting the application for FSIS import inspection through the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE).
- Initial Implementation Letter to Official Import Inspection Establishments | PDF (Apr 30, 2012)

### Accessing PHIS

Official import inspection establishments are required to have an e-Authentication account to be able to access the PHIS. Interested parties are required to obtain an eAuthentication level 2 account from USDA as the first step in the access process. FSIS



**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**  
**Office of Law Enforcement**  
Protecting Wildlife and Plant Resources

Enter Search Term(s):

Report a Wildlife Crime here or call 1- 844-FWS-TIPS (397-8477)

[Home](#) [Hunting](#) [Businesses](#) [Travelers](#) [Laws & Regulations](#) [Native Americans & Alaskan Natives](#) [Forensics Lab](#)

**Additional Resources**  
[Public Bulletins and Alerts](#)  
[Wildlife Inspection Offices](#)  
[Miscellaneous International Affairs Fact Sheets](#)  
[Other Agency Links](#)  
[U.S. Customs Import/Export Information](#)  
[CITES Website](#)  
[Foreign Wildlife Office Links](#)  
[CITES Management Authority Offices](#)  
[Laws, Regulations, Treaties](#)  
[Background Information on 2008 Changes to Fees and License/Fee Requirements:](#)

**Information for Businesses**  
Information here will be of use to the following entities when they import or export wildlife or wildlife products:

- Businesses and individuals engaged in commerce
- Animal dealers, animal brokers, pet dealers, or pet or laboratory suppliers
- Trade show participants displaying wildlife products
- Collectors or hobbyists involved in commercial activities
- Commercial laboratories, researchers or biomedical suppliers
- Circuses and animal shows
- Scientific institutions
- Academic institutions

[How to Import and Export Your Commercial Wildlife Shipment](#)  
**Permits and Licenses**

- [Law Enforcement Permit Issuing Offices](#)
- [Designated Port Exception Permit](#)
- [Other Service Permits](#)
- [Public Bulletin on Import/Export License and Designated Port Exception Permit Renewal](#)

#### • 2008 Final Rule Adjusting Fees

[Wildlife Ports of Entry and Exit](#)

[eDecs](#)

[Declaration Form 3-177](#)

[Facts about Federal Wildlife Laws](#)

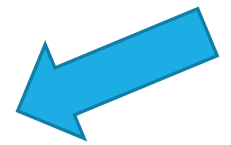
[Injurious Wildlife](#)

[Importing & Exporting Shellfish and Fishery Products \(PDF\)](#)

[Commerically Importing and Exporting Jewelry Made with Wildlife \(PDF\)](#)

[Wildlife in the Jewelry Trade \(PDF\)](#)

[CITES Document Requirements](#)



## Commercially Importing and Exporting Jewelry Made with Wildlife

### What jewelry does the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regulate upon import or export?

We regulate most jewelry products made from wildlife. Examples of regulated products include:

- Mother of Pearl
- Puka shells
- Conch pearls
- Black coral
- Red coral
- Feathers of some birds
- Sea Turtle
- Walrus Ivory
- Elephant Ivory
- Wildlife teeth or claws (i.e. shark, big cat, bear)
- Reptilian leathers

### When is jewelry considered wildlife?

Jewelry is considered wildlife if it consists of, or is made from any wild animal or its parts or eggs. Wildlife not only includes mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish, but also invertebrates such as mollusks.

### What about jewelry from animals that are captive-born or bred, ranch-raised, or hatched in captivity?

Such items are also wildlife.

### What type of requirements govern the import or export of wildlife jewelry?

That depends on the species. You

may legally import or export many wildlife items, such as mother of pearl and water buffalo horn provided you obey applicable State and foreign laws and comply with the basic Service import/export regulations explained in this fact sheet.

Some wildlife jewelry imports and exports require permits under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Examples include black coral, some species of red coral, queen conch, alligator skin watchstraps.

### Does the U.S. prohibit trade in any wildlife jewelry?

Yes. You cannot import or export jewelry made from animals protected under the Endangered Species Act. Examples include sea turtle and elephant ivory.

The U.S. also bans commercial trade of migratory birds, including wild ducks, geese, and other species, and marine mammals. Walrus ivory and whale items, for example, cannot be imported into the U.S.

### How do I import or export wildlife jewelry?

Generally, you must import or

export your shipment through one of our designated ports, declare your shipment to us, and receive clearance from us for your shipment.

You must be licensed with us and pay user fees for each shipment if you commercially import or export.

### How do you define import?

Any wildlife introduced or brought into, or landed on, any place under U.S. jurisdiction is an import.

### How do you define export?

Any wildlife that departs, is sent, or shipped from, is carried out of, or is consigned to a carrier from a place under U.S. jurisdiction with a destination outside of the United States is an export.

### Do U.S. customs officials use the same definitions?

No. Our rules apply to some shipments not considered imports or exports for customs purposes.

### Is a shipment an import or export if it is placed in a customs bonded warehouse or free trade zone?

Yes. Such shipments would be imports or exports under Service regulations. You and your shipment must meet wildlife requirements.

### Is any wildlife jewelry exempt from Service import/export requirements?

Pearls are exempt unless they are



## Permits

### Permits Overview

#### How to Obtain a Permit

#### FAQs/Facts

#### Application Forms

#### Import/Export

#### Federal Register Notices

#### Laws/Treaties/Regulations

#### Policies/Handbooks

#### Related Sites

#### Species Lists

#### Contact Us

#### Home

### Import and Export

"Recognizing...that international cooperation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade." CITES Preamble

#### Forms

- [Import permit](#) application forms
- [Export permit](#) application forms
- [APHIS protected plant permit](#)
- [APHIS wood product permit](#)

#### Port Locations

- [Plant ports](#)
- [Wildlife ports](#)

#### Permit Information

- [Antiques, pre-Convention and pre-Act specimens](#) import, export, re-export
- [CITES and Timber](#), import and export
- [CITES and ESA plants import, export, re-export](#)
- [CITES Wildlife](#)
  - [CITES Permits Issued by Law Enforcement](#) (export of furs or skins of bobcat, river otter, Alaska lynx, Alaska gray wolf, Alaska brown bear or American alligator; re-export of Appendix-II and -III specimens)
  - [Export, re-export, and import of CITES-listed wildlife](#)
- [Endangered Species](#) import and export
- [Injurious Wildlife](#) import
- [Migratory Bird](#) import and export
- [Marine Mammal](#) import and export
- [Exotic Birds](#) (WBCA) import
- Sport-hunted trophies import, export, re-export - See individual species listing
- Wildlife import, export, re-export
  - [License](#) to engage in business
  - [Port exception](#) permits

#### Other Information on Importing and Exporting

- [Plants](#)
- [Wildlife](#), including the Declaration Form 3-177



Sturgeon  
Credit: USFWS




### General importation and certification information:

- [Importation and Certification FAQs](#) (May 2005)
- [Vehicle Importation Guidelines \(Canadian\)](#) (October 2012)
- [Vehicle Importation Guidelines \(Non-Canadian\)](#) (PDF format)(December 2013)
  - [List of RIs Who Conform Vehicles Manufactured for Sale in Countries Other Than Canada](#) (Excel format) (December 2013)
- [Temporary Vehicle/Equipment Importation Guidelines](#) (July 2016)
  - [Temporary Importation of a Motor Vehicle/Equipment Under Box 7 on the HS-7 Form](#) (PDF format)(July 2016)
- [Vehicle Identification Number \(VIN\) Guidance](#) (December 2009)





### What vehicles can be imported?


- [List of Nonconforming Vehicles Eligible for Importation](#) (December 2015)
  - [Vehicles Certified by Their Original Manufacturer as Complying with All Applicable CMVSS](#) (Excel format) (October 2012)
  - [All Other Vehicles](#) (Excel format)(December 2015)
- [Status of Pending Vehicle Import Eligibility Petitions](#) (June 2016)
- **Show or Display.** Importing a Vehicle for Show or Display Purposes.
  - [Copy of Federal Register Notice](#) (PDF format)
  - [How to Import a Motor Vehicle for Show or Display](#) (October 2012)
  - **Applications**
    - [Application for permission to import a specific motor vehicle for show or display](#) (PDF format)(July 2014)
    - [Application for determination that a motor vehicle is eligible for show or display](#) (PDF format)(July 2014)

<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Import-Safety/>



UNITED STATES  
CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

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## Import Safety


CPSC's Office of Import Surveillance (EXIS) works closely with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to identify and examine imported shipments of consumer products. As part of this effort, EXIS has co-located investigators at many of the largest ports of entry who work side-by-side with CBP staff. EXIS also works to educate importers, manufacturers, and Customs brokers on CPSC's standards and procedures.

### Navigating the Import Process



The Director of CPSC Import Surveillance Carol Cave and CBP's Jeremy Baskin used this presentation in a discussion about consumer product imports, import detention and destruction policies.


[Watch the Video](#) 





[View the Related Presentation on Slideshare](#) 

[Frequently Asked Questions About Port Detentions](#) 


### Letters of Advice


CPSC issues Letters of Advice when there is a violation of a mandatory standard. These letters advise companies of the violation and of the nature of the necessary corrective action, which may include a recall, stop sale, or correction of production.

[View the Letters of Advice](#) 


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### Regulations, Laws & Standards


[View Regulated Products and Related Regulations, Laws and Business Guidance](#) 

[View Products Outside of CPSC's Jurisdiction](#) 


### Related Resources for Non-Children's Products


[Rules Requiring a General Certificate of Conformity](#) 


[General Certificate of Conformity](#) 


[Sample General Certificate of Conformity \(GCC\)](#) 

### Related Resources for Children's Products

[Rules Requiring Third-Party Testing and a Children's Product Certificate](#) 

[Sample Children's Product Certificate \(CPC\)](#) 

[Children's Product Certificate](#) 

[Tracking Information for Children's Products](#) 

## EPA Requirements for Importers and Exporters

### Pesticides



- [Importing and Exporting Pesticides and Devices](#)
- [More about Importing and Exporting Pesticides](#) [Exit](#)

### Chemical Substances



- [Import and Export Requirements under the Toxic Substances Control Act \(TSCA\)](#)
- [Compliance Guide for the Chemical Import Requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act](#)
- [Mercury Export Ban of 2008](#)
- [More about Importing and Exporting Requirements under TSCA](#) [Exit](#)

### Ozone-Depleting Substances



- [Importing Bulk Ozone-Depleting Substances](#)
- [Product Labeling](#)
- [Ban on Nonessential Products](#)
- [More about Ozone-Depleting Substances](#) [Exit](#)

### Vehicles, Engines and Fuels



- [Importing Vehicles and Engines to the U.S.](#)
- [Exporting U.S. Vehicles or Engines](#)
- [More Information about Importing and Exporting Vehicles, Engines and Fuels](#)

### Border Center

The Border Center, developed with support from U.S. EPA, provides information to help you better understand and comply with environmental laws regulating the import and export of environmentally sensitive products, materials and wastes into and from the United States.

Links from this page to the Border Center site are marked with [Exit](#).

### Export Promotion

EPA is working with other federal agencies, environmental technology trade associations, and global stakeholders as part of a new [environmental technology export strategy](#) to help create American

### Chemical Substances



- [Import and Export Requirements under the Toxic Substances Control Act \(TSCA\)](#)
- [Compliance Guide for the Chemical Import Requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act](#)
- [Mercury Export Ban of 2008](#)
- [More about Importing and Exporting Requirements under TSCA](#) [Exit](#)

### Wastes



- [Hazardous Waste Import/Export Requirements](#)
- [Universal Waste](#)
- [Medical Waste](#) [Exit](#)
- [Electronic Waste](#) [Exit](#)

### Vehicles, Engines and Fuels



- [Importing Vehicles and Engines to the U.S.](#)
- [Exporting U.S. Vehicles or Engines](#)
- [More Information about Importing and Exporting Vehicles, Engines and Fuels](#)

### Other Requirements



- [Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program Requirements for Importers and Exports](#)
- [Architectural Coatings](#) [Exit](#)
- [Personal Care/Cleaners](#) [Exit](#)
- [Plumbing Products](#) [Exit](#)



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## Toxic Substances Control Act

- [Overview](#)
- [Applicability to Importers](#)
- [Chemical Substances, Mixtures and Articles Covered by TSCA](#)
- [Importation Rules](#)
- [Major Sections of TSCA Applicable to Importers](#)
- [Other Sections of TSCA Applicable to Importers](#)
- [TSCA and Exports of Chemicals](#)
- [Related Websites](#)

### New Information:

**Importers!** Use this new [Compliance Guide](#) to determine if TSCA applies to your chemical products.



## Overview

The [Toxic Substances Control Act](#) (TSCA) of 1976 was enacted to provide information about all chemicals and to control the production and of new chemicals that might present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. [TSCA defines manufacture to include importation](#). Therefore, importers of chemical substances must meet all TSCA requirements that are relevant to manufacturers. (Customs regulations define "importer" as the person liable for the payment of duties, and note that the responsible party may be a consignee, importer of record, the actual owner, or the transferee of the merchandise.) This may include submitting to a testing and registration process intended to assess the substance's potential impacts on health or the environment. TSCA exempts chemicals



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[Compliance Monitoring Programs](#)

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[RCRA](#)

[SDWA](#)

[TSCA](#)

[Good Laboratory Practices \(GLP\)](#)

[State Review Framework](#)

[NPDES Electronic Reporting](#)

[Compliance Assistance](#)

**You are here:** [EPA Home](#) » [Compliance](#) » Compliance Guide for the Chemical Import Requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act

# Compliance Guide for the Chemical Import Requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act

The purpose of this guide is to help people who intend to import chemicals to better understand the applicable laws and regulations administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Although this document briefly discusses other statutes, its primary focus is the Toxic Substances Control Act. This document does not replace any Federal laws or regulations.

EPA Publication: EPA 305-B-08-001

You will need Adobe Reader to view some of the files on this page. See [EPA's About PDF page](#) to learn more.

- [Compliance Guide for the Chemical Import Requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act \(PDF\)](#) (18 pp, 448 K)

[Contact Us](#) to ask a question, provide feedback, or report a problem.

<http://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/ImportProgram/>

 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

 **U.S. Food and Drug Administration**  
Protecting and Promoting *Your* Health

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Tobacco Products

## For Industry

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### Import Program

- Import Basics
- Entry Process
- Actions & Enforcement
- Resources

## Import Program

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All products regulated by the Food and Drug Administration must meet the same requirements, whether imported from abroad or produced domestically. The job of protecting consumers includes an ever-increasing need to oversee imports, which have been increasing by 10-15 percent per year for the last decade, and those percentages expect to keep rising.

### Total Lines\* of Products Imported into the U.S. per Fiscal Year



Fiscal Year	Total Lines*
2005	14,000,000
2006	15,000,000
2007	16,000,000
2008	17,000,000
2009	18,000,000
2010	21,000,000
2011	23,000,000
2012	28,000,000
2013	29,000,000
2014	33,000,000
2015	34,000,000

\*A line is a distinct product within a shipment. A single shipment may include multiple lines.

### Popular Topics

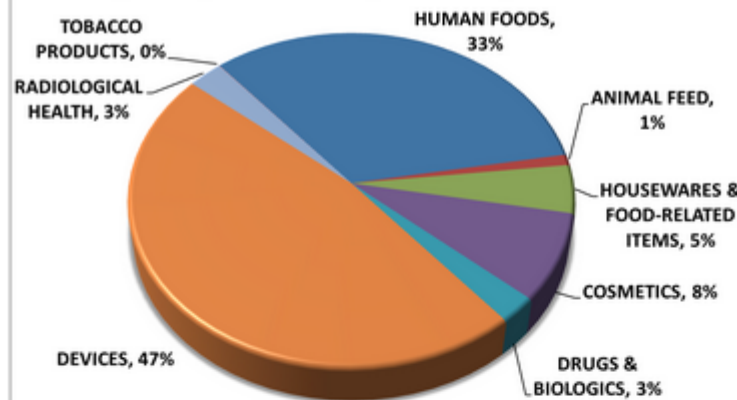
- ITACS
- Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ACE/ITDS)
- Product Code Builder
- Import Alerts
- Personal Importation

### Contact FDA

**General Import Questions**  
[FDA Import Contacts and Office Locations](#)  
Find FDA contact information for general import questions

**For Import Entry Questions**  
[FDA Import Offices and Ports of Entry](#)  
Find your local FDA office or port for questions regarding specific import entries

### Percentage of Imported Lines\* by Commodity for Fiscal Year 2015



\*A line is a distinct product within a shipment. A single shipment may include multiple lines.

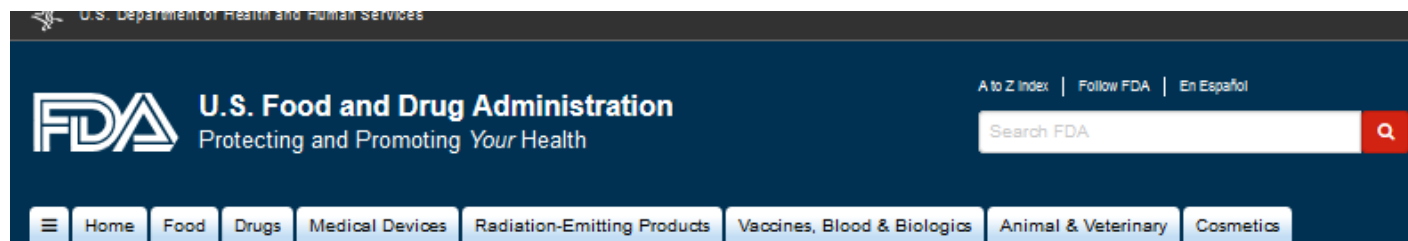
All FDA-regulated products are electronically screened before they enter the U.S. Consumers and importers of imported FDA-regulated products will find helpful information detailed on this website.

#### Getting Started with Imports

- [Submitting an Entry](#)  
Information You Need to Complete an Entry

#### Is Your Shipment on Hold?

- [Examination & Sample Collection](#)  
What Information to Send to FDA, What to Expect
- [Actions & Enforcement](#)  
Types of FDA actions, enforcement and compliance activities
- [Import Alerts](#)  
Overview, List by Country, List by Product, List by Number
- [Import Refusal Report](#)  
List of FDA Refusals, What to do next, Destruction, Exportation



### For Industry

Home > For Industry > Import Program > Import Basics

#### Import Basics

[Common Entry Types](#)

[Foreign Trade Zones/Weekly Entry Filing](#)

[Personal Importation](#)

[Import for Export](#)

[Regulated Products](#)

### Import Basics

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All goods offered for entry into the U.S., including items for personal use, must be declared to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). CBP in turn refers to FDA all products regulated by FDA. CBP's regulations and requirements are at its [website](#).

Most importers choose to hire licensed representatives when offering the goods for entry. These representatives are known as customs brokers or entry filers. The entry filers can assist the importer by submitting necessary entry information and appropriate payments to CBP on behalf of the importer. CBP's website has a [clickable US map](#) that will provide a list of specific ports, and under each port, you will find a list of brokers.



### FDA Review

All shipments of FDA-regulated products are reviewed by FDA and must comply with the same standards as domestic products. FDA determines whether products are admissible into U.S. commerce and may refuse entry to any that violate or appear to violate any provisions of the [Food Drug and Cosmetic Act \(FD&C Act\)](#).

### FDA Entry Types

FDA receives many different types of entries (consumption, informal, warehouse, import for export, etc.). Most questions revolve around the difference between commercial and personal shipments.

Regulated Products
Animal and Veterinary Products
CDER Regulated Products
Cosmetics
Human Drugs
Human Foods
Medical Devices
Radiation-Emitting Electronic Products
Tobacco

## Regulated Products

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### Overview

The FDA regulates a wide range of products, including foods (except for aspects of some meat, poultry and egg products, which are regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture); human and veterinary drugs; vaccines and other biological products; medical devices intended for human use; radiation-emitting electronic products; cosmetics; dietary supplements, and tobacco products.

For a list of traditionally-recognized product categories that fall under FDA's regulatory jurisdiction please visit the [FDA Basics page](#).

To learn more about these products and their regulatory requirements please visit the following pages:

Regulated Product	Find Information about:
Human Foods	Foods for human consumption, including dietary supplements, and color additives
Human Drugs	Active pharmaceutical ingredients and both prescription and over-the-counter medications
Vaccines, Blood and Biologics	Biologic products such as human blood, blood donor screening tests, human tissue, embryos, human plasma, and medical devices for use in blood banking operations
Medical Devices	Medical devices such as first aid kits, pacemakers, and surgical instruments
Radiation-Emitting Electronic Products	Radiation-emitting products such as x-ray machines, microwave ovens, CD-ROMs, and laser pointers
Cosmetics	Cosmetic products such as shampoo, make-up, and face creams
Animal and Veterinary	Animal food and feed as well as veterinary medicines

## About FDA

Home > About FDA > Transparency > FDA Basics

### FDA Basics

FDA Fundamentals

Animal & Veterinary

Cosmetics

Children

Dietary Supplements

Drugs

Food

Medical Devices

Radiation-Emitting Products

Tobacco Products

Vaccines, Blood, and Biologics

Ask Us: FDA Basics Webinar Series

### Resources for You

Publicaciones en Español

## What does FDA regulate?

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The scope of FDA's regulatory authority is very broad. FDA's responsibilities are closely related to those of several other government agencies. Often frustrating and confusing for consumers is determining the appropriate regulatory agency to contact. The following is a list of traditionally-recognized product categories that fall under FDA's regulatory jurisdiction; however, this is not an exhaustive list.

In general, FDA regulates:

### Foods, including:

- dietary supplements
- bottled water
- food additives
- infant formulas
- other food products (although the U.S. Department of Agriculture plays a lead role in regulating aspects of some meat, poultry, and egg products)

### Drugs, including:

- prescription drugs (both brand-name and generic)
- non-prescription (over-the-counter) drugs

### Biologics, including:

- vaccines
- blood and blood products
- cellular and gene therapy products
- tissue and tissue products
- allergenics

### Medical Devices, including:

- simple items like tongue depressors and bedpans



## Inspections, Compliance, Enforcement, and Criminal Investigations

[Home](#) > [Inspections, Compliance, Enforcement, and Criminal Investigations](#) > [Compliance Manuals](#) > [Regulatory Procedures Manual](#)

### Regulatory Procedures Manual

[RPM Introduction](#)

[Ch. 1 - Regulatory Organization](#)

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[Ch. 3 - Commissioning](#)

[Ch. 4 - Advisory Actions](#)

[Ch. 5 - Administrative Actions](#)

[Ch. 6 - Judicial Actions](#)

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[Ch. 8 - Emergency Procedures](#)

[Ch. 9 - Import Operations And Actions](#)

[Ch. 10 - Other Procedures](#)

[Ch. 11 - Glossary](#)

[RPM Appendix](#)

## 9-1 - Import Procedures

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### SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The procedures outlined in this document cover imported merchandise subject to, but not limited to, the following Acts/Regulations:

- Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as amended
- Fair Packaging and Labeling Act
- Import Milk Act/Filled Milk Act
- Federal Caustic Poison Act
- Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act
- Public Health Service Act, Part F, Subpart 1, Biologic Products
- Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act
- Comprehensive Smoking Tobacco Health and Education Act of 1986
- Title 21 CFR, especially Part 1, Subpart E - Imports and Exports

Title 19 CFR Customs Duties, especially Part 141, *et seq.* dealing with import procedures

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of import procedures for articles subject to the laws and regulations enforced by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The chapter also includes an overview of laws and regulations enforced by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), as they relate to importation of articles regulated by FDA.

The statements in this chapter represent the Agency's current thinking on the application of the Import Procedures as identified by current law and regulation. It is intended only to provide operating guidance for FDA personnel and does not confer any rights on or for any private person, and does not operate to bind FDA or the public.

## Ch. 9 - Import Operations And Actions

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**Note:** Chapter 9 (Rev. 2002) is currently under revision. Editorial revisions made by DIOP in January 2008.

### Chapter 9

- [9-1 - Import Procedures](#)
- [9-2 - Coverage of Personal Importations](#)
- [9-3 - Importation of Biological Products](#)
- [9-4 - FDA National Import Procedure Regarding Warehouse Entries](#)
- [9-5 - Release Notices](#)
- [9-6 - Detention without Physical Examination \(DWPE\)](#)
- [9-7 - Notice of Detention and Hearing](#)
- [9-8 - Response \(Hearing\) to Notice of Detention and Hearing](#)
- [9-9 - Notice of Refusal of Admission](#)
- [9-10 - Reconditioning](#)
- [9-11 - Supervisory Charges](#)
- [9-12 - Bond Actions](#)
- [9-13 - Import Information Directives](#)
- [9-14 - Priority Enforcement Strategy for Problem Importers](#)
- [9-15 - Import For Export](#)
- [9-16 - Importations for Trade Shows/Fairs, Exhibits and Special Events](#)
- [9-17 - Secured Storage \(Temporary Removal Due to Pending Revision\)](#)
- [9-18 - Communication Concerning Assessment of Civil Monetary Penalties by CBP in cases involving Imported Food](#)
- [9-19 - Notice of Sampling](#)
- [9-20 - Granting and Denying Transportation and Exportation \(T&E\) Entries](#)
- [9-21 - EXHIBITS](#)

## Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

[The Law, Rules & Guidance](#)

[How to Comment on FSMA](#)

[Fact Sheets & Presentations](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions on FSMA](#)

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# FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

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The FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA), the most sweeping reform of our food safety laws in more than 70 years, was signed into law by President Obama on January 4, 2011. It aims to ensure the U.S. food supply is safe by shifting the focus from responding to contamination to preventing it.

[Stay connected with FSMA E-mail Updates!](#)

## Featured Announcements

August 23, 2016

[FDA Extends Certain FSMA Compliance Dates; Issues Draft Guidance](#)

## Implementation Activity

- [Mitigation Strategies to Protect Food Against Intentional Adulteration Final Rule](#)
- [Sanitary Transportation of Human and Animal Food Final Rule](#)
- [Produce Safety Final Rule and Environmental Impact Statement](#)
- [Foreign Supplier Verification Programs \(FSVP\) Final Rule](#)
- [Accredited Third-Party Certification Final Rule](#)
- [Preventive Controls for Human Food Final Rule](#)
- [Preventive Controls for Food for Animals Final Rule](#)
- [All Activity by Date](#)

[Contact Us](#)

## Most Popular

- [Full Text of the Law](#)
- [Rules and Guidance for Industry](#)
- [Public Meetings](#)
- [Information by Topic](#)
- [Contact FDA About FSMA](#)

## Rules

- [Final Rule for Preventive Controls for Human Food](#)
- [Final Rule for Produce Safety](#)
- [Final Rule on Accredited Third-Party Certification](#)
- [Final Rule for Foreign Supplier Verification Programs \(FSVP\)](#)
- [More Rules](#)

## Resources

- [FSMA Training](#)
- [Reports and Studies](#)
- [Foodborne Illness Outbreaks](#)
- [Video Tutorial of the FSMA Rulemaking Process](#)

## Communications

- [Blog Posts](#)

## Fact Sheets & Presentations

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The FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) was signed into law by President Obama on January 4, 2011. It aims to ensure the U.S. food supply is safe by shifting the focus of federal regulators from responding to contamination to preventing it. Below is a list of available fact sheets and information by topic.

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## Final Rule Fact Sheets

- [Accredited Third-Party Certification Final Rule \(PDF: 109KB\)](#)
- [Foreign Supplier Verification Programs \(FSVP\) for Importers of Food for Humans and Animals Final Rule \(PDF: 265KB\)](#)
- [Mitigation Strategies to Protect Food Against Intentional Adulteration Final Rule \(PDF: 252KB\)](#)
- [Preventive Controls for Food for Animals Final Rule \(PDF: 144KB\)](#)
- [Preventive Controls for Human Food Final Rule \(PDF: 156KB\)](#)
- [Sanitary Transportation of Human and Animal Food Final Rule \(PDF: 113KB\)](#)
- [Standards for Produce Safety Final Rule \(PDF: 405KB\)](#)

## Presentations

- [Proposed Rules to Help Ensure the Safety of Imported Food \(PPT, 852KB\)](#)
- [Food Safety Modernization Act: Overview \(PPT, 2.0MB\)](#)
- [Food Safety Modernization Act: Focus on Imports \(PPT, 2.1MB\)](#)
- [Food Safety Modernization Act: Focus on Prevention \(PPT, 9.5MB\)](#)

*NOTE: For presentations given at FSMA public meetings and webinars, please go to the main [FSMA meeting page](#) and select the desired meeting.*



## Food

### Food Facility Registration

Online Registration of Food Facilities

Acidified & Low-Acid Canned Foods (LACF) Registration

New Dietary Ingredients Notifications (NDI)

Qualified Facility Attestation

Shell Egg Producer Registration

Structure/Function Claims Process

## Registration of Food Facilities

### FDA Industry Systems

[Login / Create Account](#)

OMB Approval Number: 0910-0502

OMB Expiration Date: 08/31/2016

See [OMB Burden Statement](#)

The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (the Bioterrorism Act) directs the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), as the food regulatory agency of the Department of Health and Human Services, to take steps to protect the public from a threatened or actual terrorist attack on the U.S. food supply and other food-related emergencies.

To carry out certain provisions of the Bioterrorism Act, FDA established regulations requiring that:

- Food facilities register with FDA, and
- FDA be given advance notice on shipments of imported food.

These regulations became effective on **December 12, 2003**.

The **FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)**, enacted on January 4, 2011, amended section 415 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), in relevant part, to require that facilities engaged in manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding food for consumption in the United States submit additional registration information to FDA, including an assurance that FDA will be permitted to inspect the facility at the times and in the manner permitted by the FD&C Act, Section 415 of the FD&C Act, as

### Guides and Tutorials

- [Food Facility Account Management](#)
- [User Guides for Online Registration of Food Facilities](#)
- [Guide to Biennial Registration Renewal](#)
- [Cancellation by Paper \(Mail or FAX\) or CD-ROM](#)
- [System Status](#)

### Additional Resources

- [Registration Statistics](#)

### Contact FDA

1-800-216-7331  
301-575-0158  
[furls@fda.gov](mailto:furls@fda.gov)

### FDA Industry Systems

Help Desk  
(Technical, Computer & General Questions)  
Help desk hours are Monday to Friday from 7:30 am to 11:00 pm Eastern Standard Time

## Food

### Importing Food Products into the United States

Prior Notice of Imported Foods

Filing Prior Notice

Historical Information about Prior Notice

## Prior Notice of Imported Foods

[Login/Create Account](#)

OMB Approval Number: 0910-0520

OMB Expiration Date: 06/30/2017

See [OMB Burden Statement](#)

### Resources for You

- [What You Need to Know about Prior Notice of Imported Food Shipments](#)
- [FDA Industry Systems User Guide: Account Management](#)
- [Registration of Food Facilities](#)

The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (the Bioterrorism Act) directs the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), as the food regulatory agency of the Department of Health and Human Services, to take additional steps to protect the public from a threatened or actual terrorist attack on the U.S. food supply and other food-related emergencies.

Along with other provisions, the Act requires that FDA receive prior notification of food, including animal feed that is imported or offered for import into the United States. Advance notice of import shipments allows FDA, with the support of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), to target import inspections more effectively and help protect that nation's food supply against terrorist acts and other public health emergencies.

The [FDA Food Safety Modernization Act \(FSMA\)](#) signed January 4th, 2011 aims to ensure the U.S. food supply is safe by shifting the focus of federal regulators from responding to contamination to preventing it. On May 5, 2011 the FDA published an interim final rule requiring that a person submitting prior notice of imported food, including food for animals, to report the name of any country to which the article has been refused entry. The new information can help FDA make better informed decisions in managing potential risks of imported food into the United States.

[Additional Overview and Background](#)

For Instructions on the Prior Notice System Interface, see [Filing Prior Notice](#), which includes the following resources and more:



## Product Code Builder

[Product Code Builder Tool](#)

[Tutorial](#)

The Product Code Builder online tool/application will guide you through an easy and user friendly selection process that will assist in locating and building a product code. By building upon the code portions you select, the application will provide valid choices for each of the five components of the product code (Industry, Class, Subclass, PIC, and Product).

To assist you in using the Product Code Builder application, we have provided several areas where you can obtain helpful information:

- **Helpful Tips** - These tips are located on the first screen of the application. They give an overview of the four options you may select from to begin building your product code.
- **FAQ/Help section** - This section contains a series of frequently asked questions and answers related to building a product code.
- **Complete Tutorial Module** - The tutorial is designed to give you the information you need to successfully code products. You can go through the tutorial in sequence, or jump right to a lesson that will meet an immediate need for information.

## Importation

As of July 1, 2016, the preceding requirement has been temporarily suspended, [see FCC-15-135A1.pdf](#). A proposal is being considered to permanently discontinue the requirement to file an FCC Form 740 (FCC 15-92). The suspension of FCC Form 740 only eliminates the requirement to file the form. Importation of radio frequency equipment still requires that the product: (1) Has the required FCC equipment authorization; (2) Is only being imported for evaluation; (3) Is only being imported for demonstration at a trade show; or (4) Meets one of the conditions as permitted in Section 2.1204 (see Question 3 below).

1. What type of equipment requires an FCC equipment authorization?
2. How do I get an equipment authorization?
3. What are the conditions for importing radio frequency devices in the United States?
4. What is the relationship between harmonization codes and the FCC requirements?