

Congratulations!

You are about to begin one of the most exciting times of your life



Your Study Abroad Trip

One of the hardest parts is preparing for your trip.

- **What should you bring?**
- **What should you know?**
- **Can you bring stuff you liked back home?**



While studying abroad you play a major role in protecting your country

My Dad is a Veterinarian

- He helps take care of livestock for U.S. farmers and ranchers.
- Here are some facts we would like you to know about the impact you could have on our livestock and food supply when you come back home from abroad.



Did you know your trip abroad could devastate farmers and ranchers?



- Many livestock diseases exist in other parts of the world, but not in the U.S. These are known as Foreign Animal Diseases or FADs.
- A major livestock FAD outbreak in the U.S. could mean higher grocery bills, shortages of certain foods and devastating losses to U.S. farmers and ranchers.
- All it would take is the accidental entry of a FAD to devastate the food and agriculture economy.

Our goal is to keep FADs out of the U.S.

Here are Some of the Diseases of Concern

- African Swine Fever
- Classical Swine Fever
- Foot-and-Mouth Disease
- Rift Valley Fever
- Rinderpest
- Sheep pox
- Goat pox
- Scrapie
- Heartwater



Just One Disease Could Cost Billions

For example, take African Swine Fever (ASF). It's currently active in many countries like China, Germany and Poland.

CARD FAPRI* model for ASF

First year of outbreak in the United States revenue loss by commodity would be:

- \$8 billion for pork
- \$3 billion for beef
- \$4 billion for corn
- \$1.5 billion for soybeans

Even if we were able to quickly contain an African Swine Fever outbreak in the U.S., the losses would be massive.

*Hayes D, Fabiosa J, Elobeid A, Carriquiry M. 2011. "Economy Wide Impacts of a Foreign Animal Disease in the United States." Working Paper 11-WP 525. Funded by NPB



Assume it Takes Longer to Control

Updated ASF economic model*

looking at a 2-year vs 10-year period.

If ASF is controlled and exports return in 2 years:

- **\$15 billion in lost revenue**

If ASF gets established in feral swine and cannot be eliminated:

- **\$50 billion in lost revenue**
- **140,000 lost jobs**

*Carriquiry M, Elobeid A, Swenson D, and Hayes D, 2020.
“Economic study: Impact of the introduction of African Swine Fever in the United States. Funded by Iowa State University and BarnTools

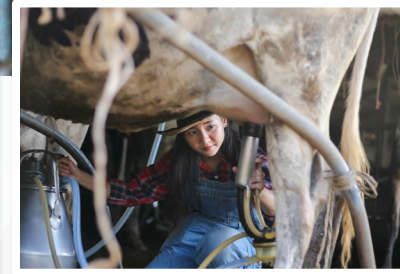
I'm just one student. How could something that I accidentally carry really hurt anyone?

On livestock farms, it's called maintaining biosecurity. It's when you take steps to ensure that you are not transferring a disease from one location to the next. Or, in your case, from one country to the U.S.

Activities that could bring a FAD into the U.S. include:

- Touring a farm
- Having contact with livestock
- Visiting local and open-air markets
- Bringing food items back into the U.S.

While overseas, will you be on a farm or near livestock?



- You, your clothing and shoes could carry a virus without you even knowing it.
- After a farm visit, launder or leave those clothes in that country. It's best to leave shoes in the country you visited, if possible.
- If you were near livestock, give yourself plenty of time before spending time on a U.S. farm or near any livestock. USDA disease experts recommend five days of downtime.

Local and Open-Air Markets—An Adventure!

- These markets are a great place to pick up souvenirs such as fresh food and local crafts, and experience the local culture.
- They are also a good place to unknowingly pick up a FAD and accidentally transfer it home, endangering U.S. livestock and the food supply.
- Thoroughly clean shoes, clothing and purchases after any such market visit.
- Make sure your “food treasures” can be brought home. Plus, be sure to always declare these products as you reenter the U.S.



Flavors of the world are amazing and should be experienced.



- It's important to know the U.S. restricts or prohibits the entry of many agricultural products.
- Some meats and cheeses can carry FADs. While they are safe to eat, not all of them are allowed into the U.S. when you return.
- The USDA does not allow travelers to bring back meat from cattle, pigs, sheep or goats from countries with serious livestock diseases.

Declare Food, Plants, and Agricultural Items



If you declare all the agricultural products you are bringing with you, you will not face any penalties—even if an inspector determines that they cannot enter the country.



How Will They Know if I Bring Something Back?

When you travel...

Declare agricultural items

Don't Pack a Pest



Things Travelers Tried to Bring Home

These items, not allowed to be brought into the U.S., were collected by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection in several days, all from people entering the U.S. through the Port of Miami.



So How Can I Help Protect the U.S.

- Ask questions before you go about what you can bring back.
- Be vigilant during your journey.
- Follow the U.S. Customs and Border Protection guidelines on reentry.

Know that YOU can help protect the entire U.S. food supply and America's farmers and ranchers.



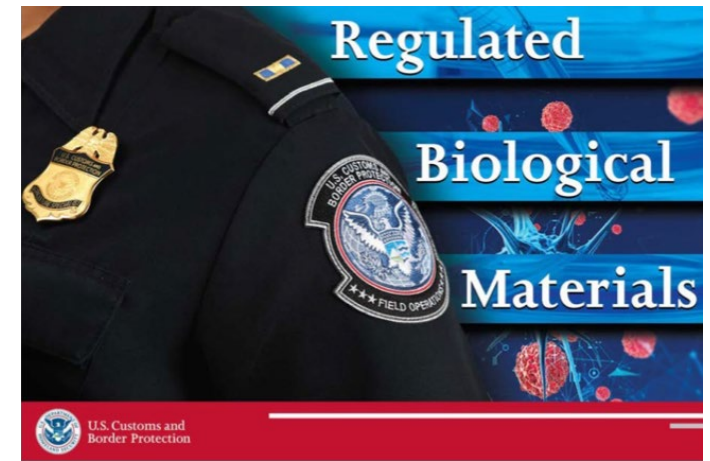
Bringing Food into the U.S.

- Many agriculture products are prohibited entry into the United States from certain countries because they may carry plant pests and foreign animal diseases.
- For generally allowed food items please visit [USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service](https://www.usda.gov/aphis/inspection-service).



Regulated Biological Materials

- Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agriculture specialists are trained to detect and intercept materials that pose threats to crops, livestock, natural resources, and public health. Did you know that certain scientific, medical research, and other biological materials are also dangerous?
- All biological materials must be declared, in accordance with CBP regulations, using CBP Form 6059B, an oral declaration to a CBP officer, or at a Global Entry kiosk.
- Biological materials are categorized, permitted, and regulated according to a variety of factors:
 - Packaging (bulk or final dosage form)
 - Terminal use in humans, animals or research
 - State of infectiousness
 - Potential as a vector of human, animal or plant disease
 - Status as an endangered species
- We know your research is important, that's why we encourage you to learn and follow the rules of importing biological materials into the United States. For more information, visit [Cbp.gov/Biologicals](https://www.cbp.gov/Biologicals)



Here are some more details you'll want to know before you go.

Meet Kate and find out all you need to do to make your return to the U.S. easy and quick!



Know Before You Go Video:

<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/video-gallery/video-library/know-you-go>

America's Farmers and Ranchers Appreciate Your Help

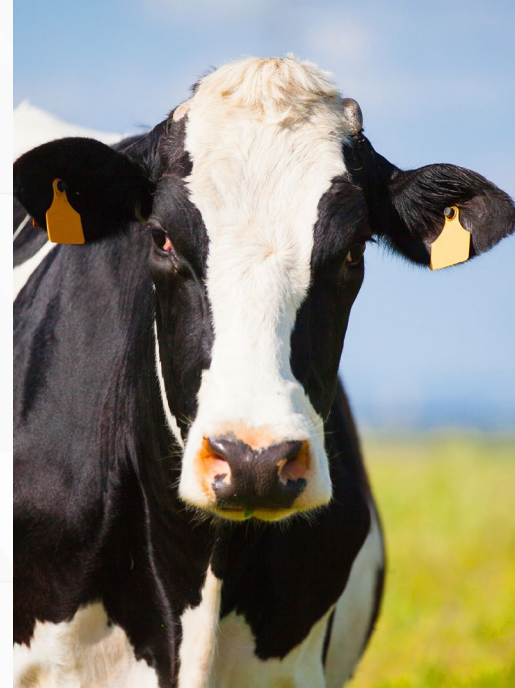


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U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Enjoy Your Experience

Thanks for taking a few minutes to help protect our country!

