

## Glossary

**Advanced Meat Recovery**—AMR is a technology that removes muscle tissue from the bone of carcasses under high pressure without incorporating bone material. AMR products can be labeled as “meat.”

**AHPA**—Animal Health Protection Act

**Air Injection Stunning**—A form of cattle stunning that is prohibited because it can result in brain (an SRM) emboli being disseminated into edible tissue (9 CFR 313.15(b)(2)(ii)).

**APHIS**—Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

**As a Group**—Imported cattle must be moved from the port of entry to a recognized slaughtering establishment and slaughtered as a group.

**AVIC**—Area Veterinary Inspector-in-Charge

**Authorized USDA Representative**—Authorized USDA representatives include USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service inspectors, state representatives, accredited veterinarians, or employees of accredited veterinarians, slaughtering establishments, or feedlots who are designated by the accredited veterinarians or management of the slaughtering establishment or feedlot to perform the function involved.

In order to designate an employee to break official seals, an accredited veterinarian or the management of a slaughtering establishment or feedlot must first supply in writing the name of the designated individual to the APHIS AVIC in the state where the seals will be broken.

Additionally, the management of a slaughtering establishment or feedlot must enter into an agreement with Veterinary Services in which the management of the facility agrees that only designated individuals will break the seals, that the facility will contact an APHIS representative or USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service inspector immediately if the seals are not intact when the means of conveyance arrives or if the animals being transported appear to be sick or injured due to transport conditions, and that the facility will cooperate with APHIS representatives, USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service inspectors, and state representatives in maintaining records of sealed shipments received.

**Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)**, or “Mad Cow Disease” as it is more commonly called, is a fatal and transmissible animal disease that affects the central nervous system of adult cattle. It was first diagnosed in the United Kingdom in 1986. BSE belongs to a family of diseases known as the transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs).

## Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

Consumption by cattle of animal feed containing TSE-contaminated ruminant protein has been cited as one possible means of transmission. In 1997, the Food and Drug Administration prohibited the use of most mammalian protein in ruminant feeds.

**BSE Surveillance Program**—A program that tests animals that are considered high risk for BSE and randomly tests normal healthy animals.

**CFIA**—Canadian Food Inspection Agency

**CFR**—*Code of Federal Regulations*

**Compliance**—An establishment's processes are working properly in accordance with the laws and regulations.

**DM**—District Manager

**DO**—District Office

**DOA**—Dead on arrival

**DRG**—Dorsal root ganglia

**Due Process Rights**—A fair “process” or proceeding must take place before the government intervenes with an individual's property or actions.

**e-ADRS**—Electronic Animal Disposition Reporting System

**Emergency Slaughter**—An allowance for the establishment to be able to slaughter an injured animal for humane reasons at night or on Sunday or a holiday when an inspector could not be obtained, and still use portions of the carcass for human consumption following inspection the following day. Although cattle may be humanely slaughtered in emergency situations, the parts and carcasses of cattle slaughtered in the absence of an inspector shall not be used for human food.

**Enforcement Actions**—Actions that the Agency takes when an inspector determines that the establishment's plans and systems are not in compliance with laws and regulations. 9 CFR 500.1 defines three types of enforcement actions: regulatory control action, withholding action, and suspension.

**FDA**—Food and Drug Administration

**FMIA**—Federal Meat Inspection Act

**FSIS**—Food Safety and Inspection Service

## Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

**HACCP**—Hazard analysis and critical control points

**IIC**—Inspector-in-Charge

**Meat**—(1) The part of the muscle of any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, or esophagus, with or without the accompanying and overlying fat, and the portions of bone (in bone-in product such as T-bone or porterhouse steak), skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and that are not separated from it in the process of dressing. As applied to products of equines, this term has a comparable meaning. (i) Meat does not include the muscle found in the lips, snout, or ears. (ii) Meat may not include significant portions of bone, including hard bone and related components, such as bone marrow, or any amount of brain, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, or dorsal root ganglia (DRG). (9CFR 302)

**Mechanically Separated Beef**—A paste-like and batter-like meat product produced by forcing bones with attached edible meat under high pressure through a sieve or similar device to separate the bone from the edible meat tissue. Mechanically separated meat must be labeled as "mechanically separated beef or pork." Mechanically separated beef is no longer allowed for use in human food due to the January 2004 regulatory changes based on BSE concerns.

**Non-Ambulatory Disabled Cattle**—Cattle that cannot rise from a recumbent position or cannot walk, including, but not limited to, those with broken limbs, severed tendons or ligaments, nerve paralysis, fractured vertebral column or metabolic conditions ( 9 CFR 309.2(b)).

**NOIE**—Notice of intended enforcement action

**NR**—Noncompliance Record

**NVSL**—National Veterinary Services Laboratory

**PHV**—Public Health Veterinarian

**POE**—Port of entry

**Policy Development Division**—The Policy Development Division (PDD) provides leadership in the identification of policy needs, and the subsequent development of policy solutions to address the intent and application of verification and enforcement policy in in-plant activities.

The PDD website can be found here:

[http://www.fsis.usda.gov/About\\_FSYS/Policy\\_Development/index.asp](http://www.fsis.usda.gov/About_FSYS/Policy_Development/index.asp)

**Prion**—An abnormal form of a normal protein called a cellular prion protein.

**Recumbent**—Lying down or in a prone position.

## Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

**Regulatory Control Action**—Any action that inspection personnel take to control product or processes.

**Ruminant**—Any of various hoofed, even-toed, usually horned mammals of the suborder *Ruminantia*, such as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, and giraffes, characteristically having a stomach divided into four compartments and chewing a cud consisting of regurgitated, partially digested food.

**Specified Risk Material (SRM)**—SRMs cannot be used in any human food. SRMs include the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia, eyes, vertebral column (excluding the tail vertebrae, thoracic and lumbar transverse processes, and sacral wings), the spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia (DRG) of cattle 30 months or older. They also include the tonsils and the distal ileum of all cattle.

**SSOP**—Sanitation standard operating procedures

**Suspension**—The interruption in the assignment of inspection personnel to the plant and has a severe impact to the plant.

**Veal Calves**—cattle that are 400 pounds or less with characteristics of immature cattle

**Withholding Actions**—To withhold the mark of inspection. May be taken against product produced by a particular process or all products in the plant and are more severe enforcement actions than regulatory control actions because they can affect a larger part of an establishment or establishment processes.