

in Africa, not Haiti.<sup>7 8</sup> Four of the five imported cases have been associated with products imported from West African countries, and three were associated with drum-making using illegally imported hides.<sup>9</sup> The fourth case was associated with a West African drum that had been in the United States for more than a decade.<sup>10</sup> This drum was used frequently by community members, with only one case of anthrax resulting. This indicates a very low risk of anthrax associated with handling animal-hide drums or attending events where such drums are played. The fifth imported case, diagnosed in 2018, was contracted by an individual who had been exposed while working with wildlife in Namibia. CDC's ban on the importation of goat hide drums from Haiti would not have reduced the risk of infection for any of the individuals since 75% of the hides were imported illegally and all products entered the United States from countries in Africa.

### 3. Conclusion

CDC has determined that the prohibition on the importation on Haitian goatskin drums and handicrafts into the United States is no longer needed to protect the public's health and should therefore be rescinded. Anthrax is enzootic (naturally present) in U.S. soils<sup>11</sup> and there are effective and financially prudent treatments, including four antibiotics approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)<sup>12</sup> and available throughout the United States, as well as three FDA-approved anthrax antitoxin products and a post-exposure vaccine.<sup>13</sup> Also, because anthrax exists in other countries and neither the United States nor the international community are

attempting to eliminate anthrax<sup>14</sup>, there is marginal public health benefit in a narrowly-focused embargo specific to one country. Therefore, an anthrax ban that focuses on one country, such as Haiti, would not be effective. Finally, regulatory oversight by other federal agencies, such as USDA,<sup>15</sup> helps to mitigate risk from anthrax contaminated hides entering the United States, although it does not reduce the risk to zero. For these reasons, the prohibition on the importation of goatskin drums and other goatskin handicraft from Haiti is hereby rescinded.

### Immediate Action

Effective immediately, for the reasons outlined above, HHS/CDC rescinds the following: advisory memorandum order banning the importation of Haitian goatskin handicrafts (August 14, 1981).

#### David Fitter,

*Director, Division of Global Migration Health Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.*

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**BILLING CODE 4163-18-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

#### Rescission of Embargo Prohibiting the Importation of All Members of the Family Viverridae (Civets, Genets, Binturong, and Other Family Viverridae) Into the United States.

**AGENCY:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Based on a review of existing import requirements, CDC has determined that the import requirements for civets (Family: Viverridae) are no longer necessary to protect the public's health and should therefore be rescinded. Accordingly, effective immediately, CDC is rescinding its embargo on the importation of civets (Family: Viverridae).

<sup>14</sup> World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH). (2013). In *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (8.1). Retrieved from <https://www.oie.int/doc/ged/D12825.PDF>. Accessed: October 5, 2018. Codes and Manuals—WOAH—World Organisation for Animal Health

<sup>15</sup> USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, FAIRS Annual Country Report Annual, December 31, 2020; Section VII—Other Specific Standards, pp. 10-11.

**DATES:** CDC's embargo of civets (Family: Viverridae) is rescinded on August 22, 2025.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ashley C. Altenburger, J.D., Division of Global Migration Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H16-4, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; telephone 1-800-232-4636. For information regarding CDC operations and CDC-regulated importations, please contact: Dr. Mark E. Laughlin, D.V.M., Division of Global Migration Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H16-4, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; telephone 1-800-232-4636.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** CDC is rescinding its embargo on the importation of civets (Family: Viverridae). In keeping with its public health practice of reviewing the status of potential public health threats at U.S. ports of entry, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), concluded, for the reasons outlined below, that importation restrictions for civets no longer serve the interests of public health and should therefore be rescinded. Specifically, CDC has determined that the marginal public health benefit of this long-standing embargo does not outweigh the potential burden on importers.

Executive Order 14192 of January 31, 2025 on "Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation" requires that any new incremental costs associated with certain significant regulatory actions "shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least 10 prior regulations." This notice, which rescinds an existing import requirement, meets the criteria of a "deregulatory action" under Executive Order 14192.

### 1. Background

On January 23, 2004, after the publication of scientific articles identifying civets as a possible link in human infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)-coronavirus in China, CDC published a notice of embargo in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 3364) prohibiting the importation of civets (and all members of Family: Viverridae) into the U.S. under 42 CFR 71.32(b). SARS is a viral respiratory disease of zoonotic origin caused by the virus SARS-CoV-1, the first identified strain of the SARS-

<sup>7</sup> CDC. Gastrointestinal Anthrax after an Animal-Hide Drumming Event—New Hampshire and Massachusetts. *MMWR*, Vol. 59, No. 28, July 23, 2010. 59(28).

<sup>8</sup> CDC. Inhalation Anthrax Associated with Dried Animal Hides—Pennsylvania and New York City. *MMWR*, Vol. 55, No. 10, March 17, 2006 vol. 55, no. 10, 2006

<sup>9</sup> DC. Cutaneous Anthrax Associated with Drum Making Using Goat Hides from West Africa—Connecticut, 2007. *MMWR* 2008; 57:628-631.

<sup>10</sup> CDC. Gastrointestinal anthrax after an animal-hide drumming event—New Hampshire and Massachusetts, 2009. *MMWR* 2010; 59:872-877.

<sup>11</sup> Blackburn JK, McNyset KM, Curtis A, Hugh-Jones ME. Modeling the geographic distribution of *Bacillus anthracis*, the causative agent of anthrax disease, for the contiguous US using predictive ecological [corrected] niche modeling. *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 2007 Dec;77(6):1103-10. Erratum in: *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 2008 Feb;78(2):358. PMID: 18165531.

<sup>12</sup> Antibiotics for Anthrax Postexposure Prophylaxis—Prepositioning Antibiotics for Anthrax—NCBI Bookshelf

<sup>13</sup> CDC. Use of Anthrax Vaccine. *MMWR* 2010; 59 (No. RR-6): [1-30].

related coronavirus.<sup>1</sup> This action followed the 2003 global outbreak of SARS which was contained only after extraordinary global effort and the addition of SARS to the list of diseases for which the federal government can isolate or quarantine individuals.<sup>2</sup> Currently, there is no known effective treatment for SARS.

**2. Rationale for Recission**

Current and reliable scientific evidence indicates that civets are not a reservoir host for the virus SARS-CoV-1. In fact, findings have demonstrated that SARS-CoV-1 originated in horseshoe bats and only later entered the human and civet populations.<sup>3</sup> Through genomic analysis, scientists have shown that the SARS-CoV-1 strain found in horseshoe bats most clearly exemplifies SARS-CoV-1 before it entered the human population. This finding establishes the sequence of transfer from horseshoe bats to humans and then to civets.<sup>4</sup> Although scientists do not yet understand how SARS-CoV-1 is transmitted from bats to humans, it is evident that civets are not the reservoir host for SARS-CoV-1. <sup>5</sup> There is also some genomic evidence that civets contract SARS from humans, and not the reverse as previously assumed.<sup>6</sup>

**3. Conclusion**

CDC has determined that the 2004 notice of embargo prohibiting the importation of civets (and all members of Family: Viverridae) into the U.S. is no longer needed to protect the public's health and should therefore be rescinded. Published scientific articles have confirmed that civets are not the reservoir host for SARS-CoV-1. For these reasons, the notice of embargo prohibiting the importation of civets (and all members of Family: Viverridae) published at 69 FR3364 (Jan 23, 2004) is hereby rescinded.

**Immediate Action**

Effective immediately, for the reasons outlined above, HHS/CDC rescinds the

following: *Notice of embargo of civets* (Family: Viverridae) (January 13, 2004).

**David Fitter,**

*Director, Division of Global Migration Health Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Administration for Children and Families**

[OMB #: 0970-0416]

**Proposed Information Collection Activity; Current Population Survey—Child Support Supplement**

**AGENCY:** Office of Child Support Enforcement, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

**ACTION:** Request for public comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), Administration for Children and Families (ACF) is requesting that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approve a revision to an approved information collection: Current Population Survey—Child Support Supplement. Information collected through the survey pertains to child support programs. Analysis of survey data helps OCSE fulfill the mandate to oversee the national child support program and will help legislators and policymakers determine the efficacy of various child support legislation. The current OMB approval expires August 31, 2025.

**DATES:** Comments due September 22, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: [https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref\\_](https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_)

*nbr=202508-0970-008*. You can also obtain copies of the proposed collection of information by emailing [infocollection@acf.hhs.gov](mailto:infocollection@acf.hhs.gov). Identify all emailed requests by the title of the information collection.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*Description:* The Current Population Survey—Child Support Supplement collects detailed information about child support agreements and awards, including both required payments and amounts received, as well as data about the socioeconomic characteristics of custodial parents and their families. Analysis of the information provides a nationwide assessment of the need for and effectiveness of the child support program, which helps OCSE align the child support program to meet the needs of the families it serves. The survey analysis will also help legislators make child support policy decisions. OCSE revised the survey to delete questions and update language.

*Respondents:* Individuals and households.

**Annual Burden Estimates**

In 2023, the Census Bureau began to collect information about the family relationships among all the individuals in the household by identifying the biological, adopted, step, or foster parents for each child in the household. Households with children under 21 not living with both biological or adopted parents are asked questions in the Child Support Supplement. This change reduced the overall number of respondents significantly from 34,500 to 3,600 but increased the time per response from about 2 minutes to about 20 minutes. The U.S. Census Bureau performed a calculation of the time it took to conduct the 2023 interviews, using audit trails from the completed cases. The 2026 increase in the burden hours reflects this information.

Collection instrument	Annual number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Total annual burden hours
Current Population Survey—Child Support Supplement .....	4,500	1	0.0667	300

<sup>1</sup> Al-Juhaishi, Atheer Majid Rashid; Aziz, Noor D. (12 September 2022). "Safety and Efficacy of antiviral drugs against covid-19 infection: an updated systemic review". *Medical and Pharmaceutical Journal*. 1 (2): 45-55. doi:10.55940/medphar20226. ISSN 2957-6067. S2CID 252960321. Archived from the original on 20 February 2023.

<sup>2</sup> The current list of quarantinable communicable diseases is contained in Executive Order 13295

(April 4, 2003) as amended by Executive Order 13375 (April 1, 2005), Executive Order 13674 (July 31, 2014), and Executive Order 14047 (Sept. 17, 2021).

<sup>3</sup> Shi Z., Hu Z. A review of studies on animal reservoirs of the SARS coronavirus. *Virus Research*. 2008;133:74-87.

<sup>4</sup> Caldwell E. Evolutionary history of SARS supports bats as virus source. February 19, 2010. *Research News*. The Ohio State University.

Available at <http://researchnews.osu.edu/archive/SARStree.htm> (last accessed September 28, 2010).

<sup>5</sup> Tang X., Li G., Vasilakis N., Zhang Y., Shi Z., Zhong Y., Wang L., Zhang Z. Differential stepwise evolution of SARS coronavirus functional proteins in different host species. *BMC Evolutionary Biology*. 2009;9:52.

<sup>6</sup> Global hot spots for emerging infectious diseases: Senior, Kathryn; *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, Volume 8, Issue 4, 218-219.