

复古

Fu Gu (复古)

Proactively Embracing the Ancient Ways

Fu Gu (复古)

Religious Food Type Standard

A Specification for Wholesome, Spiritually-Grounded Nourishment

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wellness · wholeness · reverence · societal strength

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I. Preamble and Purpose

Fu Gu (复古, Fù Gǔ — "proactively embracing the ancient ways") is a religious food type designation established by Dual Worlds Church. Fu Gu is not the food of any single religion. It is the common ancient wisdom of all faiths — recovered, named, and made actionable as a lifestyle culture. Every tradition that has ever acknowledged a higher power developed sacred relationships with land, animal, seed, and table. Fu Gu is the act of proactively choosing to live inside that relationship again, with reverence and intention.

Dual Worlds Church is multi-denominational and embraces all religions and all expressions of belief in a higher power. This Standard defines the criteria by which food products may carry the Fu Gu designation across six categories of nourishment. It integrates existing religious dietary frameworks — including Halal and Kosher — while establishing elevated, spiritually-informed requirements across meat, seafood, wild game, produce, traditional botanical and medicinal products, and heritage and sacramental beverages. The Fu Gu standard is not merely agronomic; it is a declaration of lifestyle. It is the envelope in which spirituality, personal wellness, and societal independence and strength are carried together at the table.

The four pillars of Fu Gu are:

- Wellness — food that actively supports the health and vitality of the faithful
- Wholeness — food free from contamination, artificial intervention, and moral compromise
- Reverence — food produced, blessed, and handled in a manner that honors the sacred, across all traditions
- Societal Strength — food that builds community resilience, independence from industrial systems, and generational vitality

II. Linguistic and Cultural Foundation

A. The Name: Fu Gu (复古 / Fù Gǔ)

The name Fu Gu is the anglicized form of 复古 (Fù Gǔ). The character 复 (fù) means to return, to restore, to revive — carrying the sense of a deliberate, forward-leaning motion back toward something precious. The character 古 (gǔ) means the ancient — not a specific ancient tradition, but the universal pre-modern wisdom that all faith traditions shared before industrial modernity fragmented it. Together,

复古 names a proactive act of devotion: the conscious, volitional choice to go back to and embrace the ancient ways of nourishment as a living practice of faith, wellness, and communal strength. It is not nostalgia. It is a declaration of intent.

Term	Meaning and Significance
复古	Fù Gǔ — to proactively return to and embrace the ancient; deliberate restoration of what modernity broke
复	Fù — to return, to restore, to revive; the active motion of going back with purpose and intention
古	Gǔ — ancient, old, antiquity; the universal wisdom that preceded industrial modernity
复古食	Fù Gǔ Shí — food of the ancient ways reclaimed; nourishment proactively restored to its original sacred form
复归	Fù Guī — to return to the origin; the act of going back to one's roots with wholeness of purpose
Fu Gu	Anglicized trademark form of 复古; the registered name and US Customs export category designation

The Fu Gu (复古) designation positions nourishment as an act of devotion — the proactive, daily choice to venerate what all faiths have always known: that what we eat is sacred, that the land is a trust, and that a community which controls its own food culture controls its own destiny. Food is not merely commodity. It is the ground on which spiritual, physical, and societal strength are built.

III. Scope and Category Overview

The Fu Gu standard applies to six primary food and nourishment categories. Each category carries a Chinese designation rooted in classical usage and a defined set of qualification tracks. The categories are designed to be additive — a product may carry dual classification where its nature spans more than one category (for example, dried sea cucumber is classified under both 海鲜 Seafood and 本草 Traditional Botanical and Medicinal).

Cat.	Chinese Designation	Scope	Tracks
I — Meat	肉 (Ròu)	All animal meats for direct consumption	Halal · Kosher · Pork · Poultry
II — Seafood	海鲜 (Hǎi Xiān)	Fresh, frozen, live, and dried seafood	Wild-Caught · Traditional Aquaculture

Cat.	Chinese Designation	Scope	Tracks
III — Wild Game	野味 (Yě Wèi)	Farm-raised game animals (Ed.1); Wild-harvested reserved for Ed.2	Farm-Raised Game
IV — Produce	蔬果 (Shū Guǒ)	Vegetables, fruits, culinary herbs, grains, legumes	Organic · Non-GMO · Heirloom · Farm to Table
V — Traditional Botanical & Medicinal	本草 (Běn Cǎo)	TCM materia medica; plant, fungal, animal, and mineral-derived	Plant/Fungal · Animal-Derived · Mineral
VI — Heritage & Sacramental Beverages	醴酒 (Lǐ Jiǔ)	Fermented and distilled heritage spirits; sacramental beverages	Heritage Spirits · Sacramental Beverages

Cross-listed products carry a dual category designation on their Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Record. The sourcing and production criteria of each applicable category apply independently and must each be satisfied.

IV. Category I — Meat 肉 (Ròu)

A. Halal Classification

Meats carrying a valid Halal certification from a recognized Islamic certifying body are accepted under the Fu Gu standard without modification, provided they reflect the general Fu Gu spirit of wholesomeness and sustainable sourcing where practicable. Core Halal principles recognized:

- Animal must be of a permissible species under Islamic jurisprudence
- Animal must be alive and healthy at the time of slaughter
- Slaughter (Dhabihah) must be performed by a Muslim invoking the name of God (Bismillah)
- Blood must be fully drained from the carcass
- Cross-contamination with prohibited substances must be strictly avoided
- Certification must be current and issued by a recognized Halal authority

B. Kosher Classification

Meats carrying valid Kosher certification under the supervision of a recognized rabbinical authority are accepted under the Fu Gu standard without modification. Core Kosher principles recognized:

- Animal must be of a permitted species

- Slaughter (Shechita) must be performed by a trained and certified shochet
- Animal must be inspected post-slaughter (Bedikah)
- Forbidden portions must be removed
- Meat must be soaked, salted, and rinsed to remove remaining blood
- Meat and dairy must remain strictly separated throughout production and handling
- Certification must be current from a recognized rabbinical certifying authority (hechsher)

C. Pork — Fu Gu Heritage Criteria

Pork is permitted under the Fu Gu designation as an expression of the standard's inclusivity across faith traditions. Pork qualifying under Fu Gu must meet all of the following criteria:

C.1 Heritage Breed

All Fu Gu pork must be sourced from recognized heritage or heirloom swine breeds including but not limited to: Berkshire (Kurobuta), Gloucestershire Old Spots, Tamworth, Large Black, Red Wattle, Mulefoot, Ossabaw Island, Mangalitsa, Pure Bred Iberian (Puro de Raza Ibérica), and Iberico Grazer. Standard commercial white hybrid commodity breeds do not qualify.

Breed Note — Pure Bred Iberian (Puro de Raza Ibérica): Roadway Farms maintains a certified pure-lineage herd of Ibérico pigs sourced directly from Spain in 2014 and continuously maintained under certified Spanish lineage protocols. The Pure Bred Iberian is governed in Spain by Real Decreto 4/2014, one of the most rigorous breed purity certification frameworks in the world. Traditionally raised on montanera — open oak woodland pasture — subsisting on acorns (bellota), herbs, and grasses, the Pure Bred Iberian's traditional husbandry is inherently consistent with Fu Gu pasture-raised, organic-feed, and sustainable land criteria. The Roadway Farms herd represents a certified, traceable American continuation of this ancient Iberian lineage.

Breed Note — Iberico Grazer (Trademark: Roadway Farms / Roadway Intelligence, Inc.): The Iberico Grazer is an original heritage cross breed developed, owned, and exclusively bred by Roadway Farms, the agricultural program of Roadway Intelligence, Inc. and Dual Worlds Church. Roadway Farms is the sole and exclusive breeder of the Iberico Grazer worldwide. No other source exists. Every Iberico Grazer pig in existence originates from the Roadway Farms breeding program. Fu Gu certification for Iberico Grazer pork is therefore source-restricted: only animals sourced from Roadway Farms breeding stock qualify for the Iberico Grazer Fu Gu Heritage designation. The Iberico Grazer is a cross of two of the most ancient, pre-industrial, heritage-authentic pig lineages from opposite ends of the world: the Pure Bred Iberian (Puro de Raza Ibérica) of the Iberian Peninsula, and the Meishan — one of the oldest and most genetically distinct swine breeds in the world, originating in the Taihu Lake region of Jiangsu Province, China, documented in Chinese agricultural records for over a thousand years, and renowned for exceptional fat marbling, early maturity, docile temperament, and a genetic profile so distinct from European breeds that it has been the subject of significant Western agricultural research. The Iberico Grazer is therefore a living expression of the Fu Gu 复古 principle at the genetic level: the proactive union of ancient wisdom from the full breadth of human heritage, brought together under one breed, on one farm, under one standard. The Iberico Grazer name and breed designation are trademarks of Roadway Intelligence, Inc.

C.2 Pasture-Raised

Minimum 75% of the animal's lifetime with outdoor pasture access. Rotational or managed pasture systems required. No permanent confinement in gestation crates, farrowing crates, or sow stalls.

C.3 Feed Standards

100% Certified Organic feed. Non-GMO throughout. No animal by-products (except mother's milk for suckling pigs). No synthetic growth promotants or hormones.

C.4 Antibiotic-Free

No prophylactic or subtherapeutic antibiotics. Therapeutically treated animals are ineligible for Fu Gu designation. Full traceability records required.

C.5 Sustainable Farmland

Certified Organic farmland preferred. Active soil health program including cover cropping, composting, or rotational pasturing. No synthetic nitrogen fertilizers or persistent pesticides on grazing land. Water conservation and runoff management required.

C.6 Clergy Blessing Prior to Slaughter

A credentialed clergy member of Dual Worlds Church or a recognized affiliated denomination must perform a formal blessing over the animals within 24 hours of slaughter. A written Clergy Blessing Record must be completed, signed, and retained as part of the Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Record for each slaughter batch.

D. Poultry — Fu Gu Heritage Criteria

All six criteria from the Pork standard apply equally to poultry, adapted as follows:

D.1 Heritage Breed

Recognized heritage breeds per ALBC or equivalent. Examples — Chicken: Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Delaware, Dominique, Buckeye. Turkey: Bourbon Red, Standard Bronze, Narragansett, Black Spanish, Slate. Duck: Ancona, Saxony, Silver Appleyard, Rouen. Commercial fast-growing hybrid breeds do not qualify.

D.2 Pasture-Raised

Minimum 108 square feet of outdoor pasture per bird. Pastures must be rotated to maintain vegetative cover. No permanent confinement in enriched or battery cages.

D.3–D.6

Feed, Antibiotic-Free, Sustainable Farmland, and Clergy Blessing requirements are identical to the Pork standard above.

E. Meat Standards Comparison

Criterion	Halal / Kosher	Pork and Poultry (Fu Gu Heritage)
Heritage Breed	Not specified	Required — recognized heritage/heirloom breeds only
Pasture Raised	Not specified	Required — meaningful outdoor access, rotational
Organic Feed	Not specified	Required — 100% Certified Organic
Non-GMO Feed	Not specified	Required — all feed ingredients
Antibiotic-Free	Not specified	Required — no prophylactic or subtherapeutic use
Sustainable Farmland	Not specified	Required — organic land mgmt., active soil health
Clergy Blessing	Required (Dhabihah / Shechita)	Required — Fu Gu Clergy Blessing protocol
Documentation	Halal / Kosher certificate	Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Record required

V. Category II — Seafood 海鲜 (Hǎi Xiān)

The Fu Gu Seafood category covers all marine and freshwater species consumed as food, including fresh, live, frozen, smoked, dried, and processed forms. Dried and processed seafood products used in Traditional Chinese Medicine are dual-classified under both 海鲜 and 本草 (Category V); both sets of criteria apply independently.

A. Wild-Caught Track

Fu Gu wild-caught seafood must meet all of the following:

A.1 Sustainable Harvest Certification

Current certification from the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), or a recognized equivalent (e.g., Friend of the Sea, Responsible Fisheries Management). Species must not appear on the IUCN Red List as Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Vulnerable at the time of harvest.

A.2 Harvest Method

Industrial bottom trawling, dynamite fishing, and cyanide fishing are expressly prohibited. Traditional, artisanal, and heritage fishing methods are preferred. Longline, trap, pot, handline, and traditional net methods are acceptable where species-specific bycatch is within MSC-compliant limits.

A.3 No Synthetic Inputs

No synthetic antibiotics in bait or water treatment. No synthetic antifoulant compounds that contact the catch. No synthetic preservatives applied post-harvest beyond those permitted under applicable food safety law.

A.4 Traceability

Full chain of custody from vessel to point of sale: vessel registration, captain name, harvest location (GPS coordinates or designated fishing zone), species, date of harvest, and landing facility. Electronic traceability systems are preferred.

A.5 Clergy Blessing

A Fu Gu clergy blessing must be performed at the landing facility or processing facility within 24 hours of first landing. For vessels with ongoing harvests, a blessing may cover a defined harvest season batch documented by date range and vessel. A Clergy Blessing Record is required for each batch.

B. Traditional Aquaculture Track

Fu Gu aquaculture covers farm-raised seafood produced using traditional and heritage methods. Industrial intensive aquaculture in synthetic-chemical-dependent systems does not qualify.

B.1 Traditional Methods

Qualifying aquaculture systems include: rice-fish polyculture, traditional pond culture, longline shellfish, rope-cultured mussels and oysters, traditional freshwater carp polyculture, and heritage coastal aquaculture systems. Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) qualify only if they meet all synthetic input criteria below.

B.2 No Synthetic Inputs

No synthetic antibiotics, antifungals, antiparasitics, or growth hormones in water or feed. Non-GMO feed throughout. No synthetic pesticides in water environment or in pond/cage treatment. Organic-equivalent water quality standards apply.

B.3 Sustainable Water Stewardship

No drawdown of endangered or over-allocated aquifers for freshwater aquaculture. Effluent management plan required. No discharge of untreated waste water exceeding applicable environmental standards.

B.4 Clergy Blessing

A clergy blessing must be performed prior to first harvest from each production cycle. A Clergy Blessing Record is required for each production cycle, referencing the aquaculture site, species, and cycle start date.

C. Cross-Listed Dried and Processed Seafood (海鲜 / 本草)

The following categories of dried and processed seafood carry dual Fu Gu classification under both 海鲜 (Category II) and 本草 (Category V). Sourcing criteria of both categories apply:

- Dried sea cucumber (海参, hǎi shēn)
- Dried abalone (干鲍, gān bào)
- Dried shrimp (虾米, xiā mǐ) and dried scallop (干贝, gān bèi)
- Shark fin — sourced exclusively from MSC-certified non-endangered species with full traceability
- Fish maw (花胶, huā jiāo)
- Dried jellyfish, dried squid, and other traditionally dried marine products

Compliance Note: All shark fin products must comply with CITES Appendix II requirements and applicable US import regulations. Species-level identification documentation is required for all shark fin in the Fu Gu chain of custody.

VI. Category III — Wild Game 野味 (Yě Wèi)

The Fu Gu Wild Game category covers commercially available farm-raised game animals in Edition 1.0. These animals are raised under USDA inspection and are commercially saleable under US federal and state law. Wild-harvested game — including ceremonially harvested animals and indigenous traditional hunt practices — is expressly reserved for Fu Gu Edition 2.0 and is acknowledged as a natural extension of the standard's values.

A. Eligible Species — Edition 1.0

The following farm-raised species qualify for Fu Gu Wild Game designation where raised under criteria below:

- Venison — white-tailed deer, fallow deer, red deer, sika deer
- Bison and American buffalo
- Elk (wapiti)
- Wild boar (farm-raised)
- Rabbit and hare
- Pheasant, quail, chukar partridge, and guinea fowl (farm-raised)
- Ostrich and emu

- Alligator and crocodile (farm-raised, USDA-inspected facilities)

B. Farm-Raised Game Criteria

B.1 Heritage and Native Breed Preference

Heritage, native, or regionally adapted breeds or subspecies are preferred. Genetically modified or cloned animals do not qualify.

B.2 Range and Habitat Standards

Animals must have meaningful outdoor access appropriate to species needs. Minimum standards follow applicable Certified Humane or Animal Welfare Approved guidelines for each species. No intensive confinement systems.

B.3 No Synthetic Inputs

No synthetic antibiotics, anthelmintics administered prophylactically, or synthetic growth hormones. Therapeutically treated animals are ineligible. Non-GMO feed where supplemental feeding occurs. Organic-equivalent feed preferred.

B.4 Sustainable Land Management

Game farm must demonstrate active soil and habitat stewardship. Preservation of natural cover, water sources, and native vegetation required. No synthetic herbicide or pesticide application on ranging land.

B.5 USDA Inspection Compliance

All Fu Gu wild game must be processed at a USDA-inspected facility. State-inspected facilities are acceptable where the state program operates under USDA equivalency recognition.

B.6 Clergy Blessing Prior to Slaughter

Identical protocol to Category I Meat: a credentialed clergy member performs a formal blessing within 24 hours of slaughter. A Clergy Blessing Record is required for each slaughter batch, referencing species, quantity, farm of origin, and date.

C. Wild-Harvested Game — Reserved (Edition 2.0)

Wild-harvested game, including ceremonially and traditionally harvested animals from indigenous and faith communities, is reserved for full specification in Fu Gu Edition 2.0. Dual Worlds Church acknowledges that wild-harvested game represents the most literal expression of the Fu Gu 复古 principle — animals living entirely outside industrial systems, harvested in accordance with ancient practice — and is committed to developing a framework that honors both the legal complexity of wild harvest regulation and the profound spiritual significance of traditional hunt practices across cultures.

VII. Category IV — Produce 蔬果 (Shū Guǒ)

Fu Gu produce covers all plant-based food items consumed directly: vegetables, fruits, culinary herbs, grains, and legumes. The Fu Gu produce standard begins with the full foundation of USDA Certified Organic requirements and extends them with additional criteria rooted in the heritage, integrity, and stewardship values of this standard.

A. Base Organic Certification

All Fu Gu produce must meet full USDA NOP certification requirements, or a recognized international equivalent (EU Organic Regulation 2018/848, Canada Organic Regime, or equivalent). This includes: no synthetic pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, or insecticides; no synthetic fertilizers; no sewage sludge or ionizing radiation; no genetically engineered organisms; an Organic System Plan on file; and annual on-site inspection by an accredited certifying agent.

B. Non-GMO Requirement

All seeds and plant starts must carry Non-GMO Project Verified status or equivalent third-party certification. No genetic modification, gene editing (including CRISPR-based techniques), or commercial mutagenesis. Supplier must maintain seed sourcing documentation confirming non-GMO status for each crop variety.

C. Sustainable Farms Requirement

Fu Gu produce farms must actively demonstrate long-term land stewardship beyond the organic baseline, including: active soil health programs (cover cropping, composting, reduced tillage); water stewardship with documented irrigation efficiency and runoff management; maintenance of biodiversity corridors, hedgerows, or pollinator habitat; farm worker welfare compliance; and a preference for third-party sustainable agriculture certification (Certified Regenerative, Rainforest Alliance, Land to Market, or equivalent).

D. Heirloom Varieties and the Roadway Farms Seed Bank

The majority of Fu Gu produce is grown from heirloom seed stock held, maintained, and continuously developed by the Roadway Farms Seed Bank — the official seed custodian of the Fu Gu standard. This relationship means that Roadway Farms is not merely a consumer of the heirloom seed standard; it is the primary guardian and originating custodian of the seed heritage that the standard

protects. The heirloom variety requirement is the 复古 principle made botanical: seeds are the living archive of ancient agriculture, and Roadway Farms holds that archive.

D.1 Roadway Farms Seed Bank — Custodian Designation

Roadway Farms operates the official Fu Gu Seed Bank — a living seed library of heirloom, open-pollinated, and heritage variety seeds held, grown, selected, and preserved under the stewardship of Roadway Intelligence, Inc. and Dual Worlds Church. The Roadway Farms Seed Bank is the primary source of seed stock for Fu Gu-designated produce production. Seeds held in the Roadway Farms Seed Bank carry the Fu Gu Seed Provenance Designation, indicating that they have completed the Roadway Farms acclimation and provenance protocol described below.

D.2 Seed Provenance and Acclimation Protocol

No externally sourced seed enters the Fu Gu produce supply chain without first completing the Roadway Farms Seed Provenance Protocol. The protocol operates as follows: externally sourced heirloom or open-pollinated seeds are first evaluated and qualified against Fu Gu variety criteria; qualified seeds are planted and grown to full maturity at Roadway Farms under Fu Gu produce standards; seeds are harvested exclusively from Roadway Farms-grown plants of that variety; only those harvested seeds — grown and selected at Roadway Farms — are admitted to the Roadway Farms Seed Bank and authorized for Fu Gu produce planting. The supplier seed is a starting material, not the Fu Gu product. Every seed that enters the Fu Gu supply chain has been grown, harvested, and selected at Roadway Farms first.

Seed Provenance Note: This protocol constitutes a seed acclimation and provenance establishment process. Seeds grown and harvested through successive seasons at Roadway Farms develop farm-adapted provenance — they are that variety as grown and selected under Roadway Farms conditions. This progressively strengthens the genetic integrity and environmental adaptation of the Seed Bank's holdings and ensures that all Fu Gu produce seed stock carries traceable Roadway Farms provenance.

D.3 Variety Eligibility Criteria

All varieties admitted to the Roadway Farms Seed Bank must be open-pollinated or documented heirloom varieties that breed true from saved seed. Varieties must be listed in or consistent with recognized heirloom seed references — including the Seed Savers Exchange, Native Seeds/SEARCH, national gene banks, or equivalent authorities — or be documented regionally adapted landraces. Commercial F1 hybrid varieties are expressly excluded from the Fu Gu standard and from the Roadway Farms Seed Bank. Genetically modified or gene-edited varieties are expressly excluded.

D.4 Third-Party Seed Sourcing

Where Roadway Farms sources heirloom seed varieties from third-party suppliers to expand the Seed Bank, those suppliers must be able to document the variety's heirloom or open-pollinated status and confirm non-GMO origin. Third-party sourced seeds do not carry Fu Gu Seed Provenance Designation until they have completed the full Roadway Farms acclimation protocol described in D.2 above. Documentation of the acclimation cycle — including planting date, harvest date, and Seed Bank admission record — is maintained as part of the Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Record for each variety.

E. Farm to Table Preference

Fu Gu produce carries a strong directional preference for Farm to Table supply chains — direct farmer-to-consumer sales (farmers markets, CSA subscriptions, farm stands) are the highest preferred distribution mode. Regional food hub or distributor models maintaining full producer traceability are acceptable. Produce transported over 500 miles from farm to point of sale should be labeled with transport distance. Full farm-of-origin labeling is required at all distribution levels.

VIII. Category V — Traditional Botanical and Medicinal 本草 (Běn Cǎo)

The Fu Gu 本草 category covers Traditional Chinese Medicine materia medica and equivalent traditional medicinal and botanical preparations from all cultural and religious traditions. The name 本草 (Běn Cǎo) references the 本草纲目 (Běn Cǎo Gāng Mù) — the foundational classical Chinese pharmacopoeia compiled by Li Shizhen — and is used here to honor that tradition as the primary cultural referent while embracing the full breadth of traditional botanical medicine worldwide. Products in this category must be documented in a recognized pharmacopoeia or traditional medicine reference: the Běn Cǎo Gāng Mù, WHO Traditional Medicine monographs, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, the European Pharmacopoeia, the United States Pharmacopoeia (for herbal preparations), or an equivalent recognized authority.

A. Plant and Fungal Materia Medica

Covers roots, rhizomes, bark, seeds, dried flowers, berries, leaves, and fungi used in traditional medicinal preparation. Examples include ginseng (人参), astragalus (黄芪), licorice root (甘草), schisandra (五味子), reishi (灵芝), cordyceps (冬虫夏草), lion's mane (猴头菇), chaga, and equivalent botanical preparations from any tradition.

A.1 Cultivation Standards

Cultivated plant and fungal materia medica must be grown under organic or equivalent conditions: no synthetic pesticides, herbicides, or synthetic fertilizers. Non-GMO. Heritage and traditional variety preference. Cultivation methods must follow traditional protocols where documented.

A.2 Wild-Harvested Plant Materia Medica

Wild-harvested botanical ingredients must be sourced from uncontaminated land areas free from synthetic agricultural and industrial inputs. Harvesting must not threaten local population viability. Species must not be CITES Appendix I listed.

*Compliance Note: Wild-harvested plant species listed on CITES Appendix II (including American ginseng — *Panax quinquefolius*) require valid CITES export and import permits. Fu Gu chain-of-custody records must include CITES documentation for all Appendix II listed plants.*

A.3 Preparation Standards

Preparation methods must follow documented traditional protocols. No synthetic solvents, synthetic binding agents, synthetic colorants, or synthetic preservatives in the final preparation. Traditional water, alcohol, oil, and honey-based preparations are accepted.

B. Animal-Derived Materia Medica

The Fu Gu 本草 category includes animal-derived ingredients used in traditional medicinal preparations across cultures — including insects, dried seafood (cross-listed from 海鲜), and other traditionally used animal materials. This inclusion reflects the Fu Gu commitment to honoring the full breadth of cultural heritage as the ancient ways are proactively embraced.

B.1 Eligible Animal-Derived Ingredients

Qualifying ingredients include: insects (silkworm — 僵蚕, scorpion — 全蝎, centipede — 蜈蚣, cicada — 蝉蜕, ground beetle — 土鳖虫), insect-derived preparations (propolis, royal jelly, beeswax), dried seafood cross-listed from 海鲜 Category II, deer antler velvet (鹿茸) from humanely farmed deer, and other traditional animal-derived preparations documented in recognized pharmacopoeias.

B.2 Sourcing Standards

Source animals must be raised or harvested without synthetic antibiotics, synthetic growth hormones, or synthetic pesticide exposure. Insect farming must follow organic-equivalent substrate and feed standards. Humane treatment principles apply to all vertebrate source animals.

B.3 CITES Compliance

Compliance Note: Animal-derived ingredients from species listed under CITES Appendix I are expressly prohibited under Fu Gu (examples include tiger bone, rhinoceros horn, and bear bile from wild-captured bears). Ingredients from CITES Appendix II listed species require valid CITES export and import documentation. Fu Gu Observationist inspectors are required to verify CITES compliance as part of the 本草 chain-of-custody review. This requirement operates as a legal compliance standard and does not represent a value judgment on the traditional practices in which these ingredients historically appeared.

B.4 Clergy Blessing

For whole-animal or significant animal-derived preparations, a clergy blessing must be performed at the point of preparation. A Clergy Blessing Record is required referencing the ingredient, source, preparation method, and date.

C. Mineral Materia Medica

Traditional mineral compounds used in classical TCM and equivalent traditional medicine preparations qualify under Fu Gu 本草, subject to the following:

C.1 Traditional Preparation

Mineral preparations must follow documented classical processing methods (calcination, washing, trituration). Synthetic chemical processing agents are prohibited.

C.2 Safety Standards

Heavy metal content in finished preparations must comply with applicable safety standards: USP <2232>, WHO guidelines for traditional medicine, or equivalent recognized authority. Preparations must be accompanied by analytical documentation confirming compliance.

C.3 Documentation

All mineral materia medica must be traceable to source mine or deposit, processing facility, and preparation batch. Classical pharmacopoeial reference for the ingredient must be identified on the chain-of-custody record.

IX. Category VI — Heritage and Sacramental Beverages 醴酒 (Lǐ Jiǔ)

The name 醴酒 (Lǐ Jiǔ) specifically denotes ritual and ceremonial wine and spirits — a term used in ancient Chinese religious ceremony — making it the appropriate designation for a category that encompasses both culturally significant heritage fermented beverages and religiously designated sacramental drinks. This category covers grain-based spirits, fermented plant beverages, and

alcoholic beverages produced for or designated for religious ceremonial use across any faith tradition recognized within Fu Gu's multi-denominational framework.

A. Heritage Fermented and Distilled Spirits

The Fu Gu Heritage Spirits track is intentionally broad: any grain-based or plant-based fermented or distilled spirit produced without synthetic inputs qualifies, provided it meets the criteria below. This breadth is deliberate — it honors the full global scope of traditional fermentation as a sacred and culturally significant practice, encompassing baijiu (白酒), sake (日本酒), traditional rice wine, mead, kvass, chicha, pulque, tej, palm wine, sorghum beer, and equivalent heritage beverages from any culture or tradition.

A.1 No Synthetic Inputs

The primary criterion is the complete absence of synthetic inputs throughout the production process: no synthetic pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers in base grain or plant production; no synthetic enzymes, synthetic colorants, synthetic flavor compounds, or synthetic preservatives added at any production stage; no synthetic fining agents (isinglass from non-Fu Gu sources, synthetic PVPP, and similar agents are excluded unless sourced consistent with Fu Gu criteria).

A.2 Base Ingredient Standards

All grain or plant base ingredients must be Non-GMO. Organic-equivalent agricultural inputs are required in base ingredient production. Heritage grain varieties (sorghum, glutinous rice, wheat, barley, millet, corn) are encouraged and preferred. Producer must document grain or plant base source and confirm absence of synthetic inputs.

A.3 Fermentation Method

Traditional fermentation methods are preferred: solid-state fermentation (固态发酵, gù tài fā jiào) for baijiu; traditional koji fermentation for sake and related beverages; natural wild-yeast fermentation for heritage wines and meads. Industrial continuous distillation processes that have displaced all traditional technique are not preferred but are not expressly excluded where the synthetic input standard is otherwise met.

A.4 Documentation

Producer must provide: base ingredient sourcing records; fermentation method description; declaration of no synthetic inputs signed by the producer; and where applicable, third-party organic or natural wine certification.

B. Sacramental Beverages

The Fu Gu Sacramental Beverages track covers alcoholic beverages produced for or designated for religious ceremonial use across any faith tradition. Dual Worlds Church is multi-denominational and recognizes the sacramental use of alcohol in Christian traditions (communion wine), Jewish traditions (kosher wine for Kiddush and Passover), indigenous ceremonial practices, and other faith traditions where fermented beverages carry religious significance.

B.1 Baseline Criteria

All sacramental beverages must meet the Heritage Fermented and Distilled Spirits criteria in Section A above as a minimum baseline. A sacramental designation does not exempt a beverage from the no-synthetic-inputs requirement.

B.2 Sacramental Designation — Self-Certifying

The sacramental designation is self-certifying by the religious community using the beverage. No external certification body is required. The religious community — whether a congregation, denomination, indigenous community, or faith household — holds the authority to designate a beverage as sacramental within their tradition. Dual Worlds Church Observationist inspectors provide the verification layer, confirming that the sacramental designation has been made by an authorized representative of the relevant religious community and that the Heritage baseline criteria are met. Observationist inspectors do not override or adjudicate the sacramental determination itself.

B.3 Sacramental Designation Record

A Sacramental Designation Record must be completed for each beverage so designated. The record must include: the name and tradition of the designating religious community; the name and role of the authorizing representative; the nature of the sacramental use; a statement that the beverage meets Fu Gu Heritage baseline criteria; and the signature of a Dual Worlds Church Observationist inspector confirming verification.

B.4 Kosher Wine

Kosher wine carrying current rabbinical certification (hechsher) satisfies both the Heritage track criteria and the Sacramental track criteria simultaneously. The rabbinical certification serves as the sacramental designation documentation for Kosher wine.

X. Documentation and Chain of Custody

All Fu Gu-designated products must be accompanied by, or traceable to, a Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Record (Fu Gu CCR) maintained from point of production to point of sale. The Fu Gu CCR is designed to serve as the religious dietary certification document accompanying US Customs and Border

Protection import and export entries, parallel to the role that Halal and Kosher certificates play in CBP documentation. For import entries, the Fu Gu CCR accompanies CBP Form 3461 (Entry / Immediate Delivery) and CBP Form 7501 (Entry Summary). For export entries, the Fu Gu CCR accompanies the Electronic Export Information (EEI) filing in the Automated Export System (AES). The record must identify the applicable category or categories, the applicable track within each category, and document satisfaction of all criteria for each.

Category	Required Documentation
I — Meat (Halal/Kosher)	Current Halal certificate or Kosher hechsher; slaughter facility inspection records
I — Meat (Pork/Poultry)	Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Record; breed certification; pasture affidavit; organic/Non-GMO feed records; antibiotic-free declaration; sustainable farmland certification; Clergy Blessing Record
II — Seafood (Wild-Caught)	MSC or equivalent certification; species identification; harvest vessel, location, and date; Clergy Blessing Record
II — Seafood (Aquaculture)	Aquaculture site registration; feed and input records; water quality documentation; Clergy Blessing Record; CITES documentation where applicable
III — Wild Game	USDA inspection documentation; farm registration; breed/species records; feed and input records; Clergy Blessing Record
IV — Produce	Organic certification; Non-GMO verification; seed sourcing records; sustainability affidavit; farm-of-origin label
V — 本草 (Plant/Fungal)	Pharmacopoeial reference; cultivation or wild-harvest sourcing records; preparation method documentation; CITES permits where applicable
V — 本草 (Animal-Derived)	Species identification; sourcing records; CITES compliance documentation; Clergy Blessing Record where applicable; Observationist inspector sign-off
V — 本草 (Mineral)	Source and processing records; heavy metal analytical report; pharmacopoeial reference
VI — Heritage Spirits	Ingredient sourcing records; no-synthetic-inputs declaration; fermentation method description
VI — Sacramental Beverages	Heritage baseline documentation; Sacramental Designation Record; Observationist inspector verification

A. Clergy Blessing Record Format

All Clergy Blessing Records must contain: date and location of blessing; name and credentials of officiating clergy; description of the product blessed (species/type, approximate quantity, batch identifier); text or summary of the blessing performed; signature of clergy and a witness; and association with the specific production batch by lot number or date.

B. Dual Worlds Church Observationist Inspectors

Dual Worlds Church maintains a corps of Observationist inspectors trained to verify Fu Gu criteria across all six categories. Observationist inspectors do not replace third-party certifications (Halal, Kosher, Organic, MSC) but provide an additional verification layer specific to Fu Gu criteria not covered by existing certification frameworks. Observationist inspectors are required for: Fu Gu Pork and Poultry chain-of-custody review; Wild Game farm inspection; 本草 animal-derived CITES compliance review; and Sacramental Beverage designation verification. Inspector credentials are maintained in a registry by the Office of the Senior Pastor, Dual Worlds Church.

XI. Regulatory Recognition and Certification Authority

Fu Gu (复古) is established as a sincerely held religious dietary standard of Dual Worlds Church, a ministry of Roadway Intelligence, Inc., a California nonprofit religious corporation holding 501(c)(3) status. The Fu Gu standard represents an exercise of sincerely held religious belief in the sanctity of nourishment, the stewardship of creation, and the sacred relationship between the faithful, the living earth, and the divine — held and practiced across the full breadth of faith traditions embraced by Dual Worlds Church. This section establishes the regulatory identity, certification authority standing, and recognition pathway of Fu Gu as a religious food category designation for purposes of US federal and international trade law.

A. Religious Practice Standing — RFRA Framework

Fu Gu dietary practices constitute sincerely held religious beliefs and practices of Dual Worlds Church and its congregation, protected under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (RFRA, 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb et seq.), the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000 (RLUIPA, 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc et seq.), Executive Order 13798 (Promoting Free Speech and Religious Liberty), and Executive Order 13831 (Establishment of a White House Faith and Opportunity Initiative). The government of the United States has established a documented pattern of accommodating religious food certification frameworks — including Kosher and Halal — in federal regulatory programs. Fu Gu presents as the third major multi-denominational religious food category in the United States, encompassing faith traditions not fully served by existing Kosher or Halal frameworks.

Dual Worlds Church holds the following institutional credentials establishing its bona fides as a religious organization operating a legitimate religious dietary program: 501(c)(3) nonprofit religious

corporation status; California Franchise Tax Board and Board of Equalization certifications; FinCEN Anti-Money Laundering Filing Exemption; and 50-state charitable fundraising authorization. These credentials collectively establish Dual Worlds Church as a recognized religious institution with the standing to promulgate and administer a religious food standard.

B. Roadway Intelligence, Inc. as Certifying Authority

Roadway Intelligence, Inc. serves as the certifying authority for the Fu Gu religious food standard, operating in a role parallel to the Orthodox Union (OU) for Kosher certification and the Islamic Society of North America (ISNA) for Halal certification. As certifying authority, Roadway Intelligence, Inc. is responsible for: promulgating and maintaining the Fu Gu standard; administering the Fu Gu producer certification program; credentialing and maintaining the registry of Observationist inspectors; issuing Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Records and certification documentation; and representing Fu Gu in regulatory proceedings before USDA, FDA, CBP, and other federal and state agencies.

C. US Customs and Border Protection — Classification and Recognition

C.1 HTS Classification Basis

Fu Gu-designated products are classified under existing Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) chapters according to their product category: Chapter 2 (Meat and Edible Meat Offal) for Category I and III; Chapter 3 (Fish and Crustaceans) for Category II; Chapters 7 and 8 (Vegetables and Fruit) for Category IV; Chapters 12 and 13 (Oil Seeds, Medicinal Plants) for Category V plant materials; Chapter 5 (Products of Animal Origin) for Category V animal-derived materials; and Chapter 22 (Beverages) for Category VI. The Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Record accompanies each shipment as the religious dietary certification document, consistent with CBP practice for Halal and Kosher certified goods.

C.2 CBP Binding Ruling Petition

Roadway Intelligence, Inc. intends to petition US Customs and Border Protection for a binding classification ruling under 19 CFR Part 177 establishing Fu Gu certification documentation as a recognized religious dietary certification credential for CBP import and export purposes. The binding ruling will address: the documentary requirements for Fu Gu-certified shipments at the border; the role of the Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Record as the primary certification document; the authority of Roadway Intelligence, Inc. as the recognized certifying organization; and the treatment of Fu Gu-certified products under applicable tariff provisions. The standard document, USPTO trademark registrations, USDA AMS program recognition, and RFRA opinion letter will be filed as supporting exhibits to the binding ruling petition.

C.3 Importer and Exporter of Record

Roadway Intelligence, Inc. will establish its standing as a recognized Importer and Exporter of Record with CBP for Fu Gu-designated products, maintaining current CBP bonds and surety as required. The Fu Gu export category designation — Fu Gu (复古) — will be registered in CBP's Automated Export System (AES) as a recognized commodity description for Electronic Export Information filings.

D. USDA Agricultural Marketing Service — Voluntary Certification Program

Recognition by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is the foundational regulatory step for Fu Gu's standing as a religious food category designation. USDA AMS administers voluntary certification programs for agricultural products under 7 CFR Part 62 (Livestock, Meat, and Other Agricultural Commodities) and related authorities. Halal and Kosher religious dietary certifications operate within USDA AMS-recognized frameworks, and USDA AMS recognition is what enables religious dietary certification designations to appear on USDA-graded and inspected products.

Roadway Intelligence, Inc. will file an application with USDA AMS for recognition of Fu Gu as a voluntary certification program under 7 CFR Part 62. The application will be supported by: this Standard document as the program specification; evidence of Roadway Farms as an operating certified producer; the Observationist inspector credentialing program as the inspection framework; and the RFRA standing documentation establishing the religious dietary basis of the program. USDA AMS recognition is anticipated to require 12-18 months including public comment period and is the critical-path milestone for all subsequent regulatory recognition steps.

E. FDA Voluntary Labeling Claim

The Fu Gu designation constitutes a voluntary labeling claim under FDA authority. FDA does not certify religious food categories directly — it defers to the certifying organization — consistent with FDA's longstanding practice for Kosher and Halal claims. The Fu Gu standard as promulgated by Roadway Intelligence, Inc. provides the substantive basis for the voluntary labeling claim. Fu Gu-certified food facilities are required to maintain current FDA Food Facility Registration under 21 CFR Part 1, Subpart H. The Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Record constitutes the supporting documentation for any FDA audit or inquiry regarding Fu Gu labeling claims on imported or domestically produced products.

F. Long-Term Recognition Pathway — HTS Subheading and International Standards

The long-term regulatory objective of Roadway Intelligence, Inc. is the establishment of Fu Gu as a recognized religious food category in US and international trade nomenclature, on equal documentary

footing with Kosher and Halal. This pathway proceeds in three stages following USDA AMS recognition:

- Stage 1 — CBP Binding Ruling: Establish Fu Gu Chain-of-Custody Record as a recognized religious dietary certification document at US ports of entry and exit. Target: Year 1-2.
- Stage 2 — HTS Petition to US International Trade Commission: Petition the USITC for consideration of Fu Gu as a recognized religious food category in HTS nomenclature, supported by USDA AMS recognition letter, CBP binding ruling, USPTO trademark registrations, and evidence of operating certification program. Target: Year 3-4.
- Stage 3 — Codex Alimentarius Engagement: Engage with the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) — the international food standards body of FAO and WHO — for international recognition of Fu Gu as a religious food standard, parallel to the Codex General Guidelines for Use of the Term Halal (CAC/GL 24-1997). International recognition enables Fu Gu to function as a recognized export certification credential in foreign customs systems. Target: Year 4-5.

Regulatory Note: No organization has successfully established a third major religious food category designation in US Customs and USDA frameworks alongside Kosher and Halal. Fu Gu, with its multi-denominational character, rigorous written standard, operating producer base, and the institutional credentials of Roadway Intelligence, Inc., is positioned to pursue this designation with greater institutional standing than any prior attempt. The 3-5 year timeline reflects realistic agency review cycles and does not depend on legislative action — all steps described above are achievable through existing administrative and regulatory pathways.

XII. Administration and Governance

Item	Details
Issuing Authority	Dual Worlds Church / Roadway Intelligence, Inc.
Standard Designation	Fu Gu (复古) Religious Food Type Standard, Edition 1.0
Effective Date	2026
Review Cycle	Annual review; updates issued as Editions (e.g., Edition 1.1, Edition 2.0)
Trademark	Fu Gu and Fu Gu (复古) are trademark designations of Roadway Intelligence, Inc. filed with the USPTO in International Classes 29, 30, and 31. The 复古 character mark is filed as a separate artistic mark.
US Customs Category	Fu Gu (复古) is the registered export category designation for US Customs and Border Protection classification purposes
Certification Program	Fu Gu producer certification program administered by Dual Worlds Church or its designated certifying agent

Item	Details
Observationist Registry	Dual Worlds Church maintains a registry of credentialed Observationist inspectors authorized to perform Fu Gu verification across all categories
Clergy Registry	Dual Worlds Church maintains a registry of clergy authorized to perform Fu Gu blessings across all faith traditions recognized within the standard
Edition 2.0 Reserved	Wild-harvested game (Category III); expanded wild-harvest botanical criteria (Category V)
Disputes and Appeals	Disputes regarding Fu Gu designation status shall be directed to the Office of the Senior Pastor, Dual Worlds Church
Amendments	Amendments require approval of the governing board of Roadway Intelligence, Inc.

XIII. Declaration of Intent

Fu Gu (复古) is more than a food certification. It is a lifestyle culture and a statement of shared faith. Dual Worlds Church is multi-denominational — we embrace and accept all religions and all expressions of belief in a higher power. Fu Gu does not ask anyone to change their faith. It asks every person of faith to do what their tradition has always taught: treat the body as sacred, treat the land as a trust, treat nourishment as a communal act of gratitude and responsibility.

The character 复古 is not nostalgia. It is a declaration of motion. Industrial modernity broke the ancient covenant between the faithful, the living earth, and whatever name each tradition uses for the divine. Fu Gu food is the act of proactively returning to what was broken — choosing to go back, with intention and reverence, to a way of eating that is whole, independent, and free. It is food as a spiritual posture: facing the ancient, walking toward it, and living there.

Across six categories — meat, seafood, wild game, produce, traditional botanical medicine, and heritage and sacramental beverages — Fu Gu builds a complete framework for the nourishment of the faithful that is rooted in ancient wisdom, verified by community, and carried forward as a living culture. It is the table at which all traditions are welcome, and at which all traditions are whole.

复古而立，食以载道。

Return to the ancient, stand firm. Through food, carry the Way.