

MINNESOTA CODE OF AGENCY RULES

RULES OF THE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

1982 Reprint



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Prepared by

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BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

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See new: (AR03605) →

3 MCAR § 2.001 Importation of cattle and bison. (1-81)

A. Where used in this rule the following words and terms are defined as follows:

1. "Board" means the Minnesota Board of Animal Health or its authorized agents.

2. "Cattle" means all dairy and beef animals and includes bison.

3. "Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian approved by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture or its successor to perform functions required by cooperative state-federal disease control and eradication programs.

4. "Health certificate" means a certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian after a physical examination, stating that the cattle described are free from symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease and shall include a statement of the origin of the cattle and the name and address of the consignee.

5. "Official identification" of purebred cattle consists of the following:

- a. Official registration number, tattoo, or complete eartag number.
- b. Breed.
- c. Sex.
- d. Age.
- e. Positive identification of brucellosis vaccinates by vaccination certificate, legible tattoo or official vaccination eartag.

6. "Official identification" of grade cattle consists of the following:

- a. Complete eartag number.
- b. Predominant breed characteristics or color markings.
- c. Sex.
- d. Age.
- e. Positive identification of brucellosis vaccinates by vaccination certificate, legible tattoo or official vaccination eartag.

7. "Herd" means all cattle under common ownership or supervision that are grouped on one or more parts of any single premises, or all cattle on two or more premises geographically separated but on which the cattle have been interchanged or where there has been contact between the premises.

8. "Dairy breed" means breeds of cattle whose primary purpose is the production of milk.

9. "Beef breed" means all breeds of cattle except dairy breed.

10. "Breeding cattle" means all cattle except steers, spayed heifers and heifers of beef breeds between the ages of 8 and 18 months imported for feeding purposes, or slaughter cattle as defined in paragraph 13.

11. "Feeding cattle" means all steers, spayed heifers, and beef breed heifers under 18 months of age imported for feeding purposes, to be confined to a feedlot.

12. "Feedlot" means a confined drylot area for finish feeding of cattle on concentrated feeds with no facilities for pasturing or grazing.

13. "Slaughter cattle" means cattle in channels of trade moving to a recognized slaughtering establishment with no diversion to farm or ranch.

14. "Brucellosis exposed cattle" means cattle that are part of a known infected herd or that have been in contact with brucellosis reactors in marketing channels for periods of 24 hours or periods of less than 24 hours if the reactor has recently aborted, calved, or has a vaginal or uterine discharge regardless of the blood test results. After January 1, 1982, any period of contact in marketing channels shall be considered exposed.

15. "Official calfhood vaccinate" means a female bovine animal of a dairy breed vaccinated against brucellosis with an approved Brucella vaccine while from 2 to 6 months (60 to 179 days) of age, or a female bovine animal of a beef breed vaccinated against brucellosis with an approved Brucella vaccine while from 2 to 10 months (60 to 299 days) of age, permanently identified as a vaccinate, and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate state or federal agency cooperating in the eradication of bovine brucellosis.

16. "S-branded cattle" means cattle that have been identified by branding with a hot iron the letter "S" at least 2 X 2 inches on the left jaw or high on the tailhead over the fourth to seventh coccygeal vertebrae.

17. "B-branded cattle" means cattle that have been identified by branding with a hot iron with the letter "B" at least 2 X 2 inches on the left jaw because they were classified as brucellosis reactors or are brucellosis exposed cattle from a herd depopulation.

B. Cattle consigned to public stockyards, markets approved under LSB 43 The Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets for Cattle and Sale of Cattle at Such Markets, or slaughtering establishments.

1. Cattle of any class may be consigned without a health certificate or tests to a public stockyard or market approved under LSB 43 The Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets for Cattle and Sale of Cattle at Such Markets.

2. Cattle for immediate slaughter only may be consigned without a health certificate or tests to slaughtering establishments where the federal government maintains inspection.

C. Movement of S-branded cattle and B-branded cattle. The following cattle may move without diversion or unloading to public stockyards or to a slaughtering establishment operating under Federal inspection, provided a shipping permit issued by an accredited veterinarian accompanies the shipment.

1. Reactor cattle and B-branded exposed cattle.

2. S-branded cattle, including:

a. suspects.

b. exposed cattle in channels of trade.

c. untested test-eligible cattle from states that are not certified brucellosis free.

D. Cattle quarantined for any disease may not enter the state except that:

1. Cattle may enter the public stockyards to be unloaded at quarantine pens to be sold directly to a slaughtering establishment provided a shipping permit from the state of origin accompanies the shipment and a copy of the permit is delivered to the person receiving the shipment.

2. Cattle may enter a slaughtering establishment with federal inspection provided a shipping permit from the state of origin accompanies the shipment and a copy of the permit is delivered to inspector in charge. All such shipments shall comply with all state and federal requirements.

E. Health certificates:

1. The following shipments of cattle do not need health certificates:

a. Cattle of any class consigned to the public stockyards or markets approved under LSB 43 The Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets for Cattle and Sale of Cattle at Such Markets.

b. Slaughter cattle shipped directly to slaughtering establishments under federal inspection.

2. Cattle of any class consigned to individuals or to state approved markets must be accompanied by a health certificate.

3. Health certificates shall show:

a. The consignee's name and address.

- b. The status of the herd and area of origin.
- c. All identity numbers of the animals in the shipment where required by this rule.
- d. The results of all tests required in F.
- e. Date of vaccination or ear tattoo of Official Calfhood Brucellosis Vaccinated Cattle.
- f. Age, sex and breed.
- g. The purpose for which the cattle are to be moved.
- h. Permit number where required.

4. All health certificates shall be submitted to the Animal Health Office of the state of origin for approval within one week of the issue date.

F. Tests required.

1. Brucellosis.

- a. Official tests for brucellosis in the state of origin shall be used.
- b. All tests shall be confirmed at a state-federal cooperative laboratory. Cattle may commence movement based on negative tests by authorized persons prior to laboratory confirmation.
- c. With the exception of the following all cattle must be negative to brucellosis tests within 30 days prior to movement into Minnesota.
 - (1) Cattle from Certified-Brucellosis-Free Herds.
 - (2) Calves under 6 months of age.
 - (3) Cattle shipped directly to the public stockyards or markets approved under LSB 43 The Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets for Cattle and Sale of Cattle at Such Markets.
 - (4) Slaughter cattle going directly to a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection.
 - (5) Official calfhood vaccinated dairy heifers under 20 months of age and official calfhood vaccinated beef heifers under 24 months of age.
 - (6) Beef type heifers under 18 months of age for feeding purposes entering a Minnesota feedlot under permit from the board.
 - (7) Steers and spayed heifers.

2. Anaplasmosis—with the exception of the following, all cattle must be tested negative to an official anaplasmosis test at an approved laboratory within 30 days prior to movement.

- a. Calves under 6 months of age.
- b. Cattle shipped directly to a public stockyard or markets approved under LSB 43 The Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets for Cattle and Sale of Cattle at Such Markets.
- c. Slaughter cattle going directly to a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection.
- d. Beef type heifers under 18 months of age for feeding purposes entering a Minnesota feedlot under permit from the board.
- e. Steers and spayed heifers.
- f. Cattle that have been sampled for anaplasmosis, the results of which are pending, provided a permit has been secured from the board.

3. Tuberculosis—with the exception of the following, all cattle must be negative to an intradermal tuberculin test conducted by an accredited veterinarian within 60 days prior to movement into Minnesota.

- a. Cattle from Tuberculosis-Free-Accredited Herds.
- b. Cattle under 6 months of age.
- c. Cattle shipped directly to a public stockyards or markets approved under LSB 43 The Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets for Cattle and Sale of Cattle at Such Markets.
- d. Slaughter cattle going directly to a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection.
- e. Beef type heifers under 18 months of age for feeding purposes entering a Minnesota feedlot under permit from the board.
- f. Steers and spayed heifers.
- g. Cattle entering to be tested within 72 hours after arrival provided a permit is secured from the board.
- h. Cattle from accredited tuberculosis free states that have a reciprocity agreement with Minnesota.

G. Negative cattle tested for anaplasmosis as required in F. 2. are not eligible for entry if one or more cattle in the herd of origin react greater than 3+ in the 1:5 dilution on the complement fixation test.

H. Imported cattle leaving a market approved under LSB 43 The Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets for Cattle and Sale of Cattle at Such Markets, or imported on permit pending the laboratory results of the anaplasmosis blood test drawn at the market or in the state of origin are under quarantine until the test results are determined.

1. Negative test results shall release the quarantine.
2. Positive test results shall release the quarantine after:
 - a. Positive cattle have been returned to the state of origin, or
 - b. Positive cattle have been sent to slaughter under permit.

I. Cattle imported without health certificate except where specifically exempted in this rule, or imported when not in compliance with this rule are under quarantine. Such cattle shall be examined and tested to meet the requirements of this rule by an accredited veterinarian at owner's expense within 72 hours thereafter. Cattle that are not negative to brucellosis, tuberculosis or anaplasmosis shall be sent to slaughter on permit or returned to the herd of origin on permit from the state of origin. Cattle with other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be sent to slaughter with permit, returned to the point of origin with permit, or continued in quarantine at the direction of the board.

J. Permits.

1. The following types of cattle may be imported with a health certificate for a stated purpose provided a permit is obtained from the board prior to movement.

- a. Breeding cattle not tested for tuberculosis in the state of origin, to be tested on arrival in Minnesota.
- b. Calves less than two months of age.
- c. Cattle from non-brucellosis free states.
- d. Female feeding cattle of beef type and breed less than 18 months of age entering for feeding purposes without tests.
- e. Cattle that have been sampled for anaplasmosis, the results of which are pending.

K. Cattle may be imported from states that are not certified brucellosis-free provided that:

1. Cattle from modified certified states require:
 - a. A permit.

- b. A negative test within 30 days prior to movement.
- c. A retest in not less than 45 nor more than 120 days following arrival.
- 2. Cattle from non-certified states require:
 - a. The cattle originate from a herd tested negative within the previous 12 months.
 - b. Negative test within 30 days prior to movement.
 - c. A permit.
 - d. A retest in not less than 45 nor more than 120 days following arrival.

L. Feeding cattle may be imported as follows:

1. Steers, spayed heifers, and calves under 6 months of age must be listed on health certificate but need not be identified or tested.

2. Heifers of beef type and breed under 18 months of age must be listed on a health certificate but need not be identified or tested provided a permit is secured from the board. Such cattle must be segregated from all other cattle except steers, spayed heifers, like quarantined cattle, or cattle purchased in accordance with the provisions of a feeder affidavit quarantine as provided in 3 MCAR § 2.011. Segregation shall consist of a drylot with no pasturing and grazing and double fencing to prevent access to drainage and other cattle.

a. Such cattle may be:

- (1) Retained in a feedlot for a period not to exceed 12 months.
- (2) Sold for further feeding under feeder affidavit quarantine as provided in 3 MCAR § 2.011.
- (3) Sold for slaughter.
- (4) Upon application by the owner of such quarantined cattle, the board at its discretion may grant permission to the owner to make the necessary tests at his own expense to relieve the quarantine. In no case shall the requirements for tests be less than the tests required for breeding cattle.
- (5) Moved to another state providing the movement is in compliance with state and federal regulations.

M. The rule shall be effective on January 1, 1981.

3 MCAR § 2.002 Importation of Dogs. (4-78)

A. All dogs imported into Minnesota shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian except:

1. Performing dogs in professional animal acts.
2. Dogs for exhibition which are covered by Rule 3 MCAR § 2.040.
3. Dogs for research at educational and scientific institutions.
4. Dogs entering a veterinary facility for treatment, surgery, or diagnostic procedures.

B. Health certificates shall:

1. Certify that the dog or dogs have been inspected and are free of visible signs of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.
2. Certify that all dogs 3 months of age and over have been vaccinated and/or revaccinated against rabies with a USDA licensed rabies vaccine according to the package insert directions. Manufacturer's name, product name, vaccine serial number and date of vaccination or revaccination to be entered on the health certificate.
3. A copy shall be forwarded to the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board by the approving agency of the state of origin.

§ 2.003 Importation of goats.

A. Goats shall not be imported into Minnesota from herds under quarantine for infectious diseases except that goats may be sent to slaughtering establishments operating under federal inspection from such herds and areas when accompanied by a shipping permit.

B. All goats imported into Minnesota for purposes other than slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing:

1. Individual identification by eartag number, tattoo or registration number for all goats six months of age and over.

2. Results of tests required in D. 1. and D. 2.

3. Certified brucellosis-free herd number and date of last herd test and accredited tuberculosis-free herd number and date of last herd test, if originating from such herds.

C. A copy of the health certificate approved by the animal health official of the state of origin shall be immediately forwarded to the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

D. All goats six months of age and over imported into Minnesota shall be:

1. Negative to an official brucellosis agglutination test within 30 days prior to importation or originate from a Certified Brucellosis-Free Goat Herd.

2. Negative to an intradermal tuberculin test within 60 days of importation or originate from an Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Goat herd.

(4/79)

LSB 4 Importation of horses, mules and asses.

4-63 (a) Definitions. Where used in these rules and regulations the following words and terms shall be defined as follows:

(1) "Coggins Test" means the agar gel immunodiffusion test for Equine Infectious Anemia that has been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) "E. I. A." means Equine Infectious Anemia (Swamp Fever), a virus disease of horses and other members of the equine species.

(3) "Horse" means and includes all members of the equine species as horses, mules, asses, ponies, donkeys, burros, and zebras.

(4) "Reactor" means any horse over nine months of age which discloses a positive reaction to the Coggins Test.

(5) "Officially identified" means the permanent identification using the National Uniform Tag Code number of the state in which the reactor was tested followed by the letter "A", applied with a hot iron, chemical brand, freeze marking, or a lip tattoo in accordance with CFR - Part 75.

(b) Health certificates.

(1) All horses imported into the state of Minnesota shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian within 30 days prior to date of importation except:

(aa) Performing horses used by rodeos, circuses, and as animal acts.

(bb) Horses brought into the state for participation in trail rides.

(cc) Exhibitions and horse shows where the horses are examined by an official veterinarian.

(dd) Horses consigned to slaughtering establishments under federal inspection.

(ee) Reactors consigned to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment operated under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act that are officially identified and accompanied by a shipping permit issued at the point of origin by a state or federal veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian.

(2) The health certificate shall certify that the horses have been examined by an accredited veterinarian within 30 days prior to importation and shall include an accurate and complete description of each horse in the shipment including age, sex, color, and markings. Registered horses may be identified by

registration name and number.

(3) The health certificate shall certify that all horses in this shipment were negative to a test for E. I. A. conducted at an approved laboratory within six months prior to date of importation. The test date and the name of the laboratory shall be recorded on the health certificate.

A test is not required for horses listed as exceptions in (b)(1) (aa)-(ee) above or suckling foals accompanying a negative dam.

(4) A copy of the health certificate approved by the chief livestock regulatory official of the state of origin shall be mailed to the board.

(c) Sales.

(1) Horses imported into Minnesota for sale or resale shall be accompanied by a health certificate and shall be tested and negative for E. I. A. before leaving the sale premises if sold to remain in Minnesota, unless the health certificate certifies to a negative test for E. I. A. conducted at an approved laboratory within six months prior to the date of sale. Suckling foals accompanying a negative dam are not required to be tested.

(2) Reactors shall be quarantined and shall not be moved intrastate except on a permit issued by the board. Reactors may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of Code of Federal Regulations - Part 75, revised as of January 1, 1974.

(3) Reactors shall be destroyed, consigned for slaughter to a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection, or returned to the state of origin under a permit issued by the state of origin.

(d) Horses imported without the required test for E. I. A.

Such horses shall be quarantined for an immediate test at owner's expense. Reactors shall be quarantined and may be moved only in accordance with the provisions of (c)(2) and (c)(3) above.

4-63 3 MCAR S 2.005 Importation of swine into Minnesota.

A. Swine shall not be imported into the state of Minnesota from herds or areas under quarantine for infectious diseases of swine except swine accompanied by a shipping permit sent directly to slaughtering establishments under federal inspection, or to a public stockyard for sale to a slaughtering establishment.

B. All swine imported into the state of Minnesota shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited

veterinarian, except:

1. Feeding and slaughter swine consigned to a public stockyard.
2. Feeding and slaughter swine consigned to a market operating under a permit from the board.
3. Swine going directly to slaughter at a slaughtering establishment having federal inspection.

C. Health certificates:

1. Shall show the individual identification numbers of the swine. Acceptable individual identification shall be:
 - a. Eartag
 - b. Tattoo
 - c. Registration number
 - d. Approved ear notch system
2. Shall show the date, name of the laboratory, and results of tests required in section D.1., and D.2.
3. Shall show the validated brucellosis-free herd number or other disease-free herd status if originating from such herds.
4. One copy of the health certificate approved by the animal health department of the state of origin shall be forwarded to the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board.

D. Breeding swine six months of age and over shall be:

1. Negative to the brucellosis buffered antigen test conducted at a state or federal laboratory within 30 days prior to importation, or originate from a validated brucellosis-free swine herd, or originate directly from a nonquarantined herd in a validated brucellosis free state; and
2. Negative to an official test for pseudorabies within 30 days prior to importation or originate from a qualified pseudorabies negative swine herd.

E. Quarantine and isolation. All swine except swine for exhibition, slaughter, or entering a market or a public stockyards shall be quarantined and held in isolation on the farm of destination for a period of 30 days.

LSB 6 Importation of Poultry

*Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration
June, 1971.*

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 35.03 and 15.0412; and Chapter 8, Session Laws 1969, the Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) General. No poultry of any species, breed, or variety, and no poultry eggs to be used for hatching shall be brought or shipped in any manner whatsoever into Minnesota excepting in accordance with these rules and regulations.

(b) No poultry affected or exposed to disease to be imported. No poultry that is infected with or has been exposed to pullorum disease, typhoid disease, newcastle disease, fowl plague, chronic respiratory disease, fowl cholera, infectious bronchitis, laryngotracheitis, infectious sinusitis, fowl pox, coccidiosis, ornithosis, tuberculosis, or any other infectious or communicable disease, shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota for any purpose whatsoever.

(c) Poults, chicks and hatching eggs. Turkeys under four (4) months of age, chickens and other domesticated fowl under five (5) months of age, and hatching eggs produced by turkeys, chickens, and other domesticated fowl may be imported under the following conditions:

(1) Originate in flocks or are distributed from hatcheries or premises participating in the National Turkey (or Poultry) Improvement Plan or are operating under the disease control agency of the state of origin; and

(2) Have obtained:

(aa) All National Turkey Improvement Plan disease classifications, especially for Pullorum-Typhoid, *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* disease; or

(bb) All National Poultry Improvement Plan disease classifications, especially for Pullorum-Typhoid disease; or

(cc) Comparable status for the same diseases from the state of origin disease control agency.

(3) Obtain a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board. Application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the Board. This application shall be approved by the official disease control agency of the state of origin and shall indicate the disease control classification or classifications of the flock, hatchery or other premises from which the birds or hatching eggs originate. The permit shall include the date of expiration.

(4) All disease classifications, whether obtained through participation in the National Plans or through the State disease control agency shall be considered acceptable provided the requirements such as tests, management procedures and sanitation practices are deemed by the Board to be comparable to the requirements used to classify Minnesota flocks and hatcheries.

(5) Each container used in which the birds or hatching eggs are shipped shall bear an official label showing the name and address of consignor and

consignee, the disease control classification or classifications and the number of the Minnesota permit.

(6) Exceptions:

(aa) Waterfowl and waterfowl hatching eggs may be imported without meeting the above requirements unless consigned to a National Plan hatchery or a hatchery handling domesticated fowl and hatching eggs other than waterfowl only.

(bb) The Board may waive the requirement for certain disease classifications for obtaining a poultry importation permit if the classification is no longer available.

(d) Adult Poultry. Turkeys over four (4) months of age, chickens, waterfowl and other domesticated fowl over five (5) months of age may be imported only under the following conditions.

(1) If apparently healthy, such poultry may be imported for the purpose of immediate slaughter without health certificates or other requirements.

(2) For purposes other than immediate slaughter, such poultry must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying they are free from evidence of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease and have not been exposed thereto. Turkeys must have a disease classification for Pullorum-Typhoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *Salmonella typhimurium*. Chickens and other domesticated fowl excepting waterfowl must be classified as U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or of comparable status. All such chickens and other domesticated fowl excepting waterfowl shall be quarantined on arrival, separate and apart from all other poultry, until tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases and found negative at least thirty (30) days after importation. If such tests are positive, all birds in the shipment shall be immediately sold for slaughter.

3 MCAR § 2.007 Quarantine of livestock and poultry imported into Minnesota without a health certificate or with an improper health certificate.

A. The board shall quarantine at owner's expense all livestock and poultry imported into Minnesota without a health certificate if a health certificate was required by any rule of the board, or if with a health certificate which does not meet the importation requirements of the board.

B. It shall be the duty of the owner of quarantined livestock or poultry to maintain them in isolation in a manner that will prevent contact with any other livestock or poultry until the quarantine is released.

C. The board will release the quarantine when it receives a report from an accredited veterinarian indicating personal inspection of the livestock or poultry for compliance with the importation rules of the board including test results to meet all entrance requirements or when proof of slaughter of the livestock or poultry is submitted.

(6-16-80)

LSB 8 Importation of Avian Species Other Than Chickens, Turkeys and Other Domesticated Fowl

Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration November, 1972.

(a) Velogenic Viscerotropic Newcastle Disease, commonly referred to as Exotic Newcastle Disease, is a highly contagious disease of chickens, turkeys, ducks and other fowl, including pet birds, with a mortality rate that can easily reach 100%. The disease was first recognized in England in 1926. Since that time, it has been found in many parts of the world. The disease has now entered the United States. Serious outbreaks have occurred in such states as Florida, Texas, New Mexico and more recently in California and Arizona. The disease can spread in many ways and is a formidable threat to the nation's poultry industry. Over four million birds have been destroyed in California alone to contain the outbreak. Epidemiological data suggests that pet birds were responsible for the introduction of the disease in California. In order to protect our multimillion poultry industry, all appropriate precautions must be taken to prevent the introduction of Exotic Newcastle Disease into Minnesota. Because of the foregoing, this regulation is deemed necessary.

(b) Avian species shall mean those birds customarily used as household pets, to include but not limited to, parakeets, parrots and mynah birds.

(c) No avian species may be imported into Minnesota which is infected with or has been exposed to Exotic Newcastle Disease or originates from an area or premises under State or Federal quarantine because of Exotic Newcastle Disease and if deemed necessary, the Board may prohibit the importation into Minnesota of any avian species originating from a state or country in which Exotic Newcastle Disease is known to exist.

(d) During the time when Exotic Newcastle Disease is known to exist in the United States based upon reports of ARS., U.S.D.A., avian species, except those excluded in section (c), may not be imported into Minnesota unless the shipment is accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian certifying the birds are not infected with nor have been exposed to Exotic Newcastle Disease and endorsed by the appropriate disease control agency of state of origin. When U.S.D.A. declares that Exotic Newcastle Disease no longer exists in the United States, the health certificate on imported avian species covered by this regulation shall not be required.

3 MCAR § 2.009 Importation of sheep.

A. Sheep imported for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate prepared by the accredited veterinarian who examined the sheep.

B. Sheep may be imported without a health certificate if consigned to a slaughtering establishment where the federal government maintains inspection, or to a market or stockyard operating under permit from the board for resale to such a slaughtering establishment or removal when accompanied by a health certificate meeting requirements of the state of destination.

(6-16-80)

CHAPTER TWO: LSB 10-29**DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS****LSB 10 Control of Anthrax**

Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration December, 1945.

(a) The carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine, horses or any other domestic animal that may have died of Anthrax, are not to be opened or the hide removed, but must be buried or cremated. If animals are buried, it must be at a depth not less than six feet, and away from any water course. If any blood or excrete comes from any animal in removing to the place of burial, such material must be scraped up and burned, and the ground from which it was taken sprinkled with quick lime.

(b) If any animal dies of this disease in any stable, the stable must be disinfected, according to the manner ordered by the Board or its duly authorized agent.

(c) No one is to make any autopsy or any incision in the carcass of any animal that has died of Anthrax, unless he be a duly authorized agent of the Board.

(d) Any person owning or having charge of any animal which he suspects of having Anthrax, or who loses any animal which he suspects may have died of Anthrax, and all persons having knowledge of this disease in any animal, shall immediately notify this Board or the local board of health.

Precautions to be Observed

It is advised that the external opening of all animals dead of Anthrax, be at once plugged with cotton batting previously soaked in carbolic acid or formalin.

Carcasses should be burned whenever practical or buried at the spot where animal dies. Kerosene should be sprinkled on the upper side of carcass and the hair burned off, the carcass then rolled into the grave with the unburned side uppermost. This side should then be sprinkled with the oil and fired. The dirt and litter upon which the animal has lain is then to be disinfected with formalin or carbolic acid and shoveled into the grave.

All animals showing symptoms of the disease should be removed to some place where the above method of dealing with the carcass can be carried out.

see rev: (AR041005T) →

~~3 MCAR § 2.011 Eradication of bovine and bison brucellosis. (1-81)~~

~~A. Definitions:~~

~~1. "Board" means the Minnesota State Board of Animal Health or its authorized agent.~~

~~2. "Owner" means the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of or caring for the cattle referred to.~~

~~3. A "herd" is all cattle under common ownership or supervision that are grouped on one or more parts of any single premises or all cattle on two or more premises geographically separated but on which the cattle have been interchanged or where there has been contact of cattle between the premises.~~

~~4. "Veterinarian" means a veterinarian licensed and accredited in Minnesota or a veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).~~

~~5. Test and testing.~~

~~a. Blood samples shall be collected and submitted by a veterinarian.~~

~~b. Standard plate test or other field tests approved by the board may be made by a veterinarian approved by the board to conduct field tests.~~

~~c. All blood samples accompanied by test charts in triplicate with results of field test recorded shall be submitted to a state or state-federal laboratory to confirm the field test. The laboratory test shall be the official test if there is more than one-half titer variation between the laboratory test and the field test.~~

~~d. Tests used at the state or state-federal laboratory shall include the buffered acidified plate antigen test (BAP), rapid screening test (RST), standard plate test (SPT), card test (BBA), standard tube test (STT), rivanol test (RIV), complement fixation test (CF), and other tests approved by the Board.~~

~~6. "Ring Test" means the brucellosis agglutination test (BRT) of milk or cream.~~

~~7. "Market Cattle Test" (MCT) means a brucellosis test conducted on marketed cattle.~~

~~8. "Official brucellosis calfhood vaccinate" means female dairy cattle under 20 months of age vaccinated against brucellosis while from two through five months of age (60-179 days) and female beef cattle under 24 months of age vaccinated against brucellosis while from two through seven months of age (60-239 days) in accordance with these rules.~~

~~9. "Negative" means:~~

a. Official dairy vaccinates 20 months of age and over and beef vaccinates 24 months of age and over with brucellosis test titers not higher than complete agglutination at a 1:50 dilution on the standard plate test or standard tube test unless diagnosed suspect or reactor on basis of card test, rivanol test or complement fixation test.

b. Cattle more than six months of age when the standard plate test or standard tube test disclose reactions of not more than complete agglutination in the 1:25 dilution, if performed; are negative to the brucellosis card test, if performed; disclose 25 percent fixation or less (1 plus) at the 1:10 dilution on the complement fixation test, if performed; or disclose less than complete agglutination at the 1:25 dilution on the rivanol plate agglutination test, if performed. The board may accept variations when an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* infection is present. A diagnosis of suspect or reactor will then be accepted.

c. Cattle negative to the rapid screening test when no other tests are performed.

d. Cattle negative to the buffered acidified plate antigen test when no other tests are performed.

10. "Suspect" means:

a. Official vaccinates of dairy breeds 20 months of age or over and official vaccinates of beef breeds 24 months of age and over (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth) or official vaccinates under these ages that are parturient (springers) or post-parturient when they disclose any standard plate test or standard tube test agglutination reactions in the dilution of 1:100 or incomplete agglutination in the 1:200 dilution.

(1) Vaccinated cattle serologically negative to the standard plate test or standard tube test but which are positive to the brucellosis card test, if it is performed.

(2) Vaccinated cattle having less than 25 percent fixation (1 plus) in a dilution of 1:40 and 50 percent (2 plus) or more in a dilution of 1:10 to the complement fixation test, if it is performed.

b. All other cattle more than six months of age when they disclose any standard plate test or standard tube test agglutination reactions in a blood titer dilution of 1:50 or incomplete agglutination in the 1:100 dilution.

(1) Cattle serologically negative to the standard plate test or standard tube test but which are positive to the brucellosis card test, if it is performed.

(2) Cattle having less than 50 percent fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of 1:20 and 50 percent fixation (2 plus) or more in a dilution of 1:10 to the complement fixation test, if it is performed.

c. The board may accept variations when an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* is not present. A diagnosis of negative will then be accepted. When an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* infection is present, a diagnosis of reactor will be accepted.

11. "Reactor" means:

a. Official vaccinates of dairy breeds 20 months of age and over and official vaccinates of beef breeds 24 months of age and over (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth) or official vaccinates under these ages that are parturient (springers) or post-parturient when they disclose complete standard plate test or standard tube test agglutination reactions in the blood titer dilution of 1:200 or higher.

(1) Positive to the brucellosis card test where it has been the only test conducted.

(2) Disclose titers of 25 percent fixation (1 plus) in a dilution of 1:40 or higher on the complement fixation test, if it is performed.

(3) Disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the 1:25 dilution or higher on the rivanol test, if it is performed.

b. All other cattle more than six months of age when they disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the blood titer dilution of 1:100 or higher on the standard plate test or standard tube test.

(1) Are positive to the brucellosis card test where it has been the only test conducted.

(2) Disclose titers of 50 percent fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of 1:20 or higher on the complement fixation test.

(3) Disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the 1:25 dilution or higher on the rivanol test.

c. Found infected by isolation of *Brucella abortus* micro-organisms.

d. Cattle which show an increasing titer on consecutive tests.

e. The board may accept variations when an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* is not present. A diagnosis of suspect will then be accepted.

12. "Exposed cattle" means those that are part of a brucellosis infected herd or have been in contact with a brucellosis reactor 24 hours, or less than 24 hours if reactor has recently aborted, calved, or has a vaginal or uterine discharge. Starting January 1, 1982 the definition of exposed cattle shall be: cattle that are part of a known affected herd or have been in contact with brucellosis reactors in marketing channels regardless of the blood test results.

13. "Negative herd" means one in which no reactors or suspects were diagnosed on the last test and which is not under an infected herd quarantine.

14. "Suspect herd" means one in which one or more suspects but no reactors were diagnosed on the last test and which is not under an infected herd quarantine.

15. "Infected herd" means one in which one or more reactors were diagnosed on the last test or which is under an infected herd quarantine.

16. "Cattle" means both bovine and bison.

B. General requirements.

1. Veterinarians shall report to the board all herds infected with bovine brucellosis, or suspected of being infected with bovine brucellosis.

2. The board may demand tests of infected herds, or cattle diagnosed as a suspect, or exposed cattle, or herd of origin of market cattle test reactors, or brucellosis ring test positive herds, or any cattle when necessary for the eradication of bovine brucellosis, and the owner or his agent shall present them and assist with the testing.

3. Testing.

a. All cattle over six months of age shall be eligible for test except:

(1) Steers.

(2) Spayed heifers.

(3) Official dairy vaccinates under 20 months of age and beef vaccinates under 24 months of age which are not parturient or post-parturient.

(4) Feeding cattle in a dry lot area without pasture or grazing facilities.

(5) Feeding cattle of beef type and breed imported into the state on special permit and maintained under quarantine.

(6) Feeding cattle of beef type and breed sold under affidavit when under 18 months of age and maintained under quarantine.

b. The board may test all cattle in infected herds.

c. Blood samples shall be collected by a veterinarian at owner's expense unless the board or cooperating agency authorizes collection of blood samples at state or federal expense.

d. Cattle tested shall be individually identified by an official ear tag with the Minnesota prefix inserted in the right ear, registry tattoo, registry number, or a private ear tag inserted by the owner or his agent which individually identifies each animal in the herd.

e. Suspects, exposed cattle and infected herds shall be retested at approximately 30 days intervals.

4. Reactors are to be identified and appraised upon demand within 15 days of the test date and with an official reactor tag in the left ear and a "B" hot brand at least two x two inches on the left jaw. Reactors must be sold within 15 days of appraisal for slaughter only, with a shipping permit. The time intervals may be extended by the cooperating state and federal officials for reasons mutually accepted.

5. Quarantines shall be established on all cattle in infected herds confining all cattle to the premises where tested and restraining them from water courses by fencing and from contacting adjacent herds. Cattle diagnosed suspect, or exposed cattle other than those in infected herds, or herd of origin of market cattle test reactors shall be quarantined to premises where tested or herd of origin.

a. The board shall serve written notice of the brucellosis quarantine on the owner either personally or by mail to the owner's post office address as on the test chart.

b. Infected herd quarantines will be released after two consecutive negative herd tests, the first conducted at least 30 days after slaughter of all reactors and the second test not less than 90 days following the first negative test. An additional blood test of all test-eligible cattle in the herd shall be made not less than six months after release of an infected herd quarantine.

(1) Exception to intervals between tests are allowable when *Brucella abortus* Strain 19 organisms have been isolated from the reactor, or all epidemiologic evidence is consistent with *Brucella abortus* Strain 19 infection and not with virulent infection.

c. Suspects and exposed cattle other than those in infected herds will be released from quarantine when on the basis of tests and supplemental test results a negative or vaccinate status is allowed or when suspects or exposed cattle are shipped for slaughter with a shipping permit. If suspects requiring retest are not available a complete herd test is necessary unless it is determined on the basis of epidemiological investigation and evaluation of two or more consecutive retest and supplemental test results that the herd test is not indicated if the suspect is shipped for slaughter with a shipping permit.

d. Quarantines on herd of origin of market cattle test reactors will be released if a herd test disclosed no additional reactors and there is no evidence suggestive of *Brucella* infection or exposure thereto.

6. A quarantine may be established on an entire herd until a final diagnosis is made when an animal from the herd discloses a reaction to the brucellosis test.

a. An infected herd quarantine shall be established if a reactor diagnosis is made.

b. Quarantine on herd shall be released if a suspect diagnosis is made.

7. Restricted area quarantines may be established by the board when an owner refuses to comply with any part of this rule, confining all cattle to a defined area until the owner complies with the rule.

8. Movement of brucellosis quarantined reactor, exposed and suspect cattle.

a. Brucellosis quarantined cattle shall be sold only for slaughter at establishments where federal meat inspection is maintained or to public stockyards or state and federal markets approved to receive brucellosis quarantined cattle for sale to such establishments for slaughter and must be accompanied by a shipping permit.

(1) Reactors must be identified as provided in B. 4. of this rule.

(2) Exposed cattle moved to slaughter or interstate must be identified with a hot "S" brand at least two x two inches on the left jaw.

(3) Brucellosis suspects or exposed cattle may be returned to their herd of origin from markets without being "S" branded if accompanied by a shipping permit.

(4) Brucellosis negative quarantined cattle may be moved to other premises of the owner if accompanied by a shipping permit issued by the board.

b. The owner shall give the shipping permit to the transporting agent, who shall give it to the consignee or his agent at time cattle are delivered, who shall receipt it and return it to the board.

c. A copy of all shipping permits issued is to be submitted to the board.

9. Infected premises shall be cleaned and disinfected under regulatory supervision within 15 days following removal of reactors. Extension and exemption may be authorized by the cooperating State and Federal officials.

10. Official vaccination:

a. Brucella vaccine shall be licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(1) Vaccine shall be sold to and administered by veterinarians only.

(2) Vaccine shall be administered by the method and dosage described by the manufacturer or the board.

b. Brucella vaccine may be administered to female dairy cattle two through five months of age (60-179 days) and female beef cattle two through seven months of age (60-239 days).

c. Cattle vaccinated must be identified with an official Minnesota vaccination tag in the right ear and a vaccination tattoo in the right ear; if already identified with an ear tag or an individual registration tattoo, an official Minnesota vaccination tag is not required. The vaccination tattoo will include U.S. Registered "Shield and V", which will be preceded by a number indicating the quarter of the year and will be followed by a number corresponding to the last digit of the year vaccination was done.

(1) Official Minnesota vaccination tags shall be applied by the veterinarian or under his direct supervision only at the time the vaccination is conducted. Vaccination tags shall not be used for retagging.

(2) Cattle shall not be retattooed with the vaccination tattoo unless a veterinarian obtains a permit from the board. Permits may be issued if the cattle have the same identification as at time of vaccination and the vaccination report is on file at the office of the board.

d. Complete reports of vaccinations shall be submitted to the board within 14 days of the vaccination on forms supplied.

e. Cattle vaccinated with Brucella abortus Strain 19 vaccine other than females of authorized ages shall not be official vaccinates, but shall be quarantined and when tested diagnosed as unvaccinated cattle.

C. Area plan participation.

1. The ring test shall be conducted at least three times per year at approximately equal intervals.

a. Herds with suspicious ring tests are to be tested within 30 days.

2. The board may collect blood samples for the brucellosis test from breeding cattle two years of age and over at concentration points, locker plants, and slaughtering establishments.

a. Reactors must be traced to herd of origin and the herd tested within 30 days or quarantined for test within six months.

3. Community notification of Brucellosis Affected Herds.

a. The board shall notify other owners and caretakers of cattle herds of an affected herd by means of an educational letter delivered through personal contact or by mail within 30 days of the issuance of the quarantine.

(1) The board shall determine the size of the notification area.

(2) When the infected herd quarantine is released, the herd owners and caretakers shall also be notified within 30 days by an educational letter delivered through personal contact or by mail.

4. Adjacent herd and epidemiologically traced herd testing.

a. The board may demand tests on adjacent herds, or herds sharing common pasture, having other contact with the affected herd, or herds containing previous purchases from or exchanges with the affected herd. Such herds may be placed under quarantine until the test is completed.

b. The board may recommend a second test of herds described in a. above. If the second test is not made, the veterinarian shall document the reasons the herd was not tested and furnish the owner a copy of such document.

D. Establishment and maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of cattle.

1. An agreement to comply with these rules shall be signed and filed with the board by the owner.

2. Certification. When at least two consecutive negative herd tests of all eligible cattle over six months of age are conducted not less than ten months or more than 14 months apart, the herd will be certified for a period of one year (365 days) and a Certified Herd Certificate issued.

a. Certification will be cancelled if:

(1) Additions to the herd are made contrary to the following paragraph, 3., of this Section, D., of this rule.

(2) If two or more reactors are disclosed in the herd.

(3) If only one reactor is disclosed, the certification is suspended until infected herd quarantine is released.

3. Additions to a Certified Herd.

a. No test requirements for cattle originating from Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds. Cattle originating from Certified Brucellosis-Free areas shall pass a negative test within 30 days prior to addition to a herd. Cattle added to a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd under this provision shall not receive new herd status for sale purposes until they have passed a 45-120 day post-entry retest.

b. Cattle originating from herds not under quarantine in Modified Certified Areas shall have passed a brucellosis test within 30 days prior to date of movement and then kept in isolation until they have passed a brucellosis retest made between 45 and 120 days after being moved. Cattle added to a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd under this provision shall not receive new herd status for sale purposes until they have passed a 45-120 day post-entry retest.

c. Cattle from Noncertified areas must originate from a herd which has passed a brucellosis test within 12 months and must have passed an additional test made at least 60 days after the herd test and within 30 days prior to movement and then kept in isolation until they have passed a brucellosis retest made between 45 and 120 days after being moved. Cattle added to a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd under this provision shall not receive new herd status for sale purposes until they have passed the 45-120 day post-entry retest.

d. Non-test eligible vaccinated cattle, except cattle originating from a Certified-Brucellosis-Free Herd must be kept isolated until they have passed a brucellosis test. Cattle added to a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd under this provision shall not receive new herd status until they have passed the 45-120 day post-entry test.

4. Recertification. All test eligible cattle in the herd over six months of age are required to pass a brucellosis test within 60 days prior to the anniversary date for continuous certification. If the certification test is conducted within 60 days following the anniversary date, the certification period will be 12 months from the anniversary date and not 12 months from the date of the recertifying test.

E. Sales of Cattle and leasing or loaning cattle for breeding.

1. All dairy cattle over six months (209 days) of age and beef cattle eight months (240 days) of age and over must be tested negative for brucellosis within 30 days prior to sale or lease or loan except:

a. Cattle sold directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

b. Cattle consigned to a public stockyards or state and federal approved markets.

c. Steers and spayed heifers.

d. Cattle from a certified brucellosis-free herd.

e. Official dairy vaccinates under 20 months of age and beef vaccinates under 24 months of age not parturient or post-parturient.

f. Female feeding cattle under 18 months of age of beef type and breed sold in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 35.245, subd. 3 providing:

(1) The purchaser furnishes the seller and board copies of complete affidavits as furnished by the board.

(2) The board may inspect the cattle and the premises on which they are maintained at any reasonable time.

(3) There are facilities to maintain said cattle separate and apart from all other cattle except steers, spayed heifers, or other quarantined feeding cattle. The facilities shall include double fencing where the cattle are confined in such a manner as to prevent access to other cattle in adjoining yards, pastures, or fields, and such fencing as may be necessary to prevent access of the quarantined cattle to water courses or drainage ditches which flow through or discharge on such other yards, pastures, or fields.

(4) The owner shall account to the board for all quarantined feeding cattle, reporting those sold directly for slaughter, those resold for feeding (with an affidavit), those tested with permission of the board for sale as breeding stock, those which died and those which were slaughtered for consumption by the owner.

(5) If at any time it is determined that the cattle are not maintained in accordance with the terms of the affidavit or the rules of the board, the owner shall immediately correct the facilities for segregation and employ a veterinarian, at owner's expense, to test all cattle which have associated with or have been exposed to the quarantined cattle.

2. The vendor of all cattle eligible for test sold, leased, or loaned, shall provide the purchaser or lessee a certificate with a record of a negative brucellosis test, and, for official vaccinates not eligible for test, a certificate of vaccination or evidence of a legible official vaccination tattoo. Certificates are to be provided at the time possession of the cattle is transferred.

a. For cattle offered for sale at a public auction, a complete certificate of test and vaccination shall be posted in a prominent place on the sale premises or a form provided by the board and shall include the number of suspects disclosed on the sale test and not offered for sale and a statement signed by the owner showing the number of reactors and suspects in the herd within six months prior to date of the sale test. Except for vaccinates not eligible for test and without a legible official vaccination tattoo, individual certificates are not required.

3. Dealer recordkeeping. Any dealer who purchases, deals in, or sells cattle; or who acts as a commission representative or broker; or who operates and conducts an auction where cattle are sold shall maintain records for a period of two years as outlined in this section.

a. The records shall be maintained on all cattle except calves six months of age and under, steers, spayed heifers, and female feeding cattle under 18 months of age of beef type and breed imported into Minnesota under special permit or sold in Minnesota under affidavit by:

- (1) Individually identifying each animal.
- (2) Showing the origin of each animal.
- (3) Showing the destination of each animal.
- (4) Showing the date of each transaction.

b. Dealers shall upon request furnish the board the origin and destination of any cattle handled by them when essential to determine the source and dissemination of disease.

4. Any test eligible cattle sold, leased or loaned without a negative brucellosis test within 30 days prior to sale, leasing, or loaning shall be quarantined to the premises of the person that received the cattle.

a. The quarantine will be in effect until the cattle are tested for brucellosis at the expense of the vendor.

b. Cattle which do not pass the brucellosis test shall be shipped for slaughter or returned to the premises of the vendor by permit issued by the board.

F. Complete herd condemnation, except steers, including nonreactors and exposed cattle not eligible for test:

1. The Board of Animal Health through its Secretary and Executive Officer may condemn a complete herd, except steers, after having considered recommendations from the following:

- a. Field veterinarian responsible for the herd.
- b. State brucellosis epidemiologist.
- c. Federal veterinarian in charge.
- d. Veterinarian in Charge, Brucellosis Division, Board of Animal Health.

2. The persons named in F. 1. shall consider the following factors:

- a. Rapidity of spread with the herd.

(1) Nonreactors and exposed cattle may be condemned after the first test of all eligible cattle in the herd when 25% or more of the cattle tested are reactors.

(2) Nonreactors and exposed cattle may be condemned when the cumulative number of reactors disclosed in the herd equals 30% of the number of cattle on the first test of all eligible cattle in the herd.

(3) Nonreactors and exposed cattle may be condemned when a herd remains infected after six tests conducted at approximately 30 day intervals.

- b. Danger of transmission to other herds.
- c. Results of culture attempts to isolate Brucella.

(1) A positive culture, other than Strain 19, shall support a decision to condemn but a negative culture does not prohibit herd condemnation.

d. Number and percent of abortions among reactors, suspects and negatives.

e. Supplemental test results.

f. Evaluation of management practices.

g. Vaccination history.

h. Epidemiologic investigation.

i. Status of area as determined by tests on contact herds and surveillance testing with MCT or BRT.

3. Nonreactors and exposed cattle shall not be condemned or appraised unless the owner signs an agreement which provides:

a. Owner and any other holder of an interest in the herd certifies such interest and voluntarily agrees to the condemnation of the herd.

b. All cattle, except steers, shall be condemned and appraised.

(1) Steers may be kept on the premises under quarantine in an area approved by the board.

c. No cattle, except steers, shall be brought to the premises, sooner than 30 days following shipment of the condemned herd.

d. Indemnity will be paid, if funds are available, as provided by Minn. Stat. § 35.09, subd. 2a.

e. Nonreactors and exposed cattle will be identified, appraised and sold as outlined in B. 4. of this rule.

f. Premises shall be cleaned and disinfected following shipment of nonreactors and exposed cattle as outlined in B. 8. of this rule.

3 MCAR § 2.012 Control of anaplasmosis. (1-81)**A. Definitions.**

1. Official anaplasmosis test—a test for the diagnosis of anaplasmosis approved by the board and conducted in a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved laboratory on samples submitted by an accredited veterinarian or a board approved field test conducted by an accredited veterinarian.

B. General requirements.

1. Veterinarians shall report all cases of anaplasmosis they diagnose in cattle and all cases suspected of being anaplasmosis.

2. All anaplasmosis tests will be at owner's expense except tests conducted to release quarantines which may be made by veterinarians of the board or United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) if personnel and funds are available.

3. All cattle tested shall be individually identified by eartag, tattoo, registration number or other identification which makes individual cattle readily identifiable and the identification entered on the test charts.

4. Quarantines will be established by the board, as authorized in Minn. Stat. § 35.05, on all cattle herds in which a clinical diagnosis or a laboratory diagnosis of anaplasmosis other than a diagnosis based only on serological tests is made. The quarantine will be served on the owner.

a. Quarantines on infected herds will be released:

(1) When the entire herd has been shipped for slaughter with a shipping permit or;

(2) When all cattle in the herd six months of age and over have been tested and are negative.

(3) On all cattle negative on two tests conducted at least 30 days apart if all cattle responding on the first test were segregated when the owner was notified of the response and shipped for slaughter with a shipping permit or retained and treated under veterinary supervision at owner's expense.

5. Quarantines will be established on all cattle which have a positive response on any test for anaplasmosis. The quarantine will be served on the owner.

a. The quarantine will be released:

(1) When the responding animal is shipped for slaughter with a shipping permit.

(2) When the responding animal is tested and negative.

6. Vaccines for immunization of cattle for anaplasmosis are to be used only with prior permission of the board.

H103

LSB 15 Control of bovine paratuberculosis in Minnesota.

(a) Definitions

(1) Board means the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board or its authorized agent.

(2) Owner means the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of or caring for the cattle referred to.

(3) Herd means any number of cattle owned by one or more persons which are maintained on one or more premises and which associate with or contact one another or are cared for by the same personnel.

(4) Veterinarian means a veterinarian licensed and accredited in Minnesota or a veterinarian of the USDA.

(5) Test and testing means the cervical intradermic injection of Johnin and palpation of the injection site 48 hours after the injection or the intravenous injection of Johnin with recording of post injection temperatures by a veterinarian of the board or USDA, or smears of rectal scrapings or fecal samples for culturing submitted to an official laboratory by a veterinarian for evaluation or other tests as approved by the board.

(6) Suspect means a heifer under 750 pounds which shows a response when tested with Johnin for removal from a dry feedlot on infected premises.

(7) Reactor means an animal with a positive reaction to a test using Johnin or from which Mycobacterium paratuberculosis has been isolated and identified.

(8) Suspect herd means one in which a clinical diagnosis of paratuberculosis has been made by a veterinarian or in which characteristic acid fast organisms have been demonstrated in rectal scrapings or fecal smears or histopathological sections.

(9) Infected herd means one in which one or more reactors were diagnosed on Mycobacterium paratuberculosis has been identified.

(b) General requirements

(1) Veterinarians shall report to the board all herds infected with or suspected of being infected with paratuberculosis.

(2) The board may demand tests of cattle suspected of being infected with or exposed to paratuberculosis when necessary to protect other cattle from the infection.

(3) Testing:

(aa) Approved procedures are to be used in application of the tests.

(bb) Partial herd tests for diagnostic purposes can be made using one or more of the approved tests.

(cc) On complete herd tests all cattle in the herd shall be tested except cattle confined to a dry feedlot which cattle will be quarantined and must be shipped for slaughter only after the feeding period.

(i) Heifers under 750 pounds may be removed from the quarantined feedlot to the breeding herd on the premises if they show no response when tested with Johnin. If they show a response, they shall be diagnosed as suspects and be shipped with a shipping permit for slaughter only under inspection or be returned under quarantine to the feedlot on the infected premises until shipped with a shipping permit for slaughter only under inspection.

(dd) Tests involving the use of Johnin will be conducted only by veterinarians of the board or USDA. Rectal scrapings, fecal smears or fecal samples for culturing may be secured and submitted to official laboratories by an accredited veterinarian.

(ee) Cattle tested shall be individually identified by an official ear tag, with the Minnesota prefix, inserted in the right ear, tattoo, or other permanent identification.

(ff) Retests shall be conducted at intervals of at least six months.

(4) Reactors are to be identified and appraised upon demand within 15 days of diagnosis and with an official reactor tag in the left ear and a "J" hot brand at least two inches high on the left jaw. Reactors are to be sold within 15 days of appraisal for slaughter only, at establishments where the federal government maintains meat inspection or to public stockyards or state or federal markets approved to receive reactors for sale to such establishments and shall be accompanied by a shipping permit. Offspring and dams of reactors should be branded and removed from the herd when possible. Time intervals may be extended by the board.

(5) Quarantines will be established on all infected herds as determined by a positive Johnin test or by isolation and identification of the causative organism and on all herds suspected of being infected.

(aa) The board will serve written notice of the paratuberculosis quarantine on the owner personally or by mail to the owner's post office address.

(bb) Quarantines on herds suspected of being infected will be released when after investigation the board determines

to the best of its ability that paratuberculosis is not present in the herd.

(cc) Quarantines on infected herds will be released when on a complete herd test no reactors are disclosed and the board, on the basis of available evidence, believes the infection no longer exists in the herd. Infected herds released from quarantine should be retested 12 months later.

(6) Movement of quarantined cattle.

(aa) Paratuberculosis reactors must be accompanied by a shipping permit and sold for slaughter only at establishments where federal inspection is maintained or to public stockyards or state or federal markets approved to receive reactors for sale to such establishments for slaughter within 15 days of appraisal as a reactor.

(bb) Negative quarantined cattle may be moved if accompanied by a shipping permit, for immediate slaughter under federal meat inspection or to other premises of the owner.

(cc) Cattle from a quarantined herd may be moved on a permit issued by the board to a dry feedlot approved by the board for the feeding period after which they must be shipped with a shipping permit for slaughter only.

The feedlot and all cattle in it will be under quarantine until all of the cattle in the feedlot originating from the paratuberculosis infected or suspect herd have been shipped for slaughter.

(dd) The owner shall give the shipping permit to the transporting agent who shall give it to the consignee or his agent who shall receipt it and return it to the board.

(ee) A copy of each shipping permit issued is to be submitted to the board.

(7) Infected premises shall be cleaned and disinfected under regulatory supervision within 15 days following removal of reactors. Extension and exemption may be authorized by the board.

*insert new:
3 MCAR 52.015,
AR 02285T*

LSB 16 Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis in Minnesota

*Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration
February, 1973.*

(a) Definitions.

(1) Board means the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board or its authorized agent.

(2) Owner means the legal owner, his agents, and the person in possession of or caring for the cattle referred to.

(3) Herd means any number of cattle owned by one or more persons which are maintained on one or more premises and which associate with or contact one another or are cared for by the same personnel.

(4) Veterinarian means a veterinarian licensed and accredited in Minnesota or a veterinarian of the USDA.

(5) Test and Testing for routine use means the intradermic injection of tuberculin in the caudal fold by an accredited veterinarian or veterinarian of the USDA and the injection site palpated 72 hours after injection.

(6) Negative means no tissue response or a minimal pinpoint (pp) response.

(7) Suspect means the tissue response was greater than negative but less than a reactor.

(8) Reactor means the tissue response was a circumscribed swelling 5 mm. (3/16 of an inch) in diameter (P_1) or greater, or a diffuse swelling twice as thick as the normal caudal fold (X_2) or greater unless in the professional judgment of the veterinarian a suspect diagnosis is justified.

(9) Negative herd means no reactors or suspects were diagnosed in the last herd test and the herd is not under an infected herd quarantine.

(10) Suspect herd means one or more suspects, but no reactors were diagnosed in the last herd test and the herd is not under an infected herd quarantine.

(11) Infected herd means one or more reactors were diagnosed on the last herd test, or the herd is under an infected herd quarantine.

(b) General Requirements.

(1) Veterinarians shall report to the Board all herds of cattle infected with or suspected of being infected with bovine tuberculosis.

(2) The Board may demand tests of infected herds, of cattle diagnosed suspect, of suspect herds, of herd of origin of slaughtered cattle with lesions suspected of being tuberculosis, of cattle exposed to infected cattle and any other cattle when necessary for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and the owner or his agent shall present them and assist with the testing.

(3) Testing:

(aa) Approved procedures shall be used in application of the test.

(bb) Cattle injected with tuberculin shall not be moved from the premises until the test results have been determined by the veterinarian conducting the test.

(cc) Cattle over 24 months of age shall be eligible for test except:

(i) Cattle of all ages in infected herds shall be tested.

(ii) Cattle of all ages known to have associated with infected cattle shall be tested.

(dd) Cattle tested shall be individually identified by an official ear tag with the Minnesota prefix inserted in the right ear, tattoo, or other permanent identification.

(ee) Reports of tuberculin tests including identification, age, sex, and breed and a record of the responses shall be submitted to the Board within 14 days of observation on forms furnished by the Board.

(ff) The cervical test is to be used only in infected herds or as a comparative test or as a special test when required for cattle for export.

(gg) Known infected herds are to be tested only by full time regulatory veterinarians. Cervical and comparative tests used only as specifically approved by cooperating State and Federal officials.

(4) Reactors are to be identified with an official reactor tag in the left ear and a hot "T" brand approximately 3 inches high on the left jaw. No animal diagnosed as reactor shall be retested.

(5) Reactors must remain on the premises where tested until moved with a shipping permit for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment under Federal meat inspection, within 15 days of the appraisal to be eligible for indemnity. Appraisals shall be completed within 15 days of diagnosis.

(6) Quarantines shall be established on all cattle in infected herds and on cattle diagnosed as suspects in herds where only suspects are disclosed, confining these quarantined cattle to the premises where tested or herd of origin.

(aa) The Board shall serve written notice of the quarantine on the owner either personally, or by mail at the owner's address as stated on the test chart.

(bb) Quarantines on infected herd will be released when the entire herd has two negative tuberculin tests at intervals of at least 60 days and one additional negative test six months later and at least ten months after the slaughter of lesion reactors.

(cc) Quarantines on infected herd will be released after a 60 day negative retest if reactors disclosed "no gross lesions" at slaughter and no evidence of *Mycobacterium bovis* infection is disclosed.

(dd) Quarantines on suspects from a suspect herd will be released if cattle over 24 months of age in the suspect herd have been tested negative at least 60 days after the suspects were disclosed and the suspects were negative or had been shipped for slaughter with a shipping permit.

(7) Restricted area quarantines may be established by the Board when an owner refuses to comply with any part of this regulation, confining all cattle to a defined area until the owner complies with the regulation.

(8) Movements of quarantined cattle can only be with a shipping permit provided by the Board or USDA for immediate slaughter directly to slaughter establishments under Federal meat inspection or if no market is available, disposed of by rendering or burying under Board supervision.

(aa) The owner shall give the shipping permit to the transporting agent who shall give to the consignee or his agent who shall receipt it and return it to the Board.

(9) Infected premises shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of regulatory personnel within 15 days after removal of the reactors. Extensions and exemptions may be granted by cooperating State and Federal officials.

(10) Infected herds from which *Mycobacterium bovis* has been isolated shall be completely depopulated if funds are available and the depopulation is approved by the Board.

(aa) Newly assembled herds on premises of a depopulation because of tuberculosis shall have all cattle tested approximately six months after assembly and retested one, four and seven years thereafter.

(bb) A complete epidemiological survey shall be conducted on these herds and other animals on the premises should be tested.

(c) Area Plan Participation:

(1) All infected cattle, cattle showing lesions suggestive of tuberculosis at slaughter and those showing a reactor or suspect response when tested will be traced to herd of origin and all cattle in the herd or cattle that have associated with those showing evidence of tuberculosis shall be tested promptly and as necessary.

(d) Establishment and Maintenance of a Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herd.

(1) An agreement to comply with these regulations shall be signed and filed with the Board by the owner.

(2) Accreditation: When all cattle over 24 months of age have been found negative on an initial tuberculin test and on a retest approximately 12 months later all cattle over 24 months of age and all herd additions other than natural additions have been found negative to the tuberculin test the herd will be accredited for a period of 12 months (365 days) and a Certificate of Accreditation issued.

(aa) Accreditation will be cancelled if:

(i) Additions are made contrary to the following paragraph (3) of this Section (d) of this regulation.

(ii) If a reactor is disclosed, or lesions suggestive of mycobacteriosis are found at slaughter.

(3) Additions to Accredited Herds shall be:

(aa) From an accredited herd.

(bb) From a herd in an accredited free state.

(cc) From a herd in a modified accredited area in which all cattle over 24 months of age were negative on a tuberculin test within 12 months and individual cattle for addition were negative to a tuberculin test within 60 days prior to addition.

(dd) From an untested herd in a modified accredited area individual cattle for addition must be negative to the tuberculin test within 60 days prior to entry and be kept isolated from all cattle in the accredited herd until negative to a tuberculin test conducted at least 60 days after entry.

(ee) Cattle added under (bb), (cc) and (dd) above shall not receive accredited herd status for sale purposes until members of the herd at least 60 days and they have been included in a herd retest.

(4) Reaccreditation: Herds will be reaccredited for 12 months from the anniversary date of the accreditation when all animals over 24 months of age and all additions under 24 months of age other than natural additions have been found negative to a tuberculin test and when all natural additions have been individually identified and recorded on the report of the test as members of the herd at the time of the reaccreditation test. The test for reaccreditation to be within a period of 10 to 14 months of the anniversary date of the accreditation.

LSB 17 The Control of Rabies in Minnesota

Filed with the Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration June, 1973.

(a) Definitions

- (1) Board shall mean the State Livestock Sanitary Board.
- (2) Person shall mean an individual, firm or corporation.
- (3) Owner shall mean legal owner of animal(s) or his agent, or the person in possession of or caring for such animal(s).

(4) Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college approved by the Board and accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(5) Rabies specimen shall mean that part of an animal, usually the head, or entire animal submitted for rabies examination.

(6) Positive rabies case shall mean any animal showing symptoms commonly associated with rabies which are observed and reported to the Board by a veterinarian or any animal diagnosed as positive for rabies by a recognized laboratory, or both.

(7) Effectively muzzled shall mean a dog fitted with a muzzle securely attached to the head and designed in such a manner as to prevent said dog from biting any other animal or person.

(8) Vaccinated shall mean an animal vaccinated for rabies by a licensed veterinarian with a product approved by the Board.

(b) Reporting

(1) Any person having knowledge of or who reasonably suspects any animal to be infected with rabies shall report same to the Board immediately.

(2) All suspect rabies specimens shall be shipped in suitable containers which are properly labeled or transported directly, together with a completed Rabies Data form to the appropriate laboratory. See directions on Rabies Data form.

(c) Positive Rabies Cases.

(1) All known positive cases of rabies shall be investigated by a veterinarian employed by the Board or the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture. The results of each investigation shall be submitted on forms furnished by the Board.

(2) Any animal(s) determined by the veterinarian to be bitten or otherwise exposed by the rabid animal shall be humanely euthanized or quarantined for a period not to exceed six (6) months in an animal-tight enclosure so constructed that the animal cannot get through or over and will prevent the animal from biting or coming in contact with persons or other animals, except as circumstances would allow one of the following to prevail:

(aa) Dogs and cats can be released from quarantine in 40 days under the following conditions:

(i) Must have been vaccinated for rabies at least twenty-one (21) days prior to exposure.

(ii) Must be re-vaccinated for rabies immediately after exposure.

(iii) Quarantine period shall commence on the date of re-vaccination.

(iv) Rabies vaccination in dogs shall be recognized for a period of thirty-six months (1095 days) when a live vaccine is administered and for a period of twelve months (365 days) when an inactivated vaccine is administered. Rabies vaccination in cats shall be recognized for a period of twelve months (365 days) when either a live or inactivated vaccine is administered.

(v) The Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines developed by the National Research Council-National Academy of Sciences which lists currently marketed rabies vaccines together with the duration of immunity for each shall be used as a guide for determining the vaccination status of dogs and cats covered by this section. The Board reserves the right to deviate from the compendium referred to if it becomes obsolete or if this rabies information activity is assumed by another recognized scientific agency.

(vi) Quarantines established on dogs and cats under this section will be released forty (40) days after re-vaccination provided a written report is submitted to the Board by a veterinarian stating he has inspected the dog or cat and no signs or symptoms of rabies were observed.

(bb) Quarantines established on domesticated farm animals other than dogs and cats because of rabies exposure may be released upon request after ninety (90) days have elapsed from date of exposure provided no new cases of rabies have developed on the premises, and further provided a written report is submitted to the Board by a veterinarian stating he has inspected all animals on the premises and that no animals are showing signs or symptoms of rabies.

(d) Area Proclamation and Quarantine.

(1) When an investigation reveals imminent danger of an epidemic of rabies developing and the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board deems it necessary, he shall make and file a proclamation and establish a quarantine to include any territory in the State which in his judgment is necessary to control an outbreak and prevent the spread of rabies.

(2) In accordance with the Minnesota Statutes, Sections 35.67, 35.68 and 35.69, pertaining to the control of rabies and the proclamation notice, the following shall apply when a proclamation notice and quarantine are in effect:

(aa) The proclamation and quarantine shall be in effect not to exceed six (6) months and shall be in full force five (5) days after proper publication or posting.

(bb) No dog shall be allowed to run at large within the quarantined area unless effectively muzzled or confined on a leash as described in the proclamation notice for the duration of the quarantine.

(cc) It shall be the duty of all local peace officers and health officers to enforce the provisions of the rabies law and proclamation notice.

(3) Permits.

(aa) Special permits may be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board for removal of dogs from a quarantined area to other points in Minnesota. Such permits will be granted only under certain conditions and with specific requirements.

(bb) Removal of dogs from a quarantined area in Minnesota to other states will require prior approval from disease control officials in state of destination.

3 MCAR § 2.018 Scabies.

A. All outbreaks of skin disease among cattle, sheep or goats suspicious of being caused by Psoroptes mites shall be reported to the board.

B. All animals affected with scabies and all animals that have been exposed to the affected animals shall be quarantined.

C. The quarantine shall be continued until satisfactory evidence is presented to the board that the quarantined animals are not affected with scabies; or until the entire herd has been dipped, sprayed or satisfactorily treated two or more times with an interval of ten to fourteen days using a dip approved by the USDA for treatment of scabies, the recommended withdrawal period observed and satisfactory evidence presented to the board that the animals are no longer affected; or the entire herd has been shipped for slaughter.

D. Enclosures in which animals affected with scabies have been confined shall not be repopulated for a period of at least 30 days after untreated quarantined animals have been shipped for slaughter or until cleaned and disinfected under supervision of the board.

E. Facilities used for official dipping of animals for scabies shall be approved by the board. A supervisor of the dip vat shall be authorized by the board who will be responsible for operation of the vat, for submission of vat samples and maintaining a record of all animals dipped for official purposes.

(6-16-80)

LSB 20 Eradication of Sheep Scabies

Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration November, 1962.

(a) Definitions.

(1) Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.

(2) Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the persons in possession of or caring for the sheep referred to.

(3) Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized college who has been approved by the Board and accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(4) Approved dip—a dip containing an acaricide approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(5) Flock shall mean all sheep maintained on one premise and owned by one or more persons.

(6) Negative flock—a flock in which all sheep are apparently free of symptoms of sheep scabies.

(7) Suspicious flock—a flock in which there are symptoms indicative of sheep scabies.

(8) Exposed flock—a flock that has had possible contact with an infected flock.

(9) Infected flock—a flock in which a positive diagnosis of sheep scabies has been made by a veterinarian.

(10) Scabies-free area—an area or state designated as scabies-free by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(11) Agent of the Board—a person authorized to do official work for the Board.

(b) Quarantines. As of December 17, 1962, a quarantine is established by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board, restricting and restraining all sheep to the premises where held, as of this date, until such sheep have been inspected by an agent of the Board, and found free of symptoms of sheep scabies or shipped for immediate slaughter under permit.

The quarantine may be released officially by an agent of the Board at the time of inspection of the flock.

All flocks not free of symptoms shall remain under quarantine until re-inspected by a veterinarian and released; or until immediately dipped and redipped if necessary, in 10 to 14 days in an approved dip under direct supervision of a veterinarian and such dipped flocks shall remain under quarantine until reinspected by a veterinarian in not less than 30 days after required dipping.

(c) Rules and regulations for the establishment of scabies-free areas.

(1) All flocks shall remain under quarantine until inspected by an agent of the Board and found free of symptoms of sheep scabies. Quarantine may be officially released by an agent of the Board at time of inspection.

(2) All sheep infected with or exposed to scabies shall remain under quarantine for immediate dipping and redipping, if necessary, in 10 to 14 days, in an approved dip under veterinary supervision; or shall be shipped for immediate slaughter under permit to some point within the state where the federal government maintains inspection. Such dipped flocks shall remain under quarantine for reinspection in not less than 30 days by a veterinarian.

(3) When such sheep infected with or exposed to scabies are shipped, for slaughter only, such sheep shall be unloaded in pens and alleys not normally used for sheep. Vehicles used in transportation of such sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected under federal supervision.

(4) When sheep are required to be dipped, the owner shall present the animals to the dipping vat and assist in the dipping procedure. Dipping procedures to be conducted on premises where infected sheep are maintained.

(5) All persons, partnerships or firms engaged in shearing or dipping sheep other than their own, shall register with the Board. There shall be no charge for such registration. All equipment used in shearing sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to leaving any premise where shearing has been conducted.

(6) Apparently healthy sheep may be shipped intrastate for immediate slaughter without dipping if accompanied by a written statement signed by the owner giving number in shipment and destination. The shipment shall not be diverted from destination.

(7) All sheep that are loaned, traded, exchanged or sold for any purpose other than immediate slaughter or shipment to a public stockyard or livestock auction market, shall be dipped in an approved dip under veterinary supervision within ten days prior to movement. A certificate of dipping shall be presented to consignee.

(8) All sheep unloaded at a public stockyard or livestock auction market shall be inspected by a veterinarian. All sheep, except sheep from scabies-free areas yarded in facilities approved by the Board for such sheep, shall be dipped in an approved dip under veterinary supervision prior to leaving premises, or shipped to slaughter under permit.

If sheep at any exhibition, livestock auction market, public stockyard or concentration point are found to be infected with scabies, all animals in the consignment shall be shipped for immediate slaughter only under permit or slaughter affidavit to some point within the state where the federal government maintains inspection; or shall be immediately dipped in an approved dip under veterinary supervision, and moved under permit and quarantine to premises of origin or other premises approved by the Board for redipping in 10 to 14 days, and reinspection in not less than 30 days by a veterinarian. Expenses of dipping, redipping and maintenance for the inspection period shall be borne by the consignor. All flocks of origin shall be placed under quarantine pending inspection for scabies.

All trucks, alleys and pens with which such infected sheep had contact shall be cleaned and disinfected.

(9) Sheep for exhibition purposes shall be accompanied by a health certificate certifying that the sheep have been inspected and dipped in an approved dip under veterinary supervision within ten days prior to opening date of exhibition. Such sheep shall be maintained separate and apart from balance of flock following dipping.

Sheep from scabies-free areas for exhibition purposes need not be dipped but must be accompanied by a health certificate certifying to such origin.

(10) Sheep from scabies-free areas may be imported directly to farm premises or livestock auction markets without dipping if accompanied by a health certificate certifying to such origin. A copy of the health certificate must be forwarded to livestock official of state of origin for approval.

(11) Apparently healthy sheep, for immediate slaughter only, may be imported into Minnesota without dipping if consigned to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment where federal inspection is maintained. Shipment must be accompanied by a certificate, waybill, or similar document stating number in shipment and destination signed by owner. The shipment shall not be diverted from destination.

(12) Sheep from scabies-free areas consigned to a public stockyard, may be imported without dipping, if accompanied by a certificate of inspection conducted within ten days of importation or by a waybill, or similar document or statement signed by owner. The shipment shall not be diverted.

(13) Sheep imported from scabies-free areas shall not retain their scabies-free status following first sale in Minnesota.

(14) All sheep imported into Minnesota contrary to these regulations, shall be quarantined for inspection by a veterinarian. All animals in the shipment shall be shipped for immediate slaughter under permit to a point in the state where the federal government maintains inspection; or immediately dipped and moved or sold under permit and quarantine for redipping in 10 to 14 days and reinspection in not less than 30 nor more than 60 days, by a veterinarian. The expense for redipping and reinspection to be borne by the owner. If consignor can show satisfactory evidence that the sheep originated in a scabies-free area, the sheep need not be redipped but shall be reinspected in not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days by a veterinarian at owner's expense.

(d) Maintenance of scabies-free area. Upon the State of Minnesota attaining a scabies-free status, the following rules and regulations shall apply:

(1) All sheep infected with or exposed to scabies shall be immediately reported to the State Livestock Sanitary Board by the owner, his veterinarian, or any other individual who observes the infected sheep or suspects them of being infected with scabies.

(2) When scabies is diagnosed in any flock of sheep, the flock shall be quarantined and shall either be immediately shipped for slaughter under permit to some point within the state where the federal government maintains inspection, or shall be immediately dipped and redipped in 10 to 14 days in an approved dip under veterinary supervision, and reinspected by a veterinarian in not less than 30 days following the last dipping. All movements into and from the flock shall be traced. Flocks of origin and destination of such additions to and movement from the infected flock shall be inspected. Exposed sheep shall be dipped at least once.

(3) Intrastate movement.

(aa) Sheep from flocks not under quarantine may move intrastate without restriction.

(bb) If sheep at any exhibition, livestock auction market, public stockyard or concentration point are found to be infected with scabies, all animals in the consignment shall be shipped for immediate slaughter only under permit or slaughter affidavit to some point within the state where the federal government maintains inspection; or shall be immediately dipped in an approved dip under veterinary supervision, and moved under permit and quarantine to premises of origin or other premises approved by the Board for redipping in 10 to 14 days, and reinspection in not less than 30 days by a veterinarian. Expenses of dipping, redipping and maintenance for the inspection period shall be borne by the consignor. All flocks of origin shall be placed under quarantine pending inspection for scabies.

All trucks, alleys, and pens with which such infected sheep had contact shall be cleaned and disinfected.

(4) Importation of Sheep

(aa) If unloaded enroute for feed, water and rest in states not designated scabies-free, sheep from scabies-free areas shall be unloaded only in pens set aside for sheep from scabies-free areas.

(bb) Sheep for immediate slaughter only, may be imported if consigned to a point where the state or federal government maintains inspection. A certificate, waybill, or similar document signed by the owner stating destination, number, age, and breed of sheep shall accompany the shipment. The shipment shall not be diverted enroute to destination.

(cc) Sheep from scabies-free areas may be imported if accompanied by a health certificate certifying to such origin. A copy of the health certificate must be forwarded to the livestock sanitary official of state of origin for approval.

(dd) When sheep from scabies-free areas are imported into a public stockyard or livestock auction market, they shall be yarded in facilities approved by the Board for such sheep. Such facilities utilized shall be for sheep from scabies-free areas only or for sheep described in the following paragraph.

(ee) Sheep from non-scabies free areas may be imported when accompanied by a health certificate showing that the sheep have been inspected, found free of scabies and dipped in an approved dip under veterinary supervision within ten days of importation. A copy of the health certificate must be forwarded to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for approval.

(ff) All sheep imported into Minnesota contrary to these regulations, shall be quarantined for inspection by a veterinarian. All sheep in the shipment shall be shipped for immediate slaughter under permit to a point in the state where the federal government maintains inspection; or immediately dipped and moved or sold under permit and quarantine for redipping in 10 to 14 days and reinspection in not less than 30 nor more than 60 days by a veterinarian. The expense for redipping and reinspection shall be borne by the owner. If the consignor can show satisfactory evidence that the sheep originated in a scabies-free area, the sheep need not be redipped but shall be reinspected in not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days by a veterinarian at owner's expense.

§ 2.021 Eradication of swine brucellosis.

A. Definitions.

1. Board means the State Livestock Sanitary Board or its authorized agent.

2. Owner means the legal owner, his agents, and the person in possession of or caring for the swine referred to.

3. Herd means any number of swine owned by one or more persons which are maintained on one or more premises and which associate with or contact one another or are cared for by the same personnel.

4. Veterinarian means a veterinarian licensed and accredited in Minnesota or a veterinarian of the USDA.

5. Test and Testing means and refers to the Brucella Buffered Antigen (BBA or Card) test or other tests approved by the Board conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board on serums from blood samples collected and submitted by a veterinarian.

6. Negative swine means swine showing no reaction on the test.

7. Reactor swine means swine showing a positive reaction on the test or found infected by other diagnostic procedures. Diagnosis may be deferred on card test positive swine in a herd which is otherwise serologically, bacteriologically and epidemiologically negative when held under herd quarantines until subjected to subsequent tests to determine the status of the swine.

8. Negative herd means one in which all eligible swine six months of age and over are negative.

9. Infected herd means one in which one or more reactors has been disclosed and which has not regained a negative herd status.

10. Validated Brucellosis-Free Herd means one for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired validated herd certificate.

11. Herd selling breeding stock means a herd from which purebred, hybrid, or grade gilts, sows, or boars are sold as replacement breeding stock on a continuing basis as a major or primary herd management objective.

12. Exposed swine means those which are part of a brucellosis infected herd or have been in contact with a brucellosis reactor for 24 hours, or less than 24 hours if reactor has recently aborted, farrowed or has vaginal or uterine discharge.

13. Validated Brucellosis-Free Area means an area which is recognized by the Board and USDA as being free of swine brucellosis.

B. General requirements.

1. Veterinarians shall report to the Board all herds infected with swine brucellosis or suspicious of being infected with swine brucellosis. The Board may demand tests of infected or suspicious swine and the owner shall present them for test and assist with the testing when demanded by the Board.

2. The Board shall quarantine exposed swine and herds suspicious of being infected with swine brucellosis. These quarantines will be released if it is determined that the herd is not infected.

3. No exposed swine or swine under quarantine shall be moved except with a shipping permit for slaughter at a slaughtering establishment where Federal inspection is maintained or a market approved to receive quarantined swine for sale to such establishments or return to the herd of origin with a permit.

4. Testing:

a. Swine six months of age and over except barrows shall be eligible for test.

b. Feeding swine isolated from all breeding swine are exempted from test.

c. Blood samples shall be collected by a veterinarian at owner's expense unless the Board or cooperating agency authorizes collection of blood samples at state or federal expense.

d. Swine tested shall be individually identified by a piercing ear tag with the uniform numbering system, a tattoo number, registry number, or other identification acceptable to the Board.

e. Serums from the blood samples, with three copies of the test chart, shall be submitted to an approved laboratory for testing.

5. Reactors shall be quarantined and be identified by an approved reactor tag in the left ear. Reactors should be removed from the premises with a shipping permit within 15 days of identification for slaughter at a slaughtering establishment where Federal inspection is maintained or a market approved to receive quarantined swine for sale to such establishments. The time may be extended by cooperating authorities.

6. Infected herds shall be quarantined.

a. The Board shall serve written notice of quarantine on the owner, either personally or by mail addressed to the owner's post office address as on the test chart.

b. Infected herd quarantines will be released when the reactors have

been shipped with a permit and slaughtered and all remaining swine six months of age and over except barrows and feeding swine have passed two consecutive negative herd tests. The first negative test to be at least 30 days after slaughter of the reactors and the second negative test not less than 90 days following the first.

c. After removal of reactor swine the premises shall be cleaned and disinfected as directed by the Board.

C. Establishment and maintenance of Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds of Swine.

1. An agreement to comply with these rules shall be signed and filed with the Board by the owner.

2. Validation: When the eligible swine in the breeding herd maintained under agreement have passed a negative test, the herd shall be declared a validated brucellosis-free herd for a period of one year and a Validated Brucellosis-Free Herd Certificate issued by the Board.

a. The validation will be cancelled if:

(1) Additions to the herd are made contrary to C. 3. of this rule. The validation would be reinstated when the entire breeding herd passes a negative test.

(2) A reactor is disclosed on a herd test or on a test of any swine from the herd. The validation would be reinstated when the infected herd quarantine is released.

3. Swine added to validated herds shall be accompanied by a record of a. origin or b. test and from:

a. A Validated Brucellosis-Free Herd.

b. A breeding herd not under quarantine if the added swine are tested negative on the card test at an approved laboratory within 30 days prior to admission to the validated herd and isolated from all other swine until negative to a retest made at least 60 days after the first test. Bred sows and gilts to have the second test at least 30 days after farrowing.

4. Swine temporarily removed from a validated herd for exhibition or other purposes shall, upon return to the herd, be isolated from other swine until tested negative 30 to 60 days after their return.

5. Revalidation: The herd will be revalidated for a period of one year from the validation date upon a negative herd test of all eligible swine conducted within 10 to 14 months of the validation date, or if it is established that at least 20 percent of the adult breeding swine of the herd were market swine tested during the year and at least one-half of these in the last six

months of the year, or that 25 percent of the adult breeding swine (six months of age and over) in the herd are tested every three months (80-100 days) with each breeding animal tested at least once during the year.

D. Establishment and Maintenance of Validated Brucellosis-Free Areas.

1. The entire state or any political subdivision of the state may be submitted for validation as determined by cooperating State and Federal authorities.

2. Method of initial validation:

a. All herds selling breeding stock must be validated during a one year period at owner's expense or be revalidated.

b. 90% of all sows, boars and stags slaughtered are to be tested and when reactors are found the herd of origin is to be sent to slaughter within 30 days or tested for brucellosis until the quarantine is released.

(1) All slaughtering establishments slaughtering sows, boars and stags shall allow and cooperate with the Board in collection of necessary swine blood samples.

c. Other methods of validation may be authorized by the Board.

3. Additions to herds in Validated Brucellosis-Free Areas shall be directly from a:

a. Validated Brucellosis-Free Herd.

b. Non-quarantined herd in Validated Brucellosis-Free Area.

c. Non-quarantined herd in areas which are not Validated Brucellosis-Free if the swine have a negative brucellosis card test conducted at an approved laboratory within 30 days prior to the date of entry and are held in isolation after being added to the herd until they have had an additional negative brucellosis card test between 60 and 90 days after the date of entry, and accompanied by a record of such origin or test.

4. Feeding swine may be held on validated herd premises or enter validated areas without brucellosis tests provided the feeding swine are isolated from all breeding swine on the premises.

5. Swine may be consigned to slaughtering establishments or to stockyards approved for sale and shipment to slaughtering establishments for slaughter in a Validated Brucellosis-Free Area without a brucellosis test provided they are transported directly to holding pens at the slaughtering establishment or at the stockyards and are not diverted enroute for any other purpose.

6. Revalidation: When the initial validation period expires, application to USDA for revalidation will be made.

§ 2.022 Control of goat brucellosis.

A. Definitions.

1. Test and Testing means and refers to the Brucella Buffered Antigen (BBA or Card) test or other tests approved by the Board on serums from blood samples collected and submitted by a veterinarian.

2. Negative means a goat showing no reaction on the test.

3. Suspect means a goat showing a reaction to a test that does not qualify as a reactor or negative.

4. Reactor means a goat showing a positive reaction on the test or proven infected by other diagnostic procedures. Diagnosis may be deferred on a goat showing a positive reaction when held under quarantine until subjected to additional tests and investigation to determine its disease status.

5. Other tests means test other than the card test approved by the Board which shall be conducted and interpreted as outlined in 3 MCAR § 2.011, Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota.

6. Negative Herd means one in which all goats six months of age and over are tested and negative and which herd is not under an infected herd quarantine.

7. Suspect Herd means one in which one or more suspects but no reactors were diagnosed on the last test and which is not under an infected herd quarantine.

8. Infected Herd means one in which one or more reactors has been disclosed and which has not regained a negative herd status.

9. Certified Brucellosis-Free Goat Herd means one for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Certified Herd certificate.

B. General Requirements.

1. An agreement to comply with these rules shall be signed by the owner and filed with the Board.

2. Testing.

a. Tests shall be made at owner's expense except tests conducted to release quarantines may be made by veterinarians of the Board or U.S.D.A. if personnel and funds are available.

b. All goats six months of age and over shall be included on a herd test.

c. Goats tested shall be individually identified by ear tag or tattoo.

3. Quarantines on Infected Herds.

a. A herd shall be under quarantine when owner receives notice that reactors were disclosed. An official quarantine will be issued to the owner.

b. No goats shall be removed from a quarantined herd unless a permit is issued by the Board for shipment directly to a slaughter plant where the federal government maintains meat inspection.

c. The Board may authorize the movement of goats from a quarantined herd to a public stockyard or to a rendering plant.

d. Quarantines are released after the Board has been furnished evidence that the reactors have been destroyed and that the herd has passed two consecutive negative tests. The first test may be conducted no sooner than 30 days after reactors are destroyed and the second test no sooner than 90 days after first negative test.

4. Quarantines on suspects held in suspect herds.

a. Suspects shall be under quarantine when owner receives notice that suspects were disclosed. An official quarantine will be issued to the owner.

b. No suspects shall be removed from quarantine unless a permit is issued by the Board for shipment directly to a slaughter plant where the federal government maintains meat inspection.

c. The Board may authorize the movement of suspects to a public stockyard or to a rendering plant.

d. Quarantines are released if suspects are negative to a retest or after the Board has been furnished evidence that suspects have been destroyed. If suspects are not available for retest, the herd shall be tested by a veterinarian of the Board or U.S.D.A. if personnel and funds are available.

C. Certified Brucellosis-Free Goat Herds.

1. Initial Certification.

a. When two consecutive negative herd tests of all goats six months of age and over are conducted not less than ten months or more than 14 months apart, the herd will be certified for a period of one year and a Certified Herd Certificate issued.

b. The expiration date on the certificate will be one year after date of final test for herd certification.

c. Tests made for release of quarantine shall not be used for herd certification.

2. Recertification.

a. A negative herd test on all goats six months of age and over within 60 days prior to each anniversary of the certificate date is required for continuous Certified Herd status. If the negative recertification test is conducted within 60 days following the anniversary date, the recertification is for 12 months from the anniversary date.

3. Additions to Certified Herds and Herds in Process of Certification shall:

a. Originate from certified herds.

b. Originate from negative herds tested within one year; added animals shall also be negative to a test conducted more than 60 days following herd test and within 30 days prior to joining the herd.

c. Goats from all other herds shall be negative to a test made within 30 days prior to being brought to premises and then kept in isolation until negative to a retest made no sooner than 30 days from previous test.

d. Additions to herd shall not receive Certified Herd status until they have been members of the herd for at least 30 days and are included in a complete herd test.

4. Temporary Transfer of Males or Females for breeding to a Certified Herd or a herd in the process of Certification.

a. The animals shall originate from a herd with the status described in C. 3. a. or 3. b. of this rule.

5. Goats originating directly from a certified herd will be eligible for public exhibitions without the test for brucellosis required by 3 MCAR § 2.040, Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota, and it is recommended that such goats be isolated from the certified herd until tested negative 30 to 60 days after their return.

6. Revocation of Certified Brucellosis-Free Certificate.

a. Certificate will be cancelled by the Board if:

(1) One or more reactors are disclosed in the herd.

(2) One or more reactors disclosed in animals removed from the herd within 30 days following date such animals were removed.

(3) One or more animals are added to the herd contrary to C. 3. or 4. of this rule.

b. If a certificate is cancelled, the herd may be recertified providing the requirements for initial certification described in C. 1. of this rule are met.

D. Tests other than those made under the agreement described in B. 1. of this rule to establish Certified Brucellosis-Free Goat Herds.

1. The provisions of B. 2., B. 3., and B. 4. shall apply to all goats tested in Minnesota if such tests disclose suspects or reactors.

(4/79)

§ 2.023 Control of goat tuberculosis.

A. Definitions.

1. Test and Testing means the intradermic injection of tuberculin in the caudal fold by an accredited veterinarian or a veterinarian of the U.S.D.A. and the injection site observed and palpated 72 hours after injection. On all goats which respond to the caudal fold injection, a comparative cervical test will be made within ten days or after 60 days following date of caudal fold injection by a veterinarian of the Board or U.S.D.A.

2. Negative means no tissue response to the caudal fold injection or a negative diagnosis on comparative cervical test.

3. Suspect means a suspect diagnosis on comparative cervical test.

4. Reactor means a reactor diagnosis on comparative cervical test.

5. Negative herd means no reactors or suspects were diagnosed in the last herd test and the herd is not under an infected herd quarantine.

6. Suspect herd means one or more suspects, but no reactors were diagnosed in the last herd test and the herd is not under an infected herd quarantine.

7. Infected herd means one or more reactors were diagnosed on the last herd test, or the herd is under an infected herd quarantine.

8. Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Goat Herd means one for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Accredited Herd Certificate.

B. General Requirements.

1. An agreement to comply with these rules shall be signed by the owner and filed with the Board.

2. Testing.

a. Tests, except comparative cervical tests, shall be made at owner's expense. Tests conducted to release quarantines may be made by veterinarians of the Board or U.S.D.A. if personnel and funds are available.

b. All goats six months of age and over shall be included on a herd test.

c. Goats tested shall be individually identified by ear tag or tattoo.

d. Veterinarians shall report to the Board by telephone immediately following observation when goats respond to caudal fold injection. Negative tests shall be reported within 14 days of observation on forms furnished by the Board.

3. Quarantines.

a. Suspects maintained in suspect herds shall be under quarantine until diagnosed negative or reactor by a comparative cervical test which test may be made 60 days after suspect is disclosed. An official quarantine will be issued to the owner.

b. Infected herds shall be under quarantine which will remain in force until reactors are destroyed and the herd passes three consecutive negative tests. The first test to be made no sooner than 60 days following date reactors are destroyed, the second test no sooner than 60 days following the first negative test, and the third test no sooner than six months following the second negative test. An official quarantine will be issued to the owner.

c. No goats shall be removed from a quarantined herd unless a permit is issued by the Board for shipment directly to a slaughter plant where the federal government maintains meat inspection.

d. The Board may authorize the movement of goats from a quarantined herd to a public stockyard or to a rendering plant.

C. Accreditation of Goat Herds Tuberculosis-Free.

1. Initial Accreditation.

a. When two consecutive negative herd tests of all goats six months of age and over are conducted not less than ten months or more than 14 months apart, the herd will be accredited for a period of one year and an Accredited Herd Certificate issued.

b. The expiration date on the certificate will be one year after date of final test for herd accreditation.

2. Reaccreditation.

a. A negative herd test on all goats six months of age and over within 60 days prior to each anniversary of the certificate date is required for continuous Accredited Herd status. If the negative reaccreditation test is conducted within 60 days following the anniversary date, the reaccreditation is for 12 months from the anniversary date.

3. Additions to Accredited Herds and Herds in Process of Accreditation shall:

a. Originate from accredited herds.

b. Originate from negative herds tested within one year; added animals shall also be negative to a test conducted more than 60 days following herd test and within 60 days prior to joining herd.

c. Goats from all other herds shall be negative to a test made within 60 days prior to being brought to premises and then kept in isolation until negative to a retest made no sooner than 60 days from previous test.

d. Additions to herd shall not receive accredited herd status until they have been members of the herd for at least 60 days and are included in a complete herd test.

4. Temporary Transfer of Males or Females for breeding to an Accredited Herd or a herd in the process of Accreditation.

a. The animals shall originate from a herd with the status described in C. 3. a. or 3. b. of this rule.

5. Goats originating directly from an accredited herd will be eligible for public exhibitions without the test for tuberculosis required by 3 MCAR § 2.040, Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota and it is recommended that such goats be isolated from the accredited herd until tested negative 60 to 120 days after their return.

6. Revocation of Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Certificate.

a. Certificate will be cancelled if:

(1) One or more reactors are disclosed in the herd.

(2) One or more reactors disclosed in animals removed from herd within 30 days following date such animals are removed.

(3) One or more animals are added to the herd contrary to C. 3. or C. 4. of this rule.

b. If a certificate is cancelled, the herd may be reaccredited providing the requirements for initial accreditation described in C. 1. of this rule are met.

D. Tests other than those made under the agreement described in B. 1. of this rule to establish Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Goat Herds.

1. The provisions of B. 2. and B. 3. shall apply to all goats tested in Minnesota if such tests disclose suspects or reactors.

(4/79)

3 MCAR § 2.024 Control of pseudorabies.**A. Definitions.**

1. Official pseudorabies test—a test for the diagnosis of pseudorabies approved by the Board and conducted in a USDA approved laboratory on samples collected and submitted by an accredited veterinarian or a Board approved field test conducted by an accredited veterinarian.

2. Official pseudorabies vaccinates are swine which have been:

- a. Vaccinated with a USDA licensed pseudorabies vaccine by an accredited veterinarian.
- b. Individually identified with a numbered pink eartag.
- c. Reported as official vaccinates to the Board at the time of vaccination.

B. General requirements.

1. Veterinarians shall report all cases of pseudorabies they diagnose and all cases suspected of being pseudorabies.

2. All pseudorabies tests will be at owner's expense except tests conducted to release quarantines which may be made by veterinarians of the Board or USDA if personnel and funds are available.

3. All swine tested shall be individually identified by eartag, tattoo, registration number or other identification which makes individual swine readily identifiable and the identification entered on the test chart.

4. Quarantines will be established by the Board as authorized in Minn. Stat. ch. 35.05 (1978) on all swine herds in which a reactor to an official pseudorabies test is disclosed, or a clinical diagnosis, or a laboratory diagnosis of pseudorabies is made. The quarantine will be served on the owner.

5. Quarantined swine may be moved to slaughter accompanied by a shipping permit issued by an accredited veterinarian or the Board, or by a notice of shipment, or with permission of the Board to other premises presently under quarantine for pseudorabies. When it can be established that the quarantined herd produces pigs for sale as feeders, and there are no clinical signs of pseudorabies in the herd, the identified swine for feeding may be sold for movement for finishing under quarantine on premises where there are no breeding swine. These quarantined swine can be sold only for slaughter.

6. Quarantines on swine herds will be released when all quarantined swine have been sold for slaughter or:

- a. Reactor swine have been removed from the premises for slaughter with a shipping permit or notice of shipment and

b. The premises have been cleaned and disinfected and

c. All swine six months of age and over have passed a negative official pseudorabies test at least 30 days after the reactors were shipped. Following a depopulation, no swine should be allowed on the premises for 30 days.

7. Livestock, other than swine, determined to have pseudorabies and livestock, other than swine, exposed to pseudorabies infected animals will be quarantined. The quarantine will be released 21 days after the diagnosis or exposure if there are no signs of pseudorabies in the quarantined livestock.

C. Establishment and maintenance of Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herds.

1. An agreement to comply with these rules shall be signed and filed with the Board.

2. A negative official pseudorabies test of all swine in the herd six months of age and over will qualify the herd as a Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herd provided:

a. The herd has been free of pseudorabies for the previous 12 months.

b. At least 90% of the swine tested have been in the herd at least 90 days.

A numbered Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herd certificate will be issued the herd owner. The initial certificate will be valid for 90 days.

3. Pseudorabies Negative Herd status will be maintained when a negative official pseudorabies test of not less than 25% of the swine in the herd six months of age and over is conducted within 10 days of 90, 180 and 270 days from and on the anniversary date of initial qualification provided:

a. No swine over six months of age are to be tested twice in one calendar year unless C. 3. d. applies.

b. All swine in the herd, six months of age and over, are to be tested at least once in each calendar year.

c. If swine of the herd are maintained on several premises or as several groups, 25% in each should be tested for each requalification.

d. If there are 10 or fewer swine, six months of age or over, in the herd at any quarterly requalification test, all swine six months of age and over are to be tested.

The certificate will then be valid for another 90 days and for the last quarter of the test year to the anniversary date.

4. Additions to Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herds shall be either:

a. From a Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herd.

b. From a herd not known to be pseudorabies infected and with a negative official pseudorabies test within 30 days of entry on all swine added regardless of age. Swine added to be isolated and retested and negative 30-60 days after entry and before being commingled with the qualified herd.

5. Feeder swine on the premises of the Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herd must be farrowed on the premises or have a negative official pseudorabies test within 30 days prior to entry to the premises.

6. Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herd status will be canceled if any swine in the herd react when tested or are diagnosed as having pseudorabies or if additions are made contrary to this rule.

7. Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herds which have lost status because of test reactors or a diagnosis of pseudorabies in the herd will regain their status when:

a. Reactor swine have been removed for slaughter with a shipping permit and

b. Premises have been cleaned and disinfected and

c. The herd has had two negative pseudorabies tests of all swine in the herd six months of age and over the first at least 30 days after removal of the reactors and the second at least 30 days after the first test.

The infected herd quarantine would be released after the first negative test.

8. Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herds which have lost status because of additions made contrary to this rule will regain that status when all swine in the herd six months of age and over have had a negative official pseudorabies test.

9. Swine returned to Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herds from exhibitions or that are otherwise commingled with swine from herds not qualified should be kept in isolation upon return for 30 days and have a negative official pseudorabies test before rejoining the herd.

D. Establishing pseudorabies controlled vaccinated herds.

1. The Board should be notified of the producers desire to establish a pseudorabies controlled vaccinated herd.

2. All swine six months of age and over must be tested for pseudorabies and found to be negative.

3. The negative swine must be officially vaccinated for pseudorabies within 15 days after the date tested.

4. All swine regardless of age or origin added to the pseudorabies controlled vaccinated swine herd as breeding swine must be tested for pseudorabies and found to be negative and then officially vaccinated for pseudorabies within 15 days after the date tested.

E. Swine from a Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herd will be eligible for entry into Minnesota exhibitions without an official pseudorabies test.

3 MCAR § 2.025 Aleutian disease free herds of mink.**A. Definitions.**

1. Official test—counterelectrophoresis (CEP) plate test conducted in a laboratory recognized by the Board on samples submitted by an authorized testing agent.

B. Establishing an Aleutian Disease Free Herd.

1. The herd owner shall notify the Board of his intent to qualify his herd by having his breeding mink tested at his own expense.

2. A mink herd will qualify when the owner has filed with the Board proof that all mink in the breeding herd have been negative on two successive official tests for Aleutian disease conducted not less than 45 days or more than 365 days apart.

3. An Aleutian Disease Free Herd certificate valid for one year from the date of the last qualifying test will be issued to the owner of the qualified herd.

4. Certificates will be revoked if a laboratory or clinical diagnosis of Aleutian disease is made in the herd or if the provisions of this rule are not complied with.

C. Additions to Certified Herds or Those Being Qualified.

1. Mink from Certified Aleutian Disease Free Herds may be added without a test.

2. Mink from other herds must be tested for Aleutian disease and negative within 30 days prior to entry, be isolated from all other mink until retested and negative not less than 30 days or more than 60 days after entry.

D. The Board may recertify a Certified Aleutian Disease Free Herd for one year from the anniversary date upon receipt of proof of a negative official test of the breeding herd conducted within 30 days of the expiration of the certificate. Herds which have been certified for two years may be recertified upon receipt of a negative official test on 50 per cent of the breeding mink in each color phase including all males in each color phase.

E. Supervision.

1. Agents of the Board may be present and supervise the collection of samples for any Aleutian disease test.

2. The Board may request collection under their supervision of not to exceed 200 blood samples for testing at a time mutually agreed upon to check the disease status of the herd.

CHAPTER THREE: LSB 30-39 DISEASES OF POULTRY

LSB 30 Control and Eradication of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Poultry and Other Domesticated Fowl

Filed with the Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration September, 1975.

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms where used in these regulations shall be defined as follows:

- (1) Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.
- (2) Plan shall mean The National Poultry Improvement Plan and auxiliary provisions.
- (3) Official State Agency shall mean the Board.
- (4) Person shall mean a natural person, firm or corporation.
- (5) State Inspector shall mean a person employed by the Board to perform functions under state-federal cooperative poultry disease programs and these regulations.
- (6) Authorized agent shall mean a person not employed by the Board but designated and authorized to perform functions under these regulations.
- (7) Veterinarian shall mean a veterinarian licensed and accredited in Minnesota or a veterinarian employed by USDA.
- (8) Poultry shall mean turkeys and chickens.
- (9) Other Domesticated Fowl shall include waterfowl, pheasants, partridges, quail, guinea fowl, or wild birds maintained in captivity.
- (10) Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.
- (11) Flock shall mean poultry or other domesticated fowl of one kind, breed, strain or variety segregated and managed as one flock on one premises.
- (12) Flockowner shall mean a person who owns or is in charge of a flock or flocks of poultry or other domesticated fowl.
- (13) Primary Breeding Flock shall mean a flock composed of one or more generations that is maintained for the purpose of establishing, continuing and improving parent lines.
- (14) Multiplier Breeding Flock shall mean a flock that originated from a primary breeding flock and is intended for the production of hatching eggs used for the purpose of producing progeny for commercial egg or meat production.

(b) Sale of poultry, other domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

- (1) No person shall sell, offer for sale, purchase or trade poultry or other domesticated fowl, less than the minimum testing age stipulated in (f)(2), and their hatching eggs, unless they originate from flocks and hatcheries operating under the supervision of the Board and these regulations.

(2) A person may purchase, sell, offer to sell or trade ducklings, goslings, and waterfowl hatching eggs not having a pullorum-typhoid classification provided such products originate from hatcheries or premises where only waterfowl are hatched and handled. Hatcheries operating in this manner must obtain a permit and shall be subject to inspection by agents of the Board.

(3) Hatcheries hatching and handling poultry and other domesticated fowl or their hatching eggs shall not hatch and handle waterfowl unless such waterfowl qualify for a pullorum-typhoid disease classification or unless the hatchery is constructed to permit separate handling and hatching to prevent cross contamination and then only at the discretion of the Board.

(4) Nothing in (b)(1), (2) and (3) shall apply to a person hatching eggs originating from a poultry or other domesticated fowl breeding flock owned by such person on a farm premises provided the hatching eggs and progeny are maintained on the same premises and not offered for sale. Poultry and other domesticated fowl raised and maintained under the provisions of this paragraph can be removed for shipment to slaughter only unless those over four (4) months of age are tested and found negative to the pullorum-typhoid test.

(c) Permits.

(1) No person shall conduct and operate buildings and equipment for the purpose of incubating and hatching eggs and otherwise handling, brooding and selling poults, chicks, ducklings, goslings and progeny of other domesticated fowl, except as provided in (b)(4) of these regulations and LSB 34, Dealing in Poultry by Dealers, unless a permit is first obtained from the Board. A completed and signed application must be on file in the office of the Board together with a satisfactory inspection report before a permit can be issued. The permit shall be valid until September 1 following date of issue unless revoked.

(2) Failure on the part of any person to comply with the terms of the hatchery permit and these regulations shall be grounds for initiating proceedings to determine if the permit should be revoked or suspended.

(3) When more than one hatchery located within the state is operated under the same ownership, name or management, one or more of such hatcheries cannot participate in official poultry disease control programs unless all participate. All such hatcheries must attain and maintain the same classifications.

(d) Flock Participation.

(1) All flocks of turkeys, chickens and other domesticated fowl composed of birds that have reached the minimum testing age described in (f)(2)(aa), (bb), to be used for breeding and under the Board's supervision, except as provided in (b)(2) and (b)(4) of this regulation and (d)(7) in LSB 40, Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota, shall be tested for pullorum-typhoid disease using an officially approved method and procedure in accordance with this regulation, provided; the test may not be required if it is determined by the Board that flocks of turkeys, chickens and other domesticated fowl qualify without a test under a cooperative state-federal program.

(2) One or more but less than all species of poultry and other domesticated fowl under supervision and on the same premises may be tested, pro-

vided; those tested have been segregated from those not tested in a manner satisfactory to the Board for a period of twenty-one (21) days before test is applied and remain so segregated while the tested flock is under supervision.

(3) Flocks of poultry and other domesticated fowl may qualify on the initial test if no reactors are disclosed, provided; the birds so tested originate from previously qualified flocks. The qualifying test is to be conducted within six (6) months prior to the first gathering of eggs for hatching purposes.

(e) Testing agents.

(1) A veterinarian who desires to conduct official tests for pullorum-typhoid disease or collect blood samples must make application to the Board for approval.

(2) A person who desires to become an authorized testing or blood collecting agent shall comply with the following:

(aa) Attend a program training course.

(bb) Perform satisfactory work at a field school.

(cc) Obtain and use test equipment and antigen approved by the Board.

(3) A temporary testing and blood collecting authorization may be issued under extenuating circumstances upon recommendation by a veterinarian employed by the Board.

(4) Testing and blood collecting authorizations shall be renewed each year; shall not be used for advertising purposes in any manner and may be cancelled by the Board if the agent fails to comply with this regulation or performs unsatisfactory work.

(5) The cost of pullorum-typhoid testing and control rendered by persons other than employees of the Board shall be paid by the flockowner or hatchery owner in accordance with an agreement reached between the authorized testing agent rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

(f) Test procedures and requirements.

(1) All tests and antigens used in the control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease shall be approved by the Board.

(2) All poultry and other domesticated fowl tested shall be at the minimum testing age described below, provided; such age limits may be adjusted with Board approval to avoid conflict with age requirement changes made in cooperative state-federal programs.

(aa) Turkeys and chickens — Over four (4) months of age.

(bb) Other domesticated fowl — Over four (4) months of age or in some game birds when reach sexual maturity.

(3) The official tests in the control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease in poultry and other domesticated fowl shall be as follows:

(aa) Turkeys. The standard tube agglutination test, the rapid serum plate test or the micro-agglutination test. All tests can be used singly or in combination with other approved and compatible antigens.

(bb) Chickens and other domesticated fowl. The standard tube agglutination test, the rapid whole blood plate test, the rapid serum plate test or the micro-agglutination test. All tests can be used singly or in combination with other approved and compatible antigens.

(cc) Bacteriological examination of cull baby poultry and other domesticated fowl, pipped eggs, dead in shell or hatcher fluff may be used as an alternate procedure to testing adult breeders for monitoring purposes.

(dd) The Board may approve the use of other tests or combination of tests provided they are demonstrated to be more or equally efficient as those already in use for detecting pullorum-typhoid infection.

(4) A flock composed of birds originating from a previously qualified flock can qualify for a pullorum-typhoid disease classification by using one of the following procedures:

(aa) 100% negative test on all birds in flock; or

(bb) 5% negative sample test or a negative sample test on 100 birds, whichever is greater; or

(cc) Two (2) 100% negative tests conducted not less than twenty-one (21) days apart on a flock known to be infected with pullorum-typhoid disease; or

(dd) Meets requirements outlined in cooperative state-federal program for control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease.

(5) Identification.

(aa) Turkeys. Shall be identified in accordance with LSB-33, Control of Salmonella Typhi-Murium Disease in Turkeys.

(bb) Chickens. All birds tested shall be identified with a leg or wing band or identified with a stain or dye in lieu of bands. All identifying material shall be approved by the Board before used.

(cc) Exhibition and Game Birds. All birds tested shall be identified with an approved leg or wing band.

(6) Check testing or other acceptable monitoring procedures may be ordered by the Board or carried out by Board employees to determine existence of pullorum-typhoid infection or to comply with requirements necessary to maintain a state or area pullorum-typhoid classification.

(7) Reactors — Quarantines.

(aa) Flocks in which pullorum-typhoid reactors are disclosed shall be quarantined.

(bb) Pullorum-typhoid reactors identified with a leg or wing band may be submitted to an official laboratory under permit to determine if flock is infected. The official laboratory or the district veterinarian shall designate the number of reactors to be submitted. If no pullorum or typhoid isolation is made, the flock shall be considered negative.

(cc) If the flock is determined to be infected with pullorum-typhoid disease, the quarantine will remain in effect until released under one of the following conditions:

(i) Retested as described in (4)(cc).

(ii) Entire flock shipped for slaughter under a permit and premises carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

(dd) If an infected flock is to be maintained on the premises under quarantine and used for purposes other than the production of hatching eggs, all contact male birds and all reactors must be shipped to slaughter under permit within ten (10) days from date reactors were disclosed. When remainder of flock is shipped to slaughter under permit, the premises shall be carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

(ee) Additional testing may be conducted or other protective measures applied to an infected flock and the premises if deemed necessary by the Board to prevent spread or to comply with requirements necessary to maintain a state or area pullorum-typhoid classification.

(8) Test charts and other forms.

(aa) All tests, retests, check tests and monitoring tests shall be recorded on an official test chart furnished by the Board and submitted within ten (10) days following completion of the test.

(bb) Shipping permits shall be used to report transfer of reactors to the laboratory or shipment of an infected flock to slaughter.

(cc) The original of all forms, except a quarantine, shall be submitted to the Board.

(g) Hatchery and Flockowner responsibilities.

(1) Hatchery management shall:

(aa) Not hatch or custom hatch eggs unless they originate from pullorum-typhoid clean sources.

(bb) Identify hatching eggs as to source.

(cc) Clean and disinfect incubator trays and hatcher trays after each set and hatch.

(dd) Clean and fumigate incubators and hatchers after each hatch.

(ee) Fumigate or sanitize hatching eggs using a recognized procedure.

(ff) Maintain incubator rooms, brooder rooms and other hatchery areas in a sanitary condition and isolate brooder room in a manner satisfactory to the Board.

(gg) Permit inspection of buildings and equipment at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

(2) Flockowner shall:

(aa) Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.

(bb) Fumigate or sanitize hatching eggs as soon after gathering as possible.

(cc) Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

(dd) Use only new egg cases or clean used cases that have been fumigated.

(ee) Isolate and test upon return any fowl removed from the premises for any purpose.

(ff) Permit inspection of flocks, buildings and premises at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

(h) Advertising.

(1) All advertising referring to pullorum-typhoid control and eradication shall be approved by the Board.

(2) The advertiser shall use only the classification which his poultry, other domesticated fowl flocks and hatchery have attained.

(3) Any reference in advertising to pullorum-typhoid testing by a hatchery or flockowner not participating in a program which provides for official disease classifications must be approved by the Board.

(i) Cooperative state-federal poultry disease programs.

(1) The Board may participate with an appropriate federal agency in the control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease through a Memorandum of Understanding.

(2) A Minnesota hatchery or flock signed up for participation in a cooperative state-federal program for the control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease shall comply with all applicable provisions of the program for obtaining and maintaining program disease classifications agreed upon.

(3) Poultry products produced under a state-federal cooperative disease program and these regulations shall lose their identity when consigned to or received by a non-participant.

(4) If there is conflict or misunderstanding in the interpretation of methods and procedures between this regulation and the regulation covering cooperative state-federal programs, other than those that are specific to obtaining and maintaining a program disease classification, the rules and regulations of the Board shall prevail.

LSB 31 Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Turkeys

Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration August, 1966.

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms where used in these rules and regulations shall be defined as follows:

- (1) Board shall mean the State Livestock Sanitary Board.
- (2) Plan shall mean the National Turkey Improvement Plan.
- (3) Person shall mean a natural person, firm or corporation.
- (4) Official State Agency shall mean the Board.
- (5) State Inspector shall mean a person employed by the Board to perform functions under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (6) Authorized Agent shall mean a person not employed by the Board, but designated and authorized to perform functions under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (7) Flock shall mean all turkeys of one kind, breed or variety maintained and segregated as one flock on one premises.
- (8) Other Poultry shall mean and include chickens, pheasants, part-ridges, guinea fowl, pigeons, and other domesticated fowl maintained in captivity.
- (9) Flockowner shall mean a person owning a flock or flocks of turkeys.
- (10) Hatchery shall mean buildings and equipment on one premises operated or controlled for the production of turkeys and other poultry.
- (11) Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.
- (b) Sale of poults and hatching eggs. No person shall purchase, sell or trade turkey poults under four (4) months of age, and no person shall purchase, sell or trade turkey hatching eggs unless they originate in flocks and are distributed from hatcheries or premises operating under the supervision of the official state agency for the control of pullorum and typhoid diseases and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or are of comparable status.

(c) Permits.

(1) No person shall conduct and operate premises and equipment for the purpose of incubating and hatching eggs and otherwise handling, brooding and selling poults unless a permit is first obtained from the Board. A permit will be issued only if an application furnished by the Board has been completed, signed and submitted for approval and shall be valid until September 1 of the following year unless otherwise revoked.

(2) Failure on the part of any person to comply with the terms of the permit and these rules and regulations shall be grounds for cancellation of the permit. Such cancellation shall become effective after notice by the Board to such owner by certified mail. On owner's request, made within ten (10) days after receipt of said notice, the owner shall be given a hearing by the Board at the next regular meeting to show cause why the cancelled permit should be reinstated and shall be notified within five (5) days after such hearing of the final action of the Board.

(d) Testing and testing agents.

(1) Authorized testing agents.

(aa) Any veterinarian desiring to collect turkey blood samples must make application to the Board for a permit.

(bb) Any person desiring to become an authorized testing agent will be required to take a course of training given by the College of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm Campus, St. Paul and the Board. If the candidate passes all examinations and performs satisfactory work in subsequent field instructions given by a representative of the Board, he will be issued a testing authorization. If he completes the training successfully, he will then be authorized to collect turkey blood samples provided he makes application to the Board for renewal of said authorization each testing season. If at any time an authorized agent fails to comply with these rules and regulations or the blood collecting is found to be unsatisfactory, his authorization may be cancelled by the Board. The above authorization shall not be used for advertising purposes in any manner.

(2) Testing.

(aa) All turkeys four (4) months of age or over to be used for breeding purposes and under the Board's supervision must be tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases by an officially approved method. All turkeys maintained under supervision shall be completely segregated from all other poultry which is not being officially tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases. One species of poultry under supervision may be tested and not another species on the same premises provided they have been segregated in a manner satisfactory to the Board for a period of twenty-one (21) days before testing, remaining so segregated while the tested flock is under supervision. Flocks may qualify on the initial test if no reactors are disclosed provided the birds so tested originate from flocks properly qualified previously and provided the qualifying test was conducted within six (6) months immediately preceding date of first sale of hatching eggs.

(bb) The cost of pullorum-typhoid testing and control rendered by persons other than employees of the Board shall be paid by the flockowner or the owner of the hatchery in accordance with an agreement reached between the testing agent rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

(cc) The official test for the control of pullorum and typhoid diseases in any flock shall be the standard tube agglutination test conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board or the rapid serum plate test. No antigen shall be used for official pullorum-typhoid testing unless approved by the Board.

(dd) Identification. All birds tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases shall be banded with an official leg or wing band.

(ee) Reactors. Any reactors disclosed on any official test or retest shall be immediately removed from the premises and such premises shall be carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision and such cleaning and disinfection reported on forms furnished by the Board. All reactors shall be identified by a leg or wing band and the numbers of the bands listed on the test chart and shipping permit. If testing to qualify or requalify a turkey flock reveals less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors

in flocks of 500 birds or less or reactors not to exceed five (5) in flocks over 500 to the Official Livestock Sanitary Board Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The veterinarian in charge of the official laboratory shall indicate which reactors are to be submitted and may request that other reactors be submitted if deemed necessary. Flocks in which reactors are disclosed by the standard tube agglutination test shall be quarantined immediately. The quarantine will be released only if the Board is furnished information that one of the following conditions has been complied with:

(i) Negative bacteriological examination on reactor birds if percentage of infection is 5% or less.

(ii) Properly retested as described in Paragraph (2) (ff) of this section.

(iii) Entire flock shipped for slaughter under permit and premises carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

(aaa) If the flock is to be maintained on the premises under quarantine and used for purposes other than the production of hatching eggs, all male birds and all reactors must be shipped to slaughter under permit within ten (10) days from date reactors were disclosed and the quarantine to be released when remainder of flock is shipped to slaughter under permit and the premises carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

(ff) Retesting. If testing to qualify or requalify a flock discloses reactors and these are not submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination or if said examination reveals evidence of infection by any salmonella organism classified within the group from which the specific strains of salmonellae are selected for the production of antigen used to qualify breeding flocks under these regulations, retesting must be conducted. To qualify, two (2) consecutive negative tests not less than twenty-one (21) days apart must be made, and the first of these two (2) negative tests to be conducted not less than twenty-one (21) days after reactors were disclosed. If the bacteriological examination fails to reveal infection as described above, the test shall be considered negative. Retesting may be conducted on flocks infected with organisms other than those described above provided the antigen used is suitable for the detection of poultry infected with the specific organism recovered and then at the discretion of the Board.

(gg) Test Charts and Other Forms. All tests and retests with pullorum or typhoid antigen of flocks shall be reported to the Board within ten (10) days following completion of such tests. All tests and retests for pullorum and typhoid diseases shall be properly recorded in triplicate on official test charts and submitted to the laboratory with the blood samples. If reactors are disclosed a shipping permit shall be filled out by the veterinarian in charge of the laboratory and a copy sent to both the Board and to the hatcheryman. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by persons receiving reactors and immediately forwarded to the Board. It shall be the duty of the testing agent to report to the Board the cleaning and disinfection of premises, following the removal of reactors, on forms furnished by the Board.

(e) Hatcheries and flockowners.

(1) The hatchery management shall:

(aa) Permit inspection of buildings and equipment at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

(bb) Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

(cc) Not hatch or custom hatch eggs or handle poultry that does not meet the testing requirements listed in applicable paragraphs under Section (d).

(dd) Thoroughly clean and disinfect all incubator and hatcher trays in a manner satisfactory to the Board.

(ee) Thoroughly clean and fumigate incubators and hatchers using an officially recognized method and procedure.

(ff) Maintain incubator rooms and brooder rooms in a sanitary condition and isolated from each other in a manner satisfactory to the Board.

(2) Flockowners shall:

(aa) Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.

(bb) Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

(cc) Permit inspection of premises and buildings at any time by agents of the Board.

(dd) Have officially tested upon return any birds removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever. If reactors are disclosed, retesting must be conducted in accordance with Paragraph (2) (ff), Section (d).

(f) Advertising.

(1) All advertising using official terminology or any portion thereof referring to pullorum-typhoid control and eradication shall be submitted to the Board for review and approval. Such advertising shall comply with the following paragraphs:

(aa) The advertiser shall use only the classification which his birds, flocks or hatchery have attained under these rules and regulations.

(bb) U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean is the only official pullorum-typhoid classification recognized in Minnesota and can only be used by National Plan hatcheries.

(g) Cooperation with National Turkey Improvement Plan.

(1) The policy of the Board shall be to cooperate with the National Turkey Improvement Plan of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture in the eradication of pullorum and typhoid diseases. The regulations of said plan pertaining to disease control as set forth in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 146 and 147, as amended, are adopted by reference as a part of these rules and regulations except that where said regulations of the National Turkey Improvement Plan conflict with these rules and regulations, the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board shall prevail.

(2) A Minnesota hatchery participating in the Plan and operating under the supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum and typhoid diseases and also under the supervision of the Division of Poultry Industries, State

Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food by a cooperative agreement, shall be designated as a National Plan hatchery.

(3) A National Plan hatchery shall comply with all applicable provisions of these rules and regulations and all products handled by such a hatchery shall be classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or of comparable pullorum-typhoid status. Products produced under the Plan shall lose their identity under Plan terminology when consigned to a non-plan hatchery.

(4) A certificate shall be issued National Plan hatcheries classifying their products as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean provided the requirements for testing as outlined in Section (d) have been complied with. The certificate shall be valid until September 1 of the following year unless otherwise revoked. The procedure as outlined in Paragraph (2), Section (c) shall be followed for reinstatement of any revoked certificate.

(h) The rules and regulations for The Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Turkeys, LSB-31, adopted November 4, 1960, Approved by Attorney General December 19, 1960 and filed with the Secretary of State December 21, 1960, are hereby rescinded.

*insert amended
3 MAR 5 2.032 C.S. and
LSB 33, (c) (4); AR 02315T*

§ 2.032 Control of Mycoplasma in poultry.

A. Definitions.

1. Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.
2. Person shall mean an individual, firm or corporation.
3. Veterinarian shall mean a veterinarian licensed and accredited in Minnesota.
4. Hatchery shall mean buildings and equipment on one premises operated or controlled for the production of poultry.
5. Poultry shall mean turkeys, chickens and other poultry.
6. Other poultry shall include pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, quail, and other domesticated fowl or wild fowl maintained in captivity.
7. Turkeys when used in this rule shall mean and include wild turkeys maintained in captivity.
8. Flock shall mean poultry maintained and segregated as one group of birds on one premises.
9. Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.
10. Hatching egg dealer shall mean a person, firm or corporation in the business of selling, trading or exchanging poultry hatching eggs owned by them or for participating flockowners, independent flockowners or other hatcheries.
11. Primary breeding flock shall mean a flock composed of one or more generations that is maintained for the purpose of establishing, continuing or improving parent lines.
12. Multiplier breeding flock shall mean a flock originating from a primary breeding flock and is intended for the production of hatching eggs used for the purpose of producing progeny for commercial egg or meat production or for other non-breeding purposes.
13. Authorized agent shall mean a person not employed by the Board but designated and authorized to perform functions under these rules.

B. General provisions.

1. The Mycoplasma control program shall be administered on a voluntary basis, except as provided in 3 MCAR § 2.032 B.2., and any flockowner, hatcheryman or hatching egg dealer may participate provided they comply with the following procedures:

a. Files a signed agreement with the Board for participation and complies with these rules.

b. Has not violated the terms of the above signed agreement or these rules resulting in cancellation until such time has elapsed as the Board shall consider sufficient for reinstatement.

c. When more than one hatchery located within the state is operated under the same name, ownership, or management, one or more of these hatcheries shall not participate in the *Mycoplasma* control program unless all participate and all such hatcheries shall attain and maintain the same disease classifications.

2. No person shall purchase, sell or trade turkey poults under 4 months of age and no person shall purchase, sell or trade turkey hatching eggs unless they originate in and are distributed from flocks, hatcheries or dealers under the supervision of the Board for the control of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* disease and are classified as Minnesota *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* Tested or of a comparable *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* status.

C. Flock participation requirements.

1. A poultry breeding flock shall not be selected from a flock or flocks having a history of showing signs of a respiratory infection known to be egg transmitted.

2. When applicable for obtaining a U. S. disease classification under this rule, primary breeding flocks participating in the *Mycoplasma* control program shall have been tested and found negative for two generations.

3. When applicable for obtaining a U. S. disease classification under this rule, multiplier breeding flocks participating in the *Mycoplasma* control program shall have originated from tested and clean primary breeding flocks.

4. When a participating turkey flock is recycled and held over for a second or third egg production period, the Board reserves the right to determine if additional annual testing for *Mycoplasma* is needed to retain the *Mycoplasma* disease classification(s).

5. All turkeys in the flock, whether or not sampled, shall be identified with an official leg or wing band approved by the Board. The bands or other acceptable identification can be applied at the time the turkey blood samples are collected or at some prior time. All sampled birds in chicken and other poultry flocks shall be identified with an official leg or wing band approved by the Board at the time the samples are collected.

6. Poultry flocks signed up for participation in the *Mycoplasma* control program shall be raised and managed with special attention to the following:

a. Establish a sound security program restricting movement of unauthorized visitors on the premises.

- b. Provide workers with clean footwear and place footbaths in appropriate places.
- c. Prevent mechanical disease transmission from outside sources such as vehicles and equipment.
- d. Establish a work pattern to avoid cross-contamination between flocks.
- e. Dispose of dead birds frequently and properly.
- f. Minimize the presence of free-flying birds.
- g. Keep rodent population, other pests and predators under control.
- h. Keep accurate records of death losses.
- i. Clean and disinfect poultry house before a new flock is placed.
- j. Adopt and maintain a clean egg program.
- k. Seek veterinary assistance when signs of disease occur.

D. Testing provisions.

1. All tests and antigens used in the control of *Mycoplasma* shall be approved by the Board.

2. All poultry signed up for participation under 3 MCAR § 2.032 B. shall be at the minimum testing age described below, provided; such age limits may be adjusted with Board approval to avoid conflict with cooperative program changes.

a. Turkeys and chickens - Over four (4) months of age.

b. Other poultry - Over four (4) months of age or in some game birds when they reach sexual maturity.

3. Only authorized agents and veterinarians are to collect official blood samples under this rule. The samples shall be submitted to an approved laboratory accompanied by an official test form on which all requested information is recorded. The test form shall be signed by the flockowner under witness and the authorized testing agent.

4. The official test shall be the serum plate test or the standard tube agglutination test with either to be used in conjunction with the HI test.

5. Testing for *Mycoplasma* disease shall be done in accordance with 3 MCAR § 2.032 I. *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* testing schedule, 3 MCAR § 2.032 J. *Mycoplasma synoviae* testing schedule and 3 MCAR § 2.032 K. *Mycoplasma meliagridis* testing schedule. Hatchery owners and flockowners may

sign up for participation on a voluntary basis under test schedules 3 MCAR § 2.032 J. and/or 3 MCAR § 2.032 K. provided they meet and follow all other applicable provisions in this rule for the control of *Mycoplasma*, particularly *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*.

6. Flocks in which reactors are disclosed shall be handled in accordance with procedures outlined in 3 MCAR § 2.032 L. Reactors.

7. Positive flocks shall be handled in accordance with 3 MCAR § 2.032 M. Positive *Mycoplasma* flocks.

E. Classifications.

1. A Minnesota *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* tested flock is a flock which, when officially tested for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* in an official laboratory under supervision of the Board, contained no reactors to the *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* antigen, or a suspicious flock that is eventually declared to have no reactors after additional tests and bacteriological examinations are made. The qualifying test shall be made within six (6) months prior to first sale of hatching eggs.

a. The above classification shall not be issued to any flock with clinical signs of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* infection.

b. Only birds of the same or comparable classification may be added to a Minnesota *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* tested flock.

c. Poultry and hatching eggs originating from *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* tested flocks may receive the same classification provided they are handled, hatched and reared separate and apart from other hatching eggs and poultry not so classified.

2. A Minnesota *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* tested hatchery is one operating under the supervision of the Board and with the exceptions provided for in 3 MCAR § 2.032 E.2.a., hatching and handling only eggs and poultry originating from Minnesota *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* tested flocks or from flocks of comparable status.

a. If separate facilities satisfactory to the Board for complete isolation are available, eggs from flocks not under this program or eggs from other species of poultry may be incubated and hatched provided; the products of such eggs are not sold and are maintained in complete segregation from poultry hatched from eggs originating in Minnesota *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* Tested flocks or flocks of comparable status. A thorough cleaning, disinfection and fumigation program shall be conducted on all hatchery equipment prior to setting other eggs.

3. Flock and hatchery classifications signed up for, obtained and maintained under any of the *Mycoplasma* test schedules may be issued under the same provisions as those for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* naming the specific

type or strain of *Mycoplasma* for which the flock was tested and for which the hatchery qualifies.

F. Participating hatchery and flockowner.

1. The hatchery management shall:

- a. Permit inspection of buildings, equipment and poultry products contained therein at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.
- b. Maintain identity of hatching eggs as to flock and place of origin.
- c. Keep hatchery and incubator room well isolated from battery room.
- d. Practice recommended procedures for fumigation of incubators and hatchers.
- e. Use only new egg cases or used egg cases that are clean and have been fumigated between each use.
- f. Maintain available and adequate records to show origin of all hatching eggs and destination of poults sold for the current year and one year previous.

2. The flockowner shall:

- a. Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.
- b. Permit inspection of flock and premises at any reasonable time by agents of the Board, and submit flock for collection of additional blood samples if deemed necessary.
- c. Avoid raising other poultry and farm animals on premises unless well segregated.
- d. Report immediately to a disease control official when any respiratory signs appear in the flock.
- e. Refrain from using any drug that will mask the results of serological tests or bacteriological recovery of *Mycoplasma*.

G. Advertising.

1. All advertising using official terminology or any portion thereof referring to the *Mycoplasma* disease control program shall be submitted to the Board for review and approval. Such advertising shall comply with the following paragraphs:

- a. The advertiser shall use only the classification which his birds, flocks or hatchery have attained under these rules.

b. All advertising shall specify the disease tested for, prefacing the word "Tested" with "Minnesota *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*" or other specific *Mycoplasma* strains for which the hatchery or flock qualify.

H. Non-participant.

1. Products produced under these rules shall lose their identity when purchased for resale or consigned to a non-participant.

2. A non-participant may not use the official terminology.

I. *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* testing schedule.

Species	Initial Test	To Retain Classification
Turkey Primary and Multiplier	10% or minimum of 300 per flock	Keep flock isolated Make one inspection No <i>Mycoplasma</i> infection disclosed
Chicken (egg & meat) Primary	*100% or 500 per flock	**5% each 90 days with 500 maximum—100 minimum
Multiplier	50% with 200 max-30 min.	2% each 90 days (100 maximum—30 minimum) or 25 cull chicks each 30 days (bact. exam) or ***100 chick serums each 60 days
Exhibition-game Primary	100% or 300 per flock	Same as chicken
Multiplier	Same as chicken	Same as chicken

* 100% test to be used on multiplier flocks not originating from clean primary flocks.

** Can be cumulative by testing fewer at more frequent intervals but must total 5% within the 90 days.

*** This monitoring procedure is limited to egg type breeding flocks.

J. *Mycoplasma synoviae* testing schedule.

1. This test schedule is to be used under a voluntary agreement and is

designed mainly to determine if a flock is free of *Mycoplasma synoviae* infection and to provide a means whereby available state and/or federal disease classifications can be obtained.

Species	Initial Test	To Retain Classification
Turkey Primary	100% or minimum of 500 per flock	10% or minimum of 300 per flock at 32-34 weeks of age and
Multiplier	10% or minimum of 300 per flock	Keep flock isolated Make one inspection No Mycoplasma infection disclosed
Chicken (egg & meat) Primary	*5% 500 max.-30 min.	**3% each 90 days 500 max.-30 min.
Multiplier	1% 100 max.-30 min.	1% each 90 days 60 max.-30 min.
Exhibition-game Primary	Same as chicken	Same as chicken
Multiplier	Same as chicken	Same as chicken

* 5% test to be used on multiplier flocks not originating from clean primary flocks.

** Can be cumulative by testing fewer at more frequent intervals but must total 3% within the 90 days and not less than 30 at one time.

K. *Mycoplasma meliagridis* testing schedule

1. This test schedule is to be used for turkey breeding flocks only and is designed mainly to determine if a flock is free of *Mycoplasma meliagridis* infection. Numbers tested at any given time can be adjusted to make this determination in either primary or multiplier flocks.

2. Initial test.

- a. Test 100% or at least 500 per flock.
- b. Use samples submitted for other tests.

3. Monitoring tests.

- a. Test 100% or at least 300 per flock at 28-30 weeks of age or at time of first insemination.
- b. Test 100% or at least 300 per flock at mid-production (approximately 40-42 weeks) or at marketing time or if flock shows respiratory signs.

L. Reactors.

1. Reactors to any of the *Mycoplasma* tests shall be handled using scheme below to determine if flock is positive or negative. Reactors are designated using HI titres of 1-40 as being significant for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and 1-20 for *Mycoplasma synoviae* and *Mycoplasma meliagridis*.

MG Reactors

At least 5 reactors to laboratory
(a) Cultural exam for *Mycoplasma*
(b) Necropsy for air sac lesions
(c) Supplemental serology

If (a) is positive
identify isolate by FAT, GIT
or bird inoculation. If isolate
is MG, flock is positive.

If (a) negative (b) and/or (c)
positive

100 sample retest (serology)

100 tracheal swabs (culture)

*Additional testing as needed

*If serology is suspicious for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *Mycoplasma synoviae* and neither is isolated, continue serology and cultural exams until flock is determined to be positive or negative.

MS and MM Reactors

If reactors are disclosed:

Collect 100 blood samples

Collect 100 tracheal swabs

Resample reactors if possible

Run serology and identify
any *Mycoplasma* isolates by
FAT, GIT or bird inoculation.
If identified as MS or MM flock
is positive

*Additional testing as needed.

M. Positive *Mycoplasma* flocks.

1. Flocks participating under the *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* program and designated as positive for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* shall be handled as follows:

a. Turkey flocks, to include small groups or pairs of wild and fancy type turkeys, shall be placed under quarantine and not used for the production of hatching eggs in order to be in compliance with 3 MCAR § 2.032 B.2. The quarantine shall remain in effect until the flock is shipped to slaughter under permit or disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the Board.

b. Chicken and other poultry flocks shall be placed under quarantine and it is recommended that they shall not be used for the production of hatching eggs in order for hatchery to maintain its *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* disease classification. The quarantine shall remain in effect until the flock is shipped to slaughter, disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the Board or program participation is discontinued upon request in writing.

2. Flocks participating under the *Mycoplasma synoviae* and/or *Mycoplasma meliagridis* program and designated as positive for *Mycoplasma synoviae*, *Mycoplasma meliagridis* or both shall be handled as follows:

(4/79)

a. Turkey, chicken and other poultry flocks shall be handled in such a manner as to carry out the intent of these two programs by pursuing the following objectives:

(1) Handle flocks designated as positive by not using hatching eggs or practice flock management procedures to avoid hatchery contamination and transmission to other poultry.

(2) Differentiate between *Mycoplasma synoviae* and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* infection.

(3) Monitor negative flocks as required.

(4) Keep records on incidence and pattern of both diseases.

(5) Issue Mycoplasma disease classifications when applicable.

LSB 33 Control of Salmonella Typhi-Murium Disease in Turkeys

*Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration
June, 1971.*

insert new: LSB 33 (AR023157)

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1969, Sections 35.03 and 15.0412, and Chapter 8, Session Laws 1969, the Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms where used in these rules and regulations shall be defined as follows:

- (1) Board shall mean the State Livestock Sanitary Board.
- (2) Plan shall mean the National Turkey Improvement Plan.
- (3) Person shall mean a natural person, firm or corporation.
- (4) Official state agency shall mean the Board.
- (5) State inspector shall mean a person employed by the Board to perform functions under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (6) Authorized agent shall mean a person not employed by the Board, but designated and authorized to perform functions under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (7) Flock shall mean all turkeys of one kind, breed or variety maintained and segregated as one flock on one premise, wherein all birds in such flock will be maintained on such premises for the egg production season.
- (8) Other poultry shall mean and include chickens, pheasants, part-ridges, guinea fowl, pigeons, and other domesticated fowl, or wild fowl maintained in captivity.
- (9) Flock owner shall mean a person owning or in charge of a flock or flocks of turkeys and participating under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (10) Hatchery shall mean buildings and equipment on one premises operated or controlled for the production of turkeys.
- (11) Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.
- (12) Participant shall mean a person who has signed an agreement with the Board, and which agreement has not expired or has not been cancelled.
- (13) Non-participant shall mean a person who has not signed an agreement with the Board or whose agreement has expired or has been cancelled.
- (14) Segregated flock shall mean a flock kept separate and apart in a manner satisfactory to the Board from other untested turkeys, other species of poultry and other animals for a period of 21 days.

(b) General provisions. The *Salmonella typhi-murium* disease control program shall be administered on a voluntary basis. In order to participate, the flock or hatchery must qualify for a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Classification.

(c) Agreements and certificates.

(1) Any flock or hatchery may be placed under supervision of the Board for the control of *Salmonella typhi-murium* disease providing the

owner or manager of such flock or hatchery complies with the following procedures:

(aa) Files a signed agreement with the Board and complies with these rules and regulations.

(bb) Has not violated the terms of the above agreement or these rules and regulations resulting in cancellation until such time has elapsed as the Board shall consider sufficient for reinstatement.

(cc) When more than one hatchery located within the state is operated under the same name, ownership, or management, one or more of these hatcheries cannot participate in the *Salmonella typhi-murium* disease control program unless all participate. All such hatcheries must attain and maintain the same classification.

(2) Certificates.

(aa) Compliance with the terms of the above agreement and these rules and regulations will entitle the flock or hatchery owner to a certificate indicating the official status of his flock or hatchery with regard to *Salmonella typhi-murium* disease and said certificate shall be valid for one year after date of qualifying test unless revoked.

(bb) Failure on the part of a flock or hatchery owner to comply with the terms of the agreement and/or these rules and regulations shall be grounds for cancellation of said agreement and all certificates issued to such owner by the Board. Such cancellation shall become effective after notice by the Board to such owner by certified mail. On owner's request, made within ten days after receipt of sale notice, the owner shall be given a hearing by the Board at the next regular meeting, to show cause why the cancelled agreement and certificates should be reinstated, and shall be notified immediately after such hearing of the final action of the Board.

(d) Authorized testing agents.

(1) Any veterinarian desiring to collect turkey blood samples for the purpose of *Salmonella typhi-murium* testing must make application to the Board for a permit.

(2) Any person, other than a veterinarian, can obtain a testing authorization by making application to the Board.

(3) An authorized testing agent is one qualified to collect turkey blood samples for official *Salmonella typhi-murium* testing and can obtain each authorization as follows:

(aa) Attend a training short course together with field instructions and pass both successfully. This is a permanent type testing authorization issued on an annual basis.

(bb) A temporary testing authorization can be obtained by passing field instructions only provided the candidate agrees to attend the training course the following year. This authorization can be issued for one season only.

(4) The testing authorizations shall not be used for advertising purposes in any manner. If at anytime the authorized agent fails to comply with these rules and regulations or the blood collecting is found to be unsatisfactory, his authorization may be cancelled by the Board.

(e) Testing.

(1) Turkey breeding flocks under the Board's supervision for the control of Pullorum-Typhoid disease may be tested for *Salmonella typhi-murium* disease using one of the following approved methods of testing. All turkeys in such flocks must be at least four (4) months of age and segregated.

(aa) A 100% blood test using the standard tube agglutination method; or

(bb) A combination of a 500 sample blood test using the standard tube agglutination method together with an examination of 500 fecal swabs. The sample of birds tested shall be a representative sample drawn on a pro-rata basis from all pens or units of the flock. Provided that if males and females are co-mingled, the sample selected must include all male turkeys selected for breeding purposes. In addition, a rectal swab shall be taken from each bird that was blood sampled. The rectal swabs may be combined in a single tube in multiples of five (5) or in other combinations that are deemed practical and efficient.

(cc) The Board may approve the use of other tests including other combinations of blood sample and fecal swab collection provided such procedures are comparable to the applicable requirements described in the National Turkey Improvement Plan for obtaining the typhi-murium disease classification.

(2) Blood samples and rectal swabs shall be submitted to a laboratory approved by the Board for testing and bacteriological examination accompanied with a completed official test form signed by an authorized agent.

(3) The blood samples shall be tested using either a combination Pullorum-typhi-murium antigen or the single typhi-murium antigen. Other combination or single antigens may be used only if approved by the Board. The rectal swabs shall be examined using an officially recognized procedure for the isolation of *Salmonellae* and Arizona paracolon micro-organisms. If no serological reactors are disclosed and no *Salmonella* isolations are made from the rectal swabs, the flock shall be considered negative and qualify for the *Salmonella typhi-murium* tested classification and the typhi-murium disease classification of the National Turkey Improvement Plan.

in suit new (4) All birds in the flock, whether or not sampled, shall be identified with an official leg or wing band or other acceptable identification approved by the Board at the time the blood samples and fecal swabs are collected or prior to the sampling during the process of selection.

(5) The cost of *Salmonella typhi-murium* testing and control rendered by persons other than employees of the Board shall be paid by the flock owner, or the owner of the hatchery, in accordance with an agreement reached between the testing agent rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

(6) The qualified test must be made within six (6) months prior to the first sale of hatching eggs.

(f) Reactors. Reactors to the serological test shall be submitted to a laboratory approved by the Board for bacteriological examination within 10 days from date of reading the test. The number to be submitted shall be determined by the veterinarian in charge of the testing laboratory.

(1) If *Salmonella typhi-murium* is isolated from any of the reactor birds, fecal swabs or both, the flock shall not be used for the production of hatching eggs. The Board, however, may allow such an infected flock to be maintained under close surveillance without a designated disease classification in order to salvage valuable genetic lines in accordance with an outlined procedure for obtaining groups of poults free from disease using whatever tests are deemed necessary to make this determination. In the event of an epidemic of typhi-murium infection in breeding flocks due to imported stock or other unknown cause which would make it arbitrary to carry out the full intent of this regulation, the Board may, at its discretion, develop and carry out a monitoring testing procedure on infected flocks and in the hatchery in co-operation with poultry disease epidemiologists and maintain supervision over placement of poults originating from such flocks until such time as the epidemic has subsided; provided, that the Board cannot issue a typhi-murium disease classification on such flocks or to the hatchery incubating and hatching eggs from such flocks until all the birds in the infected flocks pass two clean consecutive negative blood tests conducted not less than 21 days apart together with a negative examination on a sampling of fecal swabs.

(2) All buildings, equipment and premises exposed by or to a flock or products of a flock infected with *Salmonella typhi-murium* shall be cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

(3) If *A. paracolon* or *Salmonellae* other than *Salmonella typhi-murium*, *Salmonella pullorum* and *Salmonella gallinarum* are recovered from the reactor birds, fecal swabs or both, the flock can be maintained for the production of hatching eggs; provided that the hatchery and flock owner initiate an egg handling, premise management and hatchery sanitation program in accordance with the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans and auxiliary provisions, Part 147, Subpart D, 147.31 through 147.35 for the production period. A monitoring program using blood samples, fecal swabs, poults, litter, pips, dead embryo, cloacal squeezings and hatchery fluff may be set up by the Board to assist in evaluating the management and sanitation control procedures.

(g) Test charts and other forms. All tests and re-tests with *Salmonella typhi-murium* or other *Salmonella* antigens shall be reported to the Board within ten days following completion of such tests. All tests and re-tests for *Salmonella typhi-murium* disease shall be properly recorded in triplicate on official test charts and submitted to the laboratory with the blood samples. If reactors are disclosed, a shipping permit shall be issued by the veterinarian in charge of the laboratory and a copy sent to both the Board and to the hatcheryman. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by persons receiving reactors and immediately forwarded to the Board.

(h) Classifications.

(1) Minnesota typhi-murium tested flock. A Minnesota typhi-murium tested flock is one which qualifies under the applicable provisions described in paragraph (e) (3) or under (f) (1) of this regulation. When the test procedures and other requirements for obtaining this classification are deemed to be comparable with those described in the National Turkey Improvement Plan for obtaining the U. S. typhi-murium classification, the Board may allow the use of either or both classifications.

(aa) Only birds of the same classification may be added to a Minnesota typhi-murium tested flock and then only after approval by the Board.

(2) Minnesota typhi-murium tested poult is those which are hatched in a Minnesota typhi-murium tested hatchery from eggs produced by Minnesota typhi-murium tested flocks or by flocks of comparable status.

(3) Minnesota typhi-murium tested eggs are eggs produced by a Minnesota typhi-murium tested flock.

(4) Minnesota typhi-murium tested hatchery is one operating under the supervision of the Board and with the exceptions provided in subparagraph (aa), hatching only eggs from flocks under official supervision which have met the requirement of Minnesota typhi-murium tested flocks or from flocks in other states whose typhi-murium disease classification is obtained by meeting testing requirements and other flock and hatchery management procedures comparable to those required for participating Minnesota flocks and hatcheries and such determination shall be made by the Board.

(aa) If facilities satisfactory to the Board for complete segregation are available, eggs from flocks not under supervision or eggs from other species of poultry may be incubated and the products from such incubated eggs hatched and brooded in a Minnesota typhi-murium tested hatchery; provided such eggs are incubated and hatched in separate machines from eggs produced by Minnesota typhi-murium tested flocks, and the products of such eggs are maintained in complete segregation from the poult hatched from eggs originating in Minnesota typhi-murium tested flocks.

(i) Removal of flocks. Flocks qualifying herein for the purpose of testing and receiving a disease classification may be moved, or divided and moved, to other premises only after permission by the Board.

(j) Hatcheries and flock owners.

(1) The hatchery management shall:

(aa) Advise all flock owners of the importance of sanitation and make frequent inspections to be sure sanitation practices as outlined in (j)(2) herein are complied with.

(bb) Permit inspection of buildings and equipment at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

(cc) Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

(dd) Keep hatchery and incubator room well isolated from battery room.

(ee) Be sure that all hatching eggs originating from participating flocks and other sources are free from dirt and fecal material and all such eggs are fumigated at time of setting, or prior to setting, and at time of transfer from incubator to hatcher or hatching trays using procedures recommended by the Board. Only new egg cases shall be used in the transfer of eggs from one participating hatchery or egg agency to another participating hatchery or egg agency. Egg cases used by flock owners of a participating hatchery shall be fumigated between each use and be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(2) Flock owner shall:

(aa) Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.

(bb) Provide sufficient nests to insure maximum egg cleanliness and decrease loss from breakage.

(cc) Collect eggs at frequent intervals to avoid unnecessary contamination.

(dd) Eliminate animal disease carriers such as rats and mice and discourage the presence of free-flying birds.

(ee) Avoid raising other farm animals on same premises where a participating flock is being maintained unless well segregated.

(ff) Use only new egg cases or only those cases that have not been used by another flock owner.

(gg) Have officially tested upon return, any birds removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever. If reactors are disclosed, retesting must be conducted to the satisfaction of the Board to meet the *Salmonella typhi-murium* tested classification.

(k) Advertising.

(1) All advertising using official terminology or any portion thereof referring to *Salmonella typhi-murium* disease control shall be submitted to the Board for review and approval. Such advertising shall comply with the following paragraphs:

(aa) The advertiser shall use only the classification which his birds, flocks, or hatchery have attained under these rules and regulations.

(bb) All advertising shall specify the disease tested for, prefacing the word "tested" with "Minnesota typhi-murium".

(cc) The use of official terminology or any portion thereof of *Salmonella typhi-murium* control is limited to hatching eggs, or poults that meet at least the minimum requirements of the particular classification advertised.

(1) Non-participant.

(1) Products produced under these rules and regulations shall lose their identity when said products are purchased for resale or consigned to a non-participant.

(2) A non-participant may not use the official terminology or any portion thereof of *Salmonella typhi-murium* control.

LSB 34 Dealing in Poultry by Dealers

Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration July, 1948.

(a) Definitions. The following words and phrases shall have the meaning shown below when used in these rules and regulations, except when clearly indicated otherwise:

(1) Board shall mean the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

(2) Poultry shall mean and refer to chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pigeons, and any other domestic birds.

(3) Deal and dealing shall refer to the purchase and resale, for any purpose except immediate slaughter, of any live poultry not owned by the seller since the hatching of such poultry. Deal and dealing shall not include or refer to the purchase, sale, or distribution of hatching eggs nor the sale or distribution of poultry hatched from eggs purchased or otherwise acquired and in the possession of the seller when such poultry was hatched.

(4) Dealer shall mean any person, firm, association, partnership, or corporation engaged in dealing in poultry as above defined.

(b) Permits.

(1) No dealer shall engage in the business of dealing in poultry under five months of age in Minnesota unless he holds a valid permit from the Board. Permits will be issued by the Board to any dealer when he complies with the following requirements:

(aa) Files an application with the Board on a form furnished by the Board, setting forth the name and address of the dealer and the exact location where the business of dealing in poultry will be conducted.

(bb) When the premises of the dealer and the vehicles, if any, used by such dealer for the transportation of poultry have been inspected and approved by a representative of the Board.

(cc) All permits shall expire on November 30th following the date issued.

(dd) Any permit may be suspended or revoked by the Board when an authorized representative of the Board reports, after investigation, that proper sanitation in the handling of poultry is not observed or that sick poultry are maintained on the premises or that poultry sold or distributed from such premises have shown symptoms of Newcastle disease within ten days, or any other infectious communicable disease within five days after removal from such premises.

(ee) The suspension shall not be lifted nor a new permit issued until all sick or exposed birds have been slaughtered and properly disposed of or have recovered and are no longer a source of infection to other poultry with which they may come in contact, and the dealer's premises have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

(c) Reporting disease. Whenever poultry on the premises of any dealer show symptoms of an infectious communicable disease or when any person who has purchased poultry from such dealer reports to the dealer that such poultry has shown symptoms of Newcastle disease within ten days or of other

infectious communicable disease within five days after removal from the dealer's premises, the dealer shall immediately report such fact to the Board. All poultry showing symptoms of an infectious communicable disease and all poultry exposed thereto or to the poultry which have sickened immediately following removal from the premises of the dealer shall be treated as under quarantine and shall not be sold nor removed from the premises of the dealer until permission is received from the Board.

(d) Inspection.

(1) Whenever a dealer reports the existence of an infectious communicable disease of poultry on his premises, or when any purchaser reports to the Board that poultry obtained from the dealer has shown symptoms of Newcastle disease within ten days, or of other infectious communicable disease within five days after removal from the dealer's premises, an investigation may be made by a representative of the Board who shall instruct the dealer as to the disposition of the sick or exposed poultry, supervise the cleaning and disinfection of the premises, and establish a quarantine on the premises when, in his opinion, such quarantine is necessary.

(2) The premises where dealing is conducted and the poultry thereon shall be subject to inspection by a representative of the Board at all times and may be inspected upon demand.

(e) Poultry containers.

(1) No poultry shall be sold or distributed from a dealer's premises except in new and unused chick boxes, crates, or other containers unless such boxes, crates, or containers are so constructed that they can be cleaned and disinfected satisfactorily. If so constructed, they shall be cleaned and disinfected satisfactorily before poultry is placed therein for removal from the dealer's premises.

(2) All chick boxes, crates, or other containers in which poultry is received at the dealer's premises shall be destroyed by fire immediately after removal of the poultry therefrom unless such boxes, crates, or containers are so constructed that they can be cleaned and disinfected satisfactorily, in which case they shall be so cleaned and disinfected before leaving the dealer's premises.

(f) Records. Each dealer shall keep complete records of each sale of poultry under five months of age and such records shall be available for inspection by any authorized representative of the Board upon request. The records shall include:

- (1) Name and address of person from whom purchased.
- (2) Name and address of person to whom sold.
- (3) Number, breed, sex, and age of poultry in each transaction.

*Filed with the Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration
March 10, 1975.*

LSB 40 Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota

(a) All public exhibitions of livestock and poultry shall be under the supervision of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board (hereinafter called the Board):

(1) Performing livestock and poultry used by rodeos, circuses and as animal acts, if kept isolated from other livestock and poultry on the exhibition premises, are exempt from the requirements of section (b)(3) and (4) and section (d) and (e) of this regulation.

(2) Exhibitions held in connection with a consignment sale of livestock or poultry and during which the livestock and poultry are on the sale premises for not more than 18 hours will be supervised under LSB 41, Sale of Livestock at Auction Markets, Consignment, Community and other sales.

(b) Management of exhibition shall:

(1) Comply with all reasonable orders of the Board or the official veterinarian pertaining to the sanitation of premises and the health status of all livestock and poultry exhibited.

(2) Clean and disinfect all building and exhibit areas for the use of livestock and poultry prior to the opening date of the exhibition and maintain them in a sanitary condition.

(3) Provide quarantine facility for any livestock or poultry showing symptoms of infectious or communicable disease. If a quarantine facility is impractical, any livestock or poultry showing symptoms of infectious or communicable disease shall be removed from the premises by the exhibitor when ordered to do so by the official veterinarian.

(4) When cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses or poultry are exhibited, the management shall submit the name of a veterinarian accredited in Minnesota who, when authorized in writing by the Board, shall act as official veterinarian.

(c) Official veterinarian shall:

(1) Approve the cleaning and disinfection of the exhibition premises prior to the exhibition.

(2) Inspect all livestock and poultry on the day admitted to the exhibition.

(3) Refuse admission of livestock and poultry exhibiting symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease, or of livestock or poultry not meeting the admission requirements of this regulation.

(4) Inspect all livestock and poultry at least once daily during the exhibition and order the immediate removal to the quarantine facility or removal from the exhibition premises of any livestock or poultry with symptoms of infectious or communicable disease and order and supervise the cleaning and disinfection of the area from which the diseased livestock or poultry was removed.

(5) Conduct any necessary tests at any time to determine the health status of the livestock or poultry on the exhibition grounds.

(6) At the conclusion of the exhibition, report to the Board violations of the regulation and other information concerning the exhibition as requested by the Board.

(7) Retain for a period of one year all official forms relating to the exhibition.

(d) Entrance requirements for livestock and poultry originating in Minnesota:

(1) Slaughter classes: All livestock and poultry entered in the class which are kept isolated from all other livestock and poultry at the exhibition and are slaughtered during or immediately following the exhibition, do not need health certificates, tests, or individual identification.

(2) Cattle which must be tested shall be individually identified by ear tag number, tattoo number or registry number.

(aa) Brucellosis: All cattle except those exempted from test and those diagnosed "vaccinate" under LSB 11, Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, must meet one of the following:

(i) Negative brucellosis test within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition. Record of the test with the result shall be entered on a test chart, certificate of brucellosis test or health certificate and presented to the official veterinarian at time of entry.

(ii) Originate from a herd certified brucellosis-free pursuant to LSB 11, Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota. Certified herd number and date of last qualifying test to be reported to the official veterinarian at time of entry.

(3) Swine which must be tested shall be individually identified by ear tag number, tattoo number, registry number or other identification satisfactory to the Board.

(aa) Brucellosis: All swine eligible for test under LSB 21, Control and Eradication of Swine Brucellosis in Minnesota shall meet one of the following:

(i) Negative brucellosis test conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition. Record of the test with the result shall be entered on a test chart, certificate of brucellosis test or health certificate and presented to the official veterinarian at time of entry.

(ii) Originate from a herd validated brucellosis-free pursuant to LSB 21, Control and Eradication of Swine Brucellosis in Minnesota. Validated herd number and date of last qualifying test to be reported to the official veterinarian at time of entry.

(4) Sheep shall be examined by the official veterinarian on the day admitted to the exhibition.

(5) Goats which must be tested shall be individually identified by ear tag number, tattoo number or registry number and accompanied by a record of the following tests entered on a test chart or health certificate if the goats are over six months of age:

(aa) Tuberculosis: A negative test within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition.

(bb) Brucellosis: A negative test within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition.

(6) Horses shall be examined by the official veterinarian on the day admitted to the exhibition.

(aa) Trail rides are exempt from the requirements of section (b)(3) and (4) and section (d)(6) of this regulation.

(bb) Those horse shows which are programmed to be completed within a period of twelve hours and at which horses are not stabled overnight are exempt from the requirements of section (b)(3) and (4) and section (d)(6) of this regulation.

(7) Poultry, except waterfowl and pigeons, must be individually identified with a leg or wing band and accompanied by a form approved by the Board to show compliance with one of the following:

(aa) Negative test for pullorum-typhoid disease conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition.

(bb) Originate directly from parent stock tested and found negative for pullorum-typhoid disease within the last twelve months.

(8) Dogs over six months of age shall be accompanied by a certificate of rabies vaccination issued by a licensed veterinarian. Vaccinations will be recognized for that period of time specified in LSB 17, Control of Rabies in Minnesota.

(e) Entrance requirements for livestock and poultry originating in states other than Minnesota:

(1) All cattle, swine, sheep and goats shall meet the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board Importation Requirements of Regulation LSB 1, Importation of Cattle, LSB 5, Importation of Swine, LSB 20, Eradication of Sheep Scabies and LSB 3, Importation of Goats. These requirements are outlined in the Health Requirements and Regulations governing interstate shipments published by U.S.D.A.

(aa) Health certificates and required tests will be accepted if issued and conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition.

(2) Horses for exhibition will be examined by the official veterinarian on the day admitted to the exhibition.

(3) Poultry, except waterfowl and pigeons, must be individually identified with a leg or wing band and accompanied by a form approved by the Board to show compliance with one of the following:

(aa) Negative test for pullorum-typhoid disease conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition.

(bb) Originate directly from parent stock tested and found negative for pullorum-typhoid disease within the last twelve months.

(4) Dogs over six months of age shall be accompanied by a certificate of rabies vaccination issued by a licensed veterinarian. Vaccinations will be recognized for that period of time specified in LSB 17, Control of Rabies in Minnesota.

LSB 41 Sale of Livestock at Auction Markets, Consignment, Community and Other Sales

*Filed with the Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration
September, 1975.*

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 35.03, the Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. Where used in these rules and regulations the following words and terms shall be defined as follows:

(1) "Board" shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board acting by and through the Secretary and Executive Officer.

(2) "Community Sales" shall mean the public sale of livestock for purposes other than immediate slaughter, from any location in Minnesota where such livestock owned by two or more persons is assembled for sale, and the term "Community Sales" as used herein shall include but not be limited to regularly organized livestock auction markets and consignment sales of livestock.

(3) "Sales Management" shall mean the person or persons organizing and conducting a community sale.

(4) "Sales Premises" shall mean the premises where a community sale is conducted and shall include but not be limited to temporary or permanent sales rings, pens and alleys for confining livestock prior to and after sale and any land or building contiguous to such rings where livestock may be brought to, unloaded or confined prior to sale, or after sale before delivery to the purchaser.

(5) "Official Veterinarian" shall mean an individual licensed to practice veterinary medicine in Minnesota, accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture, approved by the Board to perform the brucellosis plate agglutination test or brucellosis card test, and authorized by the Board to act as its representative at a community sale.

(6) "Brucellosis Reactor" shall mean any non-vaccinated bovine animal showing complete agglutination in a 1:100 dilution or higher, or is positive to the brucellosis card test; or a vaccinated female bovine animal of dairy breed 20 months of age or over or any female bovine animal of beef breed 24 months of age and over, that is an official vaccinee which shows complete agglutination in a 1:200 dilution or higher, or that is positive to the brucellosis card test.

(7) "Brucellosis Suspect" shall mean a non-vaccinated bovine animal showing any agglutination in the 1:50 dilution or higher which is not classed as a brucellosis reactor; or an officially vaccinated female bovine animal over 20 months of age if of dairy breed, or over 24 months of age if of beef breed that shows any agglutination in the 1:100 dilution that is not classed as a brucellosis reactor.

(8) "Health Certificate" shall mean a certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian certifying that, after a physical examination, the cattle described are free from visible signs of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease and shall include a statement of the origin of the cattle and the name and address of the consignee.

(b) Permits.

(1) No person shall operate or conduct a community sale of livestock in Minnesota, except at a public stockyard or at a state-federal approved market for cattle or swine, unless he has obtained an annual or special permit from the Board as hereafter provided. Applications by the sales management for permits shall be made upon forms furnished by the Board.

(2) Annual permits.

(aa) An annual permit valid until June 30 following date of issue, unless previously revoked, may be issued for community sales at a specified location provided:

(i) The veterinarian named in the application is accepted by the Board to act as the official veterinarian of the sale and is authorized by the Board to act as its representative as provided in section (c).

(ii) Prior to issuance of annual permit, the sales premises named in the application shall be inspected by a representative of the Board and certified as being in compliance with the provisions of section (d), paragraphs (1) and (2) of this regulation.

(3) Special permits.

(aa) Special permits may be issued for single community sales which shall specify the date and location for such sales, upon receipt of an application therefor, executed on a form furnished by the Board.

(bb) Not more than one special permit shall be issued to the same person or organization to conduct a sale at any one location in any three-month period except that cooperative livestock marketing associations selling only livestock owned by association members may hold six sales in any calendar year.

(4) The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke an annual or special permit when the applicant or permit holder has violated the laws of this state or the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and eradication of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease of livestock.

(c) Official veterinarian.

(1) The sales management shall employ an official veterinarian for each community sale for the purpose of inspection and examining all livestock offered for sale.

(2) The official veterinarian shall prohibit the sale of any animal or animals that, in his reasonable opinion, are affected with or show symptoms of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease except as specifically provided in these rules and regulations.

(3) The official veterinarian shall examine the health certificates for all animals for which a health certificate is required and prohibit the sale of such animals if the health certificates do not meet the requirements of the Board.

(4) Where required by the rules and regulations the official veterinarian shall test cattle for tuberculosis and brucellosis.

(5) Where required to identify cattle and swine by ear tag the official veterinarian shall use only official identification tags bearing the Minnesota prefix.

(6) The official veterinarian shall report immediately to the Board any failure by the sales management to properly clean and disinfect the sales premises and vehicles used for transporting animals when required.

(7) The official veterinarian shall furnish the Board within five days of completion of the sale:

- (aa) Copies of all quarantines issued by him at the sale,
- (bb) Report of tuberculin and brucellosis tests performed by him,
- (cc) Such other reports as the Board requires.

(d) Sales premises.

(1) The veterinarian's office and laboratory, the pavilions, sales rings, alleys, loading and testing chutes, and all livestock pens, and all the other buildings and structures located on any sales premises shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary condition. Heating facilities shall be provided so that the veterinarian's laboratory may be maintained at a temperature of not less than 70°F.

(2) Sales rings, alleys, testing chutes used for all livestock, and pens used for swine and sheep shall be paved with cement or other impervious materials. Annual permits shall not be issued after July 1, 1971 unless all pens, including cattle pens located on the sales premises, are paved with cement or other impervious materials except that sales premises authorized in accordance with section (b)(2)(aa)(ii) of this regulation prior to July 1, 1971 shall be re-authorized provided:

(aa) Twenty (20) percent by area of existing unpaved pens have been paved prior to July 1, 1972.

(bb) Forty (40) percent by area of existing unpaved pens have been paved prior to July 1, 1973.

(cc) Sixty (60) percent by area of existing unpaved pens have been paved prior to July 1, 1974.

(dd) Eighty (80) percent by area of existing unpaved pens have been paved prior to July 1, 1975.

(3) No sales premises shall be authorized after June 30, 1976 unless all pens have been paved.

(e) Sales management.

(1) The sales management shall not permit the sale of livestock until such livestock has been examined and found free of symptoms of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease by the official veterinarian. The sales management shall refuse to accept livestock for sale when so ordered by the official veterinarian acting as an agent of the Board, and shall refuse to deliver livestock sold until such livestock has been released by the official veterinarian.

(2) The sales management shall, within five (5) days after each sale day, mail to the Board a report of all quarantined livestock sold through such sale, furnishing the name and address of the consignor of such livestock and the name and address of the purchaser. This report shall correspond with the quarantine issued by the official veterinarian at such sale. If no quarantined

livestock is sold during the sale, the management shall so notify the Board within five (5) days following such sale.

(f) Consignment of livestock.

(1) No livestock originating in other states shall be consigned for sale unless they have been imported into Minnesota in compliance with the Minnesota law and all rules and regulations of the Board governing the importation of such livestock, and are accompanied by proper health certificates as provided in such regulations.

(2) Livestock originating in Minnesota shall not be consigned for sale unless accompanied by a statement signed by the owner, that to his best knowledge and belief no animals in the consignment have originated from premises where animals of the same species are under quarantine and that they have not been exposed, within thirty days prior to date of sale, to other animals affected with any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. The statement shall include the owner's post office address, township and county in which the premises are located, from which the livestock was removed immediately prior to sale.

(3) Persons delivering livestock to the sale shall furnish the sales management statements signed by owners of all animals in the consignment originating at points in Minnesota as provided in paragraph (2) of this section and proper health certificates for all such animals originating in other states. Such statements and health certificates shall be submitted to the official veterinarians by the sales management for the veterinarian's approval before the animals are sold. If said livestock is imported under quarantine, the official veterinarian shall either conduct the necessary tests or examinations to release the quarantine, or shall re-quarantine the livestock on the premises of the purchaser.

(g) Sale of cattle.

(1) No cattle shall be sold at any community sales unless tested for brucellosis at the sales premises when consigned for sale with the exception of:

(aa) Steers and spayed heifers.

(bb) Dairy calves under six months of age, or beef calves under eight months of age.

(cc) Cattle accompanied by a record of a brucellosis test signed by a veterinarian showing the cattle have been tested for brucellosis and found negative less than thirty days before the date of the sale while owned by the consignor.

(dd) Cattle consigned directly from a certified brucellosis-free herd.

(ee) Dairy cattle under twenty (20) months of age and beef cattle under twenty-four (24) months of age when accompanied by an official brucellosis vaccination certificate or having a legible official vaccination tattoo.

(ff) Female cattle of beef breed under eighteen (18) months of age consigned for sale under quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1971, section 35.245, subdivision 3; and rules and regulations of the Board.

(gg) Cattle sold for immediate slaughter or for immediate consignment to a public stockyard identified with a tag applied under the Market Cattle Identification Program before leaving the market premises.

(hh) Female feeding cattle imported on special permit or purchased on affidavit may be consigned to a community sale to be sold for slaughter purposes. The owner of such cattle shall have in his possession a permit issued by the Board before such cattle are removed to the community sale from the premises on which quarantined. The permit shall be presented to the official veterinarian at the time the cattle are consigned.

(ii) Cattle sold for movement to approved dry lot feeding premises provided such cattle are branded with the letter "F" three inches high on the right jaw with a hot iron, in such manner that the brand shall be permanent and provided that a health certificate is issued listing the identification numbers of each animal.

(2) The official veterinarian shall furnish to the sales management a record of test for all cattle tested. Such test record shall be available for examination by any purchaser before the cattle are offered for sale. The test records of all cattle giving a positive reaction shall show names and addresses of all owners during the immediately preceding 30 days. Copies of all test records shall be mailed to the Board within five (5) days of completion of each sale. All cattle passing through a sale on valid health certificate or valid official record of test shall be reported.

(3) The sales management shall not allow the removal of cattle, sold without a test for brucellosis for immediate slaughter or consignment to a public stockyard unless the cattle are identified with a tag as applied under the Market Cattle Identification Program.

(4) The sales management shall not allow the removal of female cattle of beef breed under eighteen (18) months of age, sold without a test for brucellosis under affidavit and quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, until the purchaser furnishes an affidavit to the sales management as required by Minnesota Statutes 1971, section 35.245, subdivision 3. The original and second copy of the affidavit shall be mailed to the Board within five (5) days following the sale.

(5) Brucellosis reactors and suspects.

(aa) Brucellosis reactors shall be placed in isolation pens and not allowed to move from the market until the official veterinarian has identified them as reactors and a permit has been issued for their removal to a designated place of slaughter where the federal government maintains inspection service or to a public stockyards.

(bb) Brucellosis suspects and all bovine animals that have been in contact with reactors more than 24 hours are to be placed in isolation pens that permit no contact with other livestock separate from reactors and not allowed to move from the market until the official veterinarian has issued a permit for their removal. Such brucellosis suspects and contact animals shall be:

(i) Returned to the farm of origin under quarantine issued by the official veterinarian or

(ii) Identified with the letter "S" on the left jaw and sold for immediate slaughter only to a slaughtering establishment where the Federal

government maintains inspection service or shipped to a public stockyards under permit issued by the official veterinarian.

(6) A report of the origin of all reactors and suspects disclosed when cattle are tested on the sales premises shall be made within five (5) days of the test to the Board by the official veterinarian.

(7) Any cattle imported subject to quarantine, and consigned to a community sale, shall be requarantined on the premises of the buyer by the official veterinarian when released from the sales premises. The quarantine issued by the official veterinarian shall include the provisions required for imported cattle.

(8) Records of vaccination submitted to the Board by the official veterinarian pertaining to cattle brucellosis vaccinated at a community sale, shall include the name and address of the new owner.

(9) Cattle bearing identification tags when consigned to a community sale, shall be identified by such tags on all official sale records submitted to the Board. Such tags shall not be removed without permission from the Board.

(10) The official veterinarian may issue a permit for the sale of cattle affected with actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) for the purpose of slaughter only.

(h) Sale of sheep.

(1) Sheep found by the official veterinarian to be infected with or exposed to scabies shall be immediately branded with a red letter "S" not less than four inches in height using branding paint and shall be immediately quarantined and held separate and apart from all sheep on the sales premises until a permit is obtained from the Board permitting their shipment, for immediate slaughter only, to points within Minnesota where the United States Department of Agriculture maintains inspection. All pens, loading chutes, and alleys used in the handling of these sheep must be cleaned and then properly disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the official veterinarian. All trucks and vehicles used in transporting such sheep to community sales shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinarian before leaving the sales premises. All railroad cars used in transporting such sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided by the state law and the rules and regulations of the Board.

(i) Sales of swine.

(1) All swine except swine sold for slaughter under affidavit, must be individually identified by ear tag or other suitable identification.

(2) All swine sold at the community sales shall be removed within twenty-four (24) hours to the premises of the purchaser and shall be held in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine on the premises for a period of not less than thirty (30) days. The official veterinarian shall furnish the purchaser an order of quarantine.

(3) Apparently healthy swine of one hundred fifty (150) pounds or more may be sold without identification provided the buyer, before removing the swine from the sales premises, furnishes an affidavit to the official veterinarian stating that all such swine will be consigned to a public stockyards or slaughtering establishment within five (5) days after date of purchase. The sales management shall not allow such swine to be removed from the sales premises until such affidavit is furnished.

(j) Sale of horses.

(1) The official veterinarian shall report the consignors' names and addresses, the buyers' names and addresses, description of horses, and the results of the AGID (agar gel immunodiffusion) test for EIA (equine infectious anemia) if a test is required.

(2) Horses received from out-of-state shall be retained on the sale premises until found negative to the AGID test for EIA performed at a laboratory approved by the United States Department of Agriculture with the exception of:

(aa) Horses entering the sale with a valid health certificate indicating a negative AGID test for EIA within the past six months at an approved laboratory.

(bb) Suckling foals accompanying dams negative to AGID test for EIA.

(cc) Horses sold for slaughter purposes provided:

(i) The buyer is a licensed livestock dealer.

(ii) The official veterinarian applies a paint brand letter "S" at least six inches high on the hip.

(iii) The buyer completes and signs a declaration of intent to slaughter.

(dd) Horses sold to be transported immediately to a state which does not require a negative AGID test for EIA and accompanied by a health certificate issued by the official veterinarian for shipment to such state.

(3) Reactors to the AGID test for EIA shall be destroyed, consigned for slaughter under permit, or returned to the premises of origin under permit and in compliance with the provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations - Part 75 and the rules of the Board.

3 MCAR § 2.042 State-Federal Approved Markets for Swine. (1-78)

A. Definitions. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules:

1. "Board" shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board acting by and through the Secretary and Executive Officer.

2. "Owner" shall mean the legal owner, of the swine referred to, or his agent.

3. "State-Federal approved market" shall mean any point where swine have been assembled for sale that has been approved by State and Federal agencies under Part 76.18, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

4. "Sales management" shall mean the person or persons organizing and conducting such a market.

5. "Sales premises" shall mean the premises where a market is conducted and shall include but not be limited to sales rings, pens, alleys, land or building contiguous to sales rings where swine may be brought to, unloaded, and confined, prior to and after sales, before delivery to the purchaser.

6. "PRV" shall mean pseudorabies virus.

7. "Official veterinarian" shall mean a graduate veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in Minnesota, accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture, and authorized by the Board to act as its representative at the market.

8. "Health certificate" shall mean a document issued by an accredited veterinarian, on the official form of the State of origin, after a physical examination, certifying that the swine described show no visible symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease and shall include the name and address of the consignee.

9. "Recognized slaughtering establishment" shall mean any point where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.

B. Hog cholera. In the event hog cholera is diagnosed or is suspected all swine shall be detained on the premises of the market pending instructions from the Board.

C. Approval.

1. No livestock market shall be approved without the joint endorsement of the Board and the Veterinarian-in-Charge, Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA in Minnesota.

2. Approval may be suspended by either the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board or the Deputy Administrator Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA for just cause pending a hearing to show cause why the approval should not be revoked.

3. A market may be removed from the approved list by the Deputy Administrator Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA when it is determined by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board or the Federal Veterinarian-in-Charge of the Animal Health Programs in Minnesota that the operators of the market fail to meet the standards mutually agreed upon by the cooperating state and federal officials; upon written request of the market management; or if no swine have been sold for three consecutive months.

D. Permits.

1. No person or persons shall purport to operate or conduct a state-federal approved market for swine in Minnesota, unless he has obtained a permit from the Board. State-federal approved markets shall be approved by state and federal agencies cooperatively. Application for permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Board.

2. Permits shall be valid until June 30 following the date of issue.

3. The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when the applicant or permit holder has violated any of the provisions of Minn. Stat. Ch. 35, or the rules promulgated thereunder by the Board.

E. Premises.

1. All markets shall comply with the following:

a. All pens, alleys, sales rings, loading and unloading chutes shall be well constructed and maintained in good repair.

b. All floors shall be surfaced with cement or other impervious material.

c. Facilities for inspection shall be well lighted.

d. Premises shall be maintained in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition at all times and shall be cleaned and disinfected, with a permitted disinfectant, as often as necessary to guard against the spread of disease.

e. Water supply shall be clean, adequate and operate under pressure.

f. Facilities shall be provided and maintained in good operating condition at all times for the cleaning and disinfection of premises and vehicles.

g. Feed and water containers shall be metal, concrete, plastic or other impervious material that can be readily cleaned and disinfected.

h. Proper and adequate office space shall be provided for official veterinarian.

i. Isolation pen(s) shall be provided for the temporary holding of swine found by the official veterinarian to have any symptoms of a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

The isolation pen(s) shall be constructed and operated as follows:

(1) Located so that diseased animals therein shall have no direct contact with non-diseased animals.

(2) Drainage shall not be into other pens.

(3) Proper equipment shall be available for cleaning and disinfecting.

(4) Feeding and watering facilities shall be separate from those used by healthy animals.

(5) Conspicuously posted as "ISOLATION PEN(S)" on the entrance gate(s).

(6) Used for diseased or disease exposed swine only.

(7) The market operators shall use proper procedures in cleaning and disinfecting the isolation pen(s). The cleaning and disinfecting shall be done immediately after the removal of diseased or disease exposed animals. Refuse from this pen shall not be placed in any other holding pen in the market, but shall be removed directly to an area inaccessible to livestock. Disinfectant used shall be only a permitted disinfectant.

F. Official veterinarian.

1. The management of each market shall employ a veterinarian as defined in section A., paragraph 7. to inspect and examine all swine offered for sale. No permit will be issued until a veterinarian acceptable to the Board has been employed by said management and authorized by the Board to act as its representative.

2. The veterinarian shall prohibit the sale of any swine that in his opinion, are affected with or show symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases. He shall order the movement of such swine to the isolation pen(s).

3. The veterinarian shall, when required, conduct the brucellosis card test and submit samples for the serum neutralization test for PRV on breeding swine originating from out of state.

4. The veterinarian shall report to the Board any failure by the sale

management to properly clean and disinfect the sale premises and isolation pen(s) as necessary to maintain them in a sanitary condition.

5. The veterinarian shall furnish to the Board, within five days, duplicate copies of all quarantines and slaughter statements issued by him at the market, and such other reports as the Board may require.

6. The veterinarian shall issue shipping permits for slaughter only on all swine sold from the isolation pen(s).

G. Management. The management of markets shall comply with the following:

1. No swine shall be sold at the market until such swine have been examined and found free of symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases by the official veterinarian. The management shall refuse to accept swine for sale when so ordered by the official veterinarian. The management shall place in the isolation pen(s) such swine as the official veterinarian shall designate as infected with or exposed to a contagious, infectious or communicable disease. The management shall refuse to deliver swine sold until such swine have been released by the official veterinarian.

2. The management shall maintain records of origin and destination of swine handled at the market. Such records shall be maintained for a period of one year and shall be accessible to authorized federal and state inspectors when reasonable demand is made therefor.

3. The management shall within five days following the completion of each week's business, mail to the Board a report of all swine sold through the market, furnishing the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the purchaser. Other reports are to be made as required by the Board.

H. Consignments.

1. Swine when consigned for sale must be accompanied by a statement signed by the owner or his agent that the swine are not under quarantine. The statement shall include the post office, township and county of the premises from which the swine were removed immediately prior to entry to the market. The owner resident address shall also be included if it differs from the above.

2. Persons delivering swine to the market shall furnish statements signed by the owners or agents as stated above.

I. Movements into Markets.

1. Swine under quarantine shall not be allowed entry, except under permit from the Board.

2. Swine from markets in Minnesota may enter provided they are accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian.

3. Swine from markets in other states may enter provided they are accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian.

4. All swine entering from markets in other states shall be identified by eartag number. All breeding swine six months of age and over from such markets shall have the results of the brucellosis card test and serum neutralization test for PRV listed on the health certificate.

5. Breeding swine six months of age and over originating from a farm of origin in another state shall enter only with a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian. The health certificate shall show:

a. The identity numbers.

b. The results of the brucellosis card test and the serum neutralization test for PRV.

6. Slaughter swine may enter for sale for slaughter purposes only.

J. Movements from markets.

1. All swine on market premises shall be inspected by the official veterinarian prior to sale.

2. Swine when found by the official veterinarian to be infected with or show symptoms of a contagious, infectious or communicable disease shall be placed in the isolation pen(s). All swine from isolation pen(s) shall be shipped for slaughter only to some point where the federal government maintains inspection. Shipment shall be made in accordance with federal regulations governing the interstate shipments of swine.

3. Swine may be sold for slaughter purposes provided the purchaser signs a statement of intent to slaughter and provided such swine are tattooed in accordance with Rule 3 MCAR § 2.066.

4. All swine except swine sold for slaughter must be individually identified by eartag or other acceptable identification.

5. All swine except those sold for slaughter or movement to another market shall be quarantined for 30 days to the premises of the purchaser. Swine sold to persons in other states must leave the market with a health certificate and meet the state of destination requirements.

6. All breeding swine six months of age and over that originate in other states, removed to destinations in Minnesota, must be accompanied by a health certificate showing individual identification, date of tests, name of laboratory, and results of test for:

a. Brucellosis by the card test.

b. PRV by the serum neutralization test.

See Rev. (A203605) →

LSB 43 The Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets for Cattle and Sale of Cattle at Such Markets

Filed with the Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration September, 1975.

(a) **Definitions.** The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

(1) "Board" shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board acting by and through the Secretary and Executive Officer.

(2) "Federal Agency" shall mean the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(3) "Approved State-Federal Market" shall refer to and include the sale of cattle from a designated premises that has been approved by the Board and federal agency.

(4) "Approved State-Federal Market Qualified to Accept Reactors, Suspects, and Cattle from Quarantined Herds" shall mean a market approved under Section (k) of this regulation.

(5) "Market Management" shall mean the person or persons organizing and conducting such a market.

(6) "Market Premises" shall mean the premises where a sale is conducted and shall include but not be limited to temporary or permanent sales rings, pens and alleys for confining cattle prior to and after sale, and any land or building contiguous to such sales rings, where cattle may be brought, unloaded or confined prior to sale, or after sale, before delivery to the purchaser.

(7) "Official Veterinarian" shall mean an individual licensed to practice veterinary medicine in Minnesota, accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture, approved by the Board to perform the brucellosis agglutination tests, and authorized by the Board to act as its representative at the approved market.

(8) "Official Vaccinate" shall mean a female bovine animal of dairy breed vaccinated against brucellosis with an approved Brucella vaccine while from 3 to 6 months (90 to 179 days) of age, or a female bovine animal of beef breed vaccinated against brucellosis with an approved Brucella vaccine while from 3 to 10 months (90 to 299 days) of age, permanently identified as a vaccinate, and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate state or federal agency.

(9) "Tuberculosis Reactor" shall mean any bovine animal that shows any reaction to the test for tuberculosis.

(10) "Brucellosis Reactor" shall mean any non-vaccinated bovine animal showing complete agglutination in a 1:100 dilution or higher, or a vaccinated female bovine animal of dairy breed 20 months of age or over or any female bovine animal of beef breed 24 months of age and over, that is an official vaccinate as defined in section (a)(8) which shows complete agglutination in a 1:200 dilution or higher, or any bovine animal that is positive to the brucellosis Card Test.

(11) "Brucellosis Suspect" shall mean a non-vaccinated bovine animal showing any agglutination in the 1:50 dilution or higher which is not classed as a brucellosis reactor; or an officially vaccinated bovine animal over 20 months of age if of dairy breed, or over 24 months of age if beef breed that shows any agglutination in the 1:100 dilution or higher that is not classed as a brucellosis reactor.

(12) "Health Certificate" shall mean a certificate issued by a veterinarian, on an official form of the state of origin, certifying that the animals are free from visible signs of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease. Statements with reference to brucellosis status of area of origin, and name and address of consignee shall be included. Record of tests or vaccination and individual identification shall be recorded when required.

(b) Permits.

(1) A State-Federal approved market shall operate under the provisions of this regulation. Cattle sold at such market shall be handled in accordance with this regulation at all times.

(2) No person shall operate a state-federal approved market for cattle in Minnesota without a permit from the Board.

(3) An annual permit valid until June 30 following date of issue, unless previously revoked, may be issued for conducting a market at a specified point when the following provisions have been complied with:

(aa) An application properly executed upon a form furnished by the Board shall be filed with the Board by the management.

(bb) The veterinarian named in the application is approved by the Board to act as the official veterinarian of the sale and is authorized by the Board to act as its representative as provided in section (c).

(cc) The market premises named in the application shall be inspected and approved by representatives of the Board and the cooperating federal agency, and a report of such inspection shall be filed with the Board.

(4) The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when the applicant or permit holder has violated this regulation, or the laws of this state and other rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and eradication of infectious, contagious or communicable disease of livestock.

(c) Official Veterinarian.

(1) The management of each approved market shall designate an official veterinarian, to inspect and examine all livestock offered for sale.

(2) Proper and adequate laboratory and other equipment for performance of required veterinary services are the responsibility of the veterinarian. Such equipment shall be inspected and approved by representative of the Board and cooperating federal agency as outlined in Standard Procedures for Brucellosis Testing at State-Federal Approved Markets for Cattle.

(3) The veterinarian shall examine all cattle at the market and shall prohibit the sale of any animal or animals that in his reasonable opinion are affected with or show symptoms of infectious, contagious or communicable disease, except as specifically provided in these rules and regulations, and shall order the movement of such livestock to the isolation pens.

(4) The official veterinarian shall examine, and accept or refuse health certificates of all cattle consigned to the sale, and prohibit the sale of cattle not accompanied by proper health certificates until necessary examinations and required tests are completed.

(5) Where required by the rules and regulations the official veterinarian shall test for tuberculosis and/or brucellosis. Such tests shall be conducted in accordance with accepted procedure.

(6) Cattle moving through the market accompanied by health certificates shall be listed on the Master Test Sheet, and data as to the health certificate thereon recorded. Health certificates accompanying cattle are to be maintained with other market records.

(7) The official veterinarian shall issue shipping permits for slaughter only for all cattle sold for slaughter.

(8) The official veterinarian shall issue shipping permits for slaughter only for all cattle sold from isolation pens.

(9) The official veterinarian shall furnish the management a record of tests for all cattle tested. Such test records shall be available for examination by any purchaser before the cattle are removed from the market premises.

(10) The official veterinarian when submitting records for calves vaccinated against brucellosis at the market shall include the name and address of the purchaser.

(11) The veterinarian shall furnish the Board duplicate copies of all quarantines of cattle issued by him at the market, and also the records of tuberculin and brucellosis tests of cattle conducted by him, and such other reports as the Board may from time to time require, within 5 days following the completion of each week's business.

(12) He shall report to the Board any failure by the sales management to properly clean and disinfect the sales premises.

(d) Market Premises and Management.

(1) The veterinarian's office and laboratory, the pavilions, sales rings, alleys, loading and testing chutes, and all livestock pens, and all the other buildings and structures located on any sales premises shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(2) Proper and adequate office and laboratory space shall be provided the veterinarian. Heating facilities shall be provided by the management so that the laboratory may be maintained at a uniform temperature of not less than 70° F.

(3) Sales rings, alleys, testing chutes used for all livestock, and pens used for swine and sheep shall be paved with cement or other impervious materials. Annual permits shall not be issued after July 1, 1972 unless all pens, including cattle pens located on the sales premises, are paved with cement or other impervious materials except that sales premises certified in accordance with Section (b)(3)(cc) of this regulation prior to July 1, 1972 shall be recertified provided:

(aa) Twenty (20) percent by area of existing unpaved pens have been paved prior to July 1, 1973.

(bb) Forty (40) percent by area of existing unpaved pens have been paved prior to July 1, 1974.

(cc) Sixty (60) percent by area of existing unpaved pens have been paved prior to July 1, 1975.

(dd) Eighty (80) percent of area of existing unpaved pens have been paved prior to July 1, 1976.

(4) No sales premises shall be certified after June 30, 1977 unless all pens have been paved.

(5) Facilities shall be provided for testing and examining cattle.

(6) Separate pens shall be designated and maintained for imported cattle to be sold subject to quarantine.

(7) Separate pens shall be designed and maintained for slaughter cattle.

(8) Separate isolation pens shall be designated and maintained for each species of livestock. Such pens shall:

(aa) Be so constructed and located that diseased animals therein shall have no contact with non-diseased animals. Drainage shall not be into other pens.

(bb) Be conspicuously posted as "Isolation Pen(s)" on the entrance gate.

(cc) Have feeding and watering facilities separate from those used by healthy animals.

(dd) Have proper equipment for cleaning and disinfecting isolation pen(s). Equipment used for cleaning shall be maintained separate from other equipment.

(ee) Isolation pen(s) shall be cleaned and disinfected immediately after removal of diseased or disease-exposed animals. Refuse from such pens shall not be placed in any other holding pen in the market, but shall be removed directly to an area not accessible to livestock.

(9) No livestock shall be sold at any approved market until it has been examined and found free from symptoms of infectious, contagious or communicable disease by the official veterinarian except as provided in Section (c), paragraph (8) of this regulation.

(10) The management shall refuse to accept livestock for sale when so ordered by the official veterinarian, and shall refuse to deliver livestock sold until such livestock has been released by the official veterinarian.

(11) The management of the market shall within five days following the completion of each week's business mail to the Board a report of all quarantined livestock sold through such market, furnishing the name and address of the consignor of such livestock and the name and address of the purchaser. This report shall correspond with the quarantines issued by the official veterinarian at such market. If no livestock is sold subject to quarantine, the management shall so notify the Board.

(12) The management shall grant state or federal inspectors upon reasonable demand access to all records of origin and destination of all livestock handled at the market.

(13) Records shall be maintained for at least one year.

(14) Cattle bearing identification tags when consigned to an approved market shall be identified by such tags, where required, on all official records submitted to the Board. Such tags shall not be removed without permission of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board.

(15) The market management shall not allow the removal of female cattle of beef type and breed, under 18 months of age sold under affidavit and quarantine for feeding and grazing purposes only, unless accompanied by proper permit or until the purchaser furnishes an affidavit to the market management as required by Minnesota Statutes. The original and second copy of the affidavit shall be mailed to the Board within five days following the completion of each week's business.

(e) Consignment of Livestock

(1) Cattle originating in Minnesota shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the owner that the cattle originate from a premises not under quarantine because of disease, and that to his knowledge and belief have not been exposed within the past 30 days to cattle affected with any infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

(2) Cattle under quarantine for tests for release of quarantine to comply with importation requirements, may be consigned for sale if accompanied by a permit issued by the Board. Such cattle shall be tested as required at the market for release of quarantine or may be sold under quarantine if the animals qualify. The requirements of the quarantine shall be transferred to the new owner by the official veterinarian.

(3) Cattle originating in other states may be consigned to the market when accompanied by a health certificate complying with the Minnesota importation requirements and certifying to origin in a modified certified brucellosis area, or a health certificate showing individual identification, certifying to origin in a modified certified brucellosis area, or a declaration signed by the owner showing address of origin, description and number of cattle in shipment, destination, and further stating cattle are not under quarantine because of disease.

(aa) When required, cattle shall be tested for tuberculosis and/or brucellosis to comply with Minnesota regulations.

(bb) Cattle entering the market on an owner's declaration must be tested to meet Minnesota importation requirements.

(cc) Cattle entering market accompanied by a health certificate certifying to origin in a modified certified brucellosis area, are subject to tests at the market.

(dd) Cattle entering market accompanied by health certificate with necessary tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis conducted within 30 days prior to date of importation and recorded thereon, and certifying to origin in modified certified brucellosis area, may be sold without further testing.

(4) Reactors, suspects and cattle from quarantined herds may be consigned to markets approved under (k) of this regulation, when accompanied by a shipping permit providing for resale only to slaughtering establishments having federal inspection.

(f) Cattle for Immediate Slaughter. Cattle consigned for resale as slaughter cattle or determined at the market to be slaughter cattle, shall be identified by a tag as applied under the Market Cattle Identification Program. Cattle from slaughter pens shall be sold for immediate slaughter only and shall not be released from market premises until a shipping permit has been issued by official veterinarian.

(g) Tuberculosis.

(1) Cattle originating in Minnesota are not required to be tested for tuberculosis prior to sale.

(2) All cattle from other states shall pass a negative test for tuberculosis prior to release from the market premises, except

(aa) Steers.

(bb) Dairy calves under six months of age.

(cc) Calves of beef breed under eight months of age.

(dd) Cattle from accredited tuberculosis-free herds.

(ee) Cattle accompanied by a health certificate showing a record of negative test for tuberculosis conducted within 60 days prior to date of sale.

(ff) Female cattle of beef breed under 18 months of age sold for feeding and grazing purpose under affidavit and quarantine.

(gg) Cattle for immediate slaughter identified with an official backtag.

(hh) Cattle sold to dry feed lot permit holders provided such cattle are branded with the letter "F" three inches high on the right jaw with a hot iron and provided a health certificate is issued listing the identification numbers.

(ii) Cattle from states having tuberculosis reciprocity agreements with Minnesota.

(h) Brucellosis.

(1) All dairy cattle over six (6) months of age and all beef cattle eight months of age and over shall pass a negative test for brucellosis prior to release from the market, except:

(aa) Steers.

(bb) Cattle from certified brucellosis-free herds.

(cc) Cattle accompanied by a record of a brucellosis test signed by a veterinarian showing the cattle have been tested for brucellosis and found negative less than thirty (30) days before the date of sale while owned by the consignor.

(dd) Official vaccinates of dairy breeds under twenty (20) months of age and beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months of age.

(ee) Female cattle of beef type, under 18 months of age sold for feeding and grazing purposes under permit or affidavit and quarantine.

(ff) Cattle for immediate slaughter, identified with an official backtag.

(gg) Cattle sold to dry feed lot permit holders, provided such cattle are branded at the market with the letter "F" three inches high on the right jaw with a hot iron and provided a health certificate is issued listing the identification numbers.

(i) Brucellosis Reactors and Suspects.

(1) Brucellosis reactors shall be placed in isolation pens and not allowed to move from the market until the official veterinarian has identified them as reactors and a permit has been issued for their removal to a designated place of slaughter where the federal government maintains inspection service or to a public stockyards.

(2) Brucellosis suspects and all bovine animals that have been in contact with reactors more than 24 hours are to be placed in isolation pens separate from reactors and not allowed to move from the market until the official veterinarian has issued a permit for their removal. Such brucellosis suspects and contact animals shall be:

(aa) Returned to the farm of origin under quarantine issued by the official veterinarian or

(bb) Identified with the letter "S" on the left jaw and sold for immediate slaughter only to a slaughtering establishment where the federal government maintains inspection service or shipped to a public stockyards under permit issued by the official veterinarian.

(3) A report of origin of all reactors and brucellosis suspects disclosed when cattle are tested at the market shall be made to the Board by the official veterinarian within five days following completion of each week's business.

(4) The management shall not allow the removal of reactor animals or brucellosis suspects from the market until the purchaser has a shipping permit issued by the official veterinarian.

(j) Quarantines. The following classes of cattle are subject to quarantine from the market:

(1) Female cattle of beef breed under 18 months of age, not tested for tuberculosis or brucellosis at the market and sold under affidavit for feeding and grazing purposes, are quarantined for the feeding period. Affidavit to bear notarized signature of purchaser.

(2) Cattle sold to dry lot permit holder are quarantined for the feeding period.

(3) Non-vaccinates from other states entering market on owner's certificate and negative to tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis at the market, are quarantined for a brucellosis retest to be conducted in 30 to 120 days.

(4) Cattle from other states, of beef breed under 18 months of age, accompanied by owner's certificate and sold for feeding and grazing purpose under affidavit, are quarantined for the feeding period. When such cattle are 18 months of age and over, they are considered as breeding cattle.

(5) Official vaccinates of dairy breeds under 20 months of age and official vaccinates of beef breeds under 24 months of age, entering the market on an owner's certificate, and negative to the test for tuberculosis at the market, are quarantined until tested for brucellosis with a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:50.

(6) Official vaccinates of dairy breeds 20 months of age or over and official vaccinates of beef breed 24 months of age and over, entering the market on an owner's certificate, tested at the market and found negative to the tuberculosis test and which disclose a reaction to the brucellosis test no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:50 are quarantined for a retest for brucellosis to be conducted no sooner than 30 days nor more than 120 days.

(k) Markets Approved to Accept Reactors. Approved State-Federal markets qualified to accept reactors, suspects, and cattle from quarantined herds shall:

(1) Maintain an isolation section identified as such and used solely for the purpose of yarding reactors, suspects and cattle quarantined by the Livestock Sanitary Board because of the existence of or exposure to disease.

(2) Weigh each reactor for which indemnity might be paid separately and individually and maintain all records of sales price and costs with the identity marks and reactor tags so that net returns can be determined.

(3) Provide, maintain and staff adequate facilities, equipment, and permitted disinfectant for the purpose of disinfecting vehicles that have transported reactors, suspects, or quarantined livestock, as determined by State and Federal regulations.

(l) Other Species of Livestock. Other livestock shall be handled in accordance with Regulation LSB-42, (State-Federal Approved Markets for Swine) and/or Regulation LSB-41 (Sale of Livestock at Auction Markets, Consignment, Community and Other Sales).

No part of this regulation shall take precedence over any portion of Regulation LSB-1 entitled "Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Cattle."

See new: (ARO 3605T) →

3 MCAR § 2.044 The establishment and operation of public stockyards.

A. Definitions.

1. "Board" shall mean the State of Minnesota Board of Animal Health or its authorized agents.

2. "Public stockyards" means an assembly point for livestock operated as a public market for livestock producers, feeders, market agencies and buyers; having facilities and providing services for those individuals or organizations who have been granted the privileges of the market by the management of the stockyards.

3. "Shipper contract" shall mean a record indicating:

- a. Consignor's name and address.
- b. Identification and description of the livestock consigned.
- c. Date and time received.
- d. Name of the trucker or transportation agency.
- e. Name of the individual or firm who will represent the seller.
- f. Signature of the seller or his agent.

4. "Veterinary services contractor" shall mean an accredited veterinarian or more than one veterinarian selected by the management and approved by the board to perform necessary services in connection with the rules of the board.

B. Permit to operate.

1. A permit to operate expiring June 30 following the issue date shall be issued provided:

a. A veterinarian or veterinarians acceptable to the board has been retained by the stockyards management to act as the veterinary services contractor.

b. An inspection by representatives of the board indicates compliance with the sanitation and general requirements of this rule.

c. The management of the stockyards shall furnish a list of all persons and firms granted the privilege of the market.

2. Revocation of permit.

a. The secretary and executive officer may suspend the permit for

just cause for a period of not more than thirty (30) days pending a hearing before the board to show cause why the permit should not be revoked.

C. General requirements.

1. All pens, yards, alleys and livestock holding areas shall be constructed so that they may be maintained in good repair and in a sanitary condition.

2. The veterinary services contractor shall be provided adequate space and facility to perform his duties.

3. Separate isolation pens shall be provided for yarding reactors, suspects and exposed livestock.

4. Facilities shall be provided by the management for adequately cleaning and disinfecting trucks and other vehicles at a reasonable cost to the transportation agency.

5. Agents of the board shall be allowed entry for inspection purposes upon demand at any reasonable time.

6. The management shall maintain and cause to be maintained records of all livestock transactions for a period of one year. Such records shall be available for inspection on demand at reasonable times by agents of the board.

7. The management shall lock and seal pens or sections of the stockyard upon demand when agents of the board detect or suspect contagious or communicable disease exists in such pens and sections of the stockyards. Such pens shall be cleaned and disinfected under board supervision before being used again.

8. Upon disclosure of brucellosis reactors all cattle in the consignment shall be considered exposed and must be sold for immediate slaughter or returned to the farm of origin under quarantine. If sold for immediate slaughter a shipping permit shall be issued and each exposed animal shall be permanently identified with the letter "S" on the left jaw. Cattle that have been in contact with such a consignment 24 hours or more shall be considered exposed cattle and shall be handled in the same manner.

9. All movements into and out of the public stockyards shall be in compliance with applicable federal interstate regulations and the laws of the State of Minnesota and rules of the board.

10. Swine leaving the stockyards for further feeding or breeding must leave within 72 hours of arrival in the stockyards.

D. Entry of livestock.

2. Livestock under quarantine because of disease shall be allowed entry when properly identified and accompanied by a shipping permit issued by a veterinarian or notice of shipment prepared by the owner.

3. All reactors, suspects, and exposed livestock shall enter the stockyards through separate entryway and be yarded in the isolation area. The shipper contract shall be clearly marked with the appropriate word or words indicating such livestock.

4. Cows and bulls two years of age and over shall be identified to the herd of origin by an official backtag as required in 3 MCAR § 2.066 Slaughter Cattle and Slaughter Swine Identification, prior to being offered for sale.

E. Removal of livestock.

1. No livestock shall be removed from the premises until released by the veterinary services contractor or his representative.

2. Cattle.

a. Cattle removed for purposes other than slaughter must be accompanied by a health certificate meeting Minnesota importation requirements if they originate from other states or Minnesota sale requirements if they originate from Minnesota or state of destination requirements if exported.

b. These cattle shall be tested for tuberculosis except:

(1) Cattle originating in Minnesota.

(2) Cattle from states having a reciprocity agreement with Minnesota deleting test requirement.

(3) Female feeding cattle of beef type and breed under 18 months of age leaving the public stockyard on permit.

(4) Steers, spayed heifers, and cattle under 6 months of age.

c. Brucellosis test requirements for these cattle.

(1) The requirements for transfer of ownership for cattle, as embodied in 3 MCAR § 2.011 Eradication of Bovine and Bison Brucellosis, shall apply to all cattle removed from the public stockyards to Minnesota destinations.

(2) The diagnosis of cattle which respond to the brucellosis test shall be in accordance with 3 MCAR § 2.011.

d. Anaplasmosis test requirements for breeding cattle.

(1) Breeding cattle originating in states other than Minnesota shall be tested in accordance with 3 MCAR § 2.001.

- a. Cattle for immediate slaughter.
- b. Cattle originating in Minnesota.
- c. Cattle from states having tuberculosis reciprocity agreement with Minnesota.
- d. Female feeding and grazing cattle leaving the public stockyards on permit.
- e. Steers, spayed heifers, beef cattle under 8 months of age, and dairy cattle under 6 months of age.
- f. Cattle leaving on permit to approved drylot feeding premises.

G. Brucellosis requirements for cattle and swine.

1. The test for and diagnosis of brucellosis responding cattle and swine shall be in accordance with LSB 11 and 3 MCAR § 2.021.

2. The requirements for transfer of ownership for cattle, as embodied in LSB 11 Eradication of bovine brucellosis in Minnesota, shall apply to all cattle removed from the public stockyards except that:

a. Cattle of all classes may be sold to leave the public stockyards to enter a Minnesota approved drylot feeding premises provided:

- (1) A permit is secured.
- (2) The cattle are branded with the letter "F" on the right jaw.
- (3) Individual identification for each animal is listed on the health certificate.

3. The requirements for transfer of ownership for removal of breeding swine six months of age and over, except for immediate slaughter, shall be a negative brucellosis test.

(6-16-80)

4-63 LSB 50 Transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals, poultry, fish and other renderable products.

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms where used in these regulations shall be defined as follows:

(1) Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.

(2) Carcass shall mean the body or any part thereof, of any domestic animal or fowl that has died or has been killed otherwise than by being slaughtered for human or animal consumption. The term "domestic animal" does not include any species of domestic animal which in common practice is maintained in the home of the owner whether or not the particular domestic animal was so housed at any time prior to its death.

(3) Rendering shall mean the processing of carcasses, fish, poultry, and parts thereof, including scraps and grease, by cooking under steam pressure. It shall include the skinning and dismembering of carcasses.

(4) Rendering plant shall mean an establishment where rendering is conducted, and shall include the rooms or buildings where skinning and dismembering of carcasses is conducted, the tanks in which carcasses are cooked, the rooms or buildings used for storage of hides or tankage or other products from such processing and the adjacent area utilized in the operation of collecting, hauling, skinning, dismembering and cooking carcasses, and the packaging, storing and loading the finished product of the rendering operation, and the area used for the disposal of waste material unsuitable for rendering, and the liquid waste disposal facilities of such plant.

(5) Truck shall mean and include all vehicles or conveyances used for the transportation of carcasses and fish or other renderable parts or by products thereof.

(6) Collecting station shall mean an establishment maintained and operated by a rendering plant to which a permit for the transportation of carcasses has been issued, where carcasses may be unloaded from trucks operating under permit, for temporary keeping. Such carcasses shall be reloaded only in trucks operated by the same plant which maintains and operates the collecting station.

(7) Mink ranch shall mean a premises equipped and operated for the purpose of raising mink on which no other domestic animals are raised in conjunction with or proximal to the mink operation unless kept completely apart and separate from the mink so no intermingling of other domestic animals with mink nor access by other domestic animals to mink food can exist.

(8) Mink rancher shall mean an owner or operator of a mink

ranch.

(b) Permits.

(1) A rendering plant permit may be issued by the board to the owner or operator of a rendering plant upon submission of an application for a permit on a form furnished by the board. The application shall include:

(aa) Name of rendering plant and location by city, village or township and county.

(bb) Description of each truck to be used in the transportation of carcasses, including the license number and truck body number. (See section (c), paragraph (2)).

(cc) Location of each collecting station, if any, by city, village, or township and county.

(dd) Signature of owner or operator of the rendering plant or his authorized agent.

(ee) If the application lists a truck owned by some person other than the owner or operator of the rendering plant, said owner or operator of the rendering plant shall be responsible for compliance with all laws and regulations pertaining to the transportation of carcasses by the owner or operator of the truck listed. The application shall indicate the name and address of the owner of the truck and the application shall be accompanied by a copy of a contract between the owner or operator of the rendering plant and the owner or operator of the truck.

(2) Before permits are issued, an inspection of the plant, collecting station, and trucks listed on the application, shall be made by an agent of the board to determine if the facilities of the plant and the trucks meet the requirements set forth below. A report of said inspection shall be filed with the board.

(3) Permits shall not allow the removal, transportation or rendering of any carcass of an animal which has died from anthrax or rabies. When circumstances exist which do not reasonably allow the proper disposal of a carcass of an animal which has died from rabies or suspected to have died from rabies, such carcasses may be transported by a qualified rendering truck directly to a rendering plant for special handling under the direct supervision of a veterinarian.

(4) Whenever the board shall determine that the removal, transportation or rendering of a carcass of an animal or fowl which has died or has been killed on account of some specified disease, will endanger the health of the domestic animals of the state, they shall notify all rendering plants holding permits from the board, and thereafter no such plant shall remove, transport or render the carcass of any animal or fowl which has

died from or been killed because affected with or exposed to such disease.

(5) Permits may be issued to mink ranchers to pick up individual carcasses when a veterinarian, after his examination, certifies to the board that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the animal was not affected with any infectious, contagious or communicable disease. Such certification shall be made on forms furnished by the board. Such permits shall contain sufficient information to identify the carcass or carcasses for which the permit is granted and the mink rancher to whom it is issued. The permit shall authorize the permittee to transport the specific carcass or carcasses from the premises where the animal died over public highways directly to the mink ranch operated by the permittee, but not across state lines. The board may refuse to issue such permit if the mink rancher making application therefor, has in the past failed to comply with provisions of a special permit or these regulations.

(c) Transportation of carcasses, fish or other renderable parts or byproducts thereof.

(1) Trucks permitted for the transportation of carcasses, other than carcasses destined for mink food under special permit, shall be equipped with a truck body or tank that is watertight and so constructed no drippings or seepings from such carcasses can escape. The truck body or tank shall have a permanent cover and be completely enclosed. Cover arrangements other than permanent, may be used on trucks or trailers in special circumstances such as hauling carcasses from collecting stations directly to the main plant provided it passes inspection as being completely enclosed and prior approval is received from the board or its agent before it is used. The tailgate shall completely enclose the rear openings of the truck. Trucks used for hauling renderable products other than carcasses shall be adequately constructed to prevent dripping and equipped with a cover to prevent the transported product against undue exposure to the outside. Persons hauling carcasses destined for mink food under special permit shall keep such carcasses completely covered while transporting same over any public road. Persons hauling carcasses for medical or scientific purposes shall do so in leakproof containers designed to prevent spillage or the dripping of liquid waste.

(2) Each truck used for the transportation of carcasses shall be assigned a number by the rendering plant. This number shall be known as the "body number." Both the number of the permit issued the rendering plant and the body number of the truck, shall be printed in a conspicuous place and manner on the left side of the truck bed or body in figures at least four inches high. No numbers are required on trucks hauling renderable parts, byproducts or fish other than carcasses, nor on trucks used to haul carcasses destined for mink food under special permit.

(3) Whenever a truck or person in charge thereof, or his

agent has been upon premises for the purpose of removing a carcass, and before such truck can be taken upon a public highway or upon other premises, the wheels of such truck, and the shoes or boots of persons which have been upon such premises, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant of a prescribed strength approved by the State Livestock Sanitary Board. Such cleaning and disinfection shall also be conducted prior to each time the truck or persons in charge thereof, leave the premises of the rendering plant. Upon leaving any premises and prior to closing the permanent cover, a sufficient amount of insecticide shall be discharged into the truck body and cab to destroy and prevent accumulated flies from escaping at the next stop, during the time from May 1st through September 30.

(4) No carcasses shall be removed from the truck except at the rendering plant of final disposal, or at collecting stations as provided in section (d). All carcasses shall be unloaded within enclosures or a building provided therefor.

(5) No vehicle used for the transportation of carcasses or other renderable products shall be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Any unrenderable article or thing which may be transported with a carcass or parts thereof, shall be unloaded only at the rendering plant and be there disposed of by burning or burying, except metal containers which shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before leaving the rendering plant.

(d) Collecting stations.

(1) No permit shall be issued to the owner of a rendering plant for the operation of a collecting station, unless the station includes a building or buildings adapted to the purpose intended, provided with concrete floors with good drainage, and so constructed it may be maintained in a sanitary condition. There shall be provision to prevent entrance to said building of rodents or other animals. All windows, doors and other openings, shall be properly screened unless a program for insect extermination satisfactory to the board, is followed in such buildings and on the premises where such buildings are located.

(2) Provision shall be made for washing and disinfection of trucks at the time carcasses are unloaded at collecting stations.

(3) Floors and walls of the collecting station shall be thoroughly flushed or scrubbed immediately upon removal of all carcasses and at least once daily while the collecting station is in operation, with live steam or boiling water. All floor washings and other liquid waste or accumulation of water, shall be disposed of through proper disposal facilities which conform to the regulations of the State Board of Health and the State Pollution Control Agency.

(4) Carcasses unloaded at a collecting station shall be

unloaded within enclosures or a building provided therefor. No such carcass shall be allowed to remain in the collecting station for a period longer than 24 hours before reloading into another permitted truck operated by the same rendering plant for transportation directly to such plant.

(e) Rendering carcasses.

(1) No permit shall be issued to the owner of a rendering plant unless the plant includes a building or buildings adapted to the purpose intended, provided with concrete floors and provided with good drainage, and so constructed it may be maintained in a sanitary condition. There shall be provision to prevent entrance to said buildings of any rodents or other animals. All windows, doors, and other openings shall be properly screened unless a program for insect extermination satisfactory to the board, is followed in such buildings and on such premises.

(2) All skinning and dismembering of carcasses shall be done in buildings properly constructed and provided therefor. The cooking vats shall be airtight except for proper escapes or vents for the live steam used in cooking. All such vents shall be furnished with adequate closing facilities and necessary steam valve gauges to insure that cooking shall be at the required steam pressure. All carcasses and parts thereof, shall be disposed of by subjecting them in vats or tanks to a recognized cooking and rendering procedure under steam pressure.

(3) Floors and walls of the plant shall be thoroughly flushed or scrubbed daily when the plant is in operation, with live steam or boiling water. All floor washings and other liquid waste or accumulation of water from washing the viscera shall be disposed of through proper disposal facilities which conform to the regulations of the State Board of Health and the State Pollution Control Agency.

(4) Every attempt should be made to comply with the following sanitation guidelines which are designed to decrease bacterial contamination of the plant and the finished product.

(aa) Raw material room, processing room and finished product room should be divided into completely separate areas by solid walls and ceilings.

(bb) Control work pattern of employees from one work area to another or supply equipment and space for scrubbing footwear, changing clothes and washing hands between such work areas.

(cc) Avoid the transfer of equipment, tools, mechanical loaders or scrapers, particularly from the raw material or processing area to the storage and blending areas.

(dd) Maintain a constant and active rodent, bird and insect control program especially in areas where the finished

product is stored.

(ee) Exclude visitors or provide good security measures such as disposable or washable footwear and conduct tour from finished product to raw material area.

(ff) Avoid excess production, accumulation and distribution of dust in the grinding area. Cover conveyor belts and whirling machinery to keep air movement at a minimum. Dust that settles on beams, shelves, window sills and equipment should be removed by vacuuming.

(gg) Reprocess all spillage through the cookers.

(hh) Conduct a thorough daily cleanup of floors and equipment. Avoid the accumulation of pools of water. Keep floor and equipment as dry as possible.

(ii) Make adequate washing, showering and dressing facilities available to all employees.

(jj) Cooperate with the salmonella monitoring system carried out by field veterinarians employed by the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board and the Animal Health Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(f) Offal depositories.

(1) Stomach and intestinal contents from carcasses to be rendered, if not cooked with the carcass, or not washed into disposal facilities with other liquid waste, shall be deposited in a pit or depository provided therefor, and shall be allowed to remain in such pit or depository for at least three months. At the end of the three month period, such offal shall be buried or removed and spread on fields to which no domestic animals have access. No parts of carcasses other than stomach and intestinal contents shall be deposited in offal pits or depositories.

(2) Pits or depositories shall not be located near any river, stream, lake, pond or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or drain, or on ground which may be flooded by the overflow water of any river, stream, lake, or pond.

(3) Facilities shall be provided to drain any accumulation of fluid from pits or depositories directly into the waste disposal facilities as provided in section (e), paragraph (3), excepting where pits are used and provided such pits are so located that all fluids are absorbed by the underlying soil.

(4) Pits and depositories shall be so constructed that no dogs or other animals can gain access to the offal deposited therein.

(g) Revocation of or refusal to issue rendering plant permits.

(1) The board may refuse to issue or may revoke a rendering plant permit for any of the following reasons:

(aa) The plant is operated in such an unsanitary manner as to endanger the health of domestic animals and fowl of this state or any other state.

(bb) For violation of Minnesota Statutes, section 35.82 or any rule or regulation promulgated by the board by authority of that statute.

(2) A notice of refusal to issue a permit shall be in writing, stating reasons therefor and shall be served personally upon or mailed by certified letter to the applicant.

(3) A notice of revocation of permit shall be in writing stating reasons therefor and shall be effective not less than 30 days after service or mailing unless in the judgment of the board the health of domestic animals or fowl is endangered, in which case the revocation may be effective upon receipt by the permittee. Such notice shall be served personally or mailed by certified letter to the permittee at his last known address.

(h) Appeals. Any rendering plant operator may appeal from a refusal of the board to issue him a permit or from a revocation of his permit. He shall file a notice of appeal with the board within 30 days of receipt of the notice of refusal to issue a permit or of a revocation. The board shall then promptly set a date for a hearing before a majority of the board or before a hearing officer appointed for that purpose. Such an appeal shall not have the effect of staying a revocation. The appealing party shall promptly be notified in writing of the date set for the hearing. The hearing shall be conducted in the manner provided by Minnesota Statutes, chapter 15.

4-63 3 MCAR S 2.052 Cleaning and disinfection of vehicles used as carriers.

A. Vehicles used as carriers for livestock which are affected with or suspected of being affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall be cleaned and disinfected before use for transportation of other livestock.

B. Procedures for cleaning and disinfection.

1. The vehicles shall first be thoroughly cleaned by the removal of all litter, manure and refuse.

2. Provision shall be made for the disposition of all manure, litter and refuse removed from the vehicles, into an area where other livestock cannot come in contact with it.

3. The floors, interior walls and chassis of the vehicles shall then be disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the USDA.

LSB-53 Pet Food Processing—Carcasses

*Filed with the Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration
February, 1975.*

(a) Permits

(1) The Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board may issue a permit to owners or operators of pet animal food processing plants or mink food processing plants to transport the carcasses of domestic animals that have died or have been killed, otherwise than by being slaughtered for human consumption, over the public highways to their plant for processing into pet animal food or mink food upon receipt of a properly executed application form furnished by the Board.

(2) The facilities and vehicles must be inspected by an agent of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board and sanitation standards and procedures for hauling and processing carcasses into inedible meat be in compliance with the requirements set forth in these regulations before a permit can be issued.

(3) Permits shall not allow the removal, transportation or processing of a carcass of any animal which knowingly has died from anthrax, rabies or highly toxic materials or which is decomposed.

(4) Permits shall be valid for one year from date of issue unless revoked in accordance with (g) of this regulation.

(b) Plant Requirements

(1) A plant shall be a structurally enclosed building with adequate ventilation and constructed so it can be maintained at all times in a sanitary condition.

(2) Floors, walls, ceilings, posts, doors and other structural parts of the building or buildings shall be of impervious materials or protected with impervious materials.

(3) All windows, doors and other openings shall be screened or constructed to prevent, as far as is practical, entry of mice, rats, flies and other animals or insects. Management shall establish and maintain a routine insect-vermin extermination program.

(4) The water shall be ample, potable and approved. Install equipment to provide hot water, temperature 185°F, or steam to all areas of the plant.

(5) Provide adequate gutters and drains with approved traps and vents. Floor washings, liquid waste and sewage shall be disposed of through facilities which conform to the standards of the State Health Department and the State Pollution Control Agency.

(c) Transportation

(1) A permit from the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board must be obtained by all establishments or persons transporting decharacterized inedible meat or carcass parts within or out of the State of Minnesota. Permits are issued on an annual basis.

(2) Only permitted vehicles meeting the applicable requirements in LSB-50 may be used for transporting carcasses received or picked up from livestock owners and carcasses, carcass parts or other material transported to and from rendering plants, pet animal food processing plants and mink

food processing plants operating under permit from the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board.

(d) Official Veterinarian

(1) The plant management shall employ or engage the services of an accredited licensed veterinarian for the purpose of inspecting carcasses and supervising plant sanitation. The veterinarian selected may designate, with plant manager approval, an alternate veterinarian to perform this service in his absence. The veterinarian, and alternate if any, shall be named on the permit application.

(2) The veterinarian and alternate veterinarian shall be authorized by the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board to act as Official Veterinarian.

(3) The Official Veterinarian shall report to the Board any failure on the part of plant management to carry out sanitary procedures set forth in this regulation.

(4) All compensation for services rendered by the official or alternate veterinarian shall be paid by the processing plant management.

(e) Processing

(1) All processing of animal carcasses into pet animal or mink food shall be accomplished in a plant maintained in a sanitary condition.

(2) Carcasses presented to the veterinarian for inspection shall have the lungs, heart, liver and kidneys attached. Prior to inspection, such carcasses shall be held in a chill room at a temperature of 40-45°F to prevent decomposition.

(3) Carcasses which show evidence of a dangerous communicable disease, decomposition or any toxic material shall be declared unfit for processing into pet animal or mink food. Such carcasses shall be identified as condemned by slashing and denaturing with a material approved by the Board. Condemned carcasses shall be held in a room or area separate from the processing area and removed from the plant within a reasonable time for processing by rendering only. Condemned carcasses or parts thereof shall be transported in permitted vehicles only.

(4) Carcasses passed for use in pet animal and mink food shall be identified, cut up, decharacterized, packaged, weighed, labeled, stored and transported in accordance with CFR, Title 9, Jan. 1, 1974, Chapter III, 325.11.

(5) The entire processing area and equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned by hot water, 185°F, or steam at the end of each working day.

(f) Records

(1) All plants operating under a permit to process carcasses into pet animal and mink food shall keep the following records and make them available at all reasonable times to any agent of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board upon request:

(aa) The name and address of the owner and the date an animal carcass was picked up and received for inspection and processing.

(bb) Inventory of number of cartons of inedible meat and carcass parts and the weight of the carton processed each day.

(cc) Running inventory of the number of cartons of inedible meat and carcass parts and weight of each carton stored and transported.

(g) Revocation of or Refusal to Issue a Pet Animal or Mink Food Processing Plant Permit.

(1) The Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board may refuse to issue or may revoke a pet animal or mink food processing plant permit for any of the following reasons:

(aa) The plant is operated in such an unsanitary manner as to endanger the health of domestic animals and fowl of this state or any other state.

(bb) For violation of Minnesota Statutes — Section 35.82, or any rule or regulation promulgated by the Board by authority of that statute.

(2) A notice of refusal to issue a permit shall be in writing, stating reasons therefor and shall be served personally upon or mailed by certified letter to the applicant.

(3) A notice of revocation of permit shall be in writing stating reasons therefor and shall be effective not less than 30 days after service or mailing unless in the judgment of the Board the health of domestic animals or fowl is endangered, in which case the revocation may be effective upon receipt by the permittee. Such notice shall be served personally or mailed by certified letter to the permittee at his last known address.

(h) Appeals. Any pet animal or mink food processing plant operator may appeal from a refusal of the Board to issue him a permit or from a revocation of his permit. He shall file a notice of appeal with the Board within 30 days of receipt of the notice of refusal to issue a permit or of a revocation. The Board shall then promptly set a date for a hearing before a majority of the Board or before a hearing officer appointed for that purpose. Such an appeal shall not have the effect of staying a revocation. The appealing party shall promptly be notified in writing of the date set for the hearing. The hearing shall be conducted in the manner provided by Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 15.

*Filed with the Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration
March 10, 1975.*

LSB 55 Sale and Distribution of Biological Products and Antigens

(a) **Biologics.** No person, persons, pharmacists, companies or corporations located within or without the State of Minnesota, engaged in the manufacture, wholesale or retail sale, or distribution of biological products containing the active virus or infective agent of any communicable, infectious disease of domestic animals shall sell or distribute these products to any person or persons located within the State of Minnesota except to veterinarians licensed to practice in Minnesota and to pharmacists, companies and corporations engaged in the retail sale of such products, who shall not sell to persons other than licensed veterinarians except on the written prescription of a veterinarian licensed to practice in Minnesota.

(b) **Antigens.** No person, persons, pharmacists, companies or corporations located within or without the State of Minnesota, engaged in the manufacture, wholesale or retail sale, or distribution of antigens and all other biological products used in the detection and diagnosis of communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals shall sell or distribute these products to any person or persons located within the State of Minnesota except to veterinarians licensed to practice in Minnesota and to pharmacists, companies and corporations engaged in the retail sale of such products, who shall not sell to persons other than licensed veterinarians.

(c) Prescriptions

(1) Prescriptions shall not be written by veterinarians for brucella abortus vaccine, anthrax vaccine, modified live rabies vaccine, antigens and all other biological products used in the detection and diagnosis of communicable, infectious diseases of livestock, or other biological products that may be determined by the Board to be too dangerous for lay use.

(2) A copy of all written prescriptions shall be maintained on file by the issuing veterinarian for a period of two years.

(d) No person, persons, pharmacists, companies or corporations shall sell or distribute in Minnesota biological products containing the active or infective agent of any communicable, infectious disease of livestock, or antigens used in the detection and diagnosis of communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals unless such products are licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture and are in the original unopened container of the manufacturer.

(e) Such products shall at all times be maintained in storage in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer.

(f) With the exceptions of (d) and (e) above the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to biological products and antigens manufactured and sold exclusively for use in poultry: Provided, the Livestock Sanitary Board may impose restrictions on the sale, distribution and use of poultry biologicals and antigens if deemed necessary to protect the health of livestock and poultry in Minnesota.

CHAPTER SEVEN: LSB 56**RESEARCH****LSB 56 Rules and Regulations for Licensing Educational and Scientific Institutions to Procure Unclaimed and Unredeemed Animals Impounded by Public Authority in Animal Pounds**

Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration, 1951.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949 Section 35.71 and Section 15.042, the State Livestock Sanitary Board hereby amends the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. When used in these rules and regulations, the following words shall have the meaning subjoined to them:

(1) The Board shall mean the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

(2) Institution shall mean any school or college of agriculture, veterinary medicine, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, or other educational or scientific organization properly concerned with the investigation of, or instruction concerning the structure or function of living organisms, the cause, prevention, control, or cure of disease or abnormal conditions of human beings or animals.

(3) Establishment shall mean any pound, yard or building, or combination thereof maintained or operated by or for a municipality or other governmental unit for the impounding, care or disposal of animals seized by lawful authority.

(4) Unredeemed Animal shall be any animal seized by public authority impounded in an establishment as defined in paragraph (3) for not less than five (5) days or such other minimum period of time as may be specified by municipal ordinance and which has not been claimed or redeemed by the owner of such animal or by any other person entitled to claim or redeem such animal.

(5) Persons Entitled to Claim or Redeem Animals shall mean the owner of such animal or his agent, or any other person permitted by municipal ordinance or the rules or regulations of the establishment, to purchase or otherwise secure ownership of such animals within the period of time designated in paragraph (4).

(6) Requisitioned Animal shall mean any unredeemed animal obtained by an institution from an establishment by requisition.

(7) Supervisor shall mean the pound master or person in charge of any establishment.

(b) Licenses.

(1) Any institution desiring authority to requisition unredeemed animals may apply to the Board, on a form furnished by the Board, for a license. The application shall include:

(aa) Name and address of the institution.

(bb) Activities conducted by the institution.

(cc) The purpose to which the animals will be put.

(dd) Name of the person who will be responsible for the procurement, care, and disposal of the animals and carrying out the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining thereto.

(ee) The number and species of requisitioned animals which will be maintained at any one time by the institution.

(2) Upon receipt of a proper application accompanied by a fee of \$50.00 the Board shall cause an investigation to be made by a qualified representative of the Board. If it is determined that the institution is equipped with facilities and personnel in compliance with Section (c) of these regulations, and that the public interest will be served thereby, the Board may issue a license authorizing such institution to requisition animals from any establishment.

(c) Institutions. All licensed institutions shall comply with the provisions of this Section in the handling, care and disposal of all requisitioned animals.

(1) Facilities shall be provided as follows:

(aa) A kennel room which can be maintained in a sanitary condition and which shall be provided with:

(i) An impervious floor with adequate drainage.

(ii) Adequate light.

(iii) Adequate ventilation.

(iv) Window and door screens in good condition.

(v) Cages in sufficient number so a separate cage can be provided for each animal and the cages of such size that each animal may stand and lie in a normal position.

(bb) Adequate space for the exercise of the animals.

(i) If separate runways or exercise yards are provided, they shall be equipped with impervious floor and shall be so constructed that they may be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times.

(2) Personnel shall be provided as follows:

(aa) A qualified person in charge with authority who shall be responsible for the care, transportation, handling and disposal of animals procured under these regulations and for the proper maintenance of the premises where animals are confined.

(bb) Personnel in addition to the person in charge, sufficient to insure humane and proper care, handling and transportation of all animals and to maintain the premises where animals are confined and vehicles in which they are transported in a clean and sanitary condition.

(3) Records. The institution shall keep complete records of all animals procured under requisition which shall be available for inspection by an authorized representative of the Board at any time. They shall include:

(aa) Description of animal.

(bb) The date and place where the animal was procured and requisition number.

(cc) Condition of the animal on arrival at institution.

(dd) Cage number or other identification.

(ee) Final disposition of the animal.

(4) **Transportation of Animals.** Animals shall be transported from the establishment to the institution at the expense of the institution in vehicles maintained for that purpose and properly equipped. The number of animals transported at one time shall not exceed the number which can ride comfortably and provision shall be made to prevent injuries from fighting or overcrowding during transportation.

(d) **Requisitions.** Every licensed institution may issue requisitions for animals to any establishment as defined in Section (a). The requisition shall be executed in triplicate on forms furnished by the Board. The original shall be furnished the establishment, one copy shall be mailed to the Board, and one copy retained by the institution. The requisition shall include:

(1) Name and address of the institution.

(2) Name and address of the establishment.

(3) Number, species, size, and sex of animals desired.

(4) Date of issue.

(e) **Duties of Establishments.**

(1) Whenever a request is submitted to a supervisor of an establishment, it shall be his duty to make available to the institution, the number of animals of the species, size and sex specified in the requisition, from the unredeemed animals in his charge. If the number of such animals specified by the requisition is not available, the supervisor shall immediately make available all such unredeemed animals as are then in the establishment under his supervision. The supervisor shall then withhold from destruction all unredeemed animals of the species, size and sex specified by the requisition until the number of such animals is sufficient to complete the requisition. Any time unredeemed animals of the species, size, and sex, specified in the requisition become available, even though the number of such animals is not sufficient to fill the requisition, the supervisor may notify the institution issuing the requisition of the availability of such unredeemed animals by collect telegram; and as soon as sufficient unredeemed animals of the species, size and sex are available, to fill the requisition, the supervisor shall immediately so notify the institution issuing the requisition. Upon receipt of any such notice, the institution shall accept the available animals and provide for their transportation to the institution.

(2) The institution shall compensate the establishment for the actual expense for holding such animals beyond the time of notice to such institution of their availability, until they have been obtained by the institution.

(3) If at any time after a requisition has been issued to an establishment and before notice of the availability of the animals requisitioned has been made to the institution, the institution may cancel all or any unfilled part of the requisition by notice of such action by registered mail or telegram.

(f) **Receipts.** Whenever unredeemed animals are received by an institution which has requisitioned the same, the institution shall furnish the supervisor of the establishment a receipt therefore. Receipts shall be issued in triplicate and shall be countersigned by the supervisor of the establishment. A copy shall be immediately mailed to the Board by the institution and one

copy retained by the institution. The receipt shall show the number of animals obtained, the date when they were delivered to the agent of the institution by the supervisor and the signature of the person to whom they were delivered.

(g) No animals secured by an institution on requisition as herein provided shall be sold or given into the possession of any other person after being delivered by the establishment. All such animals shall be immediately transported to the institution and there maintained on the premises covered by the license during the life of the animal; provided that nothing herein shall prohibit an institution from delivering an unclaimed animal to the original owner thereof if he shall furnish proof of ownership satisfactory to the institution and the State Livestock Sanitary Board, and pays actual expense of maintaining the animal by the institution from the time it is received from the establishment until delivered to the previous owner.

(h) All animals maintained by licensed institutions shall be handled, transported and disposed of in a humane manner.

(i) Any violation of Minnesota Laws 1949, Chapter 195, or these regulations shall be cause for cancellation of any license issued under these regulations. Upon receipt of evidence of such violation, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board shall immediately suspend the license of the institution violating the law or regulations and shall notify the institution when the next meeting of the Board will be held. The Board shall then grant a hearing to the institution to show cause why the permit shall not be cancelled. If after such hearing, the Board decides the license shall be cancelled, such action shall be final.

Chapter Eight: 3 MCAR §§ 2.057-2.059

Livestock Feeding Premises

3 MCAR § 2.057 Quarantined feedlots. (effective 4/19/82)

A. Definitions. For the purposes of 3 MCAR § 2.057, the terms defined in this part have the meanings given them.

1. "Board" means the Board of Animal Health or its authorized agents.

2. "Quarantined feedlot" means a confinement area under official state quarantine for feeding cattle, jointly approved by the board and the Veterinary Services Division, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or its successor.

3. "Shipping permit" means an official document prepared by an accredited veterinarian, an agent of the board, or a veterinary services representative listing the following information about cattle to be shipped: identification numbers, owner's name and address, origin and destination locations, number of cattle, and the purpose of the movement.

4. "'S' brand permit" means a document prepared by an accredited veterinarian, an agent of the board, a veterinary services representative or an official of a quarantined feedlot listing the following information about cattle to be moved: origin; destination; number of cattle; identification numbers; and the purpose of the movement. Use of an "S" brand permit is restricted to movement from a quarantined feedlot to slaughter.

5. "'S' branded cattle" means cattle that are identified by a hot iron brand with the letter "S" at least two inches by two inches on the left jaw or high on the tailhead.

B. Approval of quarantined feedlot. The secretary and executive officer of the board and the veterinarian in charge, Veterinary Services Division, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture or their designees shall approve any premises within the state to be a quarantined feedlot if the applicant for approval complies with the requirements of this part.

1. An applicant for approval must submit a drawing of the feedlot facilities in sufficient detail for the approving authority to determine the potential for the spread of disease. The drawing shall include:

- a. Lot sizes;
- b. Building locations;
- c. Fence locations and type of fence;

- d. Water tank and feed bunk locations;
- e. Distances to all adjoining premises;
- f. Location of all water courses, drainage directions and bodies of water on the premises.

2. An applicant for approval must agree to maintain cattle in compliance with D.

3. An applicant for approval must submit the names and addresses of property owners immediately adjoining the quarantined feedlot for purposes of community notification.

C. Expiration, renewal and revocation of approval. Approval of a quarantined feedlot shall expire each year on June 30 and may be renewed for a period of one year. Revocation of approval of a quarantined feedlot shall be made by the board 21 days following written notice if no cattle have been in the feedlot for one year or the requirements of this rule and the other applicable rules of the board are not met.

D. Requirements; prohibitions. The holder of a quarantined feedlot permit shall:

1. Allow no cattle that are not permanently branded with a hot iron letter "S" to enter the premises;

2. Allow entry of representatives of the board for inspection purposes at any reasonable time;

3. Allow no other species of livestock in the quarantined feedlot;

4. Remove manure to fields not used for livestock;

5. Keep complete records available for inspection at any reasonable time; and

6. Submit monthly reports indicating:

a. The number of cattle placed in the feedlot and the source of those cattle;

b. The number of cattle sold and where those cattle were sold; and

c. The number of cattle deaths or cattle slaughtered.

E. Movement without testing. The board shall issue permits for importation of cattle into Minnesota or movement of cattle from a public stockyard in Minnesota to a quarantined feedlot without testing for brucellosis, tuberculosis, or anaplasmosis if the following conditions are met:

1. A health certificate which lists each animal's individual ear tag number accompanies the cattle; and

2. Each animal is branded with the letter "S" with a hot brand on the left jaw or high on the tailhead.

F. Branding of added cattle. Cattle added to a quarantined feedlot from any other place must be "S" branded immediately upon arrival at the quarantined feedlot.

G. Removal of cattle. Cattle with a visible "S" brand may be sold for slaughter to a slaughtering establishment or market for slaughter purposes if:

1. A shipping permit is issued by an accredited veterinarian or the board showing the identity numbers, point of origin, destination, and number of cattle in the shipment; or

2. An "S" brand permit is issued by a designated official of the quarantined feedlot with identity numbers or backtag numbers listed on the permit.

Repealer. Rule LSB 57 of the Board of Animal Health is repealed.

LSB 58 The Feeding of Garbage to Livestock and Poultry, the Transportation of Garbage for Feeding to Livestock and Poultry, and the Movement of Garbage Fed Livestock and Poultry

Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration April, 1962.

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows when used in these rules and regulations:

(1) Board shall mean the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

(2) Operator shall mean an individual, firm, partnership, company or corporation, including the State of Minnesota, its public institutions and agencies and all political subdivisions of the State, engaged in the feeding of garbage to livestock or poultry, or transporting garbage for the purpose of feeding such garbage to livestock or poultry.

(3) Garbage shall mean refuse matter, animal and vegetable, and includes all waste material, by-products of a kitchen, restaurant or slaughter house, and refuse accumulation of animal, fruit or vegetable matter, liquid or solid, but shall not mean any vegetable waste or by-products resulting from the manufacture or processing of canned or frozen vegetables.

(4) Feeding premises shall mean the premises on which garbage is fed to livestock and poultry.

(5) Garbage truck shall mean all forms of conveyance used to haul garbage from points of origin to feeding premises.

(b) These regulations do not apply to a person who feeds animals and poultry owned by him, only garbage obtained from his own private household.

(c) Licenses.

(1) No person shall operate a feeding premise or a garbage truck unless he has first obtained a permit from the Board to do so.

(2) An annual license valid until June 30 following date of issuance, unless previously revoked, may be issued for operating a feeding premises and garbage trucks when the following provisions have been complied with:

(aa) An application properly executed on a form furnished by the Board shall be filed with the Board.

(bb) The premises and garbage trucks designated in the application shall be inspected by a representative of the Board, and a report of such inspection indicating that Section (d) has been complied with shall be filed with the Board.

(3) The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the license when the applicant or permit holder has violated the laws of the State or the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and elimination of infectious, communicable diseases of livestock or poultry.

(d) Feeding premises and garbage trucks.

(1) The feeding premises shall be maintained in a reasonably sanitary condition. No refuse shall be permitted to accumulate. All refuse shall be disposed of in such a way that the refuse shall not be a source of infection to the livestock and poultry on the premises.

(2) Until such time as the collected garbage has been properly heated, it shall be handled in such a way that no livestock or poultry shall be permitted to contact it or have access to it.

(3) Facilities shall be provided on the feeding premises by the operator so that all garbage can be thoroughly heated for at least a continuous period of 30 minutes at a minimum temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Such facilities shall be so located that no contamination from raw garbage or the garbage trucks hauling the same, will contaminate the enclosures where any livestock or poultry are confined.

(4) The wagon bed or tank on the garbage truck shall be watertight and so constructed that no drippings or seepage from such garbage can escape.

(5) The top of the wagon bed or tank shall be covered at all times by means of a tarpaulin or similar cover except during the time the garbage is being loaded or unloaded, or the garbage truck not in use.

(6) The wagon bed or tank shall be cleaned as often as necessary to maintain the wagon bed or tank in a reasonably sanitary condition.

(e) Quarantines.

(1) The feeding premises shall be under quarantine, and all livestock and poultry on the premises to which garbage is being fed shall be covered by the quarantine.

(2) No garbage fed livestock or poultry shall be removed from a feeding premise without the operator first obtaining a permit from the Board to do so.

(aa) Permits may be issued for immediate slaughter only by the Board or its agent. Livestock or poultry for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a point where the federal or state government maintains ante mortem and post mortem inspection. Permits for shipment shall be void after 15 days.

(i) If such garbage fed livestock or poultry is consigned to a commission company, the permit shall be presented to the representative of the commission company by the person who delivers such livestock or poultry. The commission company shall indicate thereon, the number of animals in the shipment and the slaughtering establishment to which such livestock or poultry are sold. The commission company shall then return the permit to the office of the Board.

(ii) If the livestock or poultry are consigned directly to a slaughtering establishment, the permit shall be presented to the agent thereof who shall indicate thereon the number of animals in the shipment and return the certificate to the office of the Board.

(bb) Special permits may be issued by the Board for the removal of garbage fed livestock and poultry for purposes other than immediate slaughter when consigned directly to a feeder or breeder on application by the operator to the office of the Board. Such application shall state:

(i) The name and address of the veterinarian who will be employed at the expense of the operator, to inspect all garbage fed livestock and poultry on the feeding premise. Such inspection to be made within 24 hours prior to the date of the removal of the livestock and poultry.

(ii) Number and kind of livestock and poultry for which permit is requested.

(iii) Name and address of consignee.

(iv) Location of premises by section, township and county to which livestock and poultry will be moved.

(v) The reason for requesting the permit.

(3) Livestock and poultry moved from a quarantined feeding premise for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be quarantined by the Board on the premises of the feeder or breeder until such time as they are moved from such premises under permit issued by the Board for immediate slaughter, or the quarantine may be released after 21 days if the pigs are examined by a qualified veterinarian and found to be free from symptoms of any serious communicable disease.

(4) All vehicles used for the transportation of garbage fed swine or poultry shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with one of the disinfectants approved by the Board or the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, immediately after unloading such livestock or poultry. The approved disinfectants are as follows:

(aa) Soda ash (sodium carbonate) 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

(bb) Sal-soda—13½ ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(cc) Lye (sodium hydroxide)—13 ounces to 5 gallons of water.

3 MCAR § 2.061 Isolation and quarantining of livestock and poultry for infectious and dangerous communicable diseases.

A. All livestock and poultry affected with or which shows symptoms of, or has been exposed to a disease determined by the board to be dangerous, infectious communicable disease, shall be quarantined and isolated from all other unexposed livestock or poultry until the board, its executive officer, or agent shall release the quarantine.

B. No person except the owner, attendants or medical advisers shall enter any enclosures where any livestock or poultry quarantined and isolated are being kept.

(6-16-80)

LSB 62 Rules and Regulations for the Application and Removal of Identification Tags and Brands

Filed with the Secretary of State December 15, 1970 and the Commissioner of Administration December 16, 1970.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 35.03, the Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) No person shall remove official identification ear tags, market cattle testing tags, or leg bands, or efface official brands of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board without permission of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board except that market cattle testing tags may be removed by a veterinarian securing a blood sample for sale purposes.

(b) Every person applying ear tags to cattle for purposes of compliance with regulations of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board shall use official ear tags bearing the Minnesota prefix of the uniform identification system of the Animal Health Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Repealed - Insert new
3 MCAR 2.062 AR 62915T

4-63 LSB 63 Movement of livestock from slaughtering establishments to points in Minnesota

(a) No cattle, sheep, or swine shall be removed from slaughtering establishments or the yards immediately contiguous thereto and operated by such slaughtering establishment as holding, sorting, or weighing pens, to other points in Minnesota except that under extenuating circumstances and upon application by the owner of the livestock, the secretary and executive officer of the board may issue permits to allow removal of livestock under quarantine.

(b) Apparently healthy sheep may be removed from slaughtering establishments under quarantine for feeding purposes under the following conditions:

(1) The person having custody of such sheep before removal shall employ a qualified veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state of Minnesota, such veterinarian to be approved by the board. The approved veterinarian shall inspect the sheep before removal, supervise the dipping of such sheep as provided in these rules and regulations, establish the necessary quarantines, and perform such further duties and make such reports to the board as the board may from time to time require. The services of such veterinarian shall be paid for by the owner or custodian of the sheep and shall be free of expense to the board.

(2) The premises to which the sheep are removed shall be so fenced as to be sheeptight, and if adjacent to other premises where sheep are or may be maintained shall be double fenced in such a manner that there can be no contact between sheep on the quarantined premises and those on adjacent premises, the two lines of fence constituting the double fence to be at least 16 feet apart.

(3) The premises on which these sheep are maintained shall be quarantined. The quarantine shall be established immediately upon the arrival of sheep which have been removed from slaughtering establishments and shall remain in effect until released in writing by the board. The quarantine may be released when there are no longer any sheep which have been removed from a slaughtering establishment or other sheep exposed thereto on the premises and the premises have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and such cleaning and disinfection certified to the board by the veterinarian in charge. While the quarantine is in effect no sheep shall be removed from the premises except on permit from the board or the veterinarian in charge. Permits may be issued for the removal of sheep to public stockyards or slaughtering establishments only. When the permit is issued by the veterinarian in charge a copy shall be immediately mailed to the office of the Livestock Sanitary Board. The permit shall include the number of sheep to be removed from quarantine and the name and address of the slaughtering establishment or other point to which they will be

consigned.

(4) The sheep shall be dipped in a permitted dip under the supervision of the veterinarian in charge immediately before leaving the slaughtering establishment and shall be loaded directly into cleaned and disinfected trucks or cars after such dipping and transported directly to the premises on which they are to be quarantined; provided that if there are no facilities for dipping at the slaughtering establishment and proper facilities are available on the premises to which the sheep are to be removed, and provided the facilities on such premises include an isolation yard or yards so constructed that they may be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and kept in a sanitary condition at all times, the sheep may be removed from the slaughtering establishment to such premises without dipping. But if any such sheep are so removed under this proviso without dipping, then such sheep shall be unloaded into the isolation pens only and held in such pens until properly dipped. No sheep on the quarantined premises shall be allowed in the isolation pens after being dipped. Sheep removed from slaughtering establishments without dipping as provided in this section, shall be transported in trucks owned or controlled by the slaughtering establishment or the owner of the sheep. Such trucks shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at least once each day while employed in transporting sheep from the slaughtering establishment to the quarantined premises, immediately after such transportation is accomplished and under any circumstance before such trucks are used for the transportation of other sheep for any other purpose whatsoever.

LSB 64 Rules and Regulations for the Offering of Animals for Public Service

Filed with the Secretary of State and the Commissioner of Administration July, 1970.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 35.695 and Section 15.0412, the Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. The following words and items shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

(1) Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board or its authorized agent.

(2) Person shall mean any individual, firm, partnership, or corporation.

(3) Veterinarian shall mean an accredited veterinarian licensed in Minnesota or a veterinarian of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(4) Animal in this regulation shall mean a bull, a male bovine of dairy type and breed six months of age and over, or a male bovine of beef type and breed eight months of age and over.

(5) Public service shall mean the offering of an animal by a person for breeding purposes to any person other than the owner.

(6) License shall mean a document issued by the Board to a person who regularly makes a practice of renting, leasing, loaning, or otherwise offering three or more animals for public service.

(7) Registration certificate shall mean a certificate issued by the Board for each animal registered with the Board.

(8) Health certificate shall mean a certificate issued by a veterinarian, on an official health certificate form of the state of origin certifying that the animal is free from symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases.

(9) Individual identification shall be a piercing numbered ear tag with a secure locking device or a legible tattoo number.

(10) Brucellosis test shall mean the standard blood serum agglutination test for brucellosis, tube or plate methods, or other tests approved by the Board conducted on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian to a State or U.S.-State laboratory or by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test or other tests and submitted to a State or U.S.-State laboratory.

(11) Tuberculosis test shall mean the intradermal tuberculin test conducted in accordance with the provisions of Regulation LSB-16.

(12) Premises shall mean any building, structure, shelter or land wherein or whereon cattle are kept or confined.

(b) All persons who regularly make a practice of renting, leasing, loaning, or otherwise offering three or more animals for public service shall be licensed by the Board and shall register each animal offered for service with the Board before renting, leasing, or loaning such animal for public service.

(c) The Board shall issue a license to a person upon receipt of a properly completed application form and a payment of a \$10.00 fee. Application shall be made on forms prescribed by the Board. The license shall remain in effect for one year from date of issue.

(d) The Board shall issue a registration certificate to a licensed person for each animal upon receipt of an application form prescribed by the Board. An application form shall be submitted for each animal to be registered.

(1) The registration certificate shall be permanent and in effect until cancelled and shall be issued providing:

(aa) A fee of one dollar (\$1.00) accompanies each application for registration.

(bb) An individual health certificate accompanies each application for registration. The veterinarian issuing the health certificate shall furnish the Board one copy of the certificate within 5 days following date of issue. The health certificate shall include the following:

(i) Name and address of licensed person.

(ii) Ear tag number or tattoo, description, breed, and age of the animal to be registered.

(iii) Negative tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis, conducted within 30 days prior to receipt of application for registration.

(iv) A statement relative to the physical condition of the animal including any material fact which may affect its breeding qualities.

(2) The Board shall state on the registration certificate any fact relating to the physical condition of the animal which it considers material to the breeding qualities of the animal.

(3) A person offering an animal for public service shall display the registration certificate prominently at the location where the animals are offered for service.

(e) All animals registered with the Board shall be individually identified by a piercing numbered ear tag with a secure locking device or a legible tattoo number. In the event that the ear tag is lost or the tattoo becomes illegible, the owner shall immediately notify the Board in writing. Written permission may be granted to identify the animal with another ear tag or tattoo.

(f) Upon receipt of a written application to transfer ownership of a registered animal, the Board may transfer the registration certificate providing:

(1) Satisfactory proof of change of ownership is furnished.

(2) A fee of fifty cents (\$.50) accompanies the application.

(3) The application is accompanied by a health certificate which furnishes the information required in section (d), paragraph (1), sub-paragraph (bb) of this regulation in addition to the name and address of the licensed purchaser, with the following exceptions:

(aa) A tuberculosis test is not required.

(bb) A brucellosis test is not required if less than 30 days has elapsed since the animal was tested for brucellosis.

(g) An animal registered for public service shall not be moved from a herd under quarantine without a permit issued by the Board.

(h) Before an animal registered for public service is moved to a location other than that of the owner the animal shall be:

(1) Inspected by a veterinarian who shall report his findings to the Board within 5 days on a health certificate, giving the name and address of the consignee.

(2) Negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to delivery of the animal. The test shall be reported on the health certificate, a copy of which shall accompany the animal.

(i) An animal that does not pass inspection by reason of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, including but not limited to any reaction to the brucellosis test or a response to the tuberculosis test, shall not be registered and offered for public service but shall be quarantined to the premises where tested until released from quarantine in writing by the Board or shipped for slaughter to an establishment where the state or federal government maintains a meat inspection program or to a commission company located at a public stockyards for reconsignment to a slaughtering establishment where the state or federal government maintains a meat inspection program, accompanied by a shipping permit issued by the Board or one of its agents.

(1) An animal showing a complete agglutination to the brucellosis test in a 1:100 dilution or higher shall be identified a reactor and shipped for slaughter accompanied by a permit to a slaughtering establishment where the state or federal government maintains a meat inspection program or to a public stockyards for reconsignment to a slaughtering establishment where the state or federal government maintains a meat inspection program. All cattle on the premises are quarantined.

(2) An animal diagnosed a reactor to the tuberculosis test shall be identified a reactor and shipped for slaughter, accompanied by a permit to a slaughtering establishment where the state or federal government maintains a meat inspection program, or to a public stockyard for reconsignment to a slaughtering establishment where the state or federal government maintains a meat inspection program. All cattle on the premises are quarantined.

(j) Records shall be maintained for three years by a licensed person for each time an animal registered with the Board is rented, leased, loaned, or otherwise offered for public service. These records shall be available to the

Board or its agents upon demand at any reasonable time and shall include the following:

(1) The registration certificate.

(2) A copy of each health certificate issued on the animal.

(k) When an animal is withdrawn from public service the licensed person shall return the registration certificate to the Livestock Sanitary Board for cancellation. The disposal of the animal shall be noted on the returned registration certificate by the licensed person.

(l) The Board may, after notice and hearing, suspend or revoke a license or registration certificate if the person to whom the license or registration certificate is issued fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation or with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 35.695.

LSB 65 Maintenance, Operation and Inspection of Dog Kennels

Filed with Secretary of State and Commissioner of Administration March, 1973.

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

(1) Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.

(2) "Dog kennel" means any place, building, tract of land, abode, or vehicle wherein or whereupon dogs are kept, congregated or confined, such dogs having been obtained from municipalities, dog pounds, dog auctions, or by advertising for unwanted dogs, or dogs strayed, abandoned, or stolen. "Dog kennel" does not mean a dog pound owned and operated by any political subdivision of the state.

(3) Institution shall mean any scientific organization properly concerned with the investigation, instruction, cause, prevention, control and cure of disease and abnormal conditions of humans and animals.

(4) Person shall mean any individual, firm, partnership, or corporation.

(5) Premises shall mean any building, structure, shelter, or land wherein or whereon dogs are kept or confined.

(6) Duly Authorized Agent shall mean an agent of the Board, any sheriff, or his deputy, or police officer, or state humane agent appointed pursuant to Minnesota Statutes (1971) 343.01.

(b) Licenses.

(1) No person shall operate a dog kennel within this state without first obtaining a license from the Board by application on a form furnished by the Board and such license shall be valid for one year from date issued unless otherwise revoked or suspended.

(2) The application shall furnish the following information and be accompanied with the \$10.00 license fee.

(aa) Full name and address of applicant or applicants.

(bb) Location of dog kennel by legal description or by the address and specific site on which it is maintained.

(3) Upon receipt of a properly completed application and the \$10.00 license fee, the premises shall be inspected by an agent of the Board. If the kennel complies with the State Law and these regulations, a license shall be issued.

(4) The license issued under these regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises and is non-transferable.

(5) All advertising by any person licensed under these regulations shall include the number of his current license.

(c) Maintenance of quarters and dog kennels.

(1) Housing facilities shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair.

(2) Indoor housing facilities shall be adequately ventilated and have ample light, either natural or artificial.

(3) Dogs kept outside shall be provided with access to shelter to protect them from the sun, rain and snow together with adequate bedding when the temperature falls below 50° F.

(4) If dogs are confined by chains, such chain shall be so attached that they cannot become entangled with the chains of other dogs or any other objects. Chains shall be of a size commonly used for the size of dog involved and shall be attached to the dog by means of a well fitted collar. Such chains shall be at least three times the length of the dog as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail.

(5) Enclosures shall be of sufficient size to allow each dog to turn about fully and to stand, sit and lie in a comfortable normal position. The floors of enclosures shall be constructed so as to prevent injury to the dog's legs and feet.

(6) The temperature for indoor housing facilities shall not be allowed to fall below 50° F for dogs not acclimated to lower temperatures.

(7) Disposal facilities shall be provided to minimize vermin infestation, odors and disease hazards.

(8) Adequate storage and refrigeration shall be provided to protect food supplies against contamination and deterioration.

(9) The premises, cages, enclosures and all housing facilities shall be cleaned and disinfected as often as it is necessary to maintain a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

(d) Care and treatment of dogs in kennels.

(1) Each dog shall be identified with a numbered tag affixed to the neck by the means of a collar made of material considered acceptable by pet owners for identification of their dogs.

(2) Dogs shall be fed at least once a day with clean, wholesome food sufficient to meet the normal daily nutritive requirements for the dog's age, size and condition.

(3) Clean potable water shall be made available to all dogs at least twice daily for periods of not less than one hour.

(4) All feeding and watering receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.

(5) Dogs housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups. Puppies shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs other than their dams.

(6) Any dog exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be housed separately.

(7) Females in season shall not be confined in the same enclosure with males except for breeding purposes. Dogs used for breeding shall be of compatible size and only one male and one female shall be mated at one time in a single enclosure.

(8) Dogs affected with any clinical evidence of infectious, contagious or

communicable disease shall be separated from other dogs in such a manner as to minimize the dissemination of disease.

(9) An effective program for the control of insects, ecto-parasites and other pests shall be established and maintained.

(e) Records.

(1) The person to whom a license to operate a dog kennel is issued shall maintain the following records and preserve such records for a minimum of two years.

(aa) The identification of each dog confined to the premises as described in Section (d) (1) together with a description by approximate age, breed and sex.

(bb) The name and address of person from whom any dog three months of age or over was received.

(cc) The name and address of person to whom any dog three months of age or over was transferred.

(dd) History of disease conditions diagnosed by a veterinarian or diagnostic laboratory on animals housed at the kennels.

(ee) All records required by this regulation shall be available to duly authorized agents upon demand at any reasonable time.

(f) Inspections.

(1) Periodic inspections will be made by agents of the Board of all kennels licensed under this regulation in addition to the inspection required prior to obtaining a license.

(2) Duly authorized agents may enter upon the premises of any dog kennel licensed hereunder during daylight hours for the purpose of inspecting for compliance with the provision of the law and this regulation.

(3) Any violation of these regulations not corrected within 10 days after written notice thereof, unless the violation is such that immediate correction can be made and is necessary to preserve any one of or all the dogs health status, will be grounds for revocation or suspension of license as outlined in Section (i).

(g) Transportation of Dogs.

(1) Dogs shall be transported in vehicles equipped with ample cargo space and enclosures. The number of dogs transported at one time shall not exceed the number which can ride comfortably.

(2) Such vehicles shall be adequately equipped to provide sufficient ventilation and still protect the dogs against the elements, injurious drafts and exhaust fumes.

(3) The animal cargo space shall be constructed and arranged to prevent injuries from fighting and allow for compatible grouping of transported dogs in terms of age, breed, size and disposition.

(4) Separate enclosures shall be provided for female dogs in season.

(5) Dogs shall not be placed in enclosures over other dogs unless the upper enclosure is constructed to prevent animal excreta from entering the lower enclosures.

(6) All crates, compartments, transport cages and cargo space shall be cleaned and disinfected between shipments.

(h) Health of animals at time of release.

(1) The following conditions shall make an animal unfit for sale or release:

(aa) Obvious signs of infectious disease.

(bb) Obvious signs of nutritional deficiencies.

(cc) Obvious signs of severe parasitism.

(dd) Fractures or congenital abnormalities.

(ee) Blindness.

(2) Animals determined to be unfit for sale or release as described in (h) (1) shall be isolated and treated by a licensed veterinarian or euthanized in a humane manner. If treatment for any of the above conditions brings about a satisfactory recovery to a normal state of health, the animals can then be considered fit for release or sale.

(i) Revocation or Suspension of License.

(1) The Board may revoke or suspend the license of any person, for violation of this regulation, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 695, Section 8 (347.38) Session Laws 1967.

(2) Upon written complaint made to the Board by any person alleging any violation of the Law, Chapter 695, Session Laws 1967, or this regulation by any licensee, the Board may cause an investigation to be made upon matters related in said complaint. Thereupon the Board shall take action as provided in Chapter 695, Section 8 (347.38) Session Laws 1967.

(3) Suspension of a license shall not exceed a period of six months.

(j) Sections 347.31 to 347.40 shall in no way apply to any veterinarian licensed to practice in the State of Minnesota who keeps, congregates, or confines dogs in the normal pursuit of the practice of veterinary medicine.

(k) The provisions of the Law and this regulation shall not apply to any institution licensed to obtain animals under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 35.71, nor to any person licensed under Public Law 89-544, the Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

3 MCAR § 2.066 Slaughter cattle and slaughter swine identification.**A. Slaughter cattle identification.**

1. It shall be the duty of every livestock trucker, livestock dealer, livestock market operator, and slaughtering establishment subject to or maintaining meat inspection, to identify upon receipt unless previously identified by backtag, all bovine breeding animals two years of age and over originating from herds in this state and received for sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment.

2. Such identification unless otherwise authorized by the Board of Animal Health shall consist of an official backtag issued by the Board of Animal Health, or Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA, and shall be affixed to such animals at a point approximately four (4) inches behind the shoulder and four (4) inches below the top line.

3. Every person required to identify animals in accordance with this rule shall file reports on forms prescribed by the board, including thereon the backtag number and date of application; the name, address and county of residence of the person who owned or controlled the herd from which such animals originated; and whether the animal was of beef or dairy type.

a. When ever animals are identified a report shall be filed with the board at the end of each fourteen day period covering all animals identified during such a period.

4. This requirement shall not apply to livestock truckers with respect to animals delivered directly to a livestock market agreeing to accept responsibility for backtag identification, if at the time of delivery the market is furnished with information identifying the herd of origin.

B. Slaughter swine identification.

1. It shall be the legal obligation of each agent transporting sows, boars and stags from a producer to a livestock dealer, livestock market, stockyards, commission company, other concentration point or slaughter establishment subject to or maintaining meat inspection to supply the receiving agent or agency with the name and address of the producer so the sows, boars and stags can be identified to the herd of origin.

2. It shall be the legal obligation of the agent or agency—livestock dealer, livestock market operator, stockyard operator, commission company, buying station, operator of any concentration point at which the herd of origin of individual sows, boars and stags would be lost or slaughtering establishment subject to or maintaining meat inspection—receiving sows, boars and stags from a transporting agent to identify the sows, boars and stags, unless so previously identified, with a tattoo or other identification authorized by the board. Failure of the first agent or agency receiving the sows, boars and stags to properly identify the sows, boars and stags does not relieve other agents

and agencies receiving the sows, boars and stags from the responsibilities of identification of the sows, boars and stags to the herd of origin.

a. Tattoos or other identification shall be applied as directed by the board, using a code approved by the board which will identify the herd of origin of the sows, boars and stags.

b. Every agent or agency identifying sows, boars and stags shall maintain a record of the identification used, date of application, name and address of the producer of all sows, boars and stags identified for at least 120 days. These records shall be made available to the board at any time.

C. Each agent or agency failing to comply with the provisions of this rule is in violation of Minn. Stat. § 35.70.