

## § 85.7

## 9 CFR Ch. I (1–1–06 Edition)

(iv) The date of the gpI ELISA or the gpI PCFIA approved differential pseudorabies test; and

(v) The name of the laboratory that conducted the gpI ELISA or the gpI PCFIA approved differential pseudorabies test.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0051)

[44 FR 10309, Feb. 16, 1979, as amended at 48 FR 57472, Dec. 30, 1983; 50 FR 47352, Nov. 15, 1985; 53 FR 40387, Oct. 14, 1988; 55 FR 19253, May 9, 1990; 59 FR 67133, Dec. 29, 1994; 60 FR 26355, May 17, 1995; 63 FR 17316, Apr. 9, 1998]

### **§ 85.7 Interstate movement of swine not vaccinated for pseudorabies and not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies.**

Swine not vaccinated for/ pseudorabies and not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies shall only be moved interstate in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) *Movement for slaughter.* Swine not vaccinated for pseudorabies and not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies may be moved interstate for slaughter without further restriction under this part directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or directly through one or more slaughter markets and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment.

(b) *Movement to a feedlot, quarantined feedlot, quarantined herd, or approved livestock market.* Swine not vaccinated for pseudorabies and not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies may be moved interstate only if:

(1) The swine are moved from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd directly to a feedlot, quarantined feedlot, quarantined herd, or approved livestock market; or

(2) The swine are moved directly to a feedlot, quarantined feedlot, quarantined herd, or to an approved livestock market for subsequent movement to a feedlot or quarantined feedlot, quarantined herd in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section; or

(3) The swine are moved from a State which requires the State animal health official of that State to be immediately notified of any suspected or confirmed case of pseudorabies in that State and

which requires that exposed or infected livestock be quarantined, such quarantine to be released only after having met quarantine release standards no less restrictive than those in the definition of known infected herd in § 85.1, and

(i) Unless the swine are moving interstate in a swine production system in compliance with § 71.19(g) of this chapter, the swine are accompanied by an owner-shipper statement and are moved from a farm of origin directly to an approved livestock market; and

(A) The owner-shipper statement is delivered to the consignee, and

(B) The swine are identified at the approved livestock market to the farm of origin by the identification required by § 71.19 of this chapter.

(ii) Unless the swine are moving interstate in a swine production system in compliance with § 71.19(g) of this chapter, the swine are accompanied by a certificate and such certificate is delivered to the consignee; the certificate, in addition to the information in § 85.1, states the identification of the farm of origin of each swine being moved by a means of identification required by § 71.19 of this chapter, and approval for the interstate movement has been issued by the State animal health official of the State of destination prior to the interstate movement of the swine, and

(A) The swine are moved directly to a feedlot, quarantined feedlot, quarantined herd or approved livestock market from a farm of origin; or

(B) The swine are moved directly to a feedlot, quarantined feedlot, quarantined herd or approved livestock market from an approved livestock market which received the swine directly from a farm of origin, or

(C) The swine are moved directly to a feedlot, quarantined feedlot, or quarantined herd from an approved livestock market, which received the swine from another approved livestock market, which received the swine directly from a farm of origin.

(c) *General movements.* Swine not vaccinated for pseudorabies and not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies may be moved interstate only if:

(1) Unless the swine are moving interstate in a swine production system in compliance with § 71.19(g) of this chapter, the swine are accompanied by a certificate and such certificate is delivered to the consignee; and

(2) The certificate, in addition to the information described in § 85.1, states: (i) The identification required by § 71.19 of this chapter; and (ii) that each animal to be moved: (A) Was subjected to an official pseudorabies serologic test within 30 days prior to the interstate movement and was found negative, the test date and the name of the laboratory conducting the test; or (B) is part of a currently recognized qualified pseudorabies negative herd and the date of the last qualifying test; or, (C) is part of a pseudorabies controlled vaccinated herd and is one of the offspring that was subjected to the official pseudorabies serologic test to achieve or maintain the status of the herd as a pseudorabies controlled vaccinated herd, and the date of the last test to maintain said status.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0069)

[44 FR 10309, Feb. 16, 1979, as amended at 48 FR 57472, Dec. 30, 1983; 50 FR 47352, Nov. 15, 1985; 53 FR 40387, Oct. 14, 1988; 66 FR 65604, Dec. 20, 2001; 69 FR 64651, Nov. 8, 2004]

**§ 85.8 Interstate movement of swine from a qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herd.**

Swine from a qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herd, and not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies, may be moved interstate only in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) Without further restriction under this part if:

(1) The swine are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, or directly through one or more slaughter markets and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment; or

(2) The swine are moved directly to a feedlot, quarantined feedlot, or approved livestock market; or

(3) The swine are moved from an approved livestock market to a feedlot, quarantined feedlot, or other approved livestock market; or

(4) The swine are moved interstate in a swine production system in compliance with § 71.19(g) of this chapter.

(b) For all interstate movements other than those set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, the swine must be accompanied by a certificate, and the certificate must be delivered to the consignee. In addition to the information required by § 85.1 of this part, the certificate must state: (1) That the swine are from a qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herd; (2) The date of the herd's last qualifying test; (3) The identification for the swine to be moved interstate, in accordance with § 71.19 of this chapter; and (4) If the swine to be moved are official gene-altered pseudorabies vaccinates, the official gene-altered pseudorabies vaccine used in the herd.

[55 FR 19253, May 9, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 65604, Dec. 20, 2001; 69 FR 64651, Nov. 8, 2004]

**§ 85.9 Other interstate movements.**

The Administrator may, upon request in specific cases, permit the interstate movement of livestock not otherwise provided for in this part under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of pseudorabies. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service intends that such authority be used only in situations and under circumstances presenting problems that could not have been reasonably anticipated in advance and in unique situations. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service does not intend that such authority be used repeatedly to cover the same problem, but that the regulation be amended to conform with needed changes as they come to light.

[44 FR 10309, Feb. 16, 1979, as amended at 54 FR 21049, May 16, 1989. Redesignated at 55 FR 19253, May 9, 1990]

**§ 85.10 Interstate movement of swine semen and swine embryos for insemination of or implantation into swine.**

Swine semen and swine embryos moved interstate for insemination of swine or implantation into swine shall be accompanied by a document issued by an accredited veterinarian stating that the donor swine are not known to