

§ 85.5

9 CFR Ch. I (1–1–99 Edition)

moved interstate only in compliance with the regulations in this part.

[44 FR 10309, Feb. 16, 1979, as amended at 50 FR 47352, Nov. 15, 1985]

§85.5 Interstate movement of infected swine or exposed swine.

Infected swine or exposed swine, other than swine described in §85.4 (a) or (b), shall only be moved interstate in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) *Movement of infected or exposed swine for slaughter.* Infected or exposed swine shall be moved interstate for slaughter only 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;

(2) The swine are accompanied by a permit or owner-shipper statement and such permit or owner-shipper statement is delivered to the consignee;

(3) The permit, in addition to the information in §85.1, or the owner-shipper statement, in addition to the information in §85.1, lists the identification of the swine as required by §71.19 of this chapter; *except* if the swine are moved interstate and the identity of the farm of origin of each swine is maintained, the permit or the owner-shipper statement need not list the identification required by §71.19 of this chapter, if such swine are identified to the farm of origin at the recognized slaughtering establishment or the first slaughter market; and

(4) The swine are moved to destination in one continuous movement without unloading enroute.

(b) *Movement of exposed swine to a quarantined herd or a quarantined feedlot.* Exposed swine shall be moved interstate directly to a quarantined herd or quarantined feedlot only if:

(1) The swine are negative to an official pseudorabies serologic test 21 days or more after last being exposed to any livestock showing clinical evidence of pseudorabies;

(2) The swine are officially vaccinated for pseudorabies within 15 days after the negative test;

(3) The swine are moved interstate within 30 days after the negative test;

(4) The swine are accompanied by a permit and such permit is delivered to the consignee; and

(5) The permit, in addition to the information described in §85.1, states: (i) The present pseudorabies quarantine status of the farm of origin; (ii) the identification of the swine as required by §71.19 of this chapter; (iii) the date of the official pseudorabies serologic test and the name of the laboratory where the test was conducted; (iv) the date of the official vaccination for pseudorabies; and (v) that 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.

(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; 59 FR 67133, Dec. 29, 1994]

§85.6 Interstate movement of pseudorabies vaccinate swine, except swine from qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herds, not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies.

Pseudorabies vaccinate swine, except swine from qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herds, not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies shall only be moved interstate in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) *Movement of pseudorabies vaccinate swine, except swine from qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herds, for slaughter.* Pseudorabies vaccinate swine, except swine from qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herds, not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies shall be moved interstate for slaughter only 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;

(2) The swine are accompanied by a permit or owner-shipper statement and such permit or owner-shipper statement is delivered to the consignee; and