

Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission
Effective: June 1, 2005
Phil Wyrick, Executive Director

FINAL RULE

Act 87 of 1963 and Act 150 of 1985
(Code 2-33-101) (Code 19-6-448)

ARKANSAS SWINE REGULATIONS

DEFINITIONS

Commercial Production Swine: Those swine that are continuously managed and have adequate facilities and practices to prevent exposure to either transitional production or feral swine.

Transitional Production Swine: Those feral swine that are captive or swine that have reasonable opportunities to be exposed to feral swine.

Feral or Wild Swine: Those swine that are free roaming.

1. COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION SWINE MANAGEMENT PLANS

All swine herds are transitional production swine herds unless a management plan has been submitted and approved by the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission. The management plan must adequately address the separation and control of the potential interface of feral and transitional production swine with the commercial production swine.

Plan Requirements:

- A. Submit management plans to the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission within 90 days after the effective date of regulation, requesting the date you wish to be designated as a commercial swine producer.
- B. Amendments to plans as a result of operational changes, etc. must be submitted to the Commission for approval as they occur.

- C. Commission will forward written approvals or disapprovals to plans within ten (10) working days after receipt.
- D. Plan approvals will remain in effect as long as swine herd(s) continue to meet the requirements of commercial production operations.

2. IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

A. Breeding Swine

All breeding swine imported into Arkansas not under the authority of a commuter swine agreement must have an official premise identification, be individually identified, and accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection and permit number. Pseudorabies vaccinates may not enter. Testing requirements of all breeding swine not under the authority of a commuter swine agreement are as follows:

Brucellosis - All animals over six months of age must be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to shipment; or originate directly from the farm of origin of a validated free herd; or originate directly from the farm of origin of a brucellosis free state.

Pseudorabies – All ages must be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to shipment; or originate directly from the farm of origin of a pseudorabies qualified herd; or originate directly from the farm of origin of a Stage IV or V state.

Retest Provisions – All breeding swine will be quarantined for a thirty to sixty (30-60) day retest for brucellosis and pseudorabies at owner's expense. Exceptions to the retest provisions are as follows:

- 1) Swine intended to be added to a qualified pseudorabies negative herd coming directly from another qualified pseudorabies negative herd may be added without isolation or testing, provided they are included as part of the herd during the next regular herd test to maintain qualified pseudorabies negative status.
- 2) Swine intended to be added to a qualified pseudorabies negative herd from another qualified pseudorabies negative herd, but with interim contact with

swine other than those from a single qualified pseudorabies negative herd, shall:

- be isolated until the swine have been found negative to an official pseudorabies serologic test, conducted not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than sixty (60) days after arrival; or
- develop a written agreement for a random sampling approved by the Livestock and Poultry Commission, utilizing official pseudorabies serologic tests which provide a ninety-five percent (95%) probability of detecting infection in a herd in which at least ten percent (10%) of the swine are seropositive for pseudorabies. Each segregated group of swine on an individual premise or those originating from segregated individual sources must be considered a separate herd and individually sampled as follows:

Less than 100 head – test 25

100-200 head – test 27

201-999 head – test 28

1,000 and over – test 29

B. Feeder Pigs

All feeder pigs not under the authority of a commuter swine agreement being imported into the state must have an official premise identification, be individually identified, be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection, and have a permit number. Pseudorabies vaccinates may not enter. Testing requirements and allowable movements of all feeder pigs not under the authority of a commuter swine agreement are as follows:

- 1) Direct shipment from a farm of origin or a market in a Stage IV or V state/area;
- 2) Direct shipment from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd; or
- 3) Into Stage IV states from Stage III states/areas or from feeder pig monitored herds in Stage II states when the following conditions are met:
 - a. That the swine enter on permit directly to a designated feedlot and not through an all-class market;

- b. that the swine originate from an approved feeder-pig market or direct from a qualified-negative (QN) herd, or feeder-pig monitored (FPM) herd;
- c. that the swine be quarantined to slaughter only;
- d. that the designated feedlot has no breeding swine on the premises and no breeding herds within two (2) miles;
- e. that the feeding herd must be a part of the feeder-pig surveillance system required for Stage IV with testing of a sample of pigs from the feedlot, using the official random-sample test (95/10), and that the test be conducted in each such feedlot at least every six (6) months, and at owner expense. Sampling rate for 95/10 is:

Less than 100 head – test 25

100-200 head – test 27

201-999 head – test 28

1,000 and over – test 29

C. Feral Swine

Feral swine may not enter into Arkansas until they have become domesticated.

D. Entry for sale at Arkansas Market:

- 1) All swine entering Arkansas for sale at an Arkansas market shall be identified by an official premise identification and
 - a. be tested negative for pseudorabies and brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to sale;
 - b. or originate directly from a qualified-validated commercial production swine herd;
 - c. or originate directly from a feeder-pig-monitored commercial production swine herd;
 - d. or meet the requirements for an Arkansas Surveyed Herd.
- 2) Any swine entering Arkansas for sale at an Arkansas market that do not meet these requirements shall be:
 - a. individually identified;

- b. isolated from all tested swine;
- c. tested at the market at the owner's (seller's) expense;
- d. and sold for slaughter only at the end of the sale.

3. IN-STATE REQUIREMENTS

- A. All swine undergoing a change of ownership or lease must be identified with an official premise identification by official eartag, tattoo, or other approved device prior to change of ownership or lease.
- B. All breeding swine sold within the state must be tested negative for pseudorabies and brucellosis within thirty (30) days of sale, or originate from a qualified-validated commercial production swine herd. Breeding swine purchased and sampled at Arkansas markets will be quarantined to purchaser's premise until results of tests are known, or they may be quarantined to a feeding floor until slaughter. It is recommended that all swine purchased for breeding purposes be retested thirty to sixty (30-60) days after movement.
- C. General requirements for change of ownership:
 - 1) All swine forty (40) pounds or over entering a market must be identified with a premise identification on an official eartag or other approved device prior to unloading.
 - 2) Eartags or other approved devices which contain a premise identification may be removed only at slaughter.
 - 3) An Arkansas Surveyed Herd shall, based on an epidemiological risk assessment, be tested negative a maximum of once quarterly and a minimum of at least once yearly for pseudorabies and brucellosis at a rate of:
 - If less than thirty (30) pigs, test all;
 - If more than thirty (30) pigs, test a minimum of thirty (30) head.
 - 4) All swine sold or leased within the state shall be tested negative for pseudorabies and brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to sale, or originate directly from a qualified-validated herd, or originate directly from a feeder-

pig-monitored herd, or have met the requirements for an Arkansas Surveyed Herd.

- 5) Any swine originating from an Arkansas farm entering a market for sale that do not meet these requirements shall be individually identified and quarantined to the farm of origin until the requirements for an Arkansas Surveyed Herd are met.
- 6) The State Veterinarian or designated epidemiologist may modify any testing rates based on epidemiological, safety, or disease status factors.
- 7) All testing for change of ownership, including Arkansas Surveyed Herds, may be done at the owner's expense by a private veterinary practitioner or by an agent of the State Veterinarian. It is the responsibility of both the seller and purchaser to see that the test is done.
- 8) The auction market or dealer shall maintain identification of all animals in each consignment sufficient to determine the herd of origin and the buyer(s) for all swine within the consignment. The market or dealer shall ensure that each consignment meets the testing requirements prior to release of any portion of the consignment from the premises of the market. Auction markets shall maintain records of all movements of swine going back to the farm to include identification numbers, number and kind, buyer and seller and their complete addresses.
- 9) Feeding swine sold directly to slaughter from the farm of origin shall be exempt from testing requirements if under the authority of a slaughter sale agreement approved by the State Veterinarian.

4. Testing and Handling of Quarantined and Other Epidemiologically Exposed Herds

The herd of origin of any pseudorabies or brucellosis reactors shall be immediately quarantined by handing the quarantine directly to the owner or by registered return receipt mail and shall be required to test within twenty-one (21) days of being quarantined. All swine in herds adjacent to the herd of origin that are within a two-(2) mile radius of the herd shall be quarantined. All trace-forward recipient herds and all source herds shall also be quarantined based on

epidemiological potential of infection. Each quarantined herd shall remain under quarantine until depopulated, or until negative test results are confirmed on all remaining animals in each herd. Release tests for all adjacent herds shall be performed at least thirty days after the reactors are removed from the herd of origin. All pseudorabies reactor herds shall be required to castrate all boars remaining in the herd and shall have a maximum of one-hundred-eighty (180) days to sell out for slaughter or undergo a mandatory depopulation. All swine brucellosis reactor herds shall be immediately depopulated. Any farm of origin of any depopulated herd or sell-out as the result of these diseases shall be disinfected and must remain free of swine for a minimum of thirty (30) days or up to a maximum of six months based on an epidemiological risk assessment before repopulating.

5. Feral Swine

- 1) Feral Swine Testing – Any captured feral swine shall be deemed to have undergone a change of ownership upon capture and shall meet the same identification and testing requirements prescribed for domestic breeding swine, as defined in Section 2 “In-state requirements” (parts A and B), on change of ownership for any subsequent movement. It shall be both the seller’s (or captor’s) responsibility and the purchaser’s (or releaser’s) responsibility to see that testing requirements are met.
 - a) Any domestic or feral swine to be released into a zoological or hunting area shall also be classified as feral swine and shall undergo feral swine testing prior to release.
 - b) Feral swine may be reclassified as domestic swine by a negative official pseudorabies and brucellosis test conducted after at least sixty (60) days’ confinement separate and apart from any infected or free-roaming swine.
- 2) The State Veterinarian or designated epidemiologist may modify any testing rates on feral swine based on epidemiological, safety, or disease status factors.

- 3) Feral swine slaughter holding facility - pen or pens approved by the Commission to hold feral swine from the time they are trapped until they are moved to slaughter. Written approval of the facility may be given after an inspection by Commission personnel that finds it meets the following criteria:
- a) There are no commercial or transitional production swine within two (2) miles of the proposed facility;
 - b) The facility is double fenced with hog-proof fencing with two fences being at least four feet apart and no animals kept in the space between;
 - c) Only feral swine being held for slaughter will be placed in the facility;
 - d) Swine will be moved from the facility only to go directly to slaughter;
 - e) Records will be maintained to include the number of swine placed in and removed from the facility, dates they were placed or removed, ranches where they were trapped, and the slaughter facility to which they were hauled;
 - f) The approval of a feral swine slaughter holding facility will continue until a request to cancel it is received from the owner or until an inspection by Commission personnel reveals a violation of these requirements.

A. Movement Subsequent to Capture

- 1) Feral swine may be moved from the premise where they were trapped to a game preserve, provided they are negative to an official test for brucellosis and pseudorabies within thirty (30) days prior to movement and a second negative test for brucellosis and pseudorabies after sixty (60) days of confinement and isolation prior to release; or
- 2) Moved directly from the premise where they were trapped to a slaughter facility; or

- 3) Moved directly from the premise where they were trapped to a livestock market for sale only to slaughter. Feral swine delivered to a livestock market shall be penned in isolation under quarantine until moving directly to slaughter from the market accompanied by a VS 1-27 Permit; or
- 4) Moved directly from the premise where they were trapped to a feral swine slaughter holding facility.
- 5) Feral swine may not be moved into Arkansas until they have become domesticated.

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