

**RULES  
OF  
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION**

**CHAPTER 40-13-4  
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES**

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**40-13-4-.02 Reportable Diseases.**

(1) Any person, including, but not limited to, veterinarians, veterinary practice personnel, veterinary diagnostic laboratory personnel, persons associated with any livestock or poultry farm, ranch, sales establishment, transportation, or slaughter facility, as well as any person associated with a facility licensed under the Animal Protection Act or Bird Dealers Act shall report the following diseases. Departmental action on a reported disease will be dependent upon the potential for rapid spread, severe negative economic or public health consequences. Departmental actions may include, but may not be limited to, recording information, issuing a quarantine, conducting an animal disease investigation, collection of samples, requiring cleaning and disinfecting, and distributing animal disease alerts.

(2) Clinical diagnosis, laboratory confirmation or suspicion of any of the following diseases, syndromes, or conditions shall be reported immediately by telephone to the State Veterinarian (404) 656-3671 or (404) 656-3667 or the

United States Department of Agriculture Area Veterinarian in Charge (770)  
922-7860.

African Horse Sickness  
African Swine Fever  
Avian Influenza  
Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera)  
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides*)  
Contagious Ecthyma (Soremouth)  
Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD, any type)  
Heartwater (*Cowdria ruminantium*)  
Lumpy Skin Disease  
Newcastle Disease (Exotic)  
Nipah Virus  
Peste des Petits Ruminants  
Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)  
Rift Valley Fever  
Rinderpest  
Screwworm (*Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax, C. bezziana*)  
Sheep Pox and Goat Pox  
Swine Vesicular Disease  
Vesicular or Ulcerative Conditions  
Vesicular Exanthema  
Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, any type)

Suspicious disease conditions to be reported immediately include, but are not limited to, vesicular diseases, mucosal diseases, abortion storms in livestock of unknown etiology, undiagnosed bovine central nervous system conditions, unusual number of acute deaths in livestock, unusual myiasis or acariasis (flies, mites, ticks, etc.), and any apparently highly infectious or contagious condition of unknown etiology .

(3) Laboratory confirmation of any of the following diseases, syndromes, or conditions shall be reported by the laboratory within 24 hours or by the close of the next business day to the State Veterinarian or the United States Department of Agriculture Area Veterinarian in Charge.

Aflatoxins  
Akabane Virus Disease  
Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)  
Aujeszky's Disease (Pseudorabies)

Avian Chlamydiosis (Psittacosis and Ornithosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*)  
Avian Infectious Encephalomyelitis  
Avian Paramyxovirus Infection  
Babesiosis (in livestock, any species)  
Bluetongue  
Bonamiosis (*Bonamia ostrea* and *Bonamia* sp.)  
Borna Disease  
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy  
Bovine Trichomoniasis  
Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. ovis*, *B. suis*, *B. mellitensis*)  
Camel Pox Virus  
Caseous Lymphadenitis (*Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*)  
Chronic Wasting Disease  
*Clostridium perfringens* Epsilon Toxin  
Coccidioidomycosis (*Coccidioides immitis*)  
Contagious Agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *M. capricolum capricolum*, *M. putrefaciens*, *M. mycoides mycoides*, *M. mycoides mycoides* LC)  
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*)  
Contagious Equine Metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*)  
Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)  
Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis (porcine)  
Ephemeral Fever  
Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis  
Epizootic Lymphangitis (*Histoplasma farciminosum*)  
Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western, Venezuelan, West Nile Virus)  
Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)  
Equine Morbillivirus (Hendra virus)  
Equine Piroplasmosis (Babesiosis, *Babesia (Piroplasma) equi*, *B. caballi*)  
Equine Rhinopneumonitis (Type 1 and 4)  
Equine Viral Arteritis  
Feline Spongiform Encephalopathy  
Glanders (*Burkholderia [Pseudomonas] mallei*)  
Haplosporidiosis (*Haplosporidium nelsoni* and *H. costale*)  
Hemorrhagic Septicemia (*Pasteurella multocida*)  
Japanese Encephalitis Virus  
Ibaraki  
Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis  
Infectious Laryngotracheitis (other than vaccine induced)  
Infectious Petechial Fever (*Ehrlichia ondiri*)

Louping Ill (Ovine encephalomyelitis)  
Maedi-Visna/Ovine Progressive Pneumonia  
Malignant Catarrhal Fever (Bovine Malignant Catarrh) (AHV-1, OHV-2)  
Mange (in livestock)(*Sarcoptes scabiei* var *bovis* and *ovis*, *Psoroptes ovis*, *Chorioptes bovis*, *Psorergates bos* and *ovis*)  
Marteiliosis (*Marteilia refringens* and *M. sydneyi*)  
Menangle virus  
Melioidosis (*Burkholderia [Pseudomonas] pseudomallei*)  
Mikrocytosis (*Mikrocytos mackini* and *M. roughleyi*)  
Nairobi Sheep Disease  
Oncorhynchus Masou Virus Disease (salmon herpesvirus type 2)  
Paratuberculosis (*Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*)  
Perkinsosis (*Perkinsus marinus* and *P. olseni*)  
Pullorum Disease (*Salmonella pullorum*)  
Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetti*)  
Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease (Calicivirus disease)  
Rabies  
Ricin Toxicosis (toxin from *Ricinus communis*)  
*Salmonella enteritidis*  
Salmonellosis in equine (*Salmonella typhimurium*, *S. agona*, *S. anatum*, etc.)  
Scrapie  
Shigatoxin  
Spring Viremia of Carp  
Staphylococcal Enterotoxins  
Sweating Sickness  
T-2 Toxin  
Taura Syndrome  
Transmissible Mink Encephalopathy  
Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (all types)  
Theileriosis (*Theileria annulata*, *T. parva*)  
Trypanosomiasis (*Trypanosoma congolense*, *T. vivax*, *T. brucei brucei*, *T. evansi*)  
Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. tuberculosis*)  
Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*)  
Ulcerative Lymphangitis (*Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*)  
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (Egtved disease)  
Wesselsbron Disease  
White Spot Disease  
Yellowhead Disease

Clinical diagnosis or laboratory confirmation of Botulism (*Clostridium botulinum* toxin) and Equine Strangles (*Streptococcus equi*) shall be reported.

(4) Clinical diagnosis or laboratory confirmation of any of the following diseases in an animal residing in or recently purchased from an animal shelter, kennel, or pet dealer licensed under the Animal Protection Act or a bird dealer licensed under the Bird Dealers Act shall be reported within 24 hours or by the close of the next business day to the State Veterinarian.

Avian Polyoma Virus  
Beak and Feather Disease  
Brucellosis (canine)  
Canine Parvovirus  
Corona Viral Enteritis  
Distemper  
Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV)  
Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)  
Feline Leukemia  
Feline Panleukopenia (Cat Distemper)  
Generalized Demodectic Mange (Red Mange)  
Pox Disease  
Toxoplasmosis (*Toxoplasma gondi*)

(5) Clinical illness due to any of the following diseases in an animal residing in or recently purchased from an animal shelter, kennel, or pet dealer licensed under the Animal Protection Act shall be reported within 24 hours or by close of the next business day to the State Veterinarian.

Ancylostomiasis (Hook Worms)  
Coccidiosis  
Giardiasis  
Microsporidiosis/Tricophytosis (Generalized Ringworm)  
Salmonellosis  
Toxocariasis (Round Worms)

(6) Any evidence or reasonable suspicion of bioterrorism, including the intentional use of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or any component thereof, whether naturally occurring or bioengineered, to cause the death, illness, disease, or other biological malfunction in an animal, shall be reported immediately by telephone to local law enforcement (and/or the Federal Bureau of Investigation?) and the State Veterinarian (404) 656-3671 or (404)

656-3667 or the United States Department of Agriculture Area Veterinarian in Charge (770) 922-7860.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-1-3.*

#### **40-13-4-.05 Bovine Trichomoniasis**

Animals testing for Trichomoniasis must be isolated from all other bovine animals. Positive animals must be permitted to slaughter on a Form VS 1-27.

#### **40-13-4-.06 Cervidae Brucellosis Eradication Requirements.**

(1) The Georgia Department of Agriculture adopts the Brucellosis in Cervidae: Uniform Methods and Rules in effect by the United States Department of Agriculture. Said Uniform Methods and Rules are on file in the State Veterinarian's office and are available on request. The State Veterinarian reserves the option of applying rules that may exceed the minimum set forth in the Uniform Methods and Rules.

(2) Movement of cervids into Georgia shall be in accordance with the recommendation of the USDA Brucellosis in Cervidae: Uniform Methods and Rules and the rules established by the Georgia Department of Agriculture.

(3) Official Tests: Only tests which have been conducted in the State/Federal Brucellosis Laboratory or a laboratory approved by the State Veterinarian will be considered official tests. All blood samples and completed test records must be submitted to the appropriate laboratory within five (5) business days following collection. No person shall remove, deface, alter or otherwise change any official permanent mark, brand, tattoo, tag or other official identification on any cervid.

(4) Individual Herd Designations: Individual herds may be designated as Certified Brucellosis-Free or Brucellosis Monitored by complying with the requirements of the Brucellosis in Cervidae: Uniform Methods and Rules.

(5) Depopulation: Complete herd depopulation is the preferred method to control and eradicate brucellosis in an affected herd. The owner of a brucellosis affected herd should consider depopulation whenever possible.

(6) Affected Herds: All herds affected with brucellosis will be quarantined. Any person who owns or has custody or control of any cervids affected with brucellosis or known reactor animals to an official brucellosis test must isolate such animals from all other livestock in Georgia. All herds and premises related by common ownership or management will be quarantined when reactors are disclosed in a herd. The affected herd quarantine will be released no sooner than sixty days following depopulation or upon completion of four (4) consecutive and complete negative herd tests. The first three (3) tests will occur

at thirty (30), ninety (90), and one hundred and eighty (180) days after the last reactor was removed from the premise. The fourth test will occur no sooner than three hundred and sixty-five (365) days after the last reactor left the premise. A complete herd test may be required six (6) to twelve (12) months following release of the quarantine if determined necessary by the State Veterinarian and the USDA. Quarantined cervids from affected herds must be consigned on a Form VS 1-27 and transported directly from the farm of origin to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment or quarantined feedlot. Quarantined cervids shall not be consigned to a livestock market. Herds quarantined because of an association with an affected herd by common ownership or management in which no reactors have been disclosed may qualify for a conditional quarantine release after one negative complete herd test with the approval of the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

(7) At-Risk Herds: Livestock disclosed in an epidemiological investigation to be at-risk of brucellosis infection will be quarantined. The State Veterinarian and the USDA will develop a herd plan to eliminate the risk of brucellosis in these livestock.

(8) Post-Quarantine Releasing Test: All livestock released from quarantine and all livestock on a premise previously quarantined for brucellosis will be retested as determined necessary by the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

(9) Owner's Responsibility: It shall be the responsibility of the herd owner to provide the necessary facilities and labor to pen all eligible animals for testing. If a herd owner fails to implement or comply with an approved herd plan, the State Veterinarian may require the herd to be depopulated.

(10) Cleaning and Disinfecting: Affected premises shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with instruction of the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-67; 4-4-70; 4-4-95.1; 4-4-173; 4-4-177.*

#### **40-13-4-.07 Cervidae Tuberculosis Eradication Requirements.**

(1) The Georgia Department of Agriculture adopts the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules in effect by the United States Department of Agriculture. Said Uniform Methods and Rules are on file in the State Veterinarian's office and are available on request. The State Veterinarian reserves the option of applying rules that may exceed the minimum set forth in the Uniform Methods and Rules.

(2) Movement of cervids into Georgia shall be in accordance with the recommendation of the USDA Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules and the rules of the Georgia Department of Agriculture.

(3) Official Tests: Only accredited veterinarians specifically approved by the State Veterinarian are allowed to perform official tuberculosis tests on cervids. A list of official tests is found in the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules. The caudal fold test is not approved for use on cervids. The results must be reported on the official Tuberculosis Test Record and forwarded to the State Veterinarian's office within five (5) business days after the tests are completed. The testing veterinarian will report immediately by telephone all responding animals to the State Veterinarian and procedures will be carried out in accordance with the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.

(4) Quarantine: All herds containing any cervid responding to an official tuberculin test will be placed under quarantine. These herds will be retested in accordance with the provisions of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules and as required by the Georgia Department of Agriculture to qualify for quarantine release.

(5) Individual Herd Designations: Individual herds may be designated as Accredited, Qualified or Monitored by complying with the requirements of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.

(6) Owner's Responsibility: It shall be the responsibility of the herd owner to provide the necessary facilities and labor to pen all eligible animals for testing.

(7) Cleaning and Disinfecting: Affected premises shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with instruction of the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-67; 4-4-70; 4-4-173; 4-4-177.*

#### **40-13-4-.08 Swine Brucellosis Eradication Requirements.**

(1) The State of Georgia is designated a Validated Brucellosis-Free State by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) The Georgia Department of Agriculture adopts the Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules in effect by the United States Department of Agriculture. Said Uniform Methods and Rules are on file in the State Veterinarian's office and are available upon request. The State Veterinarian reserves the option of applying rules that may exceed the minimum set forth in the Uniform Methods and Rules.

(3) Movement of swine into Georgia shall be in accordance with the recommendation of the USDA Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules and the rules established by the Georgia Department of Agriculture.



(4) Official Tests: Only tests which have been conducted in the State/Federal Brucellosis Laboratory or a laboratory approved by the State Veterinarian will be considered official tests. All blood samples and completed test records must be submitted to the appropriate laboratory within five (5) business days following collection. No person shall remove, deface, alter or otherwise change any official permanent mark, tattoo, tag or other official identification on any swine.

(5) Individual Herd Validation: Individual herds may be designated as Validated Brucellosis-Free by complying with the requirements of the State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules.

(6) Depopulation: Swine herds affected with brucellosis are required to depopulate unless an exemption is given by the State Veterinarian.

(7) Affected Herds: All herds affected with brucellosis will be quarantined. Any person who owns or has custody or control of any swine affected with brucellosis or known reactor animals to an official brucellosis test must isolate such animals from all other livestock in Georgia. All herds and premises related by common ownership or management will be quarantined when reactors are disclosed in a herd. The affected herd quarantine will be released no sooner than thirty (30) days following depopulation. If an exemption from the depopulation requirement is granted, the affected herd quarantine will be released upon completion of four (4) consecutive and complete negative herd tests. The first three (3) tests will occur at thirty (30), ninety (90), and one hundred and eighty (180) days after the last reactor was removed from the premise. The fourth test will occur no sooner than three hundred and sixty-five (365) days after the last reactor left the premise. A complete herd test may be required six (6) to twelve (12) months following release of the quarantine if determined necessary by the State Veterinarian and the USDA. All swine in an affected herd must be identified by an official eartag. A Form VS 1-27 must accompany quarantined swine moved from affected herds. Herds quarantined because of an association with an affected herd by common ownership or management in which no reactors have been disclosed may qualify for a conditional quarantine release after one negative complete herd test with the approval of the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

(8) At-Risk Herds: Swine disclosed in an epidemiological investigation to be at-risk of brucellosis infection will be quarantined. The State Veterinarian and the USDA will develop a herd plan to eliminate the risk of brucellosis in these animals.

(9) Post-Quarantine Releasing Test: All swine released from quarantine and all swine on a premise previously quarantined for brucellosis may be retested as determined necessary by the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

(10) **Owner's Responsibility:** It shall be the responsibility of the herd owner to provide the necessary facilities and labor to facilitate the testing of all eligible swine. If the owner of a quarantined herd fails to implement or comply with an approved herd plan, the State Veterinarian may require the herd to be depopulated.

(11) **Cleaning and Disinfecting:** Affected premises shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with instruction of the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-67; 4-4-70.*

#### **40-13-4-.09 Swine Pseudorabies Eradication Requirements.**

(1) The Georgia Department of Agriculture adopts the Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Programs Standards in effect by the United States Department of Agriculture. Said Program Standards are on file in the office of the State Veterinarian and are available upon request. The State Veterinarian reserves the option of applying rules that may exceed the minimum set forth in the Program Standards.

(2) Movement of swine into Georgia shall be in accordance with the recommendation of the USDA Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards and the rules established by the Georgia Department of Agriculture.

(3) **Official Tests:** Only tests which have been conducted in the State/Federal Brucellosis Laboratory or a laboratory approved by the State Veterinarian will be considered official tests. All blood samples and completed test records must be submitted to the appropriate laboratory within five (5) business days following collection. No person shall remove, deface, alter or otherwise change any official permanent mark, tattoo, tag or other official identification on any swine.

(4) **Individual Herd Qualification:** Individual herds may be designated as Qualified Pseudorabies-Negative by complying with the Program Standards.

(5) **Pseudorabies Vaccine:** The State Veterinarian controls the use and distribution of pseudorabies vaccine in Georgia. The use of vaccine and each shipment of vaccine into Georgia must be approved in writing by the State Veterinarian.

(6) **Depopulation:** Swine herds affected with pseudorabies are required to depopulate unless an exemption is given by the State Veterinarian.

(7) **Affected Herds:** All herds affected with pseudorabies will be quarantined. Any person who owns or has custody or control of any swine affected with pseudorabies or known positive animals to an official pseudorabies test shall

isolate such animals from all other livestock in Georgia. All herds and premises related by common ownership or management will be quarantined when positives are disclosed in a herd. The affected herd quarantine will be released no sooner than thirty (30) days following depopulation or upon completion of a negative complete herd test performed no sooner than thirty (30) days after the last positive animal was removed from the premise. A complete herd test may be required following release of the quarantine if determined necessary by the State Veterinarian and the USDA. All swine in an affected herd must be identified by an official eartag. A permit from the USDA or the Georgia Department of Agriculture must accompany animals moved from a quarantined herd. Herds quarantined because of an association with an affected herd by common ownership or management in which no positives have been disclosed may qualify for a conditional quarantine release after one negative complete herd test with the approval of the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

(8) At-Risk Herds: Swine disclosed in an epidemiological investigation to be at-risk of pseudorabies infection will be quarantined. At-risk herds, including feeding operations, within a two-mile radius of an affected herd must be tested within sixty (60) days following disclosure of the affected herd. The State Veterinarian and the USDA will develop a herd plan to eliminate the risk of pseudorabies in these animals.

(9) Post-Quarantine Releasing Test: All swine released from quarantine and all swine on a premise previously quarantined for pseudorabies may be retested as determined necessary by the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

(10) Owner's Responsibility: It shall be the responsibility of the herd owner to provide the necessary facilities and labor to facilitate the testing of all eligible swine. If a herd owner fails to implement or comply with an approved herd plan, the State Veterinarian may require the herd to be depopulated.

(11) Cleaning and Disinfecting: Affected premises shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with instruction of the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-67; 4-4-70.*

#### **40-13-4-.10 Garbage Feeding To Swine.**

(1) Definitions.

(a) Garbage means any refuse matter or by-product which contains animal tissue or which has been mixed or in contact with any animal tissue, whether liquid or otherwise.

(b) Person means any individual, firm, partnership, cooperation, association, agency, department, or other subdivision of the state or any other entity.

(2) No garbage shall be fed to swine or placed in such a location as to permit its consumption by swine, except that a person may feed garbage from his or her own household provided such swine are slaughtered and consumed on the property on which said swine are raised.

(3) Quarantine, Testing, Slaughter.

(a) All swine determined to be fed garbage shall be quarantined to the premise by the Department and shall not be removed from said premises until the quarantine is released. Quarantines issued for this violation may be considered for release when the swine have been fed grain or commercial swine feed for a minimum of thirty days and then tested negative for trichinosis, brucellosis, and pseudorabies.

(b) Swine testing positive for brucellosis and/or pseudorabies shall be disposed in accordance with the Department brucellosis and pseudorabies eradication programs.

(c) Swine testing positive for trichinosis shall be disposed by one of the following methods:

1. Permitted on a USDA VS 1-27 form and transported to a United States Department of Agriculture or a Georgia Department of Agriculture approved slaughter establishment that is capable of treating the carcass for trichinosis by a United States Department of Agriculture approved method to destroy the parasite; or

2. Humanely euthanized and disposed by an approved method according to the Georgia Department of Agriculture; or

3. Permitted on a USDA VS 1-27 form and transported to an approved research facility.

(4) Any person who provides garbage to be fed to swine, whether by intent or neglect shall be considered to be in violation of this rule.

(5) Enforcement. Any person who violates the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law. Each day that such violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

*Authority O.C.G.A. §. 4-4-20 through 4-4-26*

**40-13-4-.11 Equine Infectious Anemia.**

(1) Official Tests: Only tests which have been conducted in a State, Federal or commercial laboratory approved by the Georgia State Veterinarian and operated under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture will be considered official tests.

(2) Affected Equine: All equine that are positive to an official test for equine infectious anemia will be euthanized or consigned on a Form VS 1-27 and transported to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment, or quarantined for life. All equine positive to an official test for equine infectious anemia will be branded by a method approved by the State Veterinarian. Equine quarantined for life must be isolated a minimum of 200 yards from any other equine or public road and comply with an action plan approved by the State Veterinarian.

(3) At-Risk Equine: Equine disclosed by an epidemiological investigation to be at-risk of equine infectious anemia will be quarantined. The quarantine will be released after two negative tests are conducted at least 45 days apart. The second negative test may occur no sooner than forty-five (45) days following the last possible exposure to equine infectious anemia.

(4) Owner's Responsibility: It shall be the responsibility of the equine owner to provide the necessary facilities and labor to test all eligible equine. If an equine owner fails to implement or comply with an approved action plan, the State Veterinarian may require the humane destruction of affected or at-risk equine.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-67; 4-4-70; 4-4-120; 4-4-121.*

**40-13-4-.12 Equine Brucellosis.**

(1) Official Test: Only tests which have been conducted in the State/Federal Brucellosis Laboratory or a laboratory approved by the State Veterinarian will be considered official tests.

(2) Affected Equine: Any equine classified as a brucellosis reactor will be euthanized, or consigned on a Form VS 1-27 to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment, or quarantined for life to a premise approved by the State Veterinarian. However, equine brucellosis reactors with evidence of a draining fistulous withers or poll evil must be euthanized or consigned on a Form VS 1-27 and transported to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment. All Equine brucellosis reactors shall be permanently identified by a method approved by the State Veterinarian.

(3) At-Risk Livestock: Livestock disclosed by an epidemiological investigation to be at-risk of brucellosis infection will be quarantined. The State Veterinarian will develop an action plan to eliminate the risk of brucellosis infection.

(4) Owner's Responsibility: It shall be the responsibility of the livestock owner to provide the necessary facilities and labor to test all eligible animals. If a livestock owner fails to implement or comply with an approved herd plan, the State Veterinarian may require the livestock to be depopulated.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-67; 4-4-70; 4-4-120; 4-4-121.*

#### **40-13-4-.13 Equine Piroplasmiasis.**

(1) Official Tests: Only tests which have been conducted by the National Veterinary Services Laboratory or a laboratory approved by the Georgia State Veterinarian will be considered official tests.

(2) Affected Equine: All equine that are positive to an official test for equine piroplasmiasis will be euthanized, or consigned on a Form VS 1-27 to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment, or quarantined for life and comply with an action plan approved by the State Veterinarian. All equine positive to an official test for equine Piroplasmiasis shall be identified by a method approved by the State Veterinarian.

(3) At-Risk Equine: Equine disclosed by an epidemiological investigation to be at-risk of equine piroplasmiasis will be quarantined. Owners of quarantined equine must comply with an action plan approved by the State Veterinarian. The quarantine will be released after two negative tests are conducted at least thirty (30) days apart. The second negative test may occur no sooner than thirty (30) days following the last possible exposure to equine piroplasmiasis.

(4) Owner's Responsibility: It shall be the responsibility of the equine owner to provide the necessary facilities and labor to test all eligible equine. If an equine owner fails to implement or comply with an approved action plan, the State Veterinarian may require the humane destruction of affected or at-risk equine.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-67; 4-4-70; 4-4-120; 4-4-121.*

#### **40-13-4-.14 Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM).**

(1) Owners of equine determined to be affected with or at-risk of Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM) must comply with an action plan approved by the State Veterinarian.

(2) Mares and stallions from countries where CEM is known to exist (hereinafter "CEM country") shall be allowed entry into Georgia only by special

permit issued by the State Veterinarian. All equine granted a special permit will be quarantined upon entry into the state.

(3) Application

(a) Application for approval by the owner or agent shall be on a form provided by the State Veterinarian and shall contain:

1. Name of owner and any authorized agent and mailing address of each;
2. Country of origin;
3. Name and location of USDA quarantine station where equine were received from a CEM country;
4. Name, breed, age, sex, color, markings, and any additional identification of equine to be quarantined; and
5. Name and address of the Georgia licensed and USDA accredited veterinarian (hereinafter "approved veterinarian") employed to perform testing.

(b) The applicant shall comply with all provisions as listed in the Code of Federal Regulations in 9 C.F.R. §§ 93.300-93.326 (Sub-Part C of Part 93, "Importation of Certain Animals, Birds, and Poultry, and Certain Animal, Bird and Poultry Products; Requirements for Means of Conveyance and Shipping Containers," Revised January 1, 1999), hereinafter referred to as "CFR provisions", which are incorporated herein by reference thereto.

(4) Premises

(a) All CEM permitted equine entering Georgia shall be quarantined to a facility approved by the State Veterinarian. Entrance to the facility shall be granted to personnel authorized by the State Veterinarian or USDA at any time necessary to inspect the premises or to conduct required testing.

(b) The facility owner and operator shall each certify that he/she and his/her personnel have read the CFR provisions.

(c) The facility shall include a separate enclosed building or separate area of building capable of being effectively cleaned, washed, disinfected, and of being secured by a lock or padlock.

(d) A disinfectant approved by the State Veterinarian shall be applied to all fixed and movable surfaces and equipment prior to use.

(e) Facilities shall provide for the following:

1. disposal of manure, bedding, waste, and any related shipping materials in a manner that will prevent the dissemination of disease and approved by the State Veterinarian;
2. adequate drainage;
3. adequate food, water, and shelter to all equine; and
4. protective clothing for facility personnel.

(f) Bio-security measures must be followed for equipment and refuse.

(g) Equine in quarantine shall have no direct contact with other equine during the quarantine period except as specified in this Rule or upon approval by the State Veterinarian.

(h) Facilities shall comply with additional requirements as determined to be necessary by the State Veterinarian to control infectious diseases.

(i) Facilities shall comply with all local, state, and federal requirements for animal welfare and humane care.

(5) Testing and treatment of stallions and mares

(a) All specimens tested for CEM must be conducted in a laboratory approved by USDA.

(b) Stallions

1. One specimen each shall be taken by an accredited and licensed veterinarian from the prepuce, the urethral sinus, and the fossa glandis, including the diverticulum of the fossa glandis of the stallion and be cultured for CEM.

2. After negative results have been obtained, the stallion must be test bred to two test mares that meet the requirements as listed in this paragraph.

3. Upon completion of the test breeding:



(i) The stallion must be treated for five consecutive days by thoroughly cleaning (scrubbing) the prepuce, penis, including the fossa glandis, and urethral sinus with a solution of not less than two percent (2%) chlorhexidine in a detergent base and then coating the cleansed areas with an ointment approved by the State Veterinarian. The treatment shall be performed by an approved veterinarian and monitored by state or federal personnel.

(ii) Each mare to which the stallion has been test bred shall be cultured negative for CEM from sets of specimens that are collected from the mucosal surfaces of the clitoral fossa and clitoral sinuses on the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> days after the breeding. Each mare must test negative for a complement fixation test for CEM on the 15<sup>th</sup> day after the breeding.

4. If any culture or test required in this Rule is positive for CEM the stallion must be treated as described in sub-paragraph (i) of the immediately preceding sub-paragraph and retested by being test bred to two mares no less than 21 days after the last day of treatment.

5. A stallion may be released from quarantine only when approved by the State Veterinarian and if all tests of specimens from the test mares and from the stallion are negative for CEM.

(c) Test Mares

1. Mares used to test stallions for CEM shall be permanently identified before the mares are used for such testing with the letter "T." The marking shall be permanently applied by state or federal personnel, or an approved veterinarian. The marking shall be applied by hot iron, freezemarking, or lip tattoo. If a hot iron or freezemarking is used, the marking shall not be less than two inches high and shall be applied to the left shoulder or left side of the neck. If a lip tattoo is used, the marking shall not be less than 1 inch high and 0.75 inch wide and shall be applied to the inside of the upper lip.

2. Each mare shall be tested with negative results by a complement fixation test for CEM, and specimens taken from each mare shall be cultured negative for CEM in order to qualify as a test mare. For culture, sets of specimens shall be collected by an approved veterinarian on the 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> days of a 7-day period from the mucosal surfaces of the clitoral fossa and clitoral sinuses.

3. A test mare that has been used to test stallions for CEM may be released from quarantine only if approved by the State Veterinarian and:

(i) found negative for CEM on all cultures and tests required; or

(ii) subjected to an ovariectomy by an approved veterinarian under the direct supervision of a state or federal veterinarian; or

(iii) treated as described in sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 of the paragraph (d) below; or

(iv) moved in a sealed conveyance directly to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment and accompanied by a VS 1-27 permit; or

(v) euthanized under the direct supervision of state or federal personnel.

(d) Mares

1. Sets of specimens shall be collected on the 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> days by an approved veterinarian from the mucosal surfaces of the clitoral fossa and clitoral sinuses.

2. After the three sets of specimens have been collected, an approved veterinarian shall manually remove organic debris from the sinuses of each mare and then flush the sinuses with a cerumalytic agent approved by the State Veterinarian.

3. For five consecutive days after the sinuses have been cleaned, an approved veterinarian shall aseptically clean and wash (scrub) the external genitalia and vaginal vestibules, including the clitoral fossa, with a solution of not less than two percent (2%) chlorhexidine in a detergent base and then fill the clitoral fossa and sinuses, and coat the external genitalia and vaginal vestibule with an agent effective against CEM approved by the State Veterinarian.

4. If any culture required by this paragraph is positive for CEM, the mare shall be treated as described in sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 of this paragraph. No less than 21 days after the last treatment, the mare shall be tested again in accordance with sub-paragraph 1 of this paragraph. If all specimens are negative for CEM, the mare may qualify for quarantine release.

(6) At-Risk Equine: Equine disclosed by an epidemiological investigation to be at-risk of CEM will be quarantined. The quarantine will be released after the at-risk equine meet the requirements outlined in 40-13-4-.13(5) "Testing and treatment of stallions and mares".

(7) Owner's Responsibility: It shall be the responsibility of the equine owner to provide the necessary facilities, resources and labor to determine the CEM

status of all eligible equine. If an equine owner fails to implement or comply with an approved action plan, the State Veterinarian may require the humane destruction of all affected and at-risk equine.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-67; 4-4-70; 4-4-120; 4-4-121.*

#### **40-13-4-.15 Scrapie**

(1) This section will use the term “flock” in reference to a group of animals. The term “herd” has equal meaning and may be substituted for the term “flock”.

(2) The Georgia Department of Agriculture adopts the Voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification Program Standards in effect by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Program Standards are on file in the State Veterinarian’s office and are available on request. The State Veterinarian reserves the option of applying rules that may exceed the minimum set forth in the Program Standards.

(3) Infected Flocks: All flocks infected with scrapie will be quarantined. Any person who owns or has custody or control of any animals infected with scrapie must isolate such animals from all other sheep, goats, and cattle. All flocks and premises related by common ownership or management will be quarantined when scrapie is disclosed in a flock. The quarantine will be released when scrapie has been eliminated in the flock in accordance with Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 54 and 79.

(4) At-Risk Flocks: Sheep and goats identified by an epidemiological investigation to be a source or trace flock to a scrapie-infected flock will be quarantined. The State Veterinarian and the USDA will develop a plan to eliminate the risk of scrapie infection in these animals. The quarantine will be released when the conditions to eliminate the risk of scrapie infection outlined in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 54 and 79 have been met.

(5) Cleaning and Disinfecting: Infected premises shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with instruction from the State Veterinarian and the USDA.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-67; 4-4-70.*

#### **40-13-4-.16 Chronic Wasting Disease Controls**

(1) All farmed deer over six months of age that die other than by slaughter must have samples submitted to an approved veterinary diagnostic laboratory for Chronic Wasting Disease testing. This surveillance may be at the expense of the owner or agent unless supplementary funds are made available.

(2) Farmed deer slaughtered in licensed meat establishments must be made available for sample collection and submission to an approved veterinary diagnostic laboratory for chronic Wasting Disease testing. This surveillance may be at the expense of the owner or agent unless supplementary funds are made available.

(3) Farmed deer may not be offered for sale or trade in interstate or intrastate commerce unless the herd participates in a Chronic Wasting Disease surveillance program approved by the Georgia Department of Agriculture.

(4) Penalties for any violations of this Rule shall be in accordance with the laws of the State of Georgia as expressed in Georgia Department of Agriculture Rule 40-13-8-.06.

#### **40-13-4-.17 Contagious and Infectious Disease Programs**

(1) In the eradication of infectious and contagious diseases the Commissioner is authorized to seize and require destruction of affected animals and materials. The cost of such destruction of animals and materials shall be borne by the owner.

(2) The Commissioner is authorized to pay indemnity for livestock destroyed in an eradication program provided that funds are available.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-70; 4-4-72; 4-4-122.*

#### **40-13-4-.18 Violations.**

(1) Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, agency, department, or other political subdivision of the State or any other entity that feeds or provides garbage to swine will be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, will be punished as provided by the law. Each day that such violations occur will constitute a separate offense.

*Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-22; 4-4-74; 4-4-95.1.*