

## ARTICLE 48.1-08 GOATS

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### CHAPTER 48.1-08-01 GOATS

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#### **48.1-08-01-01. Definitions.**

Definitions contained in title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, part 79.1 are adopted by the board and apply to this chapter, unless otherwise defined or ordered by the board.

**History:** Effective July 1, 2016.

**General Authority:** NDCC 36-01-08

**Law Implemented:** NDCC 36-01-08, 36-01-12, 9 CFR 79.1, 9 CFR 161

#### **48.1-08-01-02. Importation requirements - Certificate of veterinary inspection - Identification - Exemptions.**

1. Goats imported into the state must be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection and importation permit number except:
  - a. Meat breed goats originating directly from a producer's premises, not diverted en route, and consigned to an auction market approved by the board;
  - b. Goats consigned to a state or federally inspected slaughtering establishment;
  - c. Goats granted an exception by the board, if in the opinion of the state veterinarian the animals are free of contagious or infectious diseases;
  - d. Goats leaving the state for exhibition or competition with a valid certificate of veterinary inspection may return to the state with the same certificate of veterinary inspection if the goat has not been out of the state for more than thirty days; or
  - e. Other goats as otherwise provided for by these rules.
2. Certificate of veterinary inspection for goats must include an importation permit number issued by the state veterinarian before entering the state.
3. The state veterinarian may deny a request for an importation permit number if the state veterinarian has information that goats:
  - a. Have not met the disease testing, vaccination, or identification requirements set forth in North Dakota Century Code title 36 or this title, or as otherwise required by the state veterinarian;
  - b. Have not met any pre-entry quarantine conditions imposed by law;

- c. Have been exposed to, may have been exposed to, is infected with, or may be infected with any contagious or infectious disease;
  - d. Are from or may originate from an area or premises under quarantine or other form of official or regulatory action relating to contagious or infectious disease; or
  - e. May be a threat to the health and well-being of the human or animal population of the state, or both.
4. Goats entering the state must be officially identified with an official scrapie tag or by another method approved by the state veterinarian.
  5. Goats from foreign countries must be permanently officially identified with a method prescribed by the state veterinarian and an electronic identification compatible with the federal animal identification plan.
  6. The state veterinarian may require additional disease testing, treatment, vaccination, or identification if the state veterinarian has reason to believe that other health risks are present.
  7. Goats infected, or recently exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, may not be imported into the state.

**History:** Effective July 1, 2016.

**General Authority:** NDCC 36-01-08

**Law Implemented:** NDCC 36-01-08, 36-01-12, 36-14-04.1

#### **48.1-08-01-03. Importation disease testing requirements.**

1. Brucellosis.
  - a. Dairy breed goats over six months of age must have a valid negative brucellosis test within thirty days prior to entry into the state.
  - b. A valid test for brucellosis is a blood test conducted by a state or federal laboratory or by a veterinarian approved in the state of origin.
2. Scrapie. The certificate of veterinary inspection must contain a written statement, signed by the owner of the goat, stating that:

"To the best of my knowledge, the goat or goats listed on this certificate originate from a herd that has not been diagnosed as a scrapie-infected, source, or exposed flock in the past sixty months."
3. Tuberculosis. Goats sixty days of age or older must be negative to an official test for tuberculosis within thirty days prior to entering into the state. The following may be exempt from tuberculosis testing:
  - a. Meat breed goats that do not originate from an area where in the opinion of the board tuberculosis may exist;
  - b. Castrated males and spayed females that do not originate from an area where in the opinion of the board tuberculosis may exist; and
  - c. Nursing goat kids that accompany a negative-tested dam.

**History:** Effective July 1, 2016.

**General Authority:** NDCC 36-01-08, 36-01-12

**Law Implemented:** NDCC 36-01-08, 36-01-12, 36-14-04.1

#### **48.1-08-01-04. Disease control.**

1. Anthrax.
  - a. Goats susceptible to anthrax located on farms where anthrax has been diagnosed must be vaccinated. Animals must be quarantined for thirty days after the death of the last animal or thirty days following vaccination, whichever occurs last.
  - b. Sale of hides removed from animals infected with anthrax is prohibited.
2. Brucellosis.
  - a. The recommended brucellosis eradication uniform methods and rules as they appear in publication of USDA-APHIS-VS are hereby adopted and constitute a rule of the board, unless otherwise ordered by the board.
  - b. Condemnation of infected goats.
    - (1) The state veterinarian shall determine when an animal is infected with brucellosis, and if infected, shall condemn the animal.
    - (2) Goats that are condemned due to brucellosis must be marked in accordance with a method prescribed by the state veterinarian.
    - (3) Animals must be slaughtered within thirty days following condemnation.
  - c. Sale of goats out of brucellosis-infected herds. Herds of goats infected with brucellosis must be quarantined, with the quarantine prohibiting sale of all intact males and females, except to licensed, monitored feedlots or for slaughter, under written permit. Such goats must be held separate and apart. The state veterinarian may grant an exception to the quarantine by official permit based upon an epidemiological risk assessment.
3. Tuberculosis.
  - a. Uniform methods and rules - Tuberculosis. The current uniform methods and rules on goat tuberculosis eradication as they appear in publication of USDA-APHIS-VS are hereby adopted and constitute a rule of the board, unless otherwise ordered by the board.
  - b. Slaughter of condemned goats.
    - (1) The state veterinarian shall determine when an animal is infected with tuberculosis, and if infected, shall condemn the animal.
    - (2) Goats that are determined to be infected with tuberculosis must be marked in accordance with a method prescribed by the state veterinarian.
    - (3) Animals must be slaughtered within thirty days following condemnation.
  - c. Reactors to tuberculosis must be accompanied by the proper official permit and are to be slaughtered in slaughter establishments under the supervision of the federal government or in another facility approved by the state veterinarian.
4. Scrapie.
  - a. Identification.

- (1) The owner of a herd or the owner's agent shall officially identify all animals upon change of ownership to the herd of birth or the herd of origin if the herd of birth cannot be determined. Goats are required to be officially identified except:
    - (a) Slaughter goats (goats in slaughter channels) less than eighteen months of age. If a sexually intact goat is sold at an unrestricted sale (any sale that is not a slaughter or feeding for slaughter sale), it must be identified.
    - (b) Wether goats less than eighteen months of age.
    - (c) Animals shipped directly to an approved slaughter facility or an approved market when all the animals in a section of a truck are from the same premises of origin and are accompanied by an owner's statement.
    - (d) Animals moved for grazing or similar management reasons whenever the animals are moved from a premises owned or leased by the owner of the animals to another premises owned or leased by the owner of the animals.
  - (2) No animal that is required to be individually identified or that originates from any area where in the determination of the board scrapie may exist may be sold, transported, received for transportation, or offered for sale or transportation in intrastate commerce unless each animal is identified in accordance with this section.
  - (3) No person may remove or tamper with any means of identification required to be on animals pursuant to this section while the animals are in intrastate commerce, and, at the time of slaughter, animal identification must be maintained throughout post-mortem inspection.
  - (4) Goats that are scrapie-suspect, scrapie-positive, scrapie-exposed, and high-risk animals, including all low-risk exposed animals, genetically susceptible exposed animals, genetically less susceptible exposed animals, and genetically resistant exposed goats must be identified as prescribed by the state veterinarian in consultation with USDA-APHIS-VS.
    - (a) Tag application on these classes of goats must be by, or under the supervision of, a USDA-APHIS-VS or the board or an accredited veterinarian.
    - (b) All forms of identification on these classes of goats, must be recorded on an official USDA-APHIS-VS form or equivalent and forwarded to the designated scrapie epidemiologist, the state veterinarian, and USDA-APHIS-VS.
- b. Reporting and investigation.
- (1) Upon request by the board, the owner of a herd or the owner's agent shall have an accredited veterinarian collect and submit tissues from animals reported in accordance with section 48.1-08-01-04 to a laboratory designated by a USDA-APHIS-VS or the board.
  - (2) Investigation. The board, an accredited veterinarian approved to conduct scrapie program activities, or an authorized USDA-APHIS-VS representative shall:
    - (a) Investigate animals reported as scrapie suspect animals within seven days of notification.

- (b) Designate a herd's status, within fifteen days of notification that the herd contains a scrapie-positive animal, based on an investigation by state or federal animal health authorities.
  - (c) Restrict the movement of newly designated scrapie-infected and source herds within seven days after they are designated.
  - (d) Modify infected and source herd movement restrictions only after completion of a herd plan, and after agreement by the owner to comply with a sixty month post-exposure management and monitoring plan.
  - (e) Conduct an epidemiological investigation of source and infected herds that includes the designation of high-risk and exposed animals and that identifies animals to be traced.
  - (f) Conduct tracebacks of scrapie-positive animals and traceouts of high-risk and exposed animals and report any out-of-state traces to the appropriate state within forty-five days of receipt of notification of a scrapie-positive animal.
  - (g) Conduct tracebacks based on slaughter sampling within fifteen days of receipt of notification of a scrapie-positive animal at slaughter.
- c. Disposition of herds.
- (1) Infected herd. If a herd is determined to be a scrapie-infected herd, the herd must be quarantined. The owner has the option of:
    - (a) Depopulating the herd; or
    - (b) Signing an agreement with the state-federal scrapie program administrators agreeing to comply with requirements of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, part 79.2, until the time the herd is no longer an infected herd.
  - (2) Source herd. If a herd is determined to be a scrapie source herd, the herd must be quarantined. The owner has the option of:
    - (a) Depopulating the herd;
    - (b) Signing an agreement with the state-federal scrapie program administrators agreeing to comply with the requirements of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, part 79.2, until the herd is no longer a source herd; or
    - (c) Implementing a herd plan that meets board approval.
  - (3) Exposed herd. Upon designation by the board as an exposed herd, the herd must be quarantined until the owner implements a herd plan that meets the state veterinarian's approval. In the event a herd is determined to be a scrapie-exposed herd, the owner has the option of:
    - (a) Depopulating the herd; or
    - (b) Signing an agreement with the state-federal scrapie program administrators agreeing to comply with requirements of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, part 79.2, until the time the herd is no longer an exposed herd.
- d. Owner reporting requirements.

The owner of a herd or the owner's agent immediately shall report to the board, USDA-APHIS-VS representative, or an accredited veterinarian any suspect animal. Such animal may not be removed from the herd without written permission by the state veterinarian.

- e. Herd records disclosure.
  - (1) The owner of a herd or the owner's agent shall allow breed associations and registries, livestock markets, and packers to disclose records to the board, to be used in an epidemiological investigation of source herds, infected herds, and exposed animals.
  - (2) The owner of a herd enrolled in the voluntary scrapie herd certification program described in title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, part 54, or the owner's agent, selling or otherwise disposing of breeding stock shall make animals in the herd and records required to be kept under paragraph (a)(2)(iv) of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, part 79.2, available for inspection by USDA-APHIS-VS representatives or the board, given reasonable prior notice.

**History:** Effective July 1, 2016.

**General Authority:** NDCC 36-01-08

**Law Implemented:** NDCC 36-01-12, 9 CFR 54, 9 CFR 79.2

**48.1-08-01-05. Removal or damaging of official identification or marks.**

Official identification or marks may not be removed or tampered with without approval by the state veterinarian.

**History:** Effective July 1, 2016.

**General Authority:** NDCC 36-01-08

**Law Implemented:** NDCC 36-01-08