

Title 2: Agriculture and Commerce
Part 101: Rules of the Board of Animal Health

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Title 2: Agriculture and Commerce
Part 101: Rules of the Board of Animal Health

Subpart 1: Organization of the Board of Animal Health

100 In accordance with Section 25-43-2.102 of the Mississippi Administrative Procedures Law, this subpart describes the Board of Animal Health's duties and responsibilities, the organization of the Board, and its methods of operation.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Mississippi Board of Animal Health Composition

101 In accordance with section 69-15-2 of the Mississippi Code Annotated, the Board of Animal Health is composed of 15 members. Five members are ex officio with full voting rights and the remaining 10 members are appointed by the governor from various groups as provided by law. The five ex officio members consist of the commissioner of agriculture and commerce, the dean of the college of veterinary medicine and the heads of the animal and dairy science and poultry science departments at Mississippi State University of Agriculture and Applied Science and one person appointed by the president of Alcorn State University from its land grant staff. The governor appoints the ten other members to four-year terms as follows:

1. one licensed and practicing veterinarian who holds a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Degree from a written list of three recommendations submitted by the State Veterinary Medical Association;
2. one general farmer from a list of three recommendations of the Farm Bureau Federation;
3. one poultry breeder and producer from a list of three recommendations submitted by the Mississippi Poultry Association;
4. one small ruminant breeder and producer from a list of three recommendations, with one recommendation being submitted by each of the following: the Mississippi Sheep Producers' Association, the Mississippi Club Goat Association and the Mississippi Goat Association. If an association fails to timely submit its recommendation, the Governor may appoint the member from the list of recommendations submitted by the other associations;
5. one beef cattle breeder and producer from a list of three recommendations submitted by the Mississippi Cattlemen's Association;
6. one swine breeder and producer from a written list of three recommendations submitted by the Mississippi Pork Producers' Association;
7. one dairy breeder and producer submitted from a written list of three recommendations from the American Dairy Association of Mississippi;

8. one horse breeder and producer from a written list of four recommendations, with one recommendation being submitted by each of the following: the Mississippi Quarter Horse Association, Tennessee Walking Horse Association, Mississippi Cutting Horse Association and Mississippi State Equine Association. If an association fails to timely submit its recommendation, the Governor may appoint the member from the list of recommendations submitted by the other associations;
9. one catfish breeder and producer from a written list of three recommendations from the Mississippi Catfish Association; and
10. one member of the Mississippi Livestock Auction Association from a written list of three recommendations submitted by the Mississippi Livestock Auction Association.

Amended August 7, 2017

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3

- 102 The Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, the Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and one appointee of the Lieutenant Governor and one appointee of the Speaker of the House of Representatives compose the advisory council created by the Legislature to advise the Board of Animal Health on matters concerning the board.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 103 The law authorizes the Board to deal with all contagious and infectious diseases of animals as set out in section 69-15-9 of the Mississippi Code Annotated that may be prevented, controlled or eradicated and to that end, the Board is authorized to promulgate and enforce regulations necessary to control, eradicate and prevent the spread of diseases of animals in the State of Mississippi. The board is authorized to establish and maintain quarantine lines by county, supervisor's district, parcel of land and premises.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 104 The State Veterinarian is an officer of the executive branch of state government appointed by the board from a list of not less than three licensed veterinarians submitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce pursuant to *Miss. Code Ann.* Section 69-15-7. The law provides that the State Veterinarian shall be a licensed and practicing veterinarian, shall hold a Degree of Veterinary Medicine from a recognized college or university, and shall have been engaged in the practice of veterinary science for not less than ten years prior to his appointment. The State Veterinarian serves at the will and pleasure of the board.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 105 The law authorizes the State Veterinarian to appoint inspectors and range riders and to delegate authority to said inspectors and range riders to enter premises to inspect and disinfect livestock and premises and enforce quarantines.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Time and Place of Board Meetings

106.01 Regular meetings of the board members of the Board of Animal Health shall be held quarterly without notice at 9:30 o'clock A.M. on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in the months of January, April, July, and October of each year. Said meetings shall be held at the Agriculture Building, 121 N. Jefferson St., Jackson, Mississippi, unless stated otherwise.

Rule 106 adopted August 13, 1998. Amended July 16, 2007 and August 7, 2017.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

106.02 Special meetings shall be called by the chairman at the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce on three (3) days' written notice, or by a majority vote of the entire board on three (3) days' written notice. Notice may be given by mail, facsimile or electronically. Said meetings shall be held at the Agriculture Building in Jackson, unless stated otherwise.

(RULE 106 ADOPTED AUGUST 13, 1998. AMENDED JULY 16, 2007.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

107 The Board of Animal Health may be contacted in person, by U.S. Mail, Courier mail, e-mail, telephone, and telefacsimile. The Board of Animal Health maintains and provides interactive services on the Internet at www.mbah.state.ms.us.

1. Location. The Board maintains offices in Jackson at the following location:

121 North Jefferson Street; Jackson, MS 39201. This location houses the state veterinarian and support staff.

2. The mailing address for the Board of Animal Health is: P.O. Box 3889; Jackson, MS 39207.

3. The Board of Animal Health's telephone and facsimile numbers are:

a. Office: 601-359-1170

b. FAX: 60-359-1177

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Subpart 2 Administrative Rules

Chapter 01 - Public Records Request Procedure

100 The following regulation is hereby adopted as provided by Section 25-61-5 of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983, for the orderly implementation of said law.

(Adopted November 16, 2000.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3 & *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-61-1 *et seq.*

101 The following schedule of fees is hereby established as provided by Section 25-61-7 of the Mississippi Public Records Act to reimburse the Mississippi Board of Animal Health for cost of searching, reviewing and/or duplicating and, if applicable, mailing copies of public records. Fees shown herein are subject to change.

1. \$10.00 per hour per person for searching, reviewing and/or duplicating public records. Any part of an hour spent in such activities shall be charged at the full hourly rate.

2. \$0.50 per page for each copy. Copies of pages printed on both sides (front and back) shall be considered as two pages for copy charge purposes.

3. \$5.00 packing and handling fee shall be charged on all requests for copies of public records to be shipped or mailed.

4. Mailing cost shall be calculated at the applicable rate for each such mailing. If request involves notice to be given to a third party, the cost of mailing such notice via certified mail return receipt requested shall be charged to person requesting such public records.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 16, 2000.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-61-5

102 All applicable fees shall be collected by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health in advance of complying with any request for public records.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 16, 2000.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-61-5.

103 In the interest of implementing the terms and conditions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983, and to prevent unnecessary disruption to the orderly operations of the various divisions, the Mississippi Board of Animal Health will accept requests for records only as provided herein.

1. All requests must be directed to:

State Veterinarian

Mississippi Board of Animal Health

Post Office Box 3889

Jackson, MS 39207

2. All requests must be submitted in writing.

3. All requests shall be signed by the person requesting records.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 16, 2000.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-61-5.

104 No person requesting public records shall be permitted to review Mississippi Board of Animal Health files. However, copies of all records requested, within limitations imposed by the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983 and this regulation will be furnished to such person.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 16, 2000.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-61-5.

105 The availability of all records in the possession of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health shall be subject to the following limitations:

1. Any public record specifically declared to be confidential, privileged or exempt by the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983, or any constitutional or statutory law or decision of a court of this state or the United States shall be exempt from the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983.

2. Any records furnished to the Mississippi Board of Animal Health which contain trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information shall not be subject to inspection, examination, copying or reproduction until forty five (45) days following written notice from the Mississippi Board of Animal Health to the person furnishing such records advising that a request has been made for copies of such documents. The notice shall contain a listing of specific documents requested and the name and address of the person requesting such documents or records. Notices shall be mailed certified mail return receipt requested. At the end of the forty five (45) day notice period, copies of all records listed in said notice shall be released to person requesting such records unless person furnishing such records shall have obtained a court order protecting such records as confidential and exempting such records from the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983.

3. Personnel records and applications for employment, letters of recommendation for employment or respecting admission to any educational agency or institution in the possession of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, except those which may be released to the person who made the application or released upon the prior written consent of the person who made the application, shall be exempt from the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983.

4. Test questions and answers in the possession of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health shall be exempt from the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983.

5. Records which represent and constitute the work product of any attorney, district attorney or county prosecuting attorney representing the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and which are related to litigation made by or against the Mississippi Board of Animal Health or in anticipation of prospective litigation, including all communications

between such attorney made in the course of an attorney-client relationship shall be exempt from the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983.

6. Records in the possession of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health which would disclose information about a person's individual tax payment or status shall be exempt from the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983.

7. Information or records in the possession of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health which concerns the sale or purchase of real or personal property for public purposes shall be exempt from the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983, prior to public announcement of the purchase or sale, where the release of such records could possibly have an effect on such sale or purchase.

8. Records in the possession of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health which are not otherwise protected by law, that (1) were compiled in the process of detecting and investigating any unlawful activity or alleged unlawful activity, disclosure of which would harm such investigation; (2) would reveal the identity of informants; (3) would prematurely release information that would impede the Mississippi Board of Animal Health's enforcement, investigation or detection efforts in such proceedings; (4) would disclose investigatory techniques; (5) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication; (6) would endanger the life or safety of any Mississippi Board of Animal Health personnel; or (7) are matters pertaining to quality control or PEER review activities, shall be exempt from the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983.

9. Applications for licensure or test questions that are to be used in future license examinations in the possession of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health except those which may be released to the person who made the application or with the prior written consent of the person who made the application, shall be exempt from the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983.

10. Commercial and financial information or records of a proprietary nature required to be submitted to the Mississippi Board of Animal Health by a firm, business, partnership, association, corporation, individual or other like entity, shall be exempt from the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983.

11. All records or information in the possession of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health not specifically exempt as a public record by the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983, or this Regulation, shall be made available upon written request within fourteen (14) working days from the date of receipt of said request. All requests must include a specific description, identity and name of the records requested.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 16, 2000.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-61-5.

Chapter 02 - Procedure for Oral Proceedings on Rule-Making

100 Rules 100-112 are promulgated pursuant to *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104(2)(d) of the Administrative Procedures Law, and apply to all oral proceedings held for the purpose of providing the public with an opportunity to make oral presentations on proposed new rules and amendments to rules before the Board pursuant to §25-43-3.104.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3 & *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-104 (Rev. 2006).

101 The Board will conduct an oral proceeding on a proposed rule or amendment if requested by a political subdivision, an agency or ten (10) persons in writing within twenty (20) days after the filing of the notice of the proposed rule.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

102 Each request must be printed or typewritten, or must be in legible handwriting. Each request must be submitted on standard business letter-size paper (8-1/2 inches by 11 inches). Requests may be in the form of a letter addressed to the Board and signed by the requestor(s).

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

103 The date, time and place of all oral proceedings shall be filed with the Secretary of State's office and mailed to each requestor. The oral proceedings will be scheduled no earlier than twenty (20) days from the filing of this information with the Secretary of State.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

104 The State Veterinarian or his designee, who is familiar with the substance of the proposed rule, shall preside at the oral proceeding on a proposed rule.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

105 At an oral proceeding on a proposed rule, persons may make oral statements and make documentary and physical submissions, which may include data, views, comments or arguments concerning the proposed rule.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

106 Persons wishing to make oral presentations at such a proceeding shall notify the Board at least one business day prior to the proceeding and indicate the general subject of their

presentations. The presiding officer in his or her discretion may allow individuals to participate that have not previously contacted the Board.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

- 107 At the proceeding, those who participate shall indicate their names and addresses, identify any persons or organizations they may represent, and provide any other information relating to their participation deemed appropriate by the presiding officer.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

- 108 The presiding officer may place time limitations on individual oral presentations when necessary to assure the orderly and expeditious conduct of the oral proceeding. To encourage joint oral presentations and to avoid repetition, additional time may be provided for persons whose presentations represent the views of other individuals as well as their own views.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

- 109 Persons making oral presentations are encouraged to avoid restating matters that have already been submitted in writing.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

- 110 There shall be no interruption of a participant who has been given the floor by the presiding officer, except that the presiding officer may in his or her discretion interrupt or end the partisan's time where the orderly conduct of the proceeding so requires.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

- 111 Presiding officer. The presiding officer shall have authority to conduct the proceeding in his or her discretion for the orderly conduct of the proceeding. The presiding officer shall (a) call the proceeding to order; (b) give a brief synopsis of the proposed rule, a statement of the statutory authority for the proposed rule, and the reasons provided by the Board for the proposed rule; (c) call on those individuals who have contacted the Board about speaking on or against the proposed rule; (d) allow for rebuttal statements following all participants' comments; (e) adjourn the proceeding.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

- 112 Questions. The presiding officer where time permits and to facilitate the exchange of information, may open the floor to questions or general discussion. The presiding officer

may question participants and permit the questioning of participants by other participants about any matter relating to that rule-making proceeding, including any prior written submissions made by those participants in that proceeding; but no participant shall be required to answer any question.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-3.104.

Chapter 03 - Procedure For Issuing Declaratory Opinion

100 These rules set forth the Board of Animal Health's, hereinafter "Board," rules governing the form and content of requests for declaratory opinions, and the Board's procedures regarding the requests, as required by *Miss. Code Ann.* § 25-43-2.103. These rules are intended to supplement and be read in conjunction with the provisions of the Mississippi Administrative Procedures Law, which may contain additional information regarding the issuance of declaratory opinions. In the event of any conflict between these rules and the Mississippi Administrative Procedures Law, the latter shall govern.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3 & *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103 (Rev. 2006).

101 Any person with a substantial interest in the subject matter may request a declaratory opinion from the Board by following the specified procedures. "Substantial interest in the subject matter" means: an individual, business, group or other entity that is directly affected by the Board's administration of the laws within its primary jurisdiction. "Primary jurisdiction of the Board" means the Board has a constitutional or statutory grant of authority in the subject matter at issue.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

102 The Board will issue declaratory opinions regarding the applicability to specified facts of: (1) a statute administered or enforceable by the Board or (2) a rule promulgated by the Board. The Board will not issue a declaratory opinion regarding a statute or rule that is outside the primary jurisdiction of the Board.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

103 The Board may, for good cause, refuse to issue a declaratory opinion. The circumstances in which declaratory opinions will not be issued include, but are not necessarily limited to:

1. lack of clarity concerning the question presented;
2. there is pending or anticipated litigation, administrative action, or other adjudication which may either answer the question presented by the request or otherwise make an answer unnecessary;
3. the statute or rule on which a declaratory opinion is sought is clear and not in need of interpretation to answer the question presented by the request;
4. the facts presented in the request are not sufficient to answer the question presented;
5. the request fails to contain information required by these rules or the requestor failed to follow the procedure set forth in these rules;

6. the request seeks to resolve issues that have become moot, or are abstract or hypothetical such that the requestor is not substantially affected by the statute or rule on which a declaratory opinion is sought;
7. no controversy exists concerning the issue, as the requestor is not faced with existing facts or those certain to arise that raise a question concerning the application of the statute or rule;
8. the question presented by the request concerns the legal validity of a statute or rule;
9. the request is not based upon facts calculated to aid in the planning of future conduct but is, instead, based on past conduct in an effort to establish the effect of that conduct;
10. no clear answer is determinable;
11. the question presented by the request involves the application of a criminal statute or a set of facts that may constitute a crime;
12. the answer to the question presented would require the disclosure of information that is privileged or otherwise protected by law from disclosure;
13. the question is currently the subject of an Attorney General's opinion request or has been answered by an Attorney General's opinion;
14. a similar request is pending before this Board or any other agency or a proceeding is pending on the same subject matter before any agency, administrative or judicial tribunal, or where such an opinion would constitute the unauthorized practice of law.
15. where issuance of a declaratory opinion may adversely affect the interests of the State, the Board or any of their officers or employees in any litigation, which is pending or may reasonably be expected to arise;
16. the question involves eligibility for a license, permit, certificate or other approval by the Board or some other agency, and there is a statutory or regulatory application process by which eligibility for said license, permit, certificate or other approval would be determined.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

- 104 Each request must be printed or typewritten, or must be in legible handwriting. Each request must be submitted on standard business letter-size paper (8-1/2 inches by 11 inches). Requests may be in the form of a letter addressed to the Board.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

- 105 All requests must be mailed, delivered or transmitted via facsimile to the Board. The request shall clearly state that it is a request for a declaratory opinion. Oral and telephone requests and email requests will not be accepted for official opinions.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

- 106 Each request must include the full name, telephone number, and mailing address of the requestor. All requests shall be signed by the person filing the request, who shall attest that the request complies with the requirements set forth in these rules, including but not limited to a full, complete, and accurate statement of relevant facts and that there are no related proceedings pending before any other administrative or judicial tribunal.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

- 107 Each request shall contain the following:
1. a clear and concise statement of all facts on which the opinion is requested;
 1. a citation to the statute or rule at issue;
 2. the question(s) sought to be answered in the opinion, stated clearly;
 3. a suggested proposed opinion from the requestor, stating the answers desired by petitioner and a summary of the reasons in support of those answers;
 4. the identity of all other known persons involved in or impacted by the described factual situation, including their relationship to the facts, name, mailing address and telephone number; and
 5. a statement to show that the person seeking the opinion has a substantial interest in the subject matter.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

- 108 Within forty-five (45) days after the receipt of a request for a declaratory opinion that complies with the requirements of these rules, the Board shall, in writing:
1. issue a declaratory opinion regarding the specified statute or rule as applied to the specified circumstances;
 2. decline to issue a declaratory opinion, stating the reasons for its action; or
 3. agree to issue a declaratory opinion by a specified time but not later than ninety (90) days after receipt of the written request.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

- 109 The forty-five (45) day period shall begin running on the first State of Mississippi business day on or after the request is received by the Board, whichever is sooner.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

- 110 A declaratory opinion shall not become final until the expiration of sixty (60) days after the issuance of the opinion. Prior to the expiration of sixty (60) days, the Board may, in its discretion, withdraw or amend the declaratory opinion for any reason that is not arbitrary or capricious. Reasons for withdrawing or amending an opinion include, but are not limited to, a determination that the request failed to meet the requirements of these rules or that the opinion issued contains a legal or factual error.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

- 111 The Board may give notice to any person, agency or entity that a declaratory opinion has been requested and may receive and consider data, facts, arguments and opinions from other persons, agencies or other entities other than the requestor.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-43-2.103.

- 112 Declaratory opinions and requests for declaratory opinions shall be available for public inspection and copying in accordance with the Board's public records request procedure. All declaratory opinions and requests shall be indexed by name and subject. Declaratory opinions and requests that contain information that is confidential or exempt from disclosure under the Mississippi Public Records Act or other laws shall be exempt from this requirement and shall remain confidential.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 113 The Board will not pursue any civil or criminal or administrative action against a person who is issued a declaratory opinion from the Board and who, in good faith, follows the direction of the opinion and acts in accordance therewith unless a court of competent jurisdiction holds that the opinion is manifestly wrong. Any declaratory opinion rendered by the Board shall be binding only on the Board and the person to whom the opinion is issued. No declaratory opinion will be used as precedent for any other transaction or occurrence beyond that set forth by the requesting person.

(ADOPTED JULY 7, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 04 - Animal Care Fund

100 Pursuant Miss. Code Ann. 69-15-19 the Mississippi Board of Animal Health is charged with administering those funds collected from the “I Care For Animals” car tag program. Accordingly, these rules have been developed to implement the Animal Care Fund program.

1. Application

a. Any person or other entity (hereinafter “Applicant”) desiring to acquire monies from the Animal Care Fund (hereinafter “the Fund”) shall complete and submit an application to the Mississippi Board of Animal Health (hereinafter “the (“MBAH”).

b. The application shall require the Applicant to specify the name of the project/activity or event (hereinafter “Project”), on which the funds are to be used and the details of the Project, such as expenses, costs, completion dates, locations of planned activities and other necessary requirements. Applications must be submitted at least thirty (30) days prior to a board meeting of the MBAH in order to be placed on the agenda. The MBAH shall then decide whether or not to recommend that an applicant shall receive a grant from the Fund.

c. Those Projects requesting monies from the Fund for spay/neutering activities shall receive priority by the Board over other applications, in its consideration of the distribution of monies from the Fund.

d. Applications shall contain a signature of the person authorized by the applicant to execute binding documents. Also attached to the application for a private applicant shall be a copy of the organization’s articles of incorporation, the IRS tax-exempt determination letter (or documentation of its pending status), a list of officers and directors (with addresses and telephone numbers), and a copy of any reports, newsletters or other information of the organization’s activities.

e. Under no condition are monies distributed from the Fund to be used for euthanasia activities.

Amended: February 14, 2014

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-19

Chapter 05 - Anthrax

100 It is the policy of the Board of Animal Health that after a diagnosis of anthrax has been made by a licensed veterinarian, the State Veterinarian shall be notified immediately by phone and with written confirmation made thereafter.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1992.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

101.01 Upon report of Anthrax infection or death, the State Veterinarian shall issue an immediate quarantine. Said quarantine shall include the immediate isolation of sick animals and removal of well animals from the contaminated area. Under no circumstances shall animals be removed from the quarantined farm premises.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1992.)

101.02 Quarantine shall be effective until sixty (60) days after the last vaccination.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1992.)

101.03 The State Veterinarian shall notify the veterinarians in the general vicinity of the infection, the imposition of the quarantine and advise the State Health Department, general public and wildlife personnel of the occurrence.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1992.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

102 All dead animals, manure, bedding, or other contaminated materials shall be disposed of by cremation or deep burial. Dead animals shall be cremated in place and not moved or dragged unless cremation causes a fire hazard. If cremation of carcasses, manure, bedding or other contaminated material is not feasible for any reason, said materials shall be buried at least six feet deep and covered with calcium oxide (quick lime).

(ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1992.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

103.01 All pens and livestock equipment shall be disinfected. If an animal dies in a barn or other building, the building shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a minimum .05 per cent solution of lye and water. All walls, partitions, ceilings and floors shall be sprayed with the lye solution and rinsed twenty four (24) hours later, before re-housing livestock. All trucks, vehicles, and other equipment used in handling, transporting or treating infected or exposed animals shall also be treated with the disinfectant.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1992.)

103.02 Observation of general sanitary procedures is recommended for safety and the prevention of further spread of the disease for all persons who contact diseased animals. The Board of Animal Health personnel shall cooperate with State Department of Health personnel in the enforcement of state health regulations relating to this disease.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1992.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 104 Anthrax is a reportable disease and shall be reported to the State Veterinarian and County Health Department upon diagnosis.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1992.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 105 No animal shall be permitted to slaughter from the quarantined premises until sixty (60) days after treatment has been completed.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1992.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 106 The State Veterinarian shall encourage the establishment of an Anthrax Team in each of the counties where Anthrax has been found to be endemic. The team should consist of veterinarians practicing in the county, County Health Department physician or epidemiologist, the County Agent, and Supervisor.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1992.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 06 - Chronic Wasting Disease

100 Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a progressive neurological, debilitating disease that belongs to a family of diseases known as Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs), or prion diseases. CWD attacks the brains of infected animals, causing the animals to become emaciated, display abnormal behavior, lose bodily functions and subsequently die.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

101 Definitions:

1. Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). Chronic Wasting Disease is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy that affects certain members of the cervidae family. To date it has been diagnosed in white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer, elk and mule deer.
2. Exotic Cervidae. Exotic cervidae include all members of the cervidae family that are not indigenous to Mississippi. Therefore all members of the cervidae family are considered exotic with the exception of white-tailed deer.
3. Chronic Wasting Disease Susceptible Species. White-tailed Deer, Elk, Red Deer, Mule Deer and Black-tailed Deer and crosses of those animals are considered CWD susceptible animals.
4. Approved Identification. Official individual identification under this paragraph shall consist of permanent identification such as a tattoo or electric identification device, a USDA official eartag, a chronic wasting disease registration tag or another form of official individual identification which the board approves in writing.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

102.01 Current MBAH regulations require registration of all exotic livestock facilities. All owners of exotic livestock, including CWD susceptible species, must be permitted by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH).

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

102.02 Herds kept at separate locations. A person keeping CWD susceptible animals at more than one location shall obtain a separate registration certificate for each location.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

102.03 Separate herds kept at same location. A single herd registration covers all CWD susceptible animals kept at the same location, except that a person may register separate herds at the same location if all the following apply:

1. There is medically significant separation of the herds, and adequate fencing and facilities to maintain that separation at all times.
2. The person files a separate registration application

3. NOTE: This category would apply to individuals wishing to have a breeding facility for shipping live animals and also have a hunting facility at the same location. In this instance, the breeding facility would also have to be enrolled in the CWD Monitoring Program, while the hunting enclosure would only test harvested animals.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

103 A person keeping CWD susceptible cervids must comply with this rule. The person must keep complete herd records, including records related to animals entering or leaving the herd. The person may not add a cervid to the herd unless the cervid is imported in compliance with this rule, or moved from another registered herd in compliance with this rule. MBAH may deny, suspend or revoke a registration certificate for cause, including violations of this rule.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

104 Under current rules, no person may import a deer, elk or other cervid into Mississippi without a permit from MBAH. Additionally it is illegal to import white-tail deer into Mississippi. A veterinarian acting on behalf of the importer, may apply for an import permit. This rule clarifies that MBAH will not issue an import permit until a certificate of veterinary inspection has been completed by a federally accredited veterinarian. The certificate must identify the herd of origin and the herd of destination, and list the identity of each cervid to be imported, and must certify:

1. This cervid/These cervids originate from a herd enrolled in a state-approved chronic wasting disease herd certification program and were born in the herd or kept in the herd for at least one year For 2002 and 2003 the herd must have been enrolled in the state sponsored herd for at least one year. For 2004 the herd must have been enrolled in a state sponsored plan for at least 2 years. For 2005 the herd must have been enrolled for at least 3 years. For 2006 the herd must have been enrolled for at least 4 years. For 2007 and after the herd must have been enrolled in a state plan for at least 5 years.

2. This herd is not in a state where Chronic Wasting Disease has been diagnosed.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

105.01 CWD Susceptible Animals may only move within the state if they originate from a herd that has been granted a CWD Herd Monitored Status from the State Veterinarian's Office, and are identified with an approved method of identification.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

105.02 These requirements do not apply to any of the following:

1. A CWD susceptible animals moved directly to slaughter if it is tested for chronic wasting disease.

2. White-tailed deer moved by or under the control of MWF&P.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

106 This rule requires chronic wasting disease testing of red deer, elk and elk hybrids. There is no test available for live CWD susceptible animals. Tests must be conducted on brain tissue collected from dead CWD susceptible animals. This rule requires herd owners to have all the following tested for chronic wasting disease:

1. All CWD susceptible animals at least 16 months old that are shipped to slaughter.
2. All CWD susceptible animals at least 16 months old whose carcasses (or any part of whose carcasses) leave the herd premises i.e. hunting enclosures. A yearly surveillance plan may be adopted, with written permission from the State Veterinarian, that will substitute for testing of each hunted animal.
3. A herd owner enrolled in Mississippi's herd monitoring program (see below) must also test CWD susceptible animals at least 16 months old that die on the herd premises, even if their carcasses do not leave the herd premises. **No live CWD susceptible animals may be shipped from a herd unless that herd is enrolled in the monitoring program.**
4. NOTE: A herd owner may collect and ship antler velvet without testing the live CWD susceptible animals from which the velvet was collected. But if a CWD susceptible animals dies from handling related to velvet collection, the CWD susceptible animals must be tested for chronic wasting disease.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

107 This rule spells out standards for official chronic wasting disease testing in this state. Under this rule:

1. Test samples must be collected by a MBAH-certified veterinarian, a MBAH employee, an employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States department of agriculture (APHIS), or another person approved by MBAH. The person must complete training approved by MBAH.
2. Test samples must be collected according to standard veterinary procedure, and tested at a laboratory approved by MBAH or APHIS. All test results shall be reported to the State Veterinarian's Office.
3. Veterinarians and others must report to MBAH if test results are positive for chronic wasting disease. This reporting requirement applies to voluntary tests, as well as required tests. Persons receiving positive test results must report within one day, and confirm the report in writing within 10 days.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

108 Under this regulation, if a CWD susceptible animals tests positive for chronic wasting disease, MBAH will quarantine the herd. MBAH will conduct an epidemiological evaluation to determine the appropriate disposition of CWD susceptible. MBAH may condemn CWD susceptible animals exposed to the disease, and may direct the disposition of their carcasses. The herd owner may apply for statutory indemnity payments.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

109.01 This rule establishes a herd monitoring program for chronic wasting disease and applies only to CWD susceptible animals. This program supplements the mandatory testing requirements described above. No live CWD susceptible animals may be shipped from a herd unless that herd is enrolled in the monitoring program (see above). A herd owner who wishes to enroll in the program must do all the following:

1. Complete an application form.
2. Provide a report of a herd census completed not more than 30 days before the application date. The census report must include all the following:
 - a. The number, species and sex of CWD susceptible animals in the herd.
 - b. The number of CWD susceptible animals at least one year old.
 - c. The number of CWD susceptible animals less than one year old.
 - d. The official individual identification (ear tag number or other approved identification) of each CWD susceptible animals that is at least one year old.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

109.02 The herd owner must do all the following to remain in the program:

1. Identify each CWD susceptible animal in the herd, with official individual identification, before the CWD susceptible animal is one year old.
2. Test every CWD susceptible animal that dies or is shipped to slaughter, if that CWD susceptible animals is at least 16 months old. This testing requirement applies, regardless of whether the carcass leaves the herd premises.
3. Notify the herd veterinarian within 24 hours after the herd owner observes any signs or symptoms of chronic wasting disease.
4. Continued Enrollment: File a report of an annual herd census. The herd owner must complete the annual census within 30 days before or after the enrollment anniversary date, and must file the report within 10 days after completing the census. The census report must include all the following:
 - a. The number, species and sex of CWD susceptible animals in the herd.
 - b. The number of CWD susceptible animals at least one year old, and the number less than one year old.

c. The official individual identification of each CWD susceptible animals that is at least one year old.

d. The number, species and sex of CWD susceptible animals added to the herd since the last reported herd census. The report must indicate whether these new CWD susceptible animals were born into the herd or added from another source. If CWD susceptible animals were added from another source, the report must identify the source from which they were obtained.

e. The number of CWD susceptible animals that left the herd since the last reported herd census. The report must explain how each CWD susceptible animals left the herd, including all the following:

i. Whether the CWD susceptible animals died on the premises, was shipped to slaughter, or was shipped live other than to slaughter.

ii. If the CWD susceptible animals was shipped live other than to slaughter, the name of the person to whom it was shipped and the place to which it was shipped.

iii. If the CWD susceptible animals died on the premises, the animal's age and the disposition of its carcass. If the carcass left the premises, the report must identify the carcass destination or recipient. If the animal was at least 16 months old, the report must include a chronic wasting disease test report.

iv. If the CWD susceptible animal was shipped to slaughter, the animal's age and the name and address of the slaughter establishment. If the CWD susceptible animal was at least 16 months old, the report must include a chronic wasting disease test report.

f. Maintain all the following records for at least 5 years, and make those records available to MBAH for inspection and copying upon request:

i. A record of each CWD susceptible animal added to the herd from another source, including:

A. The species, age and sex of the animal.

B. The name and address of the person from whom the animal was obtained.

C. The address of the herd from which the animal was obtained.

ii. A record of each CWD susceptible animal leaving the herd, including all the following:

A. Whether the animal died on the premises, was shipped to slaughter, or was shipped live other than to slaughter.

B. If the animal was shipped live other than to slaughter, the name of the person to whom it was shipped and the place to which it was shipped.

1. If the animal died on the premises, the apparent cause of death, the animal's age, and the disposition of the animal's carcass. If the carcass left the premises, the record must identify the carcass destination or recipient.

2. If the animal was shipped to slaughter, the animal's age and the name and address of the slaughter establishment.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

110.01 The board may, without prior notice or hearing, suspend a herd's enrollment in the herd monitoring program under this section if any of the following apply:

1. A person falsifies any information in an enrollment application, or any subsequent information required for continued enrollment.

2. A person fails to comply with requirements for continued enrollment.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

110.02 NOTE: If a herd is suspended from enrollment in the herd monitoring program, no live CWD susceptible animals may be moved from that herd to another herd.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

111 Any person, persons, firm or corporation violating any of the above regulations shall be guilty of the violation of the laws, rules and regulations of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health. Sections 69-15-51 through 69-15-69 established an administrative hearing procedure under the Board of Animal Health to enforce the rules and regulations of the Board of Animal Health and the statutes and laws of the State of Mississippi pertaining to the control and eradication of animal disease.

(ADOPTED NOVEMBER 20, 2002.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 07 – Disposition of Dead Animals

100 Proper disposal of one (1) or more carcasses and offal of all livestock except poultry and swine reared in confined swine operations.

1. Carcass(es) must be properly disposed of at a depth sufficient to prevent offensive odors, fly breeding, and unearthing by other animals, and shall be covered under at least two (2) feet of compacted earth and after each settles, more dirt shall be placed over surface to prevent ponding effect.
2. Carcass(es) shall be properly disposed of on the owner's property, or on another's property with specific approval of the owner, or in permitted landfills. The carcass(es) shall be properly disposed of at least 150 feet from adjoining landowners property, at least 300 feet from an inhabited dwelling, or on land not in cultivation. All carcasses shall be properly disposed of before the end of the work day unless weather or environmental conditions absolutely prohibit.
3. Information regarding proper disposal techniques is available on the Board of Animal Health Website or may be obtained by calling the State Veterinarian's office at 601-359-1170.
4. In case of the disposal of large numbers of animal carcasses due to catastrophe or disease, it will be necessary to contact the Board of Animal Health for approval of the disposal site. A trench or pit shall be constructed in such a manner not to allow rainwater to drain and must be approved by the state veterinarian.
5. Offal from processing facilities need a disposal permit from the State Veterinarians Office.

Amended: November 15, 2021

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

101 No dead swine, carcasses, offal or any parts of any dead swine shall be disposed of by throwing or leaving along public roads, in fields or woods or in any place; but must be properly disposed of in an approved incinerator or compost system within 24 hours of death, or by transportation to an approved rendering facility or permitted land fill.

1. The premises of each person growing swine for himself or others, is hereby quarantined upon the placing of any dead swine carcass in other than a, incinerator, compost unit approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, or properly transported to a rendering facility or properly permitted landfill. Such quarantine shall not be applicable to any person growing swine who provides and maintains a method of disposal of dead swine carcasses that has been approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health as satisfactory to him to prevent the spread of disease.
2. To aid in the enforcement of the laws of this State, and these regulations, the Mississippi Board of Animal Health shall issue to each person growing swine, for himself or others, a certificate of compliance with the provisions of the laws relating to disease prevention and these Regulations.

3. The Mississippi Board of Animal Health shall determine the form and contents of the certificate issued to the producer. The certificate shall be numbered and shall be valid until cancelled or revoked by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health. The violation of any of these Regulations shall be sufficient grounds for the revocation, cancellation, or suspension of the certificate provided therein, after notice and hearing.

4. Incinerators, or compost units shall be designed constructed and maintained in a manner capable of providing a method of disposal of dead swine carcasses in a manner to prevent the spread of disease. Each such unit shall be utilized in such a manner as to dispose of the contents thereof effectively. Disposal units shall be of a design, and constructed in a manner, approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health. Further that the composter or incinerator unit be located at least 150 feet from the property line or 600 feet from the nearest dwelling.

5. In cases of catastrophic loss, emergency permits for disposal can be granted by contacting the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

102 Disposal of Poultry is covered in sections 105 and 106 of Chapter 13 of this Subpart.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 08 - Livestock Dealers

100 A regulation to require any dealer who purchases, deals in, or sells livestock, or who acts as commission representative or broker, or who operates and conducts an auction where livestock are sold, to be registered with the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and maintain required records.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

101 By virtue of authority granted the Mississippi Board of Animal Health under the provisions of the State Laws governing the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, and particularly *Miss Code Ann.* Sections 69-15-9, 69-15-107, 69-15-115, the following regulation is adopted governing dealer registration and record keeping.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

102 The following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them herein unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

1. “Dealer” or “Livestock Dealer” means any person or agent who buys, sells or offers to sell, exchange, barter or negotiate the sale of livestock in this state.
2. “Dealer” or “Livestock Dealer” does not mean:
 - a. A person who offers to sell or trade livestock which he has produced and raised;
 - b. a person who offers for sale or trade livestock which he has owned or had in his possession for a period of 90 days or longer and is not engaged in business of buying, selling, trading or negotiating the transfer of livestock;
 - c. a person who purchases livestock for breeding purposes and retains them in his possession for 90 days or longer;
 - d. a person engaged in the business of buying and slaughtering livestock for food and in marketing the meat products therefrom, provided that all animals purchased are slaughtered.
3. “Person” means an individual, partnership, corporation, association or other legal entity.
4. “Livestock” means all hooved animals raised or maintained in captivity for the production of meat and other products, for sport or for exhibition.
5. “Slaughter buyer: means any person who buys livestock for an approved slaughter establishment and the livestock are paid for by the approved slaughter establishment.

(AMENDED MARCH 8, 2001.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

103 All persons doing business as a dealer or livestock dealer shall register annually with the Mississippi Board of Animal Health. Application for such annual registration shall be made on forms provided by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health or from one of its

representatives, prior to June 30th each year. The application shall state the complete name and address of the person who is doing business as a dealer, and all names, numbers or identification used by the person in doing business. The initial application must be recommended by a representative of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and ratified or given final approval by the Board at a regular meeting. All initial applications for dealer registration must be submitted to Mississippi Board of Animal Health by November 1, 1982.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

104.01 Each registered person or agent shall keep a record of all livestock. Slaughter buyers are excluded from the record keeping requirement when the identification of each animal is a matter of record as required by other regulations and all livestock in the shipment are consigned directly to slaughter. The records shall include the following:

1. All permanent identification such a metal ear tags, ear tattoos or Individual heat brands; and
2. Tag numbers or other identifying numbers carried by or assigned to the livestock at the time of purchase by, or consignment to, and at the time of sale by a dealer, broker, auctioneer, auction market operator, or other intermediary or agent.
3. Official back tags will be acceptable individual identification for beef breeds purchased in the country for immediate sale at regular scheduled auction sales, stockyards or slaughtering establishments. Dairy cattle must be identified with an ear tag or tattoo, other than a back tag; except when they are consigned direct to slaughter, then a back tag is acceptable.
4. The name and address of the person who consigned the animal for sale or from where the animal was purchased. If such animal was purchased at an auction, the name and address of the auction market and the date of such consignment and purchase.
5. The name and address of the person or firm to whom the animal was sold and the date of such sale or consignment.
6. The breed, sex, and approximate age of each animal.
7. the date and result of all Brucellosis (Bang's) test required for sale or movement of each animal, or a copy of the official test record.
8. The date and result of EIA Test or a copy of the official test record.

104.02 The required information relating to the sale or purchase of livestock shall be recorded immediately upon completion of the transaction involved.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

105 The record of any livestock sale, or purchase, or other transaction required as stated in this regulation shall be kept and retained in the possession of the dealer, auctioneer, commission company, or auction market for a period of at least two (2) years after each purchase or sale of any livestock. All records, together with the entries therein, shall be

available for examination at all reasonable times by any agent or representative of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health or U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 106 The Mississippi Board of Animal Health may refuse to issue or renew registration, or suspend or revoke a registration on any of the following grounds:
1. Mis-statement in the original application or renewal.
 2. Disregard or violation of this regulation or any regulation or rule pursuant thereto.
 3. Aiding or abetting another in violation of this act or of any regulation or rule pursuant thereto.
 4. Allowing one's registration under this regulation to be used by a non-registered person.
 5. Pursuing a continued course of misrepresentation of or making false promises through advertising, salesman, agents or otherwise in connection with the business of a livestock dealer.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 107 Hearing when the Mississippi Board of Animal Health refuses to issue, renew, suspend or revoke a registration:
1. The Board at its discretion may:
 - a. refuse to issue a registration.
 - b. refuse to re-issue a registration.
 - c. Permanently revoke a registration.
 - d. temporarily revoke a registration.
 - e. Suspend the registration for a definite period of time.
 2. If an applicant seeking registration or renewal is refused or the registration is suspended or revoked by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, the registrant may request in writing a hearing before the Board at a regular meeting or a special called meeting.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 108 Any dealer failing to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation, or interfering with any duly appointed representative of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health or U.S.D.A. in the discharge of his duty, or for having discharged his duties, shall be punished as authorized in Section 69-15-115 of the Mississippi Code of 1972.
1. Any registered dealer who shall receive more than one (1) letter of warning shall have his registration suspended for a period of 60 days from the date of the second or subsequent letter of warning.

2. Any dealer who is not registered or any registered dealer whose registration is suspended who shall receive any letter of warning shall have any registration revoked and may not apply for registration revoked and may not apply for registration for a period of 30 days from the date of the letter of warning.

3. These penalties and requirements are cumulative and an addition to and not in place of any and all other requirements, penalties, sanctions, prosecutions, or such which may be made, assessed or had under any applicable statutes, rules, or regulations.

(CHAPTER 8 ADOPTED BY THE MISSISSIPPI BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH ON JANUARY 6, 1982, AND SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1982, AND AMENDED, EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 15, 1985, AND FEBRUARY 1, 1990. AMENDED JANUARY 4, 2001.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 09 - Livestock Sales

100.01 By virtue of authority granted the Mississippi Board of Animal Health under the provisions of the State Laws governing the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, and particularly *Miss. Ann. Code* 69-15-9, 69-15-107, 69-15-115, the following regulation is adopted governing the movement of cattle through livestock markets, commission markets, stockyards, public auctions, or other places of livestock trading located and operated within the State of Mississippi. For purposes of this regulation, a livestock trading place is defined as any place, public or private, where cattle are assembled for the purpose of sale or resale based upon the purchase price of such cattle in an approved livestock market on the sale-day listed in the livestock market facility agreement.

(Amended September 14, 2007.)

100.02 ANIMAL TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

- 1) Slaughter Cattle: All cattle of age and class, that are consigned to slaughter, must be back tagged by market personnel with tags furnished by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and the United States Department of Agriculture. Back tags shall be applied in accordance with instructions issued by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health. The proper location for slaughter cattle shall be in the small hollow behind and near the top of the shoulder. Back tags shall be removed only by persons authorized by the Board. The livestock auction market shall provide necessary facilities for carrying out this requirement and shall make available the complete name and address of the person selling such animals.
- 2) Cattle Back to Farm: Adult cows and bulls (as evidenced by one permanent incisor in full wear) shall be ear tagged with Official Identification provided by the Board of Animal Health and the United States Department of Agriculture prior to leaving the stockyard, with the ear tag matched with the back tag and recorded as directed by the Board of Animal Health. Such animals already identified shall have the official identification matched with the back tag in such form as directed by the Board of Animal Health.
- 3) Use of More Than One Official Ear Tag: No more than one official ear tag may be applied to an animal, except that:
 - (a) Another official ear tag may be applied providing it bears the same official identification number as an existing one.
 - (b) In specific cases when the need to maintain the identity of an animal is intensified (e.g., such as for export shipments, quarantined herds, field trials, experiments, or disease surveys), the State Veterinarian may approve the application of an additional official ear tag to an animal that already has one or more. The person applying the additional official ear tag must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years: the date the additional official ear tag is added; the reason for the additional official ear tag device; and

the official identification numbers of both the new official ear tag and the one(s) already attached to the animal.

- (c) An ear tag with an animal identification number (AIN) beginning with the 840 prefix (either radio frequency identification or visual-only tag) may be applied to an animal that is already officially identified with one or more National Uniform Ear tagging System tags and/or an official vaccination ear tag used for brucellosis. The person applying the AIN ear tag must record the date the AIN tag is added and the official identification numbers of both official ear tags and must maintain those records for 5 years.
- (d) A brucellosis vaccination ear tag with a National Uniform Ear tagging System number may be applied in accordance with 9CFR part 78 to an animal that is already officially identified with one or more official ear tags under this part. The person applying the vaccination ear tag must record the date the tag is added and the official identification numbers of both the existing official ear tag(s) and the vaccination ear tag and must maintain those records for 5 years.

4) Removal or loss of official identification devices:

- (a) Official identification devices are intended to provide permanent identification of livestock and to ensure the ability to find the source of animal disease outbreaks. Removal of these devices, including devices applied to imported animals in their countries of origin and recognized by the USDA APHIS Administrator as official, is prohibited except at the time of slaughter, at any other location upon the death of the animal, or as otherwise approved by the State Veterinarian when a device needs to be replaced.
- (b) All man-made identification devices affixed to covered livestock unloaded at slaughter plants after moving interstate must be removed at the slaughter facility by slaughter-facility personnel with the devices correlated with the animal and its carcass through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS). If diagnostic samples are taken, the identification devices must be packaged with the samples and be correlated with the carcasses through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by FSIS. Devices collected at slaughter must be made available to APHIS and FSIS by the slaughter plant.
- (c) All official identification devices affixed to covered livestock carcasses moved interstate for rendering must be removed at the rendering facility and made available to APHIS.
- (d) If an animal loses an official identification device and needs a new one:
 - (i) A replacement tag with a different official identification number may be applied. The person applying a new official identification device with a different official identification number must record the following

information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years: The date the new official identification device was added; the official identification number on the device; and the official identification number on the old device if known.

- (ii) Replacement of a temporary identification device with a new official identification device is a retagging event, and all applicable information must be maintained in accordance with paragraph (4)(d)(i) of this section.
 - (iii) A duplicate replacement ear tag with the official number of the lost tag may be applied in accordance with USDA APHIS' protocol for the administration of such tags.
- (e) Replacement of official identification devices for reasons other than loss.
 - (1) Circumstances under which the State Veterinarian may authorize replacement of an official identification device include, but are not limited to:
 - (i) Deterioration of the device such that loss of the device appears likely, or the number can no longer be read.
 - (ii) Infection at the site where the device is attached, necessitating application of a device at another location (e.g., a slightly different location of an ear tag in the ear).
 - (iii) Malfunction of the electronic component of a radio frequency identification (RFID) device; or
 - (iv) Incompatibility or inoperability of the electronic component of an RFID device with the management system or unacceptable functionality of the management system due to use of an RFID device.
 - (2) Any time an official identification device is replaced, as authorized by the State Veterinarian, the person replacing the device must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years:
 - (i) The date on which the device was removed.
 - (ii) Contact information for the location where the device was removed.
 - (iii) The official identification number (to the extent possible) on the device removed.
 - (iv) The type of device removed (e.g., metal ear tag, RFID ear tag).
 - (v) The reason for the removal of the device.

- (vi) The new official identification number on the replacement device;
and
- (vii) The type of replacement device applied.
- (f) Sale or transfer of official identification devices. Official identification devices are not to be sold or otherwise transferred from the premises to which they were originally issued to another premises without authorization by the State Veterinarian.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. § 69-15-3*

- 100.03 It shall be the duty of the operator or manager of each livestock barn, commission barn, or auction sale or place of livestock trading to notify the State Veterinarian by writing 30 days prior to holding such sales.
- 100.04 Any cattle which are showing any signs of sickness or symptoms of contagious and infectious diseases will not be allowed to be offered for sale and shall be quarantined to the original shipper's premises or original owner's premises.
- 100.05 This regulation shall apply to all animals so classified, which are brought to or taken from all livestock sales wheresoever located, whether said animals are sold, traded, or offered from sale or not, and whether said animals are sold by the pound, head, or otherwise.
- 100.06 The operator or manager of each livestock barn, commission barn, or auction sale or place of livestock trading shall select and have employed during sales an accredited veterinarian who shall be specially approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health to render professional veterinary services and advice necessary to comply with this regulation. The veterinarian employed shall have the authority to represent the Mississippi Board of Animal Health in supervising the full compliance with this regulation. He shall keep any and all records required by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health to properly identify the movement of cattle going through each place of business.
- 100.07 Any operator or manager of a livestock barn, commission barn, auction sale, or other place livestock trading shall be guilty of a violation of this regulation upon failure to select and employ an accredited veterinarian or who shall, in any way, interfere with, obstruct, or fail to fully cooperate with such veterinarian or representative of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health in the performance of duties under this regulation and shall be the performance of duties under this regulation and shall be subject to prosecution as provided by law for any such failure.
- 100.08 The above regulation supplements all previous livestock sales regulations pertaining to cattle.

(Chapter 01 adopted by the Mississippi Board of animal Health on October 4, 1978, to become effective on and after January 1, 1979. Adopted by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health on November 14, 1986, to be effective on and after January 2, 1987. Revisions occurred due to the regulation passage by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health on September 8, 1998, concerning age or status of brucellosis test eligibility.

(Amended 3/01 to change definition of test eligible animals. Amended September 2009 to remove testing requirements)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 10 - Equine Infectious Anemia

100 E.I. A. Test Required.

1. Equines, except nursing foals, entering Mississippi for any purpose must be accompanied by:

- a. An official certificate of veterinary inspection (OCVI) issued by a licensed accredited veterinarian, or state or federal veterinarian showing the name, breed, registration number, if any, tattoo or brand, if any, sex, age, color and markings of each horse listed on the certificate. Name of laboratory, laboratory number, date of test, and test results for each horse must be recorded on the health certificate.
- b. Officially Approved Equine Passport in place of OCVI.
- c. Record of physical examination of each animal, verifying animal to be free of symptoms of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.
- d. An official copy of the official laboratory test for Equine Infectious.

(Coggins test), certifying the animal to be negative to test within the past 12 months.

2. All equidae, except nursing foals, located on any premises within the state where the public participates in equine activities for any purpose, including, but not limited to, training, breeding, performing or exhibition shall be accompanied by the original copy of a negative current equine infectious anemia (EIA) test. All equidae moving within the state for any reason shall be accompanied by the original copy of a negative valid equine infectious anemia (EIA) test. Equidae being sold at a public sale or sold at a private sale shall have a negative valid equine infectious anemia (EIA) test.

3. A valid EIA test shall be one that is negative, has been performed at a laboratory approved by the State Veterinarian, and issued by a licensed, accredited veterinarian, within the past 12 months.

(AMENDED JANUARY 6, 2000.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

101 Testing For E.I.A.:

1. Horses or other equidae to be tested for equine infectious anemia (E.I.A.) must be completely and properly identified by USDA Accredited, licensed, graduate Veterinarians(s), using the official test forms provided by the office of the State Veterinarian.

2. Only one chart for each horse or other equidae to be tested shall be utilized by the testing veterinarian. If the animal is registered, its registration number shall be entered on the chart. Further, any distinctive markings and their location on the animal such as brands, tattoos, stars, snips, stockings, or other markings shall also be noted on the official chart.

3. No person shall change, alter or forge the names, dates, description, signature or other information on an official certificate of veterinary inspection or equine infectious anemia test chart. The veterinarian who originally drew the blood for an equine infectious anemia test may submit a corrected copy to the laboratory that conducted the test with that laboratory reissuing the official test report. This corrected copy must be clearly marked as a corrected copy.

4. A horse or other equidae receiving a premises test shall not be sold or title otherwise transferred until the results of the equine infectious anemia test performed on the animal is returned. Positive test results shall automatically result in the quarantine of the animal without further notice at the premises of the owner or where the test was conducted.

5. The test must be conducted at an approved laboratory and the name of the laboratory and the case number must appear on the test chart. The test chart shall be completely filled out and signed by the veterinarian and the owner or legal representative of the owner.

6. All tests for equine infectious anemia by laboratories other than the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory of Mississippi shall be reported to the Board of Animal Health. Any E.I.A. test on equine located in Mississippi shall be reported on official forms furnished by the office of the State Veterinarian.

(Amended November 9, 2006; April 11, 2012.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3

102 Horse(s) or other equidae found positive to an official test for equine infectious anemia shall have a confirmatory retest by State Regulatory personnel, within fifteen (15) days of the initial test.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

103 Animals positive on the retest must be freeze branded on the left side of the neck or left shoulder at the discretion of the state equine inspector with the characters "65-A" and the official reactor number assigned by the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. The owner of this reactor(s) must submit the animal for branding by the regulatory personnel within fifteen (15) days of the confirmatory test.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

104 Any horse or other equidae found to be infected with equine infectious anemia shall be isolated or sold for slaughter within seven days of branding. Positive animals shall be subject to the following disposition, at the option of the owner:

1. With approval of the State Veterinarian or his designated inspector, the animal may be sold for slaughter to bona fide slaughter buyers. E.I.A. reactors must be permitted on Form 1-27 provided by the inspector for movement from farm to sale and/or from sale to slaughter establishment, or

2. Quarantine of the infected, branded, horse until death in an isolation facility on the owner's premises or elsewhere, and said isolation facility to be approved by an authorized representative of the Board of Animal Health. A written quarantine will be

issued for each case. Minimum standards for an approved isolation facility shall be a plot or pasture located a minimum of 200 yards from any other horse enclosure, or horse, or other equidae, except another known E.I.A. Reactor. Owners of infected, branded horses shall not sell, barter, trade or give away these horses except as provided in this regulation.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 105 When a horse, mule, jack, or burro is found positive by an official E.I.A. test and an E.I.A. retest by state personnel, all horses, mules, jacks, and burros on the same premises (farm, pasture or stable), and all other horses, mules, jacks, and burros located on adjacent farms, pastures, or stables within 200 yards of other horses or equidae which shall have been so located within 60 days prior to the positive testing of a horse or other equidae officially tested by state regulatory personnel 30 to 45 days after the isolation or removal of the positive reactor. All horses, mules, jacks and burros on the same farm, pasture or stable of the E.I.A. positive animal, shall be quarantined until officially tested after 30 to 45 days and found negative to the E.I.A. test.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 106 The owner of a positive horse is required to keep his reactor isolated from all negative horses. The owner of a positive horse shall relocate his horse in order to maintain the proscribed isolation distance from any negative horses that move adjacent to the reactor. The owner of an isolated equine shall notify the State Veterinarian when it becomes necessary to relocate an isolated equine.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 107 Positive animals moving interstate must meet applicable regulations of the state of destination as well as Federal regulations. The State Veterinarian may authorize the movement of infected animals to approved facilities for research purposes. In the event of the development of an approved treatment for E.I.A. the State Veterinarian may authorize the release from quarantine animals successfully cleansed of the disease.
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Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 108 Any person, firm, or corporation which violates these rules and regulations governing the control and eradication of equine infectious anemia or the provisions of quarantine and movement of animals is subject to prosecution for each such offense and penalties in accordance with applicable sections of the *Mississippi Code Annotated*.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 109.01 E.I.A. Test Exceptions. All equine offered for sale, or sold at regularly scheduled horse sales, livestock markets, or by private treaty shall be tested for Equine Infectious Anemia (E.I.A.) except:

1. Equine being offered for sale that have a negative E.I.A. test within the past twelve months. The equine must be properly identified on the test chart. The negative test chart must be presented at the time of check-in.

2. Any E.I.A. positive horse or other equine presented at a stockyard shall be placed in a designated pen in an area of the market 300 yards away from all other equine. Said pen shall be clearly identified as an E.I.A. pen.
- 109.02 Tests by approved stockyards Livestock markets or sales that have previously approved permanent facilities and staff, including an approved licensed graduate veterinarian, may handle Mississippi equine that do not have a negative test provided each such Mississippi animal is tested as provided in these regulations.
- 109.03 Veterinarian required. Livestock markets or equine sales offering to provide an E.I.A. test for Mississippi equine must employ a licensed graduate veterinarian, approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.
- 109.04 Market and sale responsibility. Livestock markets and all others conducting sales of equine shall:
 1. Send notices of all sales to the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.
 2. Obtain prior written approval from the Mississippi Board of Animal Health at 30 days prior to the sale.
- 109.05 Check-ins. Livestock markets and all others conducting sales of equine shall have check-in procedures and:
 1. See that the correct name and mailing address of the owner is on the “check-in” form, along with the tag number of the vehicle that transported the animal(s).
 2. Apply a backtag or paint number at “check-in” and note it on the “check-in” form.
 3. See that all E.I.A. test records are collected and presented to the market veterinarian and/or the state livestock inspector for verification prior to the sale.
- 109.06 E.I.A. testing.
 1. Equine must be presented to the market or sale Veterinarian if testing is required, and assistance must be provided to the veterinarian for drawing blood samples for the E.I.A. test.
 2. The market veterinarian will be paid by the market or sales management. The veterinarian will be charged by the approved lab. The market or sales management will be responsible for collecting a fee from the seller.
- 109.07 Records. The market or sales management must maintain records of sales for a minimum of two (2) years, so that animals that react positively to the E.I.A. test may be traced.
- 109.08 No private sales. Those managing the sale shall prevent the sale of horses on the premises that are not being offered for sale through the market or sale.
- 109.09 Market or sale veterinarians. Stockyard and sale veterinarians shall:
 1. collect blood samples (5cc) in correct type tube with identification for correlating to the proper animals from each animal presented for test.

2. Properly identify each animal tested on Mississippi Board of Animal Health forms as to the name or registration number, age, sex, breed, color and markings, brands, tattoos, scars, etc.
3. Promptly mail blood and charts to Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.
4. Each market veterinarian involved in the E.I.A. program shall have a signed approval from the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

109.10 E.I.A. approved dry lot.

1. Anyone desiring to purchase reactor or “S” branded equine shall have an approved buying station or holding area (dry lot) that will house only restricted animals. Others must haul restricted equine directly to slaughter establishments or approved lots pursuant to a VS 1-27 shipping permit.
2. Anyone desiring to participate in the foregoing program must obtain prior approval from the Board of Animal Health and sign an agreement to comply with the terms of this regulation and any additional conditions that the Board may require.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

110 Mississippi Board of Animal Health livestock inspectors shall have the authority to:

1. Monitor the “check-in” personnel of the market or sale to see that the sellers are submitting the necessary E.I.A. test charts, and that they match the description of the equine admitted.
2. Review the “check-in” records to see that vehicle tags of sellers are recorded.
3. Check for the proper placement of backtags.
4. Monitor for the safe keeping of records.
5. Monitor to prevent unauthorized sales of horses, that do not meet requirements, on the premises other than through the auction.
6. Inspect for compliance with the rules and regulations of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

(CHAPTER 10 ADOPTED APRIL 5, 1995, WITH THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE REGULATIONS JULY 5, 1995. AMENDED NOVEMBER 2006.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Ch. 11 - Exotic Livestock

Definitions

100.01 Exotic Livestock- includes all exotic hooved or cloven-footed animals, to include all non-native cervids, exotic ruminants, non-domestic camelids, non-domestic swine, raised or maintained in captivity for the production of meat and other products, for sport, or for exhibition. (ADOPTED NOVEMBER 19, 2001.)

100.02 Exotic Livestock Facility - is a premise where one or more exotic livestock are kept or reared for any purpose, or two or more premises under common ownership or supervision (ADOPTED NOVEMBER 19, 2001.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann . §69-15-3.*

Sec. 101. Exotic Livestock

An Exotic Livestock Facility Permit shall be required by any person or entity owning exotic livestock. Applications for an Exotic Livestock Facility Permit shall be provided by the Board of Animal Health. Only fully completed applications will be considered. After application for a permit has been made, an inspection of the premise will be made. A permit shall be issued when the conditions for application for a permit have been met. This permit shall expire 12 months from date of issuance. Movement of all exotic livestock within the state shall require a permit prior to movement. Escapes of all exotic livestock must be reported to the State Veterinarian within 24 hours of discovery of such escape.

(Adopted November 19, 2001; amended February 6, 2017.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann . §69-15-3.*

102.01. Any person owning a wildebeest residing within the State of Mississippi must register such animal with the Board of Animal Health. No wildebeest may be moved within the State of Mississippi without a permit from the State Veterinarian. The owner of any wildebeest residing within this State may not allow his animal to have nose-to-nose contact with any cattle or bison.

ADOPTED 2008.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann . §69-15-3.*

Ch. 12 - Entry Requirements

General

100 Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) Requirements – Valid Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) are required on all animals except livestock and poultry moving directly to slaughter, moving directly to a licensed stockyard, approved tagging site or veterinary clinic for treatment. In addition certain classes of pets do not need a CVI. Only licensed graduate Accredited Veterinarians, or Veterinarians regularly employed by the state of origin, or Veterinary Services division of APHIS, USDA are authorized to inspect and issue official health certificates on livestock entering Mississippi.

Amended: August 19, 2022

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.*, §69-15-3.

101 Relation to Federal Requirements - Livestock imports are to meet Mississippi and Federal interstate requirements, a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, permit and/or waybill shall accompany the shipment as stipulated. No animal, including poultry, exotic or pet birds, or any species affected with, or recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or that originated from a quarantined herd or area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Mississippi, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by United States Department of Agriculture, APHIS, Veterinary Services, except for immediate slaughter.

102 Permits.

1. Requests for permits shall be directed to the Mississippi State Veterinarian. All international imports require prior entry permit. The following information is required to secure the permit:

- a. Complete name and mailing addresses of consignor and consignee;
- b. Number, breed and sex of animals;
- c. Purpose of shipment;
- d. Brucellosis and Tuberculosis status of test eligible cattle, swine and exotics: Pseudorabies status of swine;
- e. Origin and destination if different from item a..

2. To obtain a permit call: 601-359-1170, anytime day or night. Please note: Evenings and after hours will be answered by an answering machine.

(Amended MAY 2009.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann* . §69-15-3.

103 Duties of Carriers

1. Owners and operators of private and common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock or poultry into, or through this state except in compliance with provisions set forth in these regulations.
2. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
3. Any carrier failing to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation, or interfering with any duly appointed representative of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health or USDA in the discharge of his duty, or having discharged of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as authorized in Sections 69-15-9, 69-15-111, and 69-15-331 of the Mississippi Code, Annotated. (et. seq. 1972)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann* . §69-15-3.

104 All livestock entering Mississippi must be in compliance with the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal Disease Traceability Rule.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann* . §69-15-3.

Cattle

105.01

Identification

Official individual identification is an approved identification device under federal requirements that is tamper-proof and uniquely identifies the animal to the premises on which it was identified. Examples include:

1. Official 840 tags (radio-frequency identification [RFID] tags or visual)
2. For Exhibition Purposes Only
 1. Official individual animal registration identification accompanied by registration papers

Official individual identification is required and shall be listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for the following classes of cattle and bison:

1. Breeding Beef Cattle
2. All Dairy Cattle
3. All Exhibition Cattle
 1. Exhibition Cattle may use animal registration number if accompanied by registration papers *unless*
 2. Entered into a sale, in which case Official Identification Tags must be used

Official Individual Identification is exempted for the following classes of cattle and bison

1. Animals Moving Directly to Slaughter
2. Animals Moving to an Approved Tagging Site
3. Animals Moving to an Approved Stockyard

Adopted August 19, 2022, Amended November 17, 2025.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.*, §69-15-3

105.02

Bovine Avian Influenza Virus (HPAI) Requirement

Lactating Dairy Cattle Entry Permit Required

Cattle from a farm with cows positive for Bovine Avian Influenza Virus (HPAI) are not allowed entry into Mississippi unless permitted by the State Veterinarian.

Negative test for Influenza A virus at an approved National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory using an NAHLN approved assay

- Milk samples: Samples to be collected include milk/udder secretions from individual cows by approved veterinarian or personnel. Each quarter is sampled and combined into one sample for submission to the laboratory. Submissions must be between 3-10 ml of milk per animal.
- Pooling of milk samples can be done only at the laboratory.
- For groups/lots of 30 or fewer animals moving interstate, all animals being moved must be tested. If more than 30 animals are moving interstate, then only 30 animals total must be tested.
- Sample collection and testing must take place no more than seven (7) days prior to interstate movement.

OR, Originate from a Monitored Unaffected Herd as part of the USDA Dairy Herd Status Program, and notate this on the CVI

Amended November 17, 2025

105.03

Brucellosis -The following requirements must be met for cattle to be eligible to enter Mississippi.

Cattle originating from states classified as:

1. Free States/Accredited Free Herds
There are no test requirements. No permit is required.
2. Non Free State or Area
 1. Test eligible cattle from non-quarantined herds (excluding certified brucellosis free herds) may enter Mississippi provided the cattle have been tested and are negative to the official brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry, and are individually officially identified on an official health certificate. Permit needed
 2. Steers and spayed heifers from any herd and official calthood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age, and official vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age, which are not parturient or post parturient, from non-quarantined herds, can enter without test restrictions.

Amended: August 19, 2022.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.*, §69-15-3

105.04

Tuberculosis – All cattle over 6 mos. of age will be required to be negative to an official tuberculosis test within 30 days prior to date of shipment. Exemptions to Testing:

1. Beef Cattle from an Accredited Free State or Herd
2. Dairy Cattle from an Accredited Free Herd
3. Dairy Cattle for Exhibition Only (60 day test allowed)
4. Dairy Cattle Direct to Slaughter
5. Steers or Spayed Heifers

Amended 3/2010 and August 19, 2022.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.*, §69-15-3

105.05

Trichomoniasis

1. No bull that has tested positive for Bovine Trichomoniasis (*Tritrichomonas foetus*) shall be brought into this state for any purpose whatsoever except to go directly to slaughter and must be on a VS 1-27 form.
2. No bull may be brought into this state without being accompanied by a negative test for Trichomoniasis except for the following animals:
 1. Exhibition and rodeo bulls that are temporarily in the state only for the purpose of the event and will be leaving the state after the event
 2. Bulls consigned to go directly to slaughter;
 3. Virgin bulls with accompanying statement which may be written on the CVI or be an official state form.
 4. Bulls to be castrated on arrival with permit.
3. A bull that is brought into this state without being accompanied by a negative test for Trichomoniasis shall not be commingled with any cow unless the bull is tested and found to be negative for Trichomoniasis prior to commingling.
4. All bulls tested for Trichomoniasis, whether in-state or to be brought into this state, shall be identified by one or more of the following means prior to importation: a. U.S.D.A. official permanent ID to include but not limited to
 1. USDA NUES ear tag;
 2. official 840 radio frequency identification device (RFID);
 3. official 840 flap or bangle tag.
5. Virgin bulls. A virgin bull is a bull less than 18 months of age in which only one permanent central incisor teeth is in wear are not present and that has never been commingled with breeding females. Virgin bulls, other than exhibition and rodeo bulls, brought into this state shall, in addition to any other required documentation, be accompanied by a certification of virgin status signed by the owner of the bull, or the owner's representative or a duly authorized veterinarian. The certification shall include the bull's individual identification. If the owner seeking to import the virgin bull into this state acquired the bull from a breeder or another owner then a certification of virgin status signed by the breeder and each prior owner of the bull, or their representative must also accompany the bull. (See Trichomoniasis Regulation for full instructions.)

Amended 2010, May 11, 2020 and August 19, 2022.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* . §69-15-3.

Horses and Other Equidae

106 Equines entering Mississippi for any purpose must be accompanied by:

1. An official interstate health certificate issued by a licensed accredited veterinarian, or state or federal veterinarian showing the name, breed, registration number, if any, tattoo or brand, if any, sex, age, color and markings of each horse listed on the certificate. Name of laboratory, laboratory number, date of test, and test results for each horse must be recorded on the health certificate.
2. Record of physical examination of each animal, verifying animal to be free of symptoms of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.
3. Officially recognized Equine Passport may be used in lieu of Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.
4. An official copy of the official laboratory test for Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins test), certifying the animal to be negative to test within the past 12 months.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Swine

107.01

All swine must be accompanied by an official health certificate and a permit prior to movement obtained with the number of the permit shown on the certificate. All swine must be individually identified with official identification on the health certificate, with the exception of entry for exhibition only, in which case registration identification along with registration papers are allowed, and must originate from herds that have not had an infectious or communicable disease within the past 90 days prior to movement, and this statement written on the health certificate. In addition, the statement: "To the best of my knowledge, swine represented on this certificate have not originated from a premises known to be affected by Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv), and have not been exposed to PEDv within the last 30 days."

Amended April 16, 2014 and August 19, 2022.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.*, §69-15-3

107.02

Brucellosis – All gilts, sows, and boars six (6) months of age and over for breeding or show purposes must be negative to an official brucellosis test made within 30 days immediately preceding the date of entry. The exceptions are swine on a show circuit when 60 days will be allowed, or swine that originate from a validated brucellosis free herd or from a Swine Brucellosis Free State.

107.03

Pseudorabies

All gilts, sows, and boars six (6) months of age and over for breeding or show purposes must be negative to an official pseudorabies test made within 30 days immediately preceding the date of entry. The exceptions are swine on a show circuit when 60 days will be allowed, or swine that originate from a validated Pseudorabies Validated/Qualified Herd or from a Swine Pseudorabies Stage 5 State.

Amended August 19, 2022.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.*, §69-15-3

107.04

All swine for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from federally inspected stockyards. In either instance, a copy shall accompany swine and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3. Amended November 17, 2025.

Sheep and Goats

108 All sheep and goats, except those for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection (OCVI) and shall comply with the following:

1. Intact sheep and goats require individual identification by an official USDA Scrapie eartag, brand, or tattoo recorded on the OCVI.
2. “I certify these animals are free of clinical signs of the diseases contagious footrot, keratoconjunctivitis, contagious ecthyma (Orf), scabies and lice and that the sexually intact animals represented on this form are not known to be scrapie-positive, suspect, high risk, or exposed, and did not originate from a known infected, source, exposed, or noncompliant flock.”
3. When originating from an area known to have scabies, must be dipped within ten (10) days immediately preceding the date of entry in an USDA approved dip, and maintained on absolutely clean premises until delivered to the final destination. Dairy goats and dairy sheep maintained separate from other sheep and goats are exempt from dipping when certified free of scabies on OCVI.
4. Dairy goats and dairy sheep over 6 months of age must be negative to an official tuberculin test and an official brucellosis test made within 30 days immediately preceding date of entry. Dairy Sheep and Goats entering for show purposes ONLY are exempt from the Brucellosis and TB Test requirement. Animals that are sold in public sale or private treaty and remain in Mississippi must meet the Brucellosis and TB Test requirement.
5. All sheep and goats for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either an OCVI or permit or waybill or inspection certification from federally inspected stockyards. In either instance, a copy shall accompany sheep and goats and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.
6. Animals from “non-consistent” states may only enter if from a Scrapie Certified Flock with prior entry permit from the state veterinarian.

Amended October 24, 2013

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Dogs, Cats & Ferrets

- 109.01 Rabies Vaccination. All dogs, cats, and ferrets three (3) months or older transported or moved into the state for any purpose shall be accompanied by proof of current rabies vaccination per guidelines outlined in the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians Rabies Compendium. Proof of vaccination must be provided via a rabies vaccination certificate signed by an attending, licensed veterinarian. Mississippi Law requires all dogs and cats to be vaccinated for rabies, using three (3) year vaccine following Rabies Compendium guidelines. For purposes of entry, Mississippi will accept manufacturer recommendations but animals must comply with the three (3) year immunity vaccine requirement if staying in the state or if the animal requires a booster to remain current. Dogs, cats, and ferrets under three (3) months of age may be admitted without rabies vaccination to be quarantined until vaccination at three (3) months of age.
- 109.02 Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Dogs, cats, and ferrets for exhibition, change of ownership, adoption or unaccompanied by owner, must have an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian with the following compliance:
1. Apparently healthy and free from all contagious and infectious diseases and recent exposure thereto.
 2. Did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, or exposed.
- Dogs, cats, and ferrets accompanied by owner (not for purposes of exhibition, change of ownership, adoption etc.) are not required to have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(Amended November 20, 2019)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Psittacine Birds

110 See General Requirements.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Ratites (Ostriches, Emus, Rheas, Cassowaries and Kiwis)

111 No ratite shall enter Mississippi unless accompanied by a prior permit issued by the State Veterinarian or his designated representative. Such permits shall be issued only upon certification by a licensed, accredited veterinarian that such birds are free from:

1. Ticks.

2. *Salmonella pullorum* as determined by a testing procedure, approved by the State Veterinarian, conducted within 30 days of shipment
3. Avian Influenza as determined by a testing procedure, approved by the State Veterinarian, conducted within 30 days of shipment. Each bird should be identified on the health certificate with either an official United States Department of Agriculture leg band or micro chip.
4. In addition to the aforementioned requirements, the Board of Animal Health recommends that all ratite birds be vaccinated against Eastern Equine Encephalitis.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Poultry and Hatching Eggs

112.01

Any and all chicks, poults, hatching eggs, and breeding stock shipped or transported into Mississippi must be produced from flocks which meet the U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean Mycoplasma gallisepticum, and Mycoplasma synoviae requirements as outlined in the rules of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan.

112.02

Avian Influenza:

1. All poultry and waterfowl- (including direct to slaughter) requires a negative PCR or AGID of 20 birds per flock within 7 days of shipment. If the flock is a participant in the NPIP AI Clean, or part of a recognized State Monitoring Plan that is equivalent, then this requirement is waived.
2. Pet birds susceptible to AI may not enter from an affected area without a negative test.
3. No poultry, waterfowl or susceptible pet birds may enter Mississippi from an affected area without a prior permit.

112.03

All birds, including poultry and hatching eggs, originating from any state in which Avian Influenza (A.I.) has been diagnosed are prohibited entry into Mississippi, until all quarantines, either State and/or Federal, are released in said State.

112.04

Shipping, hauling, trucking, carrying or in any manner transporting live or unprocessed poultry or other birds, hatching eggs, unprocessed eggs, rendered poultry byproducts, egg flats, poultry coops, cages, crates, and any other used poultry equipment from states in which a reportable, contagious disease, such as, but not limited to, Avian Influenza (A.I.), Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) or Exotic Newcastle Disease (END), Mycoplasma gallisepticum (MS) or Mycoplasma synoviae (MS) or *Salmonella pullorum* has been diagnosed, are prohibited entry into Mississippi until all State and/or Federal quarantines are released in said State. Poultry that have been exposed to said diseases may not enter the state without a prior permit from the state veterinarian. Said permit shall be based on a science based risk assessment. All live poultry transporting vehicles entering Mississippi must have a certificate showing it has been cleaned and disinfected at the place or origin, as specified in CFR, Volume 8, 1983, Section 71.10. The cleaning and disinfecting certificate must be signed by a State or Federal Veterinarian, or by a licensed accredited Veterinarian, or by a qualified person designated by the State Veterinarian.

Any materials used in the shipping of eggs into the State of Mississippi , must be new, or cleaned and disinfected plastic flats. In the event contaminated materials are found, the entire lot will be disposed of immediately at the expense of the shipper.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann* . §69-15-3. Amended November 17, 2025.

Exotic Livestock

114.01

Definitions:

1. Bison: American, European bison and exotic cattle must meet the same entry requirements as domestic cattle.
2. Exotics:
 1. Exotic Livestock – are defined as grass-eating or plant-eating, single hooved or cloven-hooved mammals that are not indigenous to this state and are known as ungulates, including animals from the swine, horse, tapir, camel, llama, rhinoceros, elephant, deer, and antelope families. It is illegal to import wild or feral swine into Mississippi .
 2. Camelidae – are defined as members of the family of animals which includes camels, lamas, and vicunas. The domestic members of the genus lama includes the llama, alpaca, and guanaco.
 3. Exotic bovidae – are defined as non-indigenous members of the family of animals which includes water buffalo, gnu (wildebeest), addax, antelope, and nilgai (among others).
 4. Cervidae – are further defined as wild or captive members of the family of animals which includes deer, elk, moose, caribou, reindeer and the subfamily musk deer. It is illegal to import white-tail deer into Mississippi.

114.02

Requirements:

1. A prior permit for entry and a certificate of veterinary inspection with complete name and address of consignee and consignor are required on all exotics entering the state. Owners of exotic livestock in Mississippi are required to have an “Exotic Livestock Permit” issued by the Board of Animal Health.
2. All animals shall be officially tagged or permanently marked in such a way that they will be identifiable as the animals listed on the health certificate. The accredited veterinarian must state on the certificate that the exotic livestock have been inspected and are free of external parasites and evidence of contagious and communicable disease.
3. Also, cervidae 6 months of age and over must be tested negative for brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry and tested negative to tuberculosis with a cervical tuberculosis test within 30 days prior to entry. Cervidae under 6 months of age may be imported under quarantine and tested once they reach 6 months of age.
4. Importing CWD Susceptible Animals into Mississippi. White-tailed Deer, Elk, Red Deer, Reindeer, Moose, Sika, Mule Deer and Black-tailed Deer and crosses of those animals are considered CWD susceptible animals and are not allowed entry into Mississippi, with the exception of permits for cervids for exhibition purposes only. Additionally, it is illegal to import white-tail deer into Mississippi.

5. In addition, exotic bovidae 6 months of age and over must be tested negative for brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry and negative to a tuberculosis test within 30 days prior to entry. Bovidae under 6 months of age may be imported under quarantine and tested once they reach 6 months of age.
6. In addition, exotic swine must be tested negative to a brucellosis and a pseudorabies test within 30 days prior to entry
7. In addition, camelidae used for milking must be tested negative to a brucellosis and an axillary tuberculosis test for within 30 days prior to entry on all animals 6 months of age and older.
8. In addition, exotic equine, donkeys, asses, burros and zebras must be in compliance with domestic equine requirements.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann . §69-15-3.*

Amended July 11, 2012, July 2020, November 17, 2025 and August 17, 2026.

Primates

115.01 Definition: Non-human primates (NHP) refers to the Order Primates except for Humans.

115.02 Prohibited From Entry: All primates listed in the inherently dangerous animals list are regulated by Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries and Parks, unless permitted by them.

115.03

Requirements

1. A prior permit for entry and a certificate of veterinary inspection with complete name and address of consignee and consignor are required on all Non-human primates entering the state
2. Negative Tuberculosis within 12 months for animals over 6 months of age. Under 6 months of age animals may enter under quarantine to be tested once they are 6 months old.
3. Negative Herpes Complex Test , All macaques (*Macaca spp*) shall be initially tested for Herpes B virus and, thereafter, be required only in the event of a possible exposure to the virus by humans. All medical records and results of such testing shall be maintained by the permittee and made available for inspection by MBAH personnel. Any test results indicating a positive reaction to a TB test must be reported immediately to the MS Board of Animal Health, the MS State Department of Health, and the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann . §69-15-3.*

Amended: August 17, 2026

Rabbits

116 See General Requirements

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Importation of Wild or Non-domesticated Species

117 All wild (non-domesticated) animals, including native or exotic game animals shall be certified by a qualified veterinarian to be free of communicable or infectious disease. Such certification shall accompany said animal(s) being imported into Mississippi . Prior entry permit required.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Zoo, Fur Bearing and Other Wild Animals

118 See General Requirements, Entry Permit Required

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Semen and Frozen Embryos

119

See General Requirements. Entry Permit required for non-domesticated animals.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Amended November 17, 2025.

Biologics, Microorganisms and Parasites

120 See General Requirements, Entry Permit Required

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Emergency Vesicular Stomatitis Entry Regulation

121.01. No hoofed animals may enter the State of Mississippi which originate from a premises currently quarantined for vesicular stomatitis.

121.02. All hoofed animals entering the State of Mississippi from a county which contains a premises currently quarantined for vesicular stomatitis, shall be examined by an accredited veterinarian to determine whether they are free from signs of vesicular stomatitis within 5 days prior to arrival into the State of Mississippi, and shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection with the following written statement signed by that accredited veterinarian:

“All animals identified on this Certificate of Veterinary Inspection have been examined by me and found to be free from signs of vesicular stomatitis. Owner provided history

which indicates that during the past 30 days, these animals have not been located within a facility quarantined for vesicular stomatitis.”

A permit shall also be required and can be obtained by calling 601-359-1170 during business hours.

(Amended March 3, 2001, August 8, 2016, November 20, 2019)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.*, §69-15-3

Chapter 13 – Poultry

- 100 To control pullorum and typhoid disease, all hatcherymen, chick dealers, or any person, persons, firm or corporation selling incubator hatched chicks or poults, or doing custom hatching, must register with and obtain a permit and official poster from the Mississippi Board of animal Health each year. (Fiscal year for permits for hatcherymen begins July 1 and ends June 30. For chick dealers, or any persons, person, form or corporation, the fiscal year begins January 1 and ends December 31. The permit and poster shall be prominently displayed in a place of business where chicks or poults are sold or held for sale.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 101 Pullorum and typhoid control and eradication.

1. Any and all chicks, poults, hatching eggs, and breeding stock shipped or transported into Mississippi must be produced from flocks which meet the following requirement:

- a. They shall meet the pullorum-typhoid control requirements of U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean as outlined in the rules of the national Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans.
- b. A certificate showing the chicks, poults, hatching eggs or breeding stock were produced from flocks meeting the above requirements, or any requirements of the Mississippi board of animal Health, must accompany any shipment into Mississippi, regardless of the manner in which such chicks, poults, hatching eggs, or breeding stock is shipped, transported, carried, sent or otherwise brought into Mississippi.
- c. One copy of this certificate above mentioned must be attached to the shipment and two copies must be sent to the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, Jackson, Mississippi, at the time of shipment, except those operating under the supervision of the National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plan, in which case one copy of NPIP Form 15, or a statement in writing from the producer showing the date of shipment, breed and variety, and pullorum-typhoid classification shall be attached to the shipment.
- d. Each package of chicks or poults or hatching eggs shall have attached an official label approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health

designating the breed and variety, the date and hour hatched (chicks or poults, and the pullorum-typhoid classification, and the name and address of the person or firm from whom they came.

2. Any and all incubator hatched chicks or poults offered for sale or custom hatched within Mississippi must be produced from flocks which have been demonstrated to be free from pullorum and typhoid by one of the following criteria:

- a. The chicken flock shall be tested for pullorum-typhoid when the breeding birds are more than 5 months of age, and shall contain no reactors, the last test being made within 12 months, immediately preceding the date of sale or hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks, provided, that if a reactor or reactors are found on the first test the flock may qualify with two consecutive official negative tests.
- b. A multiplier breeding chicken flock may also be deemed to be free from pullorum and typhoid by meeting the following specifications:
 - i. The flock is composed entirely of birds that originated (1) from flocks that qualified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean on the basis of an official blood test of all birds in the flock as provided in subsections(1)-(2) of this section from flocks that met equivalent blood testing requirements under official supervision; and
 - ii. A sample comprised of at least 25 percent of the birds in the flock has been officially blood tested within the past 12 months with no reactors; provided, that the percentage of the flock included in the sample may be reduced by 5 percentage points following each year in which there is no evidence of infection on the premises; and provided further, that the sample tested for the qualification of a flock under this subparagraph shall include at least 500 birds the first year, 400 the second year, 300 the third year, 200 the fourth year, and 100 the fifth year.
- c. The turkey flock must be tested for pullorum-typhoid:
 - i. The turkey flock must be tested for pullorum-typhoid when the breeding birds are more than 4 months of age, and shall contain no reactors, the last test being made within 12 months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flock, provided, that if a reactor or reactors are found on the first test the flock may qualify as Pullorum-Typhoid Clean with two consecutive official negative tests OR
 - ii. A multiplier breeder turkey flock may also be deemed to be free from pullorum and typhoid by meeting the specifications set forth in subsection 2(a) - (b) of this section for chickens.
 - iii. A flock having a reactor or reactors shall not have official retest for a period of 21 days. This applies to both chickens and turkeys.

- iv. All reactors shall be immediately removed from the flock and from the premises and sold for immediate slaughter only.
- d. Testing for pullorum-typhoid disease must be done by a testing agent authorized and licensed by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.
- e. Pullorum-typhoid testing in chickens must be done by one of the three following methods which are recommended by the National Poultry Improvement Plan: 1. Whole blood stained antigen. 2. Rapid serum. 3. Tube agglutination.
- f. Pullorum-typhoid testing in turkeys must be done by one of the following methods which are recommended by the National Turkey Improvement Plan:
 - i. Rapid serum
 - ii. Tube agglutination
- g. The flock from which chicks or poults are hatched must have been in a vigorous, health condition at the time the pullorum-typhoid test was made.
 - i. At least 15 percent of flocks with each hatchery, or hatching egg dealer, from which chicken or turkey eggs are to be received for hatching purposes must be audited by the Poultry supervisor each year. Those flocks that are under the supervision of the National Poultry and turkey Improvement Plans may be audited by Plan representatives approved by Miss. Board of Animal Health.
 - ii. Flocks must be maintained under good management.
 - iii. Flocks must be maintained under rigid sanitation and disease control program.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

102 All hatcheries, chick dealers, or any person or persons, firm or corporation selling incubator hatched chicks or poults or selling or handling chicken or turkey hatching eggs or doing custom hatching must meet the requirements of sections 100 and 101, as above and below stated.

1. Hatchery or hatcheries

- a. Premises and equipment shall be kept in a strictly sanitary condition at all times, properly cleaned and disinfected.
- b. Eggs in incubators shall be fumigated at least once during the last three days of each hatch, this fumigation to be done with a fumigant recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and according to their recommended procedure.
- c. Where it is necessary to hold chicks beyond 36 hours, they shall not be held in boxes, but shall be held in approved type battery brooders so that they can be fed and watered.

- d. No chicks shall be sold that are more than 60 hours old unless they have been fed and watered.
- e. Chicks shall be sold locally or shipped in approved type chick boxes.
- f. Chicks shall not be held or brooded in the incubator room, but shall be kept in a room completely separate from the incubator room.
- g. Chicks shall be held in a room that is kept clean and sanitary and free from drafts.
- h. Commercial eggs shall not be kept in the same room with hatching eggs.
Hatching eggs shall not be put in cases that have been used for commercial use.
- i. No eggs shall be set in any incubator until and unless proper forms (Pullorum-typhoid testing report or evidence thereof) are on file:
 - i. In the State office of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, Jackson, Mississippi
 - ii. OR in the State office of the Mississippi Poultry Association, Inc., P. O. Box 5425, Mississippi State, MS 39762.
 - A. For eggs produced in Mississippi, file NPIP Form 3-B.
 - B. For eggs not produced in Mississippi, comply with 10 below.
- j. For any hatching eggs, chicks or poults purchased from out-of-state, the purchaser shall report his “intentions to purchase” on forms supplied for that purpose. The “intention to purchase” shall contain the name and address of the seller, name and address of the purchaser, approximate date or period of delivery, date of the report, breed and variety and pullorum-typhoid classification. Only one report of “intention to purchase” is necessary to cover all lots and purchases from a single source for the period January 1 to December 31.
 - i. If participating in NPIP, they shall report to the Official State Agency (State Office, MPA, Inc., Mississippi State, MS) their intentions to purchase hatching eggs and chicks or poults on forms supplied for that purpose. The purchaser shall, for each lot of Form NPIP-15, or a statement in writing from the producer showing the date of shipment, name and address of producer, quantity of eggs, chicks or poults, the breed and variety and the pullorum-typhoid classification.
 - ii. If not participating in the NPIP, they shall report to the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, Jackson, Mississippi, their intentions to purchase hatching eggs, and chicks or poults on a form supplied for that purpose. The purchaser shall, for each lot of hatching eggs, chicks or poults purchased, secure a copy of Form NPIP-15, or a statement in writing from the producer showing the date of shipment, name and

address of producer, quantity of eggs, chicks or poults, the breed and variety and the pullorum-typhoid classification.

2. Chick Dealer or Dealers

- a. They must comply with section 100 of this chapter concerning permit and poster.
- b. They must comply with this section, except paragraphs (b), (h) and (i) of subsection (1) above.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

103.01 All diagnostic laboratories within the State of Mississippi are required to report to the State Veterinarian, Mississippi Board of animal Health, Jackson, within 48 hours the source of all poultry specimens from which *S. Pullorum* or *S. Gallinarum* is isolated.

103.02 All reports of *S. Pullorum* or *S. Gallinarum* isolations are promptly followed by an investigation by the Poultry Supervisor to determine the origin of infection and he shall attempt to eliminate the source of infection.

103.03 All flocks found to be infected with *Pullorum* or Typhoid are quarantined until

1. marketed under the supervision of the Poultry Supervisor, or
2. have been subsequently blood tested and all birds in such flocks failed to demonstrate *Pullorum* or Typhoid infection. The use of eggs produced by a quarantined flock for hatching egg purposes is prohibited.

103.04 When *Salmonella* or Arizona organisms are isolated from specimens which originated in a Mississippi hatchery, the Poultry Supervisor shall attempt to locate and eliminate the source of the infection. Those hatcheries that are under the supervision of the Nation Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans may be investigated by a Plan representative approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

103.05 The results of the investigation shall be reported by the Poultry Supervisor or The Official State Agency to the AH Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture on forms supplied for that purpose.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

104.01 1. All chickens and turkeys going to public exhibition must come from U.S.

Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or equivalent flocks, or have had a negative

Pullorum-typhoid test within 90 days of going to public exhibition.

2. All chickens or turkeys entered for exhibition purposes must be accompanied by a certificate of purchase.

3. Any bird that develops symptoms of disease while on exhibit in any show must be immediately removed from the show room.

104.02 Building for housing exhibits should, if at all possible, provide the following:

1. Ample space for coops.

2. Tables for coops about 30 inches high from floor or ground.
3. Proper ventilation.
4. Protection from wind, rain, cold or heat (too much direct sunlight).
5. Protection from excessive dust or dampness.

104.03 Equipment and material, if at all possible:

1. Drinking cups, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
2. Sufficient clean litter in coops.
3. Wire exhibition coops as adopted by the American Poultry Association, in sufficient number so that birds will not be crowded.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

105.01 No dead poultry, carcasses, offal or any parts of any dead poultry shall be disposed of by throwing or leaving along public roads, in fields or woods or in any place; but must be properly disposed of in an approved incinerator, compost system, or freezer.

105.02 The premises of each person growing poultry for himself or others, including turkeys, commercial eggs, hatching eggs and broilers for commercial purposes is hereby quarantined upon the placing of any dead poultry carcass (when death results from other than in connection with the slaughter thereof) in other than a, incinerator, compost unit or freezer unit approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health. Such quarantine shall not be applicable to any person growing poultry who provides and maintains a method of disposal of dead poultry carcasses that has been approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health as satisfactory to him to prevent the spread of disease.

105.03 To aid in the enforcement of the laws of this State, and these regulations, the Mississippi Board of Animal Health shall issue to each person growing poultry, for himself or others, a certificate of compliance with the provisions of the laws relating to disease prevention and these Regulations, when the grower:

1. Provides and maintains an approved, incinerator, or compost unit of a size and design adequate to dispose of dead poultry carcasses wherein all dead poultry carcasses are disposed of in a manner approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health to prevent the spread of disease. Further that the composter or incinerator unit be located at least 150 feet from the property line or 600 feet from the nearest dwelling.
2. Provides and maintains a method of disposal of dead poultry carcasses that has been approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health as satisfactory to prevent the spread of disease.
3. Provides a freezer unit approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health as an approved method of disposal.

(AMENDED OCTOBER 14, 1999.)

105.04 The Mississippi Board of Animal Health shall determine the form and contents of the certificate issued to the grower. The certificate shall be numbered and shall be valid until

cancelled or revoked by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health. The violation of any of these Regulations shall be sufficient grounds for the revocation or cancellation, revocation or suspension of the certificate provided therein, after notice and hearing. A permit number issued by the Board of Animal Health shall be affixed to each disposal facility. It shall be the responsibility of the grower to supply this number to the poultry integrator as evidence of compliance with this regulation. It shall be the responsibility of the integrator to include this number with each contract issued.

(AMENDED MAY 17, 2005.)

105.05. Incinerators, or compost units shall be constructed in a manner and be of a design capable of providing a method of disposal of dead poultry carcasses in a manner to prevent the spread of disease. Each such unit shall be utilized in such a manner as to dispose of the contents thereof effectively. Disposal units shall be of a design and constructed in a manner approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

As of January 1, 2026, all new composter designs must include Board of Animal Health and NRCS approved vulture and wildlife mitigation features as part of the construction plans. In addition, farms which fail to properly operate their composter providing the potential for vulture and wildlife access to poultry mortality, must add these features to their already constructed composter.

Amended May 11, 2026

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.*, §69-15-3

105.06 To request permits for freezers, each complex must submit to the Board, in writing, a proposal for the purchase installation and maintenance of the freezers, as well as the protocol for collection and transportation of the dead birds. Permits to individual growers will be issued based on approval by the Board of the plan submitted by the complex. Each complex must agree to be responsible for making sure the freezers are emptied in a timely manner and dead birds taken to an approved disposal facility. There must be a letter from an approved disposal facility agreeing to handle the dead chickens.

105.07 On and after October 1, 1998, no pits will be dug for the normal disposal of dead commercial poultry in Mississippi. Any pit in use on October 1, 1998, will continue to be used until it becomes filled. When another approved method of disposal has become available, pits may no longer be used,. All remaining pits shall be filled in per Board of Animal Health instructions.

(AMENDED JULY 9, 1997; MARCH 6, 2003.)

105.08 No poultry processing plant shall process poultry from any poultry grower unless the grower shall submit proof, prior to purchase or delivery, of compliance with the provisions of these regulations. Receipt by the purchaser of the Number of the Certificate of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health issued to the grower shall be sufficient compliance with this regulation. The invoice or other writing executed by the processing plant in connection with each purchase of poultry shall have the Certificate Number of the grower written on or otherwise indicated thereon.

105.09. In cases of catastrophic loss, an emergency disposal permit must be obtained by contacting the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

Each commercial poultry grower shall have a mass mortality disposal plan that has been developed by the Board of Animal Health and implemented by NRCS. This plan shall identify the type of disposal method to be used, as well as the location of the disposal site for occasions where due to disease or other events, the amount of mortality exceeds the capacity of the approved disposal process, such as composter or incinerator. For purposes of this regulation, "commercial poultry" shall be construed to mean any poultry flock with more than 3,000 birds.

Type of disposal to be used by the grower in the event of mortality of poultry that exceeds the capacity of the composter or incinerator that has been approved for routine mortality. Types of disposal include:

- a. Burial
- b. In-house composting
- c. Outdoor Composting
- d. In special circumstance the State Veterinarian may approve use of a land fill, or other off-site disposal options.

Inspection and location of disposal site shall be conducted by NRCS, in coordination with the Board of Animal Health using criteria needed to evaluate an appropriate site for burial or composting. Such site will be identified with GPS Coordinates.

Such plan shall be sent to the Board of Animal Health for final approval, and remain in force until there is a change on the farm, to include, but not be limited to, an increase in size or change in ownership, in which case a new plan must be filed. These plans must have the approval of the landowner if that person is not the poultry grower.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Amended Dec. 12, 2015

105.10 The Board shall allow the use of alligator farms to dispose of dead poultry

When the approved guidelines are followed. Guidelines for the use of alligators for disposal of poultry mortality

1. Using alligators for the disposal of poultry mortality is an experimental only method , approved by the State Veterinarian, on a case by case bases. If at any time the State Veterinarian determines that this method presents a risk of spreading avian diseases, the approval may be revoked for the individual grower or for the method entirely.
2. The poultry integrator must agree for the individual poultry grower to use alligators for the disposal of poultry mortality.

3. The grower must have an approved alternate method of disposal of dead chickens available on farm.
4. Department of Environmental Quality and Department of Wildlife and Fisheries must approve each poultry grower's site and issue a permit to have alligators
5. Only poultry from a grower's operation may be fed to alligators on his premise. No poultry may be brought onto a poultry grower's premise for the purpose of feeding to alligators. No poultry for the purpose of feeding alligators may be transported on public roads at any time.
6. The Mississippi Board of Animal Health will randomly pull water samples to test for bacteria.
7. There will be no onsite processing of the alligators.
8. Hot houses and storage lagoon must be designed by NRCS. In addition, the wall surrounding the pool must be constructed of concrete or brick and be a minimum of 36 inches tall.
9. The Mississippi Board of Animal Health will routinely inspect these facilities to ensure compliance with these guidelines and other rules governing the disposal of Poultry mortality.

(AMENDED NOVEMBER 16, 2000.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 106.01 Testing of tissue and blood samples of poultry, for diseases which are reportable to the state veterinarian, may only be performed by laboratories approved by the state veterinarian. This includes testing for export purposes, when such diseases are reportable. Reportable diseases that are covered under this regulation include Avian Influenza(AI), Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT), Mycoplasma sp (MG/MS), Salmonella pullorum and Exotic Newcastle Disease.
- 106.02 Laboratory Approval Process. Since animal disease surveillance and laboratory diagnosis are integral to establishing the health status of the national herds and flocks as well as individual animals destined for export, the OIE has developed a set of standards for acceptable laboratory practices (Standard for Management and Technical Requirements for Laboratories Conducting Tests for Infectious Animal Diseases). The purpose of this document is to establish laboratory standards that must be used when producing data for use in establishing infectious disease status. The current OIE Standard for Management and Technical Requirements for Laboratories Conducting Tests for Infectious Animal Diseases is based on ISO 17025 and other standards, and incorporates parts of the ISO 9000 series that are relevant to the scope of testing. Rapid reporting of results is critical to the response of a potentially devastating poultry disease. A laboratory shall be considered approved as long as all three of the criteria listed below are met.

1. Reporting Standard:

- a. All suspect and positive results are to be immediately reported to the State Veterinarian via phone and fax.
- b. A monthly summary of the number of tests performed and their results for each disease shall be supplied to the State Veterinarian's Office.

2. Laboratory Standards:

- a. The laboratory must provide documentation of accreditation based on the ISO 17025 standard such as accreditation provided by American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) or American Association of Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA).
- b. The state veterinarian (or designee) reserves the right to inspect and audit the laboratory.

3. Notification: Prior to sample submission, notify the state veterinarian in writing with the name, address, and phone number of the laboratory to be used. Use of the Mississippi Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, which is the primary regulatory laboratory for Mississippi, does not require this notification.

(AMENDED MAY 17, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

107 Any hatcheryman, chick dealer, or any person, persons, firm or corporation violating any of the sections 100-107 of this chapter shall be guilty of the violation of the laws, rules and regulations of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

108.01 By virtue of authority granted the Mississippi Board of Animal Health under the provisions of the State laws governing the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, and particularly Sections 69-15-9, 69-15-115, Mississippi Code 1972, the following regulation is adopted governing the control and eradication of Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) of poultry in Mississippi .

1. Vaccines: ILT Vaccines may not be sold or used within the State of Mississippi without the written approval of the State Veterinarian.
2. Chick Embryo "CEO" Vaccine is not permitted for use or sale within the State of Mississippi unless with written permission from the State Veterinarian. This vaccine will only be used after an epidemiological investigation has been performed and it has been determined that CEO Vaccines are necessary for control of the disease. The State Veterinarian, in consultation with the Poultry Disease Taskforce, shall establish the type, method and timing of vaccination.
3. ILT is a reportable disease in Mississippi . A laboratory diagnosis, field diagnosis or suspicion of disease must be reported immediately to the State Veterinarian. Information on reported breaks will be relayed each company and the Poultry Disease Taskforce will be activated.

4. Affected farms must follow cleaning and disinfecting, sanitary and management procedures and on-farm traffic control measures as required by the Board of Animal Health. See “Procedures For ILT-Positive Premises”.
5. Chickens produced from known ILT infected areas shall not be allowed entry into Mississippi except by permit from the State Veterinarian.
6. The movement of any poultry (including, but not limited to, broilers and spent fowl for processing) from infected farms shall be moved only under the supervision of the Board of Animal Health.
7. Restricting the movements of poultry litter may be necessary in the control of ILT. This may include a ban on movements or requiring permits by the State Veterinarian prior to movements.
8. Based on epidemiology of the outbreak and input from the Poultry Technical Committee, vaccination programs may be implemented by the State Veterinarian as a necessary part of the control of the outbreak.

(AMENDED JUNE 9, 1999, 2011)

108.02 Penalty: Violators of subsection 108.01 of this chapter shall be guilty of violation of the laws, rules and regulations of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and subject to penalties as provided by the law.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

109.01 Live and dead birds left by catching crew shall be properly disposed of as soon as possible.

109.02 As soon as catchers finish catching, the houses shall be tightly closed up and heated to a minimum of 100°F preferably up to 115°-120°F for 100 hours.

109.03 It would be more beneficial if possible to wash down the houses or at the minimum wet the litter or windrow the litter to enhance the temperature process and the killing of the virus.

109.04 When litter has to be removed, it is to be deep stacked and covered with a tarp or heavy polyethylene that is tied down or heavily weighted so it will not move. Litter temperature should then reach a minimum temperature of 140°F and should remain covered for a minimum of two weeks. This litter can only be spread or buried on this premise at least one-quarter mile from nearest poultry house. Movement of litter off premise requires a permit from the State Veterinarian.

109.05 Each farm with a positive ILT flock shall have a minimum of 21 days downtime between flocks.

109.06 All leftover feed in the poultry houses will be disposed of on location.

109.07 In lieu of the above-mentioned procedures, the State Veterinarian may approve alternate methods for on-farm virus inactivation.

109.08 Biosecurity and traffic control measures for affected farms will be implemented and overseen by the Board of Animal Health.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

110.01 Entry Requirements:

1. All poultry and waterfowl- (including direct to slaughter) requires a negative Approved AI Test of 20 birds per flock within 15 days of shipment. If the flock is a participant in the NPIP AI Clean, or part of a recognized State Monitoring Plan that is equivalent, then this requirement is waived.
2. Pet birds susceptible to AI may not enter from an affected area without a negative test.
3. No poultry, waterfowl or susceptible pet birds may enter Mississippi from an affected area without a prior permit.

Adopted January 6, 2006

Amended November 20, 2023

110.02 AI Surveillance Plan (no disease present in state): The surveillance plan is designed for commercial poultry only. This plan is designed to give assurance to our poultry industry and to international trading partners that commercial poultry in Mississippi is free from avian influenza.

1. Commercial Broiler/Layers breeder flocks (AI NPIP Protocol) – 30 blood samples to qualify/ then 15 samples per quarter with MG/MS blood
1. Commercial Layers- 15 eggs every 30 days (representative samples from within the house) 50% of houses (Texas Plan) or testing option under NPIP Proposed Plan.
2. Broiler flocks- suffering from significant respiratory disease or mortality will have samples submitted for AI surveillance.
3. All Pullets/Hens that are submitted for illness or death will have samples submitted for AI testing.
4. Commercial Broilers/Spent Hens
 - a. 11 samples/shift/plant (NPIP plan)
 - b. 11 Samples/flock prior to processing (NPIP plan)
5. Sample Submission- CVM –Poultry Research Diagnostic Laboratory (PDRL) or laboratory approved by the State Veterinarian. See Poultry Regulation 13 section IV; Testing of Reportable Diseases.
 - a. Blood for routine monitoring program – AGID test or ELISA with AGID confirmation of positives.
 - b. Tracheal/Cloachal swabs for PCR for disease surveillance program.

Adopted January 6, 2006

Amended November 20, 2023

110.03 Action to be taken on notification of positive AGID (no clinical signs in flock)

1. Notification of Company

2. Collection of samples for PCR and Virus isolation at CVM-PRDL
3. Forward samples to NVSL for confirmation
4. Initiate Stage 1 of the Emergency Response Plan

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2006.)

110.04 Action to be taken upon notification of a presumed positive H5/H7 test to avian influenza or a highly suspicious diagnosis based on clinical signs and or positive AGID. A “presumed positive” is any positive test, not yet confirmed by NVSL

1. Action to be taken by State Veterinarian
 - a. Notify Industry(Contact List)
 - b. Issue Quarantine/ Hold Order to affected farm
 - c. Activate Response Plan (Stage II of Emergency Poultry Disease Response Plan)
 - d. Activate Euthanasia/Disposal Plan-Depopulate flock (presumed positive test) at company expense
 - e. Utilize indemnity plan for non-commercial poultry (if needed)
 - f. Begin epidemiological investigation
 - g. Begin surveillance of all poultry (commercial & non-commercial) within 3 miles of Infected Premise (IP). Commercial surveillance will be made by daily pick up of daily dead from farms within the surveillance zone. Non-commercial surveillance will consist on farm sample collection.
2. Action to be taken by Company. Activate Company Emergency Response Plan (Biosecurity Plans)
3. Action to be taken by Grower. Activate Grower Emergency Response Plan (Biosecurity Plan)

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2006.)

110.05 Action to be taken upon notification of confirmed non H5/H7 LPAI

1. Action to be taken by State Veterinarian
 - a. implement area surveillance.
 - b. Implement Stage I/II of Emergency Response Plan
 - c. Slaughter / move flocks and products only under permission (if needed)
 - d. Implement indemnity plan for non-commercial poultry (if needed)
2. Action to be taken by Company. Implement stringent biosecurity plans
3. Action to be taken by Grower. Implement stringent biosecurity plans

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2006.)

110.06 Action to be taken by State Veterinarian /Company / Grower upon notification of confirmed H5/H7 LPAI.

1. Implement Stage II/III Emergency Poultry Disease Response Plan
2. Complete epidemiological investigation
3. Implement movement restrictions of live poultry and poultry products as necessary
4. Expand surveillance zone to 6 miles around IP
5. Indemnity Plan for non-commercial (if needed)

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2006.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 14 - Psittacosis Control

100 The Board adopts the Compendium of Psittacosis Control as promulgated and amended by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians.

(ADOPTED APRIL 7, 1993.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 15 - Reportable Diseases

100 The Mississippi Board of Animal Health elects to participate in the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) which is designed to report, on a state by state basis, diseases which have an impact on the ability of the United States to export animals and meat products to other countries. Participating in the NAHRS program certifies to other countries that the State of Mississippi has the ability to monitor and control diseases that have an impact on the livestock and poultry industry in Mississippi.

(ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1999.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

101 Therefore, the Mississippi Board of Animal Health hereby adopts the “Office International des Epizooties (OIE) List A and B Diseases”, Covid-19, Chronic Wasting Disease, Tularemia, Plague, Canine Brucellosis, West Nile Virus, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Equine Viral Arteritis, Equine Herpes Myelitis, Bovine Trichomoniasis, Undiagnosed mortality events, Undiagnosed neurological diseases of livestock, Abortion Storms of livestock, Vesicular Diseases of Livestock, Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea & Delta Corona Virus of Swine, as reportable to the State Veterinarian by licensed veterinarians and diagnostic laboratories.

(Adopted June 9, 1999. Amended September 5, 2002. Amended October 20, 2014; amended August 5, 2016; Amended February 15, 2021.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 16 - Scrapie Eradication

- 100 Scrapie is a degenerative and eventually fatal disease affecting the central nervous systems of sheep and goats. This disease is a member of a class of diseases called transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE's). The control of this disease is complicated because the disease has an extremely long incubation period without clinical signs. To control the spread of Scrapie within the United States, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), administers regulations at 9 CFR part 79, which restrict the interstate movement of certain sheep and goats.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 101 In August of 2001 USDA published a final rule in the Code of Federal Regulations for the interstate movement of sheep and goats by requiring certain animal identification for sheep and goats moving interstate, by establishing a list of States that conduct an active State Scrapie program that is consistent with Federal requirements, by establishing requirements for moving sheep and goats interstate from those States and from States that do not conduct such programs, by reinstituting an indemnity program for certain sheep and goats affected by Scrapie, and by making other associated changes. These changes will help prevent the interstate spread of Scrapie, an infectious disease of sheep and goats. The compliance date for all requirements to identify animals that are not Scrapie-positive animals, suspect animals, high-risk animals, exposed animals, or animals from an infected or source flock is November 19, 2001. The compliance date for all requirements for the identification of commercial white faced breeding sheep less than 18 months of age and commercial breeding goats is February 18, 2002.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 102 In order that Mississippi retain “Scrapie Consistent” Status as defined in CFR Parts 54 and 79 “Scrapie in Sheep and Goats; Interstate Movement Restrictions and Indemnity Program; Final Rule” the following regulation is promulgated. States that are not listed as “Scrapie Consistent” will have the following restrictions imposed on interstate commerce from that state:

1. No breeding sheep can move out of an inconsistent state unless the Flock of origin is enrolled in the Scrapie Flock Certification Program (SFCP).
2. Sexually intact slaughter sheep under 18 months must either originate in an SFCP enrolled flock or be officially identified unless moving directly to slaughter or a terminal feedlot.
3. Slaughter sheep over 18 months must be officially identified and move on a CVI
4. Breeding and sexually intact exhibition goats that do not meet the definition of low risk can't move out of an inconsistent state unless the flock of origin is enrolled in the SFCP.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 103 The Scrapie eradication program is a cooperative program between the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and APHIS and is supervised by full-time animal health veterinarians employed by the state or federal government.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 104 Positive or suspect cases of Scrapie must be immediately reported to the State Veterinarian.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

105. Identification.

Animals required to be officially identified shall have official identification applied upon, or before, departure from the current flock of origin by the flock owner or the owner's agent. If an animal was not identified prior to departing from its flock of birth or if its identification has been lost, then the animal must be identified upon, or before, departing from the current flock in which the animal resides and the flock of birth, or previous flock of origin, should be recorded, if known. No person shall apply a flock ID tag to an animal that has not resided in that flock. See definitions for allowable forms of identification.

1. Sheep

- a. Sheep-official identification required. Sheep required to be officially identified include
 - i. All sexually intact sheep, unless specifically excluded in these regulations;
 - ii. All sexually intact sheep for exhibition;
 - iii. All sheep over 18 months of age;
 - iv. All sheep residing in noncompliant flocks;
 - v. All exposed, suspect, positive and high-risk sheep; and
 - vi. Sexually intact sheep of any age imported into Mississippi , except as noted below
- b. Sheep-official identification not required. Sheep that do not require official ID include
 - i. Sheep under 18 months of age originating from outside the state of Mississippi moving into an approved terminal feedlot, and any sheep under 18 months of age moving directly to slaughter;
 - ii. Wether sheep for exhibition, unless over 18 months of age; and
 - iii. Sheep moved for grazing or similar management reasons provided that the sheep are moved from a premises owned or leased by the owner of the sheep to another premises owned or leased by the owner of the sheep.

2. Goats

- a. Goats-official identification required. Goats that require official identification include:
 - i. Sexually intact goats that are registered.

- ii. Sexually intact goats used for exhibition
 - iii. All goats that have been commingled with sheep, excluding limited contact;
 - iv. All goats residing in noncompliant flocks; and
 - v. All exposed, suspect, positive and high-risk goats.
- b. Goats-official identification not required. Goats that do not require official identification include:
 - i. Goats under 18 months of age entering Mississippi moving into an approved terminal feedlot, and any goats under 18 months of age moving directly to slaughter;
 - ii. Wether goats under 18 months of age for exhibition;
 - iii. Commercial Goats (Raised for Meat and Fiber) raised and maintained apart from sheep, not registered and not used for exhibition.
 - iv. Pet goats not changing ownership
 - v. Any goat no longer meeting the exempted condition for identification must be identified within 90 days of no longer meeting the exempted condition.
- c. No animals may be removed from slaughter channels unless it is identified to the flock of birth and is not from and Inconsistent State and is not Scrapie Exposed or from an infected or source flock.

NOTE: Official identification requirements for goats will become identical to those for sheep 90 days following the disclosure of a case of Scrapie in Mississippi goats that cannot be attributed to exposure to sheep.

(Adopted January 6, 2005; Amended February 5, 2024)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

106 No person may remove or tamper with any approved means of identification required to be on sheep or goats, unless the identification must be removed for medical reasons, in which case new official identification must be applied to the animal as soon as possible and prior to commingling that could result in the loss of identity of the animal. A record documenting the change of official identification must be made.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

107.01 Record keeping requirements for owners. Records on every animal that requires official ID shall be maintained for five years from the time the animal leaves the flock or dies. For animals not born in the flock, records must include the flock-of-origin number or the previous owner's name and address, date of acquisition, a description of the animal

(sheep or goat, and breed or class), and flock of birth, if known. When official ID tags are applied, it is recommended that the owner correlate official ID with production records, such as lambing dates, for all breeding animals. The owner shall maintain a record of the name and address of the market or buyer, the date, the number of animals sold, and a description of the animals (sheep or goat, and breed or class) for all animals moved from the flock.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

107.02 Record-keeping requirements for auction markets. Markets must collect a completed “Record of Ear Tags Applied” form from each seller presenting animals that require official identification. This form shall list existing tag numbers or the serial tag number applied at the sale. All of these documents must be made available for inspection upon request and maintained as official records for five years./26/04

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

107.03 Record-keeping requirements for licensed sheep (livestock) dealers. The dealer must collect a completed “Record for Ear Tags Applied” form from the person from whom the dealer takes possession of the animals that require official identification. For animals that are resorted and sold, records must identify all potential buyers of any animal acquired. All records must be kept for five years and made available for inspection upon request.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

IAC 5/26/04

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

108 Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) issued by licensed accredited veterinarians shall be obtained for all sheep and goats, except those for immediate slaughter and shall comply with the following:

1. Intact sheep and goats require individual identification; must include the individual official ID numbers(s) or the flock of-origin ID number(s), the total number of animals, the purpose of the movement, the name and address of the consignor and consignee, and the points of origin and destination.

2. CVIs must additionally have the following signed owner statement: “I certify that the sexually intact animals represented on this form are not known to be Scrapie-positive, suspect, high risk, or exposed, and did not originate from a known infected, source, exposed, or noncompliant flock.”

3. Animals from “non-consistent” states may only enter if from a Scrapie Certified Flock with prior entry permit from the state veterinarian.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

109 Official identification is required for any sexually intact sheep or goat to be exhibited. Female animals over 12 months of age should be penned separately from female animals from other flocks when practical. Female animals within 30 days of parturition,

postpartum female animals, or female animals that have aborted or are pregnant and have a vaginal discharge must be kept separate from animals from other flocks so as to prohibit any direct contact. Any enclosures used to contain the female animals must be cleaned and disinfected.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 110 Infected and source flocks will be quarantined by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health upon the determination of their status. A written flock cleanup plan shall be signed by the owner of an infected or source flock, and the requirements set out in the plan shall be adhered to until its completion. The Scrapie UM&R shall provide the guidelines outlining the investigation and disposition of such flocks.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 111 A sexually intact animal shall not be moved from an infected or source flock, except under permit from the state veterinarian.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 112 Definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

1. “Accredited veterinarian” means a veterinarian approved by the administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the state veterinarian in accordance with Part 161 of Title 9, Chapter 1 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), to perform functions required by cooperative state-federal animal disease control and eradication programs.
2. “Administrator” means the administrator of APHIS or any employee of USDA to whom the administrator has delegated authority to act on behalf of the administrator.
3. “Animal” means any sheep or goat.
4. “APHIS representative” means an individual employed by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in animal health activities who is authorized by the administrator to perform the functions and duties involved.
5. “Approved laboratory” means a diagnostic laboratory approved by APHIS to conduct tests for Scrapie or genotypes on one or more tissues.
6. “Area veterinarian-in-charge” or “AVIC” means the veterinary official of APHIS assigned by APHIS to supervise and perform the official animal health work of APHIS in Mississippi.
7. “Board” means the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

8. “Breed associations and registries” means the organizations that maintain the permanent records of ancestry or pedigrees of animals (including each animal’s sire and dam), individual identification of animals, and ownership of animals.
9. “Certificate of Veterinary Inspection” or “CVI” means an official document approved by the Board and issued by a licensed accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of movement of animals.
10. “Commingle” means to group animals together in a manner that allows them to have physical contact with each other, including contact through a fence, but not limited contact. Commingling includes sharing the same section in a transportation unit where physical contact can occur.
11. “Designated Scrapie epidemiologist” or “DSE” means a state or federal veterinarian designated by the Board and APHIS to make decisions about the use and interpretation of diagnostic tests and field investigation data and the management of flocks and animals of epidemiological significance to the Scrapie program.
12. “Directly to slaughter” means movement from a farm to a place of business where animals are processed into meat, excluding movement through an auction market or livestock dealer’s place of business.
13. “Exposed animal” means any animal that has had contact with a Scrapie-positive animal or had contact with a premises where a Scrapie-positive animal has resided and for which a flock plan has not yet been completed. Exposed animals shall be evaluated by a state or federal veterinarian in concurrence with the DSE and state veterinarian and may be redesignated into a risk category according to genetic resistance and exposure and may be restricted or have restrictions removed in accordance with current USDA regulations.
14. “Exposed flock” means any flock in which:
- a. A Scrapie-positive animal was born or gave birth; or
 - b. A high-risk or suspect female animal currently resides; or
 - c. A high-risk or suspect animal once resided that gave birth or aborted in the flock and from which tissues were not submitted for official Scrapie testing.
15. “Flock” means a group of sheep or goats, or a mixture of both species, residing on the same premises or under common ownership or supervision on two or more premises with animal interchange between the premises. Changes in ownership of part or all of a flock do not change the identity of the flock or the regulatory requirements applicable to the flock.
16. “Flock identification number” or “flock ID number” means the unique alphanumeric premises identification number that appears on the official identification issued to a flock, that conforms with the standards for an epidemiologically distinct premises, as outlined in 9 CFR 79.1, and that is assigned by USDA and approved by the Board.
17. “Flock of origin” means the flock of birth for male animals and, for female animals, means the flock in which the animal most recently resided in which it either was born, gave birth, or resided during lambing or kidding.

18. “Flock plan” means a written flock management agreement signed by the owner of a flock, the accredited veterinarian, if one is employed by the owner, and a Board or APHIS representative in which each participant agrees to undertake actions specified in the flock plan to control the spread of Scrapie from, and eradicate Scrapie in, an infected flock or source flock or to reduce the risk of the occurrence of Scrapie in a flock that contains a high-risk or exposed animal. As part of a flock plan, the flock owner must provide the facilities and personnel needed to carry out the requirements of the flock plan. The flock plan must include the requirements in 9 CFR 54.8.

19. “Genetic susceptibility” means the animal’s likelihood, based upon the genotype of the animal, of developing Scrapie following exposure to Scrapie.

“High-risk animal” means:

- a. Any exposed female animal designated as genetically susceptible under current USDA guidelines;
- b. The female offspring of a Scrapie-positive female animal; or
- c. Any other exposed female animal determined by the DSE to be a potential risk.

20. “Infected flock” means any flock in which the DSE has determined that a Scrapie-positive female animal has resided, unless an epidemiological investigation conducted by the DSE shows that the animal did not give birth or abort in the flock.

21. “Interstate commerce” means trade, traffic, transportation, or other commerce between a place in a state and any place outside that state, or between points within a state but through any place outside that state.

22. “Limited contact” means incidental contact between animals away from the flock’s premises, such as at fairs, shows, exhibitions, markets, and sales; between ewes being inseminated, flushed, or implanted; or between rams at ram test or collection stations. Embryo transfer and artificial insemination equipment and surgical tools must be sterilized after each use in order for the contact to be considered limited contact. Limited contact does not include any contact with a female animal during or up to 30 days after she gave birth or aborted or when there is any visible vaginal discharge other than that associated with estrus. Limited contact does not include any activity in which uninhibited contact occurs, such as sharing an enclosure, sharing a section of a transport vehicle, or residing in other flocks for breeding or other purposes, except as allowed by Scrapie flock certification program standards.

23. “Live-animal screening test” means any test used for the diagnosis of Scrapie in a live animal, approved by APHIS, and conducted in a laboratory approved by APHIS.

24. “Mississippi Board of Animal Health”-the state agency charged with the prevention, control and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases in Mississippi.

25. “Noncompliant flock” means:

- a. Any source or infected flock whose owner declines to enter into a flock plan or postexposure management and monitoring plan (PEMMP) agreement within 60 days of the flock’s being designated as a source or infected flock;

- b. Any exposed flock whose owner fails to make animals available for testing within 60 days of notification, or as mutually agreed upon by the Board and the owner, or whose owner fails to submit required postmortem samples;
 - c. Any flock whose owner or manager has misrepresented, or who employs a person who has misrepresented, the Scrapie status of an animal or has misrepresented any other information on a certificate, permit, owner statement, or other official document within the last five years;
 - d. Any flock whose owner or manager has moved, or who employs a person who has moved, an animal in violation of this chapter within the last five years; or
 - e. Any flock which does not meet the requirements of a flock plan or PEMMP.
26. “Official genotype test” means any test used to determine the genotype of a live or dead animal and conducted at an approved laboratory provided that the animal is officially identified and the samples used for the test are collected and shipped to the laboratory by either an accredited veterinarian or a Board or APHIS representative.
27. “Official identification” or “official ID” means identification approved by the Board and APHIS for use in the Scrapie eradication program in the state of Mississippi. For sheep, official identification consists of (1) approved ear tags which include the flock ID number combined with an individual animal number; (2) approved unique, alphanumeric serial-numbered ear tags; or (3) ear tags approved for use with the Scrapie flock certification program. For goats, official identification consists of any method of identification approved by the USDA, as outlined in 9 CFR 79.2.
28. “Official test” means any test used for the diagnosis of Scrapie in a live or dead animal, approved by APHIS for that use, and conducted at an approved laboratory.
29. “Owner” means a person, partnership, company, corporation, or any other legal entity which has legal or rightful title to animals.
30. “Owner/seller statement form” means a written document to be completed by the owner or seller of animals that require official identification and includes the owner’s/seller’s name, address, and telephone number; date of transaction; the flock identification number; the number of animals involved; a statement indicating that the animals that require official identification have been officially identified and that the owner/seller will maintain records as to the origin of the individual animals for five years; and a signed owner statement.
31. “Owner statement” means a statement signed by the owner certifying that the sexually intact animals are not scrapie-positive, suspect, high-risk, or exposed and that they did not originate from an infected source, exposed, or noncompliant flock.
32. “Permit” means an official document that has been issued by an APHIS or Board representative or an authorized accredited veterinarian and allows the interstate movement of animals under quarantine. A seal may be required by the state veterinarian or AVIC.

33. “Postexposure management and monitoring plan” or “PEMMP” means a written agreement signed by the owner of a flock, an accredited veterinarian, if one is employed by the owner, and a Board or APHIS representative in which each participant agrees to undertake actions specified in the agreement to reduce the risk of the occurrence of scrapie and to monitor for the occurrence of scrapie in the flock for at least five years after the last high-risk or scrapie-positive animal is removed from the flock or after the last exposure of the flock to a scrapie-positive animal, unless the monitoring time is otherwise specified by a Board or APHIS representative. As part of a postexposure management and monitoring plan, the flock owner must provide the facilities and personnel needed to carry out the requirements of the plan. The plan must include the requirements in 9 CFR 54.8.

34. “Premises” means the ground, area, buildings, and equipment occupied by one or more flocks of animals.

35. “Quarantine” means an imposed restriction prohibiting movement of animals to any location without specific written permits.

36. “Scrapie” means a nonfebrile, transmissible, insidious degenerative disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats. “Scrapie eradication program” or “program” means the cooperative state-federal-industry program administered by APHIS and states to control and eradicate scrapie.

37. “Scrapie flock certification program” or “SFCP” means a voluntary state-federal-industry cooperative program established and maintained to reduce the occurrence and spread of scrapie, to identify flocks that have been free of evidence of scrapie over specified time periods, and to contribute to the eventual eradication of scrapie. This program was formerly known as the voluntary scrapie flock certification program.

38. “Scrapie-positive animal” or “positive animal” means an animal for which a diagnosis of scrapie has been made by an approved laboratory through one of the following methods:

- a. Histopathological examination of central nervous system (CNS) tissues from the animal for characteristic microscopic lesions of scrapie;
- b. The use of protease-resistant protein analysis methods, including but not limited to immunohistochemistry or western blotting, on CNS or peripheral tissue samples from a live or a dead animal for which a given method has been approved by the administrator for use on that tissue;
- c. Bioassay;
- d. Scrapie-associated fibrils (SAF) detected by electron microscopy; or
- e. Any other test method approved by the administrator in accordance with 9 CFR 54.10.

39. “Source flock” means a flock in which a Board or APHIS representative has determined that at least one animal was born that was diagnosed as a scrapie-positive animal at an age of 72 months or less.

40. “State animal health official” means an individual employed by the Board in animal health activities and authorized by the Board to perform the functions involved.
41. State Veterinarian” means the chief animal health official and administrator of the Board of Animal Health in the State of Mississippi.
42. “Suspect animal” means:
- a. A sheep or goat that exhibits any of the following possible signs of scrapie and that has been examined by an accredited veterinarian or a Board or APHIS representative. Possible signs of scrapie include: weight loss despite retention of appetite; behavioral abnormalities; pruritus (itching); wool pulling; biting at legs or side; lip smacking; motor abnormalities such as incoordination, highstepping gait of forelimbs, bunny hop movement of rear legs, or swaying of back end; increased sensitivity to noise and sudden movement; tremor, star gazing, head pressing, recumbency, or other signs of neurological disease or chronic wasting;
 - b. A sheep or goat that has tested positive for scrapie or for the protease-resistant protein associated with scrapie on a live-animal screening test, or any other official test, unless the animal is designated as a scrapie-positive animal; or
 - c. A sheep or goat that has tested inconclusive or suggestive of scrapie on an official test for scrapie.
43. “Trace” means all actions required to identify the flock of origin or flock of destination of an animal.
44. “Unofficial test” means any test used for the diagnosis of scrapie or for the detection of the protease-resistant protein associated with scrapie in a live or dead animal but that either has not been approved by APHIS or was not conducted at an approved diagnostic laboratory.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 2005.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 17 – Swine

- 100 This is a regulation necessary so that Mississippi produced pork products may move freely into Western Europe, Mississippi produced swine may move in interstate commerce and to facilitate the ultimate goal of Brucellosis eradication from Mississippi livestock. All swine sales where the public is invited, to include video and internet auctions, shall require a permit from the State Veterinarian at least 30 days prior to sale date.

(Adopted January 6, 1982, effective March 1, 1982; Amended October 20, 2014).)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

101 Definitions:

1. Reactor – Any swine disclosing a positive Buffered Brucella Antigen (B.B.A.) card test reaction or are found infected by other diagnostic procedures.
2. Identification of Reactor – Reactor swine are to be identified by placing a red serially numbered reactor tag in left ear.
3. Negative – Any swine from a validated herd, or that has no reaction to the B.B.A. card test.
4. Herd Test – The herd test shall include all breeding swine six (6) months of age and older. All swine tested shall be identified with an eartag, tattoo, or other permanent identification. (All swine held for feeding purposes are exempt from herd test provided they are maintained separate and apart from the breeding herd.)
5. Infected Herd – The herd test shall include all breeding swine six (6) months of age and older. All swine tested shall be identified with an eartag, tattoo, or other permanent identification. (All swine held for feeding purposes are exempt from herd test provided they are maintained separate and apart from the breeding herd.)
6. Quarantine – all swine in an infected herd must be confined to the premises until freed of Brucellosis or shipped to slaughter under permit, as provided by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, or USDA.
7. M.S.T. – Market Swine Test – Blood samples are obtained from sows, boars and stags at concentration points or at time of slaughter. Negative animals are credited to herd of origin. Reactors are traced to herd of origin which is placed under quarantine and offered a choice of plans outlined in Section IV, of these regulations.
8. M.S.I. – Market Swine Identification – The identification of slaughter swine such as slap tattoo or other method which will enable the consignor or herd of origin to be identified.
9. Validated Brucellosis – Free Herd – All breeding swine six (6) months of age and older in herd, blood tested and found to be negative.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

102.01 Swine herds may be validated or revalidated on a negative herd test of all breeding swine six (6) months of age and over provided that any herd with a history of Brucellosis has first qualified for validation by completing one of the plans outlined in Section IV, of these regulations.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

102.02 A swine herd may qualify for revalidation on a negative herd test of all eligible swine conducted within 10 to 14 months of the last validation date or establish that at least 20 percent (20%) of adult breeding swine where blood tested under the market swine testing program during the year, and that at least one-half (1/2) of the MST sampling occurred during the last six (6) months of its validation period.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

102.03 Individual herds must disclose no evidence of infection at time of validation or revalidation.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

103.01 Feeder swine of lesser status but not under quarantine may be held on validated herd premises without test provided such swine are maintained in isolation, separate and apart from all breeding stock.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

103.02 Swine may be consigned to slaughtering establishment or to an approved livestock market for sale and shipment to slaughtering establishments without test, provided they are transported directly to holding pens at the slaughtering establishment. Such swine may not be diverted enroute for any other purpose.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

103.03 No test requirements on breeding swine originating from Validated Brucellosis Free Herds. Such swine must be moved directly, must not have been in contact with swine of lesser status, and must be accompanied by a properly issued Official Health Certificate.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

103.04 Breeding swine originating from non validated herds must have a negative test within 30 days prior to date of entry. These animals must be held in isolation and pass an additional negative test 60 to 90 days from date of test for entry before being added to the herd.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

104 If infection is disclosed in swine herds, one of the following plans should be selected for eradicating the disease and for subsequent qualifying the herd for Validated Brucellosis Free status, if desired.

1. Plan 1. This Plan is recommended for commercial herds found infected. The following procedures should be carried out:

- a. Market the entire herd for slaughter as soon as practicable.
- b. Clean and disinfect houses and equipment.
- c. Restock premises with animals (from Validated Brucellosis Free Herds) placing them on ground that has been free of swine for at least 60 days.
- d. After two consecutive negative tests not less than 60 nor more than 90 days apart, the herd is eligible for Validated Brucellosis Free Herd status.

2. Plan 2. This Plan is recommended for use in infected purebred herds only where it is desired to retain valuable blood lines. The following procedures should be carried out:

- a. Separate pigs from sows at 42 days of age or younger and isolate.
- b. Market infected herd for slaughter as soon as practicable. Infected sows should not be rebred and should be slaughtered as soon as possible. Complete isolation of infected animals is essential. The separated weanling pigs from the nucleus for establishment of the infection-free herd.
- c. Test the gilts to be used for the following breeding season about 30 days before breeding. Save only the gilts that are negative. Breed only to negative boars.
- d. Retest the gilts after farrowing and before removing them from individual farrowing pens. Should reactors be found, they should be segregated from the remainder of the herd and slaughtered as soon as possible. Select only pigs from negative sows for breeding gilts.

3. Plan 3. This Plan is not recommended in general, but it has been found useful in herds where only a few reactors are found and where no clinical symptoms of Brucellosis have been noted. Carry out the following procedures:

- a. Market reactor for slaughter.
- b. Retest herd at 30 day intervals removing reactors for slaughter until the entire herd is negative.
- c. If the herd is not readily freed of infection, abandon this Plan in favor of Plan 1 or Plan 2.
- d. Following two consecutive negative tests not less than 90 days apart, the herd is eligible for Validated Brucellosis Free Herd status.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

105.01 All swine Brucellosis reactors are to be identified with a red serially numbered reactor tag in the left ear and shipped to slaughter under permit.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

105.02 All swine in the herd or origin of infected animals must be placed under quarantine.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

105.03 All swine (including breeding and feeding animals) must be confined to the quarantined premise until freed of Brucellosis or shipped to slaughter under permit.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

106.01 Exposed swine may move from a quarantined premise directly to slaughter or through a livestock market to slaughter provided:

1. They are marked with yellow paint.
2. They are accompanied by a permit issued by a state or federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian.
3. When sold through a market, that the movement is limited to one market, i.e., from premise of origin to a livestock market to a slaughter establishment.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

106.02 Movement of Brucellosis reactor Swine.

1. Brucellosis reactor swine must move to only one approved market to be sold for slaughter only; be held in market pens and can only move directly to an approved slaughter establishment.
2. All reactor swine, located on the farm, must be identified within 15 days of test results as required by USDA and be permitted to slaughter using USDA Form 1-27, within 15 days of being identified. All reactors located at approved livestock markets must be identified and permitted directly to slaughter establishments using USDA identification and permit.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

107.01 All breeding swine, moving from non-validated Brucellosis-Free Herds, must be tested at owner's expense within 30 days prior to change of ownership.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

107.02 All breeding swine (sows and boars) moving through livestock markets must be tested for Brucellosis at the first point of assembly by the Market Veterinarian, at the owner's (seller's) expense, or if funds are available at State and/or Federal expense. The accredited veterinarian shall submit the samples, along with records of the animals bled, to the state or Federal inspector on duty at the stockyard. The inspector will centrifuge the

blood, pour off the serum and forward the serum to the State/Federal Brucellosis Laboratory in Jackson, Mississippi, where the samples will be tested for brucellosis.

1. Herds of origin traced from a positive brucellosis test will be quarantined.
2. All swine herds quarantined because of Brucellosis will be required to conform to the Uniform Methods and Rules of the United States Department of Agriculture for Brucellosis Eradication in order to be eligible for quarantine release.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

107.03 All swine samples tested at the Brucellosis Laboratory will be submitted to the Mississippi Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory for pseudorabies testing. All swine sera samples received in the Diagnostic laboratory for diagnostic services will be tested for pseudorabies and the sera submitted to the Brucellosis Laboratory for Swine Brucellosis testing when adequate sera is available.

1. All positive pseudorabies (PR) test reports will be sent to Veterinary Medical Officers (VMO) for investigation of herds of Origin.
2. PR infected herds will be quarantined by the VMO.
3. All owners of the infected swine will be required to enter into a clean-up plan under the supervision of the VMO's to eradicate pseudorabies from their herds.
4. VMO's will work with owners of PR infected swine herds to free the herd of the disease by following one of the three basic clean up plans prepared by the Pseudorabies Committee of Livestock Conservation Institute and supported by USDA, APHIS, Veterinary services and published as State-Federal Industry Program Standards.
 - a. Test and removal of positive animals.
 - b. Offspring segregation, followed by phased repopulation. This method develops a PR negative herd using the offspring of sero-positive adults.
 - c. Depopulation with or without repopulation.
5. Vaccination will be used only when approved by the Mississippi State Veterinarian (the State Veterinarian will base his approval of vaccine use on the recommendation of the designated area epidemiologist).

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

107.04 Handling of positive results in the Pseudorabies Herd Monitoring Program, private tests for securing a qualified herd, for show, sale or interstate movement:

1. Herds which have a single low-titer animal will be quarantined. The positive animal will be retested within 30 days. If the retest is negative, the quarantine will be released immediately. Confirmed positive results will result in routine infected herd handling.

2. Infected herds will be quarantined and animals permitted only to slaughter. Release from quarantine will be based upon the following:

a. Entire herd permitted to slaughter and premises cleaned and disinfected under regulatory supervision. Premises may be re-populated 30 days after cleaning and disinfection. If premises are not cleaned and disinfected, premises may not be repopulated. Or

b. Complete negative herd test at least 30 days following removal of test positive animals.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

107.05 The Mississippi pseudorabies Eradication Program Standards will follow the standards published as Pseudorabies Eradication, State-Federal Industry Program Standards by the United States Department of Agriculture In April 1989 (subject to changes in cooperation of the State, Federal Government, and the Swine Industry.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

108 Collection of Samples:

1. In the country or point of origin: Only the veterinarians who are approved, and accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture, or their employees, are authorized to collect blood samples for the purpose of conducting tests for Brucellosis. The accredited veterinarian is responsible for all acts of his employees engaged in Brucellosis testing. The Mississippi Board of Animal Health shall not be responsible for any fees for testing.

2. At Livestock Markets: Only veterinarians who are approved, and accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture, or their employees, are authorized to collect blood samples for the purpose of conducting tests for Brucellosis. The accredited veterinarian is responsible for all acts of his employees engaged in Brucellosis testing. The Mississippi Board of Animal Health shall not be responsible for any fees for testing.

3. At Slaughter Plants:

a. Veterinarians, authorized slaughter plant employees or regularly employed representatives of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health or the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to collect blood samples for the purpose of conducting tests for Brucellosis.

b. the slaughter plant is responsible for mailing blood samples and records to the designated state lab within 24 hours following collection.

4. Conducting Official Test: The following person or facilities are authorized to conduct the B.B.A. card test:

a. Veterinarian approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and the United States Department of Agriculture.

b. Regularly employed and authorized representatives of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health or the United States Department of Agriculture.

c. Other individuals approved by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and the United States Department of Agriculture.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

109.01 Test Record – Results of all swine Brucellosis tests must be reported to the Mississippi Board of Animal Health within 48 hours.

1. All swine from which blood is drawn for the purpose of conducting Brucellosis test shall be identified by a serially numbered metal eartag or tattoo number or other permanent identification at the time the blood is drawn and such identification shall appear on the test chart opposite the tube numbers to assure positive identification of the individual animals.

2. At slaughter plant each blood sample collected shall be identified to herd or origin on V.S. Form 4-54.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

109.02 Disposition of Test Records

1. The veterinarian conducting the B.B.A. card test shall record test results on a test chart and give owner a copy on completion of test.

2. When blood samples are submitted to a laboratory, the veterinarian shall give the owner a copy of test Chart within 48 hours after receiving results.

3. If reactors are disclosed a statement shall be written on the test chart showing that the required red reactor tagging was accomplished and the completed chart shall then be mailed to the Mississippi Board of Animal Health or United States Department of Agriculture.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

110 Any dealer failing to comply with sections 100-109 of this chapter, or interfering with any duly appointed representative of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health or U.S.D.A. in the discharge of this duty, or for having discharged his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as authorized in *Miss. Code Ann.* Section 69-15-115.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1982, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1982.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

111.01 Swine are allowed to be imported into Mississippi only from states where pseudorabies is a quarantinable and reportable disease.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

111.02 All breeding swine entering Mississippi from other states shall have:

1. A telephone permit from the State Veterinarian to enter the State, with the permit number to be shown on the official health certificate.
2. A negative SN test (negative at 1:4 dilution) for pseudorabies within 30 days prior to movement and animals individually identified on health certificate.
3. A 30 day quarantine and isolation after arrival in Mississippi, and a negative SN test at the end of that 30 days to be released from quarantine.
4. Breeding animals will not be permitted to enter the state from a herd presently infected with pseudorabies.
5. Exemptions: Exhibition swine from out-of-state must meet only requirements of paragraphs 2 and 4 of this subsection. Swine purchased at exhibition within Mississippi must meet requirement of paragraph 3 of this subsection.

111.03 Feeder pigs moving on shipment into Mississippi must be ear tagged and identified to the farm of origin, and be quarantined for 30 days to farm of purchaser.

111.04 Market hogs coming into Mississippi must move directly to an approved slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter; or to an approved livestock market, or approved assembly point, and from there directly to an approved slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter.

111.05 No swine shall be allowed to enter the state from a herd known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies.

111.06 That the vaccine can be used only in endemic areas and in infected herds, or herds which have a high probability of being exposed. That this vaccine be used under the supervision and permission of the state veterinarian.

111.07 That any swine herd where a confirmed case of pseudorabies is diagnosed be quarantined from movement of any hogs except to slaughter. That this herd have 2 negative SN tests not less than 60 days and not more than 180 days apart before removed from quarantine.

111.08 Out-of-state breeding swine moving through livestock markets approved to handle all classes of swine and not meeting requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection 111.02 above shall be specifically identified and restricted for slaughter.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

112.01 In accordance with provision of the State Laws governing the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, and particularly Sections 4837 and 4837, Mississippi Code of 1942, as last amended by Chapter 166, Laws of 1962, and House Bill No. 552 of the 1968 Mississippi Legislature, the following rules and regulations are approved and adopted by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health for the purpose of controlling, eradicating, and preventing diseases of swine.

112.02 All livestock markets or feeder pig markets handling all classes of swine must be Federal-State or State only approved.

1. Federal-State approved yards.

a. Markets handling feeder and breeder swine must meet market standards of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Title 9, CFR, Part 76.18.

b. Each feeder or breeder swine must be identified by ear tag or tattoo

to herd owner of origin on arrival at markets. Records must be kept by markets to identify pigs to herd of origin, and/or seller for period of one year. Feeder or breeder swine will be permitted to move to another market, but must be retagged and re-identified to the new owner; the old identification tags shall not be removed.

c. Permit no swine to remain in market over 72 hours.

d. Maintain, for one year after the transaction involved, a record of the origin and destination of all swine, and also of the identification of all Swine other than slaughter swine, handled through the livestock market and afford Veterinary Services and State Inspectors access to such records at all reasonable time.

2. State Approved Only Markets permitted to handle all classes of swine. (Not federally approved)

a. Provide the State Veterinarian with a schedule of sale days and cooperate with the State Veterinarian in obtaining compliance by livestock shippers with applicable State and Federal regulations.

b. Require all swine received at the livestock market to be given an inspection by a Veterinary Services or State Inspector or an accredited veterinarian, and refuse to sell any swine that show any signs of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease upon such inspection except as authorized by a Veterinary Services or State Inspector or an accredited veterinarian.

c. Separate from the other swine all swine found upon inspection to be, or suspected of being, affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease and immediately notify a Veterinary Services or State Inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, of the presence of such swine at the livestock market.

d. Each feeder or breeder swine must be identified by ear tag or tattoo to herd owner of origin on arrival at markets. Feeder or Breeder swine will be permitted to move to another market, but must be retagged and re-identified to the new owner; the old tags shall not be removed. Records must be kept by markets to identify pigs to herd or origin and/or seller for period of one year.

e. Provide well-constructed and well-lighted pens, alleys, and sales rings for holding, inspecting and otherwise handling swine, and keep all swine handling facilities clean and in good repair.

f. State approved only yards permitted to handle all classes of swine may not receive swine from any state other than Mississippi.

- g. Permit no swine to remain in market for more than hours.
- h. Maintain, for one year after the transaction involved, a record of the origin and destination of all swine, and also of the identification of all swine other than slaughter swine, handled through the livestock market and afford Veterinary Services and State Inspectors access to such records at all reasonable times.
- i. Feeding and breeding swine may not move interstate from this class market.
- j. Slaughter swine may be moved to a recognized slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter or to an approved assembly point.

112.03 Buying Stations or Assembly Points Approved to Handle All Classes of Swine.

- 1. Buying Station or Assembly Point must meet all requirements as specified in subsection 112.02(1) for livestock market or Feeder pig Markets.
- 2. May purchase from Federal-State or State approved Livestock Market or Feeder pig Sale, and assemble at approved Buying Station or Assembly Point provided records are kept indicating animals bought, showing identification numbers, where purchased and to whom sold.
- 3. Must move all feeding and breeding swine to a farm within the State from Buying Station or Assembly Point for feeding or breeding within 72 hours from arrival.
- 4. Slaughter swine must be kept separate from feeding and breeding swine and move directly to slaughter within 72 hours from arrival.

112.04 Requirements for Movement of Slaughter Swine:

- 1. Slaughter swine may move directly to a slaughter establishment without restrictions.
- 2. Slaughter swine may move to an approved livestock market for sales:
 - a. directly to recognized slaughter establishment, or
 - b. may move to an approved slaughter assembly point and then directly to slaughter within 72 hours.
- 3. Permit no swine to remain in livestock market for more than 72 hours.

112.05 All Classes of swine may, in case where there is no sale or a Pass Out (P. O.) by owner, be returned to farm of origin. Source:

112.06 In event of an outbreak of any highly contagious or infectious disease, the State Veterinarian and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce may institute emergency regulations to suppress the outbreak.

112.07 Importation of Swine into Mississippi:

- 1. Swine of slaughter weight, not known to be infected or exposed to any infectious and communicable disease and apparently healthy may enter Mississippi if consigned directly to a Federal-State approved market or a recognized slaughtering establishment. Such swine shall not be diverted for any other purpose.

2. Feeder pigs coming to a Federal-State approved Feeder Pig Market within the State of Mississippi from another state must meet all requirements set forth in section 111 of this chapter for the prevention and control of Pseudorabies within the State.
3. Feeder pigs moving directly to a farm within the State of Mississippi must be individually identified, accompanied by an official interstate health certificate, and meet the requirements for the pseudorabies control as outlined in the section 111 of this chapter for the prevention and control of pseudorabies with in the state.
4. Feeder pigs coming to Mississippi from an approved feeder market in another state must be individually identified and accompanied by an official interstate health certificate, and meet the requirements for the pseudorabies control as outlined in the section 111 of this chapter for the prevention and control of pseudorabies within the state.
5. No swine from other states may enter Mississippi for feeding and breeding purposes without a prior permit from the State Veterinarian of Mississippi and must be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate. The State Veterinarian shall determine if all steps have been taken to assure all such swine are free from infectious and communicable diseases before issuing such a permit.
6. Further provisions are as follows:
 - a. All swine in the shipment must be individually identified.
 - b. The movement permit number shall be on all copies of health certificate.
 - c. All swine in the shipment shall be held in isolation from all other Swine at the farm of destination and be under quarantine for a period of not less than 30 days.
 - d. All swine in the herd of origin shall be certified, apparently healthy and free of all infectious and contagious diseases, by an accredited veterinarian.

112.08 Any person, firm, corporation, market or livestock dealer violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars.

(Section 112 supersedes other previous regulations pertaining to the control, eradication, and the prevention of diseases of swine and shall take effect and be in force from and after July 17, 1978. Amended July 20, 1988 to require 1st Point Testing and change of ownership. Amended July 12, 1989 to require breeding swine moving through Livestock Markets to be tested and the handling of pseudorabies positive swine located in herds.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 18 - Animal Rabies Control

- 100 The Board of Animal Health adopts as a regulation the Compendium of Animal Rabies Control as promulgated and amended by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, with the exception that 1 year rabies vaccines are not allowed for use in dogs and cats in Mississippi.

(ADOPTED APRIL 7, 1993. AMENDED SEPTEMBER 14, 2007.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

- 101 All animal rabies vaccines are restricted to use by or under the supervision of a veterinarian or person specifically licensed or designated by the State Board of Health to administer rabies vaccine.

(ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 14, 2007.)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Chapter 19 - Bovine Trichomoniasis Control

100 Entry Into State

No bull that has tested positive for *Tritrichomonas foetus* shall be brought into this state for any purpose whatsoever except to go directly to slaughter and must be on a 1-27 Form accompanied by a permit.

Every bull moved into this state shall be accompanied by a test result showing that the bull is free from *T. foetus* (hereafter referred to as “negative test result” or “testing negative”) except for the following bulls.

1. Exhibition and rodeo bulls that are temporarily in the state only for the purpose of the event and will be leaving the state after the event;
2. Bulls consigned to go directly to slaughter with Permit.
3. Virgin bulls with accompanying statement.
4. Intact bulls entering for castration for feeding purposes with Permit, to be castrated within 7 days of entry.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

101 Movement within the state

Every bull moved within this state which is sold, exchanged, leased, rented, or otherwise transferred in ownership or possession (hereafter collectively referred to as “transferred”) from one person to another shall be accompanied by a signed Virgin Bull Statement or a test result showing that the bull is free from *T. foetus* (hereafter referred to as “negative test result” or “testing negative”). Bulls coming into stockyards without a Virgin Bull Statement or a valid negative Trich Test must be consigned to slaughter. A bull may be purchased from the slaughter pen to be tested for *T. foetus*, and held at the stockyard pending a negative test.

102 Identification

All bulls tested for Trichomoniasis whether in-state or to be brought into this state, shall be identified by one or more of the following means with such identification listed on Official Trichomoniasis Test Chart.

1. USDA Official Permanent ID to include but not limited to:
 - a. Brucellosis (NUES) ear tag;
 - b. Official 840 radio frequency identification device (RFID);
 - c. Official 840 flap or bangle tag.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

103 Virgin bulls

A virgin bull is a bull less than 18 months of age in which one permanent central incisor teeth is in wear and that has never been commingled with breeding females. Virgin bulls, other than

exhibition and rodeo bulls, brought into this state or transferred within the state, shall, in addition to any other required documentation, be accompanied by a certification of virgin status signed by the owner of the bull, or the owner's representative or a duly authorized Veterinarian. ~~The~~ Certification shall include the bull's individual identification. If the virgin bull was acquired from an individual other than the original breeder then a certification of virgin status signed by the breeder and each subsequent owner of the bull, or their representative must also accompany the bull. This certification can be stated on the CVI or can be an official state form that accompanies the CVI and sent to our office. Virgin Bull Statement: "I certify that these bulls have not been exposed to female breeding animals since weaning."

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

104 Testing

The requirements for testing bulls for Trichomoniasis, whether in this state or to be imported into this state, are as follows:

1. All samples to be submitted for testing for Trichomoniasis shall be drawn by a certified accredited veterinarian and testing performed by an approved laboratory.
2. Approved Tests are those that have been approved by a laboratory that is accredited by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) using approved protocols and supplies. The Polymerase Chain Reaction test (PCR) is the official test. Up to 5 samples may be pooled if requested. The pooling must occur at the laboratory. The tests must be conducted no more than 60 days prior to entry of the bull into this state or for transfer within the state, provided that the bull has not been comingled with female cattle.
3. A positive result on any test shall immediately cause the bull to be classified as a Trichomoniasis infected bull subject to the restrictions set out in these regulations.
4. A second PCR test to confirm the presence of Trichomoniasis may be requested in the event of a positive result on a test, but the request for the confirmatory test must be made within 5 days of notification of the positive test result.
 - a. If the confirming PCR test comes back negative then one more negative test shall be conducted for the bull to be considered negative for Trichomoniasis and be moved as a negative bull.
 - b. If the confirming PCR test comes back positive then the bull shall be considered to be infected and subject to the restrictions set out in these regulations.
5. Bulls being tested for Trichomoniasis shall be kept separate from female cattle at all times during the entire test period and from the completion of the test until importation into this state or transferred to another herd within the state.
6. All positive test results for Trichomoniasis shall be reported to the state veterinarian within 24 hours after receipt of the results. When a positive test result is received the treating veterinarian shall consult with the state veterinarian on the first business day after receipt of the test results to determine a plan of action regarding the herd of the animal testing positive.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

105 Positive Animals

1. Cows testing positive for Trichomoniasis will result in herd quarantine and testing of all breeding bulls in the herd. Such bulls shall be released from quarantine once they achieve 2 negative official tests not less than 30 days apart.
2. Breeding cows in the herd are under quarantine until all of the bulls in a herd have tested negative 2 years in a row. During that time open cows, and cows under 5 months pregnant must only be sold directly to slaughter and be accompanied by a 1-27 Form.
3. Bulls in Mississippi testing positive for Trichomoniasis shall be subject to the following restrictions.
 - a. If a confirming PCR test is timely requested then the bull testing positive shall be segregated from all other cattle until the confirming PCR test results are received.
 - b. A bull that has tested positive for Trichomoniasis for which no confirming PCR test has been timely requested or which is confirmed by a second PCR test to be infected with Trichomoniasis shall be immediately isolated from and kept isolated from all other female cattle, and shall not be moved except as provided in these regulations.
 - c. An infected bull shall be moved directly to slaughter, or sold directly for slaughter through a livestock market, within 30 days from receipt of the positive results of the original test or the results of the confirming PCR test, whichever is later.
 - i. Movement of an infected bull shall be under a VS 1-27 permit issued by the state veterinarian or his representative.
 - ii. The VS 1-27 permit shall accompany the bull upon movement of the animal.
4. If an infected bull has been in a herd with other breeding bulls, then the other breeding bulls shall automatically be under quarantine and separated from female cattle until they have tested negative for Trichomoniasis on two negative tests at least 30 days apart. Positive bulls shall be subject to the handling of positives bulls as outlined in this regulation.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §69-15-3.

Sec. 104, 105 and 106 were amended on August 8, 2016

Sec. 100-107 were amended on May 11, 2020

Chapter 20 – Approved Veterinarians

101. BOARD APPROVAL. A veterinarian may not perform veterinary services in any auction barn, commission barn, livestock auction, livestock market, equine sale, stockyard or place of livestock trading in the State of Mississippi unless and until he has been especially approved to perform such services in said places by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health (“Board”). Such approval shall be site specific. The State Veterinarian shall have the authority to approve a veterinarian to perform such services on a temporary basis pending formal Board action, which approval shall in no case exceed ninety (90) days.

102. BASIC QUALIFICATIONS. In order to be approved by the Board, a veterinarian must meet the following qualifications:

- a. Hold the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from an accredited college or university.
- b. Be licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the State of Mississippi.
- c. Be Category II accredited by USDA-APHIS, VS for the State of Mississippi.
- d. Have such additional professional certification, training or ability as may be required by the State Veterinarian.

103. APPLICATION. A veterinarian seeking approval must submit to the Board a fully completed application and such further documentation as the Board may require.

104. TERM OF APPROVAL. The approval of a veterinarian shall be effective for the life of the veterinarian, provided he continues to meet the Basic Qualifications set forth herein, and his approval has not been revoked as set forth herein.

105. RELINQUISHMENT OF APPROVAL. A veterinarian that has been approved by the Board may relinquish his approval at any time by a written instrument submitted to the Board.

106. GROUND FOR REFUSAL TO GRANT APPROVAL OR TO SUSPEND OR REVOKE APPROVAL. The Board may refuse to grant its approval of a veterinarian or may suspend or revoke its approval of a veterinarian on any one or more of the following grounds:

- a. The suspension or revocation of the veterinarian’s license by the Mississippi Board of Veterinary Medicine.
- b. The suspension or revocation of the veterinarian’s accreditation by USDA-APHIS, VS.
- c. Failure of the veterinarian to maintain such additional professional certification, training or ability as may be required by the State Veterinarian.
- d. Violating any of the animal health laws or regulations of the State of Mississippi.
- e. Submitting for analysis fraudulent or mislabeled samples of blood or other body fluids or tissues.
- f. Failing to timely report test results.
- g. Submitting false or fraudulent information concerning an animal health issue to any government agency or individual.
- h. Submitting a fraudulent claim or invoice for veterinary services.
- i. Obtaining a certificate, license or approval through fraud, deception or misrepresentation.

- j. Has engaged in any act of negligence, malpractice, incompetence or misconduct in his veterinary practice.
- k. Has been convicted of, or engaged in any act constituting, a crime of moral turpitude.
- l. Has had his authority to engage in the activity regulated by the Board revoked or suspended by any other state or government agency.
- m. Is presently engaged in drug or alcohol use that is likely to impair his ability to practice his profession with skill and safety.
- n. Has prescribed controlled substances indiscriminately or for a non-medical reason.
- o. Failure to submit a filled-out application or other documents required by the Board.

107. IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION. The State Veterinarian may, upon written notice to the approved veterinarian and pending final determination of a disciplinary action, summarily suspend the approval of a veterinarian immediately, when it is deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety or interest.

108. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS. Administrative proceedings to suspend or revoke the approval of a veterinarian shall be commenced by the filing of a written complaint with the Board, setting forth the grounds for a suspension or revocation. Likewise, proceedings by a veterinarian challenging the refusal to grant his approval shall be commenced by filing a written complaint with the Board, setting forth the reasons why the refusal to grant his approval was unlawful. The case shall then be conducted in accordance with the procedures and guidelines set forth in Miss. Code of 1972, §69-15-51 to 69-15-69, with the exception of the following provisions, which shall apply only in proceedings to suspend or revoke a veterinarian's approval or to compel the granting or renewal of his approval. In veterinarian approval cases, the reviewing officer, hearing committee and Board shall have the power and authority to suspend or revoke the veterinarian's approval or to compel the Board to grant a veterinarian's approval. A suspension may be in effect for a period not to exceed one year, after which the veterinarian's approved status will be automatically restored. Any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the revocation of his approval, the veterinarian may reapply for approval, at which time he must meet all the prerequisites for initial approval, and show that he has made full amends and restitution to all persons who may have suffered pecuniary loss by reason of the misconduct for which his approval was revoked. Also, no fines or civil penalties may be levied against a veterinarian in veterinarian approval cases.

Source: *Miss. Code of 1972*, §69-15-9.

Chapter 21 – Quarantines and Stand-Still Orders.

Sec. 100. The State Veterinarian or his designee shall have the power and authority to issue such quarantines and stand-still orders as he may deem to be necessary or desirable to prevent, control or eradicate all contagious and infectious diseases of animals and poultry. Such quarantines and stand-still orders may restrict the entry into Mississippi or the intrastate movement of any animals or poultry, dead or alive, as well as any vehicles, animal litter, animal feed, cooked or uncooked food, bedding, equipment, structures, clothing and any other products that may contain infectious materials. Such quarantines and stand-still orders may apply to locations or premises, as well as to animals, poultry and physical objects.

Adopted: 2-15-21

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.*, §69-15-9