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Title 7. AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS Part XXI. Animals and Animal Health

Chapter 1. General Provisions; Administrative Matters Subchapter A. General Provisions

§101. Definitions

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Certificate of Approval—~~a certificate document~~ issued to a commercial poultry producer by the ~~Livestock Sanitary Board~~ Board of Animal Health approving a specific method of disposing of dead poultry to be used by the commercial poultry producer.

Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI)—~~a legible record of an animal's health recorded on an official form. These certificates are valid for 30 days only unless an extension is allowed by the Board of Animal Health.~~

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Destroyed—condemned under state or federal authority and ~~put to death~~ destroyed by consignment to slaughter or by humane euthanasia ~~death~~.

Digester—~~a specially designed water tight system which is buried in the ground below the frost line and has the ability and strength to hold liquid, without leakage or seepage, and is used to dispose of dead poultry through use of bacteria.~~

Direct to Slaughter—the shipment of cattle or poultry from the premises of origin directly to a slaughter establishment without diversion to assembly points, such as auctions, public stockyards and feedlots.

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Livestock—cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, burros, asses or other farm animals ~~livestock~~ of all ages including poultry.

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National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)—cooperative industry, state, and federal program that offers poultry management, sanitation, testing, and monitoring procedures to improve poultry and poultry products in the U.S.

Official Calf Vaccinates—~~female cattle that have been vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine at the proper age, by an accredited veterinarian, and properly reported to the state or federal office.~~

Official Health Certificate—~~a legible record of an animal's health recorded on an official form. These certificates are valid for 30 days only.~~

Official State Agency—the State authority recognized by the USDA to cooperate in the administration of the NPIP.

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Poultry—chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons, guinea fowl, geese, peafowl and pheasants and other domestic feathered life, including hatched eggs or fertilized eggs.

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AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2093.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Board, LR 11:230 (March 1985), amended LR 11:615 (June 1985), LR 12:289 (May 1986), amended by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Livestock Sanitary Board, LR 12:498 (August 1986), LR 14:217 (April 1988), LR 15:811 (October 1989), LR 16:391 (May 1990), LR 17:29 (January 1991), LR 18:840 (August 1992), LR 23:949 (August 1997), amended by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of the Commissioner, LR 24:1677 (September 1998), LR 28:1170 (June 2002), amended by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Board of Animal Health, LR 34:2336 (November 2008), LR 35:1465 (August 2009), amended by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety, Board of Animal Health, LR 39:3246 (December 2013), repromulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety and the Board of Animal Health, LR 40:935 (May 2014); LR 43:

Chapter 5. Entry Requirements to admit Animals into this State and into Events

Subchapter D. Specific Entry Requirements for Poultry and Other Birds

**§531. Health Requirement Governing Admission of Poultry
(Formerly §701)**

A. All poultry entering the state must meet the general requirements of §501 and the following specific requirements.

1. All ~~out of state~~ poultry or poultry eggs for hatching, shall not be imported into Louisiana unless they originate ~~in~~ from P pullorum/typhoid negative tested flocks under the supervision of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) or in flocks that have passed a negative blood test for pullorum/typhoid disease, under the supervision of the proper ~~state Livestock Sanitary Board official~~ official State Agency, within 30 days prior to entry.

2. ~~All Poultry~~ Out of state poultry consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment may enter the state on a waybill, which must include the name and address of the ~~consignee~~ consignor (seller), the number of birds, and the name and address of the slaughter establishment. If, in the opinion of an authorized agent of the ~~Livestock Sanitary Board~~ Board of Animal Health, poultry consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment is of questionable health, the entire shipment will be quarantined immediately, and consigned to a poultry establishment maintaining federal inspection for wholesomeness, or be returned to the state of origin.

3. The state veterinarian may prohibit the entry of birds, eggs, or poultry by-products into Louisiana from any state which has an area under quarantine due to a contagious and/or infectious disease ~~in the state~~ which, in his/her opinion, may seriously threaten the health of Louisiana poultry.

4. ~~Psitticine birds and mynah birds may be imported into Louisiana under permit issued by the state veterinarian. All birds imported into Louisiana will be quarantined at destination for 90 days. All pet stores or vendors selling psittacines must report any increased mortalities to the office of the state veterinarian to determine if birds/samples should be examined for evidence of chlamydia.~~

5. ~~No permits will be issued for importation into Louisiana of psitticine birds or mynah birds that have been vaccinated for Newcastle disease.~~

~~6.5.~~ Birds determined to be infected with, or exposed to, exotic new-castle disease, shall be destroyed without compensation to the owner.

~~7.6.~~ All poultry brought into Louisiana shall be accompanied by a VS Form 9-2 or 9-3, indicating the flock of origin is under the ~~national poultry improvement plan~~ National Poultry Improvement Plan and is free of *Salmonella pullorum* (pullorum) and *Salmonella gallinarum* (typhoid) or a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) that reports those negative results. If the flock of origin is not under the ~~national poultry improvement plan~~ National Poultry Improvement Plan, the birds must be accompanied by a test report (9-2) from an approved laboratory or official state agent, or CVI indicating the birds were tested negative for *Salmonella pullorum/typhoid* within 30 days prior to entry into Louisiana. See §533 for show, fair, trade days, and swap meet requirements.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2093.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Board, LR 11:244 (March 1985), amended LR 11:615 (June 1985), LR 14:224 (April 1988), repromulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety and the Board of Animal Health, LR 40:946 (May 2014); LR 43:

**§533. Admittance of Louisiana Poultry to Fairs, Livestock Shows and Poultry Shows, Trade Days and Swap Meets
(Formerly §703)**

~~A.~~ All poultry of Louisiana origin going to Louisiana fairs, livestock ~~shows~~ and poultry shows, trade meets, and swap meets shall be accompanied by a Form VS 9-2 or CVI, indicating the flock of origin is a participant under the ~~national poultry improvement plan~~ NPIP and ~~is free~~ has tested free of *Salmonella pullorum* (pullorum) and *Salmonella gallinarum* (typhoid). If the flock of origin is not a participant under the ~~national poultry improvement plan~~ NPIP, the birds of breeding age must be accompanied by a Form VS 9-2, health certificate or CVI certificate of veterinary inspection indicating the birds were tested negative for pullorum/typhoid (P/T) within ~~90~~ 60 days prior to admittance ~~to the fairs, livestock show or poultry show.~~ to in-state fairs, livestock and poultry shows, trade days, or swap meets. These birds must have leg or wing band identification recorded on a CVI. All birds exhibited at LSU AgCenter sponsored events (such as the AgCenter sponsored show at the State Fair of Louisiana) must have a CVI that shows their P/T test negative results and health status.

B. All poultry from states other than Louisiana, going to Louisiana fairs, livestock and poultry shows, trade meets, and swap meets shall be accompanied by a Form VS 9-2, 9-3, or CVI indicating the flock of origin is a participant under the NPIP and has tested free of *Salmonella pullorum* (pullorum) and *Salmonella gallinarum* (typhoid). If the flock of origin is not a participant under the ~~national poultry improvement plan~~ NPIP, the birds of breeding age must be accompanied by a Form VS 9-2, 9-3, or ~~certificate of veterinary inspection~~ CVI indicating the birds were tested negative for pullorum/typhoid (P/T) within 30 days prior to admittance to Louisiana fairs, livestock and poultry shows, trade days, or swap meets. These birds must have leg or wing band identification or a group/lot identification number recorded on a CVI.

C. All sanctioned American Poultry Association and American Bantam Association shows held in Louisiana may provide a licensed, accredited private veterinarian to inspect birds at coop-in at these shows, at the expense of the sponsoring club, in lieu of a CVI. They must show proof of test negative status for P/T as stated in paragraph A above. Any bird showing signs of illness will be quarantined or barred from entry if suspected to have a contagious disease (at the sole discretion of the veterinarian). No bird without proof of negative P/T status will be allowed to show. The event sponsor should call the state veterinarian office at (225) 925-3980 to ensure there are no travel restrictions for entry into Louisiana.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2093.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Board, LR 12:503 (August 1986), repromulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety and the Board of Animal Health, LR 40:947 (May 2014); LR 43:

Chapter 11. Poultry and Other Birds (Formerly Chapter 7)

§1103. Slaughter and Testing of Poultry of Questionable Health (Formerly §705)

~~A. Poultry consigned from within the state of Louisiana to a recognized slaughter establishment which is, in the opinion of an authorized agent of the Livestock Sanitary Board Board of Animal Health, of questionable health in the opinion of an authorized agent of the Livestock Sanitary Board Board of Animal Health that are consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment within Louisiana, then the poultry will be quarantined and the entire shipment reconsigned to a slaughter establishment maintaining federal inspection for wholesomeness, or returned to the place of origin.~~

B. All hatcheries and hatchery supply flocks within the state must be qualified as U.S. pullorum/typhoid clean or have met equivalent requirements for pullorum/typhoid control under official state supervision. If other domesticated fowl, with the exception of waterfowl, are maintained on the same premises as the participating flock, freedom from pullorum/typhoid infection shall be demonstrated by an official blood test of each of these fowl.

C. All flocks which test positive for *Salmonella pullorum* or *Salmonella galinarum* shall be followed by an investigation by the official state agency to determine the origin of the infection.

D. All flocks found to test positive for pullorum or typhoid shall be quarantined until marketed or destroyed under the supervision of the official state agency or until subsequently blood tested at intervals of at least 21 days and until two consecutive negatives tests are obtained.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2093.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Board, LR 11:244 (March 1985), amended LR 11:615 (June 1985), amended by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Livestock Sanitary Board, LR 15:812 (October 1989), repromulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety and the Board of Animal Health, LR 40:968 (May 2014); LR 43:

§1105. Sanitary Disposal of Dead Poultry (Formerly §707)

A. All commercial poultry producers are required to obtain a certificate of approval for their disposal method from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF). Failure to obtain a certificate shall be considered a violation of this regulation. Certificates of approval are continuous, but subject to review and cancellation should the poultry producer fail to dispose of dead poultry in accordance with this regulation.

B. Dead poultry must be removed from the presence of live poultry ~~without delay~~ within 24 hours after death. The carcasses, parts of carcasses and offal must be held in covered containers until disposal is made by one of the approved methods. In no instance, however, will the storage of dead poultry be allowed to create sanitary problems. Commercial poultry producers shall be required to dispose of dead poultry by one of the following methods.

~~1. Disposal Pits. Disposal pits shall be constructed in a manner and design capable of providing a method of disposal of dead poultry to prevent the spread of diseases. Disposal pits that are currently in use will be allowed to operate until July 1, 1997.~~

~~2. 1.~~ 1. Incinerators. Incinerators shall be constructed in a manner and design capable of providing a method of disposal of dead poultry to prevent the spread of diseases. The design and construction must be approved by an authorized representative of the ~~Livestock Sanitary Board~~ Board of Animal Health.

~~3. 2.~~ 2. Rendering Plant. Dead poultry, parts of carcasses and poultry offal may be transported in covered containers to approved rendering plants. Poultry carcasses may be held on the premises of commercial poultry producers for up to 24 hours as long as the storage does not create a sanitary problem. All such methods of storage and transportation of dead poultry to approved rendering plants must be approved by an authorized representative of the ~~Livestock Sanitary Board~~ Board of Animal Health.

4. ~~3.~~ Composting. The design, construction, and use of compost units such as sheds or drums must be approved by an authorized representative of the ~~Livestock Sanitary Board~~ Board of Animal Health.

5. ~~Digesters.~~ Poultry digesters may be used if the following conditions are met:

a. ~~the design, construction, location, and use of digesters must be approved by an authorized representative of the Livestock Sanitary Board;~~

b. ~~the bacteria being used in the digester must be approved by an authorized representative of the Livestock Sanitary Board;~~

c. ~~the digester must be maintained according to recommendations of an authorized representative of the Livestock Sanitary Board.~~

C. Burial. In the event of the death of more than 1 percent of broilers or 0.5 percent of pullets or breeders over four weeks of age on the same premises within a 24-hour period of time, ~~the death of which is not known to be caused by a contagious or infectious disease~~, the dead poultry may be disposed of by on-site burial. The state veterinarian's office must be notified immediately by telephone or facsimile in the event of excessive mortality requiring on-site burial. An exemption waiver will be submitted to the grower, LDAF and commercial poultry management once a burial site has been inspected and approved by the LDAF representative.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2093.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Board, LR 11:244 (March 1985), amended LR 11:615 (June 1985), LR 17:874 (September 1991), LR 18:1355 (December 1992), LR 20:863 (August 1994), LR 23:949 (August 1997), repromulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety and the Board of Animal Health, LR 40:968 (May 2014); LR 43: