



APPLICATION FOR FERAL SWINE HOLDING FACILITY OR QUARANTINE SWINE FEEDLOT

Farm Name: _____

Owner Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Parish: _____

Contacts

Home: _____

Cell: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Physical Address of the Facility: _____

Type of Facility (Feral Swine Holding or Quarantine Swine Feedlot): _____

Do you buy feral swine from trappers/transporters? Yes No

Do you want your contact information available to trappers/transporters? Yes No

Please attach a sketch of proposed quarantine facility, including acreage or square feet.

Please return this application to:

Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry
5825 Florida Blvd., Suite 4000 Baton Rouge, LA 70806
Phone: 225-925-3980
Email: vetreports@daf.state.la.us

I hereby make application for entry into the Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry's Feral Swine Holding Facility/Quarantine Swine Feedlot program. I understand that this is a voluntary program. I have received and reviewed the requirements for establishing and maintaining this facility.

I understand that failure to meet and maintain all program guidelines will disqualify this facility from participation in this program.

Applicant's Signature: _____

Date: _____

For Office Use Only

Date Received: _____ Approval Date: _____ Premises ID #: _____

Feral Swine (LAC 7:XXI.1301, 1311, 1312 and 1321)

In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq., the Department of Agriculture and Forestry (“department”), through the Office Animal Health and Food Safety, Board of Animal Health, has adopted LAC 7:XXI.1301, 1311, 1312 and 1321 relative to feral swine (*Sus scrofa*) in Louisiana. Louisiana’s feral swine population is estimated at 500,000. Feral swine are known carriers of a number of diseases that can infect humans and livestock, including swine brucellosis, leptospirosis, salmonellosis, toxoplasmosis, sarcoptic mange, Escherichia coli-related illness, trichinosis, vesicular stomatitis and classical swine fever. These regulations are an attempt to control the spread of diseases by feral swine and are adopted pursuant to R.S. 3:2135, which gives the Board of Animal Health “plenary powers to deal with all contagious and infectious diseases of animals as in the opinion of the board may be prevented, controlled, or eradicated” including the “full power to make, promulgate, and enforce such rules and regulations as in the judgment of the board may be necessary to control, eradicate, and prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases of animals.”

Chapter 13. Swine (Formerly Chapter 9)

Subchapter A. General Provisions

§1301. Definitions

- A. For purposes of this Chapter, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Approved Holding Facility—a pen or pens approved by LDAF to temporarily hold feral swine pending movement to a recognized slaughter facility or reclassification.

Domestic Swine—swine (*Sus scrofa*) other than feral swine.

Feral Swine—any hog, pig, or swine species (*Sus scrofa*) including, but not limited to, Russian and European wild boar and their hybrids that are running at large, free roaming, or wild upon public or private lands in this state, and shall also include any hog, pig, or swine species that has lived any part of its life running at large, free roaming, or wild. The term feral swine shall also include any feral phenotype swine, whether or not running at large, free roaming, or wild.

Feral Swine Authorized Transporter—a person authorized by the Board of Animal Health to transport live feral swine to state or federally inspected slaughter facilities, quarantine swine feedlots and feral swine approved holding facilities.

Recognized Slaughter Facility—a slaughter facility operated under the state or federal meat inspection laws and regulations.

Swine-Proof Fence—a fence constructed to sufficient construction standards; with materials of hog-proof net, woven or welded wire and wood, metal or other approved posts and, be maintained to prevent egress of swine over, through, or under the fence.

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

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety, Board of Animal Health, LR 42:391 (March 2016)

§§1303-1309. Reserved.

Subchapter B. Brucellosis and Pseudorabies

§1311. Quarantining, Vaccinating, and Testing Swine for Brucellosis and Pseudorabies (Formerly §905)

- A. The state veterinarian or his representative shall have the authority to conduct epidemiologic investigations and quarantine of:
1. swine herds in which one or more of the animals are found to be positive to brucellosis or pseudorabies, as determined by the epidemiologist, based on the interpretation of official

- tests;
 - 2. the herd of origin of swine that have been added to a herd that becomes quarantined because of brucellosis or pseudorabies, if swine have been acquired from said herd of origin within the last 12 months;
 - 3. herds which have received swine from herds found to have brucellosis or pseudorabies.
- B. Herds of swine including feedlots, within a 1.5-mile radius of the quarantined herd, will be monitored in accordance with the recommendation of the state veterinarian and/or epidemiologist by either a test of all breeding swine or by an official random sample test.
- C. A herd plan and epidemiology report must be completed within 30 days from the date an animal that originated from the herd was found to be a reactor at slaughter. A herd test must be completed within 45 days from the date an animal that originated from the herd was found to be a reactor at slaughter.
- D. To be eligible for release from quarantine due to positive pseudorabies, a swine herd must meet the following requirements.
- 1. All swine positive to an official pseudorabies test must be tagged with an official reactor tag in the left ear and permitted on Form VS 1-27 to recognized slaughter establishment, rendering plant, or disposed of on the herd premises or other "approved" location by disposal means authorized by applicable state laws within 15 days. All swine, over 6 months of age and a random sampling of any growing/finishing swine which remain in the herd, must be tested negative 30 days or more after removal of reactors. No livestock on the premises shall have shown signs of pseudorabies after removal of reactors.
 - 2. Whole Herd Depopulation. All swine on the premises must be tagged with an official reactor tag in the left ear and permitted on a Form VS 1-27 to a recognized slaughter establishment, rendering plant, or disposed of on the herd premises or other "approved" location by disposal means authorized by applicable state laws. The premises must remain depopulated for 30 days and the herd premises must be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to putting swine back on the premises.
- E. To be eligible for release from quarantine due to positive brucellosis, a swine herd must meet one of the following requirements.
- 1. All swine positive to an official brucellosis test must be tagged with an official reactor tag in the left ear and permitted on Form VS 1-27 to a recognized slaughter establishment, rendering plant, or disposed of on the herd premises by disposal means authorized by applicable state laws within 15 days.
 - a. All swine over six months of age which remain in the herd, must be tested according to an approved herd plan. b. A herd may be released from quarantine upon completion of three negative complete herd tests (CHT):
 - i. the first test must be completed at least 30 days after removal of the last reactor;
 - ii. a second CHT must be conducted 60-90 days following the first CHT;
 - iii. a third CHT is required 60-90 days following the second CHT;
 - iv. third CHT. a fourth CHT is required six months after the third CHT.
 - 2. Whole Herd Depopulation
 - a. All swine on the premises must be tagged with an official reactor tag in the left ear and permitted on a Form VS 1-27 to a recognized slaughter establishment, rendering plant, or disposed of on the herd premises or other "approved" location by disposal means authorized by applicable state laws.
 - b. The premises must remain depopulated for 30 days and the herd premises must be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to putting swine back on the premises.
- F. All movement from pseudorabies or brucellosis quarantined herds, must be accompanied by a VS Form 127, permit for movement of restricted animals, listing the official, individual identification of each animal to be removed.

1. This form must be delivered to an authorized representative at destination.
 2. These permits will be issued by a representative of the Board of Animal Health.
- G. All exposed swine moving from quarantined premises in interstate or intrastate commerce, must move directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or to an approved swine quarantined feedlot or rendering plant.
- H. The use of pseudorabies vaccine is prohibited, except by permission of the state veterinarian.
- I. Reclassification of Feral Swine
1. Free-roaming or feral swine may be qualified for reclassification as domestic swine upon completion of the following test protocol.
 - a. Three consecutive complete herd tests (CHT) for brucellosis and pseudorabies, with negative results, shall be conducted in order to qualify for reclassification.
 - b. The first test must be completed at least 30 days after removal of the last reactor.
 - c. A second CHT must be conducted 60-90 days following the first CHT.
 - d. A third CHT is required 60-90 days following the second CHT.
 - e. In addition, any sexually intact female swine must also undergo a brucellosis and pseudorabies test, with negative results, not less than 30 days after their initial farrowing.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2093 and R.S. 3:2135.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Livestock Sanitary Board, LR 16:392 (May 1990), amended LR 18:839 (August 1992), LR 20:1258 (November 1994), LR 23:1493 (November 1997), repromulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety and the Board of Animal Health, LR 40:969 (May 2014), amended by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety, Board of Animal Health, LR 42:391 (March 2016), LR 42:2169 (December 2016).

§1312. Swine Movement Restrictions and Feral Swine Authorized Transporter Authorization

- A. No person shall import live feral swine into this state unless the live feral swine are going directly to a state or federally inspected slaughter establishment, a quarantine swine feedlot or a feral swine approved holding facility in a sealed trailer accompanied by a USDA VS Form 1-27 permit for the movement of restricted animals.
- B. No person shall transport live feral swine within the state of Louisiana without first registering as a feral swine authorized transporter with the Board of Animal Health. Registration as a feral swine authorized transporter shall not be transferrable and shall be active for a five-year period.
- C. Application to become a feral swine authorized transporter shall be on a form prescribed by the Board of Animal Health and shall include the following information:
 1. name, mailing address, physical address, email address, and telephone number of the applicant;
 2. driver's license number of the applicant;
 3. brief statement describing the area and parishes wherein the applicant typically transports feral swine;
 4. description of the vehicles used to transport live feral swine including any license tag numbers.
- D. Live feral swine shall only be transported to the following:
 1. approved holding facilities;
 2. quarantine swine feedlot;
 3. a state or federally inspected slaughter facility;
 4. pursuant to an order issued by the state veterinarian.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2135 and R.S. 3:2137. HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety, Board of Animal Health, LR 42:391 (March 2016).

Subchapter C. Quarantine Swine Feedlots and Feral Swine Approved Holding Facilities

§1321. Quarantine Swine Feedlots and Feral Swine Approved Holding Facilities (Formerly §909)

- A. Permit Required. No person may operate a quarantined swine feedlot or feral swine holding facility without first obtaining a permit from the Board of Animal Health. Any person operating a feedlot or holding facility without a valid permit will be in violation of this regulation and subject to prosecution. Approval for a quarantine swine feedlot or feral swine holding facility may be given after initial inspection by an authorized agent of the Board of Animal Health.
- B. Requirements for Operation of Quarantined Swine Feedlots and Approved Feral Swine Holding Facilities
 - 1. All swine must be maintained at a minimum 200 yards from all other domestic swine pens.
 - 2. Complete records must be maintained on all transactions as described in Subsection C of this Section. These records shall be made available to state-federal personnel upon request.
 - 3. No feral swine shall be comingled with domestic swine unless the facility is operating as a quarantine swine feedlot and all swine movements from the quarantine swine feedlot facility must be directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under approved state or federal meat inspection.
 - 4. Only feral swine may be placed in an approved feral swine holding facility.
 - 5. Quarantine swine feedlots and approved feral swine holding facilities must be fenced with swine-proof fence to prevent any swine from escaping and the fencing must be continually maintained by the owner/operator to prevent escape of swine.
 - 6. Feral swine shall not be fed garbage as per LAC 7:XXI.2305.
 - 7. Each quarantine swine feedlot or feral swine holding facility shall be inspected at least annually by an authorized agent of the Board of Animal Health.
- C. Records
 - 1. records shall be generated and maintained by owner/operators of quarantine swine feedlots and approved feral swine holding facilities. The records shall include the following:
 - a. number of swine placed in and removed from the facility quarterly;
 - b. trapper/transporter name and license number for feral swine;
 - c. weight, color, sex and any applied identification for each animal;
 - d. date each animal was placed in and removed from the facility;
 - e. parish where feral swine were trapped.
 - 2. All records shall be provided to an authorized agent of the commission upon request. All records shall be maintained for not less than five years.
- D. Cancellation of Quarantined Swine Feedlot or Approved Feral Swine Holding Facility Permit
 - 1. A quarantined swine feedlot permit may be canceled upon written notice that the operation does not meet the requirements of this regulation, or the operator of such quarantined swine feedlot has violated the provisions of this regulation in any respect.
 - 2. The board shall give written notice of the cancellation of a quarantined swine feedlot permit to the operator thereof.
 - 3. Any operator of a quarantined swine feedlot whose permit is so canceled may appeal the cancellation thereof by written notice to the board within 10 days of receipt of the notice of cancellation. Any operator of a quarantined swine feedlot who appeals cancellation of his permit shall be entitled to a full hearing before the board, and the decision of the board at such hearing will be final unless the operator appeals to a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - 4. Closure of a Quarantine Swine Feedlot or Approved Feral Swine Holding Facility
 - a. Upon termination of a permit, the owner/operator may take up to 14 days to dispose of all feral swine at the facility.
 - b. No person shall release feral swine, or any swine species, into the wild.
 - c. Cleaning and disinfection of the premises shall be completed immediately upon closure of the facility if required by the Board of Animal Health.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2093 and R.S. 3:2135. HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Board, LR 11:247 (March

1985), amended LR 11:615 (June 1985), repromulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety and the Board of Animal Health, LR 40:970 (May 2014), amended by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Animal Health and Food Safety, Board of Animal Health, LR 42:392 (March 2016), LR 42:2170 (December 2016).