

**CHAPTER 2****DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM****Authority**

N.J.S.A. 4:5-1 et seq.

**Source and Effective Date**

R.2004 d.454, effective November 10, 2004.  
See: 36 N.J.R. 3324(a), 36 N.J.R. 5335(a).

**Chapter Expiration Date**

Chapter 2, Disease Control Program, expires on November 10, 2009.

**Chapter Historical Note**

Chapter 2, Disease Control Program, was filed and became effective prior to September 1, 1969.

Subchapter 3, Tuberculosis Control and Eradication, was adopted as R.1971 d.214, effective November 29, 1971. See: 3 N.J.R. 198(a), 4 N.J.R. 2(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 2, Brucellosis Control and Eradication, was readopted as R.1983 d.411, effective September 7, 1983. See: 15 N.J.R. 1203(a), 15 N.J.R. 1647(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 1, Reportable Diseases, was readopted as R.1983 d.448, effective September 29, 1983. See: 15 N.J.R. 1202(a), 15 N.J.R. 1753(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 3, Tuberculosis Control and Eradication, was readopted as R.1983 d.449, effective September 29, 1983. See: 15 N.J.R. 1203(b), 15 N.J.R. 1753(b).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 4, Swine Disease Control, was readopted as R.1983 d.450, effective September 29, 1983. See: 15 N.J.R. 1204(a), 15 N.J.R. 1753(c).

Subchapter 10, Tests and Improvement Plans, was repealed by 1983 d.451, effective October 17, 1983. See: 15 N.J.R. 1204(b), 15 N.J.R. 1753(d).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 9, Fees, expired on June 11, 1984.

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 2, Brucellosis Control and Eradication, expired on October 18, 1988.

Subchapter 2, Brucellosis Control and Eradication, was adopted as new rules, Subchapter 5, Sheep Disease Control, was repealed and Subchapter 5, Bovine Leucosis Program, was adopted as new rules, and Subchapter 6, Nutria, was repealed and Subchapter 6, Swine Pseudorabies Virus, was adopted as new rules by R.1989 d.30, effective January 17, 1989. See: 20 N.J.R. 2419(a), 21 N.J.R. 154(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 2, Disease Control Program, expired on January 17, 1994.

Chapter 2, Disease Control Program, was adopted as new rules by R.1994 d.108, effective March 7, 1994. See: 25 N.J.R. 5387(b), 26 N.J.R. 1223(b). Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 2 expired on March 7, 1999.

Chapter 2, Disease Control Program, was adopted as new rules by R.1999 d.183, effective June 7, 1999. See: 31 N.J.R. 571(a), 31 N.J.R. 1477(a).

Chapter 2, Disease Control Program, was readopted as R.2004 d.454, effective November 10, 2004. See: Source and Effective Date.

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#### SUBCHAPTER 1. REPORTABLE DISEASES

##### **2:2-1.1 Enumeration of diseases and agents contagious, infectious, or hazardous to the health of livestock, poultry, aquaculture, or animals raised for fur**

(a) The following words and terms, as used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Aquaculture” means the propagation, rearing and subsequent harvesting of aquatic organisms in controlled or selected environment, and their subsequent processing, packaging and marketing, and shall include, but need not be limited to, activities to intervene in the rearing process to increase production such as stocking, feeding, transplanting and providing for protection from predators.

“Aquatic organism” means an animal or plant of any species or hybrid thereof and includes gametes, seeds, eggs, sperm, larvae, juvenile and adult stages any of which is required to be in water during that stage of its life. This definition does not include birds and mammals.

“Aquatic species” means any species of fish, mollusk, crustacean, other aquatic invertebrate, amphibian, reptile or aquatic plant, but is not limited to fish and fishes.

“Cattle” includes cattle, calves, bison, buffalo and other domesticated Bovidae.

“Foreign animal disease (FAD)” is defined as an important transmissible livestock or poultry disease believed to be absent from the United States and its territories that has a potential significant health or economic impact.

“Horses” includes horses, ponies, donkeys and mules and miniature breeds.

“Livestock” means cattle, horses, swine, small ruminants, rabbits and poultry.

“Office of International des Epizooties (OIE)” is an intergovernmental organization created by the International Agreement of January 25, 1924, signed by 28 countries, to ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation, to collect, analyze and disseminate veterinary scientific information, to provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases, within its mandate under the World Trade Organization SPS (Sanitary/PhytoSanitary) Agreement, to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals, and animal products, and to improve the legal framework and resources of national veterinary services.

“Poultry” includes chickens, roosters, capons, hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeon and guinea fowl (N.J.S.A. 4:5-94) and ratites (N.J.S.A. 4:2-17).

“Rabbits” include all rabbit breeds used or intended for food or fiber.

“Select agents (S. agent)” are biological agents and toxins that have the potential to pose a severe threat to public health and safety.

“Small ruminants” include sheep, goats, llama, alpaca, and farm-raised cervidae.

“Swine” include domestic and exotic porcine breeds.

“USDA-APHIS” means the United States Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service which is responsible for protecting and promoting United States agricultural health, protecting America’s animal and plant resources from agricultural pests and diseases, threats to our food supply, administering the Animal Welfare Act, and carrying out wildlife damage management activities.