

**CHAPTER 2
DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM**

Authority

N.J.S.A. 4:5-4.

Source and Effective Date

R.2010 d.073, effective April 23, 2010.
See: 41 N.J.R. 4349(a), 42 N.J.R. 925(a).

Chapter Expiration Date

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 52:14B-5.1b, Chapter 2, Disease Control Program, expires on April 23, 2017. See: 43 N.J.R. 1203(a).

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Subchapter 10, Tests and Improvement Plans, was repealed by 1983 d.451, effective October 17, 1983.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Subchapter 2, Brucellosis Control and Eradication, was adopted as new rules, Subchapter 5, Sheep Disease Control, was repealed and Subchapter 5, Bovine Leucosis Program, was adopted as new rules, and Subchapter 6, Nutria, was repealed and Subchapter 6, Swine Pseudorabies Virus, was adopted as new rules by R.1989 d.30, effective January 17, 1989.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: 36 N.J.R. 3324(a), 36 N.J.R. 5335(a).

Chapter 2, Disease Control Program, was readopted as R.2010 d.073, effective April 23, 2010. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

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
- 2:2-1.2 Provision for Statement of Imminent Peril
- 2:2-1.3 Provision for epidemic of emergent proportion
- 2:2-1.4 Indemnification
- 2:2-1.5 Notice of existence of dangerous diseases

SUBCHAPTER 2. BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL AND ERADICATION

- 2:2-2.1 Scope
- 2:2-2.2 Official calthood Brucella vaccination
- 2:2-2.3 Vaccination of female bovine animals
- 2:2-2.4 Conformity of brucellosis tests with Federal methods
- 2:2-2.5 Tests conducted by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture
- 2:2-2.6 Department or accredited veterinarians to draw blood samples
- 2:2-2.7 Herd owner responsibilities: employing private veterinarian
- 2:2-2.8 Identification of animals
- 2:2-2.9 Times established for brucellosis tests
- 2:2-2.10 Blood tests on suspicious reaction
- 2:2-2.11 Quarantine on disclosure of brucellosis reactor
- 2:2-2.12 Conditions for quarantine release
- 2:2-2.13 Tagging, segregation and slaughter of brucellosis reactors
- 2:2-2.14 Brucellosis reactor eligible for indemnification
- 2:2-2.15 Market cattle and goats to go to immediate slaughter
- 2:2-2.16 Swine brucellosis
- 2:2-2.17 Swine brucellosis: testing of swine moved intrastate
- 2:2-2.18 Brucellosis testing for intrastate movement

SUBCHAPTER 3. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL AND ERADICATION

- 2:2-3.1 Scope of subchapter, statutory authorization
- 2:2-3.2 Official tuberculin test
- 2:2-3.3 Times established for tuberculin tests
- 2:2-3.4 Quarantine of herd during tests
- 2:2-3.5 Fees to private veterinarians
- 2:2-3.6 Indemnification

SUBCHAPTER 4. SWINE DISEASE CONTROL

- 2:2-4.1 USDA Swine Health Protection Act adopted, supplemented
- 2:2-4.2 Compliance with statute and rules for license issuance
- 2:2-4.3 Minimum floor space
- 2:2-4.4 Drainage of buildings
- 2:2-4.5 Facilities for out-of-State animal shipments
- 2:2-4.6 Water supply
- 2:2-4.7 Garbage truck specifications
- 2:2-4.8 Equipment for certain operations
- 2:2-4.9 Size and construction of vats, containers and covers
- 2:2-4.10 Thermometers
- 2:2-4.11 Period for accomplishing heat treatment of garbage
- 2:2-4.12 Holding areas/containers for untreated garbage
- 2:2-4.13 Fuel supply
- 2:2-4.14 Facility for temperature determination and inspection
- 2:2-4.15 Garbage spillage
- 2:2-4.16 Garbage feeding on ground
- 2:2-4.17 Trash on premises; storage; removal
- 2:2-4.18 Feeding platforms
- 2:2-4.19 Solid waste disposal
- 2:2-4.20 Liquid wastes

- 2:2-4.21 Dead animal removal
- 2:2-4.22 Rodent and insect control
- 2:2-4.23 through 2:2-4.24 (Reserved)
- 2:2-4.25 Premises concentrating swine for public sales construed as livestock market
- 2:2-4.26 Quarantine of premises suspected of hog cholera infection
- 2:2-4.27 Notice of hog cholera illness
- 2:2-4.28 Removal of swine dead of hog cholera; construction of trucks
- 2:2-4.29 Cleaning and disinfecting trucks
- 2:2-4.30 Investigation of suspected hog cholera; access to premises
- 2:2-4.31 Indemnity for swine destroyed by hog cholera
- 2:2-4.32 Swine consigned to livestock markets
- 2:2-4.33 Quarantine of swine after sale
- 2:2-4.34 Disinfecting following sale of swine
- 2:2-4.35 Indemnity of infected swine in sale market
- 2:2-4.36 Authority of Secretary of Agriculture or his or her agents
- 2:2-4.37 Swine pseudorabies vaccination

SUBCHAPTER 5. BOVINE LEUCOSIS PROGRAM

- 2:2-5.1 Scope and authority
- 2:2-5.2 Definitions
- 2:2-5.3 Procedures
- 2:2-5.4 Costs and fees

SUBCHAPTER 6. SWINE PSEUDORABIES VIRUS

- 2:2-6.1 Adoption of USDA rules

SUBCHAPTER 7. POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

- 2:2-7.1 National Plan adopted, supplemented
- 2:2-7.2 General regulations
- 2:2-7.3 Pullorum-typhoid disease testing and testing agents
- 2:2-7.4 Reporting and quarantine provisions

SUBCHAPTER 8. RECORDS OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE DEALERS

- 2:2-8.1 Official livestock recordkeeping system
- 2:2-8.2 Content of record
- 2:2-8.3 When records are to be made
- 2:2-8.4 Manner of keeping records
- 2:2-8.5 Preservation of records; surrender
- 2:2-8.6 Effective date of subchapter

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 Bovinae.

“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.

“Hog Cholera” means Classical Swine Fever.

“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 inter-governmental 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.

“USDA HCLD” means United States Department of Agriculture list of High Consequence Livestock Diseases which