

**RULES  
OF  
THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ANIMAL HEALTH**

**CHAPTER 0080-02-01  
HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION AND  
TRANSPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY**

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**0080-02-01-.01 DEFINITIONS.**

- (1) For Purposes of these Rules:
- (a) Accredited Veterinarian - An accredited veterinarian shall be as defined in 9 C.F.R. 160.1.
  - (b) Approved Livestock Market - A stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point, or any other premises under state or federal veterinary supervision where livestock are assembled for sale or sale purposes, and which has been approved by the USDA, or the appropriate state animal health official in accordance with 9 C.F.R. 71.20.
  - (c) Approved Slaughter Establishment - Any slaughter establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. 601, et seq.
  - (d) Breeding Swine - Swine that are used or intended to be used for breeding, including all swine other than feeder swine or slaughter swine.
  - (e) Brucellosis Suspect - An animal subjected to an official test resulting in a Brucellosis suspect classification or reclassified as a Brucellosis suspect by a designated epidemiologist, as provided in the definition of official test.
  - (f) Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd - A herd of cattle that has qualified for such status in accordance with 9 C.F.R. 78.1.
  - (g) Change of Ownership - Ownership changing from one individual or entity to another, either through selling, bartering, trading, or donating to another individual or entity.
  - (h) Classification of States - The definitions of Class A, Class B, Class C and Class Free states shall be as set forth in 9 C.F.R. 78.1.
  - (i) Commercial Production Swine - Those swine that are continuously managed and have adequate facilities and practices to prevent exposure to either transitional production or feral swine.

(Rule 0080-02-01-.01, continued)

- (j) Dairy and Breeding Cattle - Shall include all intact male and female cattle other than feeder cattle or slaughter cattle.
- (k) Department - The Tennessee Department of Agriculture.
- (l) Domestic Animals - Shall include cattle, bison, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats, avian species, and all Class III animals as defined by T.C.A. § 70-4-403(3).
- (m) Entry Permits - A verbal or written pre-movement authorization for entry of livestock into Tennessee, issued by the Tennessee state veterinarian or his agent.
- (n) Exposed Animal (Brucellosis) - Any animal, except a Brucellosis reactor animal, that is part of a herd known to be affected by, or that has been in contact with, a Brucellosis reactor animal in marketing or other channels for twenty-four (24) hours, or for less than twenty-four (24) hours if such Brucellosis reactor animal has aborted or calved within the past thirty (30) days or has a vaginal discharge.
- (o) Farm of Origin (Cattle) - A farm or other premises where the cattle were born or have been kept for not less than four (4) months prior to the date of shipment, and which has not been used within such time to assemble, buy, or sell cattle from other sources.
- (p) Farm of Origin (Swine) - The farm on which swine were born or have resided for at least ninety (90) consecutive days immediately prior to shipment, and which has not been used within such time to assemble, buy, or sell swine from other sources
- (q) Feeder Cattle - Cattle which are intended for the sole purpose of feeding or grazing prior to slaughter and are less than eighteen (18) months of age as evidenced by the absence of eruption of the first permanent incisor teeth and are not parturient or post parturient, including steers and spayed heifers of any age.
- (r) Feeder Swine - Swine that are less than four (4) months of age and are intended for feeding purposes prior to slaughter.
- (s) Feral or Wild Swine - Swine that have lived part (feral) or all (wild) of their lives as free-roaming animals.
- (t) Herd - A herd is all animals under common ownership or which have been in physical contact with each other within the preceding twelve (12) months, whether located on one or more premises.
- (u) Negative - The designation of an animal as "negative" shall be as determined by a test approved by the USDA for such disease.
- (v) Official Backtag - A backtag issued by the USDA that uniquely identifies each animal.
- (w) Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection
  1. An official certificate of veterinary inspection is a legible record on a form adopted and approved for such use by the appropriate animal health official of the state of origin, that is prepared by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin, and that certifies the inspection or examination of the animal(s) described thereon. Legal requirements shall not be met until an approved copy is forwarded by the appropriate animal health official of the state of origin to the Tennessee state veterinarian.

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2. The official certificate of veterinary inspection shall list the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, and the final destination of the animals, if different. It shall include an accurate description sufficient to identify each animal(s), which may include information about the animal's age, sex, breed, tags, tattoos, and/or brands. It shall include the dates and results of required tests, and the dates of required vaccinations.
  3. Certificates of veterinary inspection shall be void after thirty (30) days from the date of inspection. No certificate of veterinary inspection shall be issued except in compliance with all import requirements of the State of Tennessee, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Tennessee state veterinarian.
  4. An Equine Interstate Event Permit (a/k/a an equine passport) is an official document that has been signed by the state veterinarian, the chief animal health officer, or the equivalent, of the state issuing the permit. At minimum, such permits shall include: the owner's name, complete address and phone number; the official certificate of veterinary inspection number that was the basis for issuing the permit; the date the official certificate of veterinary inspection was issued; a unique permit number issued by the state; the expiration date of the permit; a complete description of the horse, including its name, breed, color, age, and sex; the date of the horse's last EIA test; the name of the laboratory that performed the test; and the laboratory accession number of the laboratory that performed the test. The Equine Interstate Event Permit shall be valid for six (6) months when accompanied by proof of the official, negative EIA test (VS Form 10-11 or other equivalent document) specified in the Equine Interstate Event Permit. In no instance shall a permit be valid for more than twelve (12) months after the date of a negative EIA test. Equine shall have permanent, individual, animal identification in the form of a unique lip tattoo, brand, electronic implant, or digital photograph, which must be incorporated into the permit. Where digital photography is used for identification, the photograph must include images of the entire left and right sides of the animal, and a front view of the animal, including the head from the ear tips to below the lower lip.
- (x) Official Proof of Test - Any documentation approved by state and federal animal health officials that bears a permanent individual identification of an animal and certification by an accredited veterinarian or regulatory animal health employee that the animal has been tested for a particular disease.
  - (y) Official Seal - A serially numbered metal or plastic strip that is self-locking and cannot be reused if opened, and which is applied by a representative of the USDA, or state veterinarian.
  - (z) Official Test - Official tests for specifically named diseases as referred to herein shall be such tests as are recognized as official by the appropriate animal health official of the state of origin and the USDA. The date of the test shall be the date the sample is taken from the animal.
  - (aa) Official Vaccinate - Any animal vaccinated and identified in accordance with 9 C.F.R. 78.1 and 85.1.
  - (bb) Parturient - Visibly pregnant; commonly referred to as "springing".
  - (cc) Person - An individual, corporation, association, partnership, or other legal entity.

(Rule 0080-02-01-.01, continued)

- (dd) Pet Swine - Non-commercial swine, including, but not limited to, those kept as pets, rescued, kept in collections or menageries, or used in displays, petting zoos or attractions at fairs or exhibitions.
- (ee) Post Parturient - Having already given birth.
- (ff) Pseudorabies-monitored Feeder Pig Herd - A swine breeding herd, of which the breeding animals over six (6) months of age have tested negative on an official Pseudorabies test according to the criteria below. Such test shall be conducted at least once a year, but may be required more frequently as ordered by the state veterinarian.
  - 1-10 sows test all
  - 11-35 sows test 10
  - 36 or more test 30% or 30 head, whichever is less
- (gg) Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herd - A herd of swine that has qualified for such status in accordance with 9 C.F.R. 85.1.
- (hh) Quarantined Feedlot - A confined area as set forth by 9 C.F.R. 78.1 and 85.1.
- (ii) Reactor - Any animal that is subjected to an official test and found positive.
- (jj) Shipping Permit - Shall mean a VS Form 1-27 or other document defined as a "permit" in 9 C.F.R. that is required to accompany livestock when movement is restricted.
- (kk) Slaughter Cattle - Any cattle shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment for slaughter within five (5) days. The designation of cattle as slaughter cattle is determined solely by the fact that such animals are consigned and shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment, not by the origin, type, condition, health, or any other characteristic of such animals.
- (ll) Slaughter Swine - Swine of any age, breed, or sex, which have been consigned and transported directly to an approved slaughter establishment for slaughter within five (5) days, or to an approved swine market for sale to a slaughter establishment.
- (mm) Sporting Swine - Swine that are intended to be used solely for hunting.
- (nn) Test-Eligible Cattle - All cattle, with the exception of steers and spayed heifers, that are eighteen (18) months of age or older as evidenced by the eruption of the first permanent incisor teeth, regardless of vaccination status; and all female cattle that are parturient or post-parturient, regardless of vaccination status and age.
- (oo) Transitional Production Swine - Swine that have had reasonable opportunities to be exposed to feral or wild swine.
- (pp) Transportation Document - Any document that accompanies a shipment of animals, including, but not limited to, a certificate of veterinary inspection, waybill, bill-of-sale, bill-of-lading, cargo manifest, shipping permit or an invoice that lists:
  - 1. The point from which the animals are moved;
  - 2. The destination of the animals;
  - 3. The number and kind of animals covered by the document; and
  - 4. The name and address of the owner or shipper.

(Rule 0080-02-01-.01, continued)

- (qq) USDA - The United States Department of Agriculture.
- (rr) Validated Brucellosis-Free Herd (Swine) - A swine herd that has qualified for such status in accordance with 9 C.F.R. 78.1.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 4, 1974. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed November 1, 1986; effective December 25, 1986. Amendment filed December 15, 1989; effective January 29, 1990. Amendment filed February 20, 2002; effective June 28, 2002. Amendment filed November 16, 2005; effective March 30, 2006. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010. Emergency rule filed April 20, 2011; effective through October 17, 2011. Emergency rule filed April 20, 2011 expired effective October 18, 2011; rule reverted to its previous status.

#### **0080-02-01-.02 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS.**

- (1) All domestic animals imported into Tennessee, except poultry and those animals expressly exempted herein, shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection or other transportation document recognized by the state veterinarian. The certificate of veterinary inspection or other recognized travel document shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle transporting such animals.
- (2) Domestic animals entering Tennessee without an official certificate of veterinary inspection or otherwise entering the state in violation of these rules shall be held in quarantine at the owner's risk and expense until released or disposed of as ordered by the state veterinarian.
- (3) All animals entering Tennessee shall meet the requirements for interstate movement set out in 9 C.F.R., in addition to the specific requirements set forth herein.
- (4) No animal, including poultry and birds of any species, that is affected by or has been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or that originated from a quarantined area, shall be transported or moved into Tennessee; except as allowed herein or permitted by the state veterinarian.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 4, 1974. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed November 16, 2005; effective March 30, 2006. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010.

#### **0080-02-01-.03 DUTIES OF COMMON CARRIERS AND OTHER HAULERS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**

- (1) Owners and operators of common carriers and private conveyances shall be forbidden to transport or otherwise move any domestic animal into, within, or through the State of Tennessee except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.
- (2) All common carriers and private conveyances transporting domestic animals into, within, or through the State of Tennessee shall be subject to inspection and may be stopped by any agent or employee of the department or any other law enforcement officer commissioned in the State of Tennessee, to make an investigation to determine compliance with the provisions set forth in these rules.
- (3) All railway cars, trucks and other conveyances used for the transportation of domestic animals and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(Rule 0080-02-01-.03, continued)

- (4) Owners and operators of conveyances that have been used to transport domestic animals infected with or exposed to infectious, contagious or communicable diseases shall have such conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected upon order of the Tennessee State Veterinarian or his agent.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 4, 1974. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983.

**0080-02-01-.04 ENTRY PERMITS.**

- (1) Requests for entry permits, where required by these rules, shall be directed to the Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Division of Regulatory Services - Animal Health, P.O. Box 40627, Nashville, Tennessee 37204, and shall set forth the species, number, age, sex, and breed of the animals; the consignee and consignor; the origin and destination of the animals; and the purpose of the shipment.
- (2) Such entry permits shall be valid for no more than thirty (30) days from issuance and shall apply only to the shipment for which the permit was requested.
- (3) The entry permit number shall be recorded on the official certificate of veterinary inspection that accompanies the shipment.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 4, 1974. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010.

**0080-02-01-.05 CATTLE.**

- (1) Feeder Cattle
  - (a) Feeder cattle transported into or through Tennessee shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection. Individual animal identification is not required, provided that all animals are identified as to breed, sex, and average age and/or weight, according to the number of head in the shipment.
  - (b) Official certificates of veterinary inspection are not required for feeder cattle that are moved by the producer or his agent directly from a farm of origin to an approved livestock market for sale.
- (2) Slaughter Cattle
  - (a) General requirements
    1. Slaughter cattle transported into, within, or through the state of Tennessee shall be accompanied by a transportation document. This requirement shall not apply to such cattle moved directly from a farm of origin by the producer or his agent.
    2. Cattle consigned and/or shipped to any location other than an approved slaughter establishment are not considered slaughter cattle for purposes of these rules, and shall be tested for Brucellosis as dairy and breeding cattle under 0080-02-01-.05(3)(b) below.
  - (b) Additional Requirements for Assembled Cattle from Class B and Class C States – Test-eligible slaughter cattle shipped from approved markets or other assembly points in

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Class B and Class C states that would otherwise be required to be tested for Brucellosis as dairy and breeding cattle under 0080-02-01-.05(3)(d) are exempt from such test, provided they are:

1. Accompanied by official proof of test for Brucellosis within the preceding thirty (30) days; or
2. S-Branded and accompanied by a shipping permit; or
3. Transported in officially sealed vehicles and accompanied by a shipping permit.

(c) Reactor, Exposed or Other Cattle Under Quarantine - Cattle that are classified as reactor animals, exposed animals, or that are under quarantine for any reason shall bear appropriate individual identification and be accompanied by a shipping permit.

(3) Dairy and Breeding Cattle

(a) General Requirements - All dairy and breeding cattle transported into or through the state of Tennessee, regardless of age and origin and except as specifically exempted by (b) below, shall be:

1. Officially, individually identified by permanent means such as a coded metal ear tag, RFID device, registration tattoo, registration hot brand, registration freeze brand, or other official means as set forth in 9 C.F.R. 71; and
2. Accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection.

(b) Exception to General Requirements - The certificate of veterinary inspection and identification requirements above shall not apply to cattle consigned and shipped by the producer or his agent directly from a farm of origin to an approved livestock market for sale.

(c) Test-eligible cattle from Class B and Class C states shall have an entry permit.

(d) Brucellosis

1. Brucellosis Testing Requirements - Unless specifically exempted, all test-eligible cattle are subject to the Brucellosis testing requirements outlined herein.
2. Cattle from Class A and Class B States - Dairy and breeding cattle entering Tennessee from non-quarantined herds in Class A and Class B states shall be accompanied by proof that such cattle have tested negative on an official test for Brucellosis that was conducted within the preceding thirty (30) days.
3. Cattle from Class C States - Dairy and breeding cattle entering Tennessee from non-quarantined herds in Class C states shall comply with the following requirements:
  - (i) Non-Vaccinates - Non-vaccinates from Class C states must have had negative results on two consecutive official tests for Brucellosis prior to movement, according to the following:

- (l) The first test shall be conducted not less than sixty (60) days and not more than twelve (12) months before movement.

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- (II) The second test shall have been conducted not less than sixty (60) days after the first test and not more than thirty (30) days before movement.
  - (III) Between tests, the cattle being tested shall be kept separated from all other cattle.
  - (IV) The dates for both tests shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection.
  - (ii) Official Vaccinates - Official vaccinates from Class C states must have tested negative on one (1) official test for Brucellosis conducted within thirty (30) days prior to entering the state.
  - (iii) Cattle originating from a Class C state that are consigned and shipped directly to an approved livestock market in Tennessee for sale:
    - (I) The required thirty (30) day test for official vaccinates and the second test for non-vaccinates as outlined above may be conducted at the market upon arrival.
    - (II) Documentation of prior tests or vaccination status shall be provided to the Department representative or market management when the cattle are unloaded, pursuant to the following:
      - I. Vaccination status may be indicated by an official calfhood vaccination, eartag and/or tattoo.
      - II. Prior test status may be determined by an official certificate of veterinary inspection and/or Brucellosis test record.
      - III. In cases where the official vaccination or prior test status of test eligible cattle cannot readily be substantiated by the Department's representative, the cattle shall be:
        - A. Shipped directly to slaughter or a quarantined feedlot in accordance with the provisions of 9 C.F.R. § 78.9(c)(1) or § 78.9(c)(2); or
        - B. Allowed to return to the point of origin upon receiving special permission from the appropriate animal health official of the state of origin.
4. Cattle from Class B and Class C States – Quarantine and Retesting. Test-eligible cattle originating from Class B and Class C states shall be quarantined and retested for Brucellosis not less than forty-five (45) days and not more than one hundred twenty (120) days after arrival, with the following exceptions:
- (i) Cattle imported to approved markets or to the premises of licensed dealers in Tennessee shall be permitted a single movement, under quarantine, to a farm premises where retesting shall be accomplished as provided above, subject to the following:
    - (I) The purchaser or consignee at the first farm premises may not reconsign or sell such cattle until the required testing has been done, with the exception that such cattle may be sent directly to slaughter,

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to a quarantined feedlot or an approved market for sale to slaughter, or to quarantined feedlot at any time before the required retesting is due, provided such cattle are S-branded and accompanied by a shipping permit.

- (ii) The following cattle shall also be exempt from the quarantine and retesting requirements above:
  - (I) Cattle imported to approved markets, or to pens of licensed dealers, and shipped to out-of-state consignees within forty-five (45) days. The destination state should be consulted for its requirements before such shipments are made.
  - (II) Cattle entering Tennessee temporarily for exhibition.
- 5. Exceptions - The Brucellosis testing requirements outlined above shall not apply to:
  - (i) Dairy and breeding cattle from non-quarantined herds in brucellosis-free states.
  - (ii) Cattle originating directly from a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd. Such cattle shall have their certified herd number listed on the accompanying certificate of veterinary inspection.
  - (iii) Cattle consigned and shipped from a farm of origin to an approved livestock market in Tennessee for sale, provided that such cattle are tested at the market.
  - (iv) Cattle consigned and shipped directly to an approved slaughter facility for slaughter. Note the exceptions for assembled cattle from Class B and Class C states outlined under 0080-02-01-.05(2)(b) above.
- (e) Tuberculosis
  - 1. Cattle originating in Mexico, including M-branded steers:
    - (i) Shall have tested negative on an official tuberculosis test conducted in the United States not more than thirty (30) days prior to entering Tennessee; and
    - (ii) Shall enter Tennessee under quarantine and be retested for tuberculosis not less than sixty (60) days and not more than one hundred and twenty (120) days after arrival.
    - (iii) Are exempt from the retesting requirements above, provided they are intended for exhibition only, are not based or pastured in Tennessee, and are staying in the state less than sixty (60) days. Such cattle shall be maintained under quarantine during the exhibition period.
- (f) Scabies - Cattle that are known to be infected with or have been exposed to psoroptic scabies, or cattle originating from any area that is under a state or federal quarantine for psoroptic scabies, may enter Tennessee only under the following conditions:
  - 1. If shipped directly from a point of origin to an approved slaughter establishment in a sealed vehicle; or

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2. If treated for scabies by a method and material currently approved by the USDA within ten (10) days prior to movement.
- (g) Other Diseases – The import requirements for infectious, contagious diseases not named herein shall be as provided in 9 C.F.R.
- (4) Bulls. The following requirements shall apply for all cattle bulls imported or moved within the state, and shall not apply to any bison bull.
- (a) Definitions.
1. Breeding bull means any intact bull that is not a virgin bull;
  2. Herd means a group of like-species animals that are under common ownership or have been in physical contact with each other within the preceding 12 months;
  3. History of trichomoniasis means having given rise to any positive test result for trichomoniasis under any culture test or PCR test ordered by an accredited veterinarian or a state or federal animal health official within the previous two years.
  4. Infected bull means any bull from which a specimen is collected by an accredited veterinarian or a state or federal animal health official and that specimen shows positive for trichomoniasis under any official PCR test, or any official culture test that is not contradicted by two consecutive negative official PCR tests from samples of the bull collected seven to ten days apart.
  5. Official culture test or testing means a test performed by a laboratory approved by the state veterinarian for culture, growth, and identification of a particular bacteria or protozoan, such as *Trichomonas foetus*.
  6. Official Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test or testing means a test performed by a laboratory approved by the state veterinarian for determination of a particular DNA sequencing and diagnosis of trichomoniasis.
  7. Trichomoniasis means a cattle disease caused by the protozoan parasite *Trichomonas foetus* that can result in infertility, open cows, and medically necessary abortions in cows and heifers.
  8. Virgin bull means a bull less than 18 months of age, as evidenced by dentition or breed registry papers, that has not been comingled with a breeding bull, cow, or heifer within the past six months.
- (b) Bull import requirements. Persons importing breeding bulls or virgin bulls into the state shall have in their possession the following documentation for each bull imported.
1. Breeding bulls from herds with no history of trichomoniasis shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection containing the breeding bull's official permanent identification and proof of one valid, negative official PCR test from a specimen of the bull collected as follows.
    - (i) If the bull was held separate from cows and heifers for at least 60 days prior to its import, its negative official PCR test must result from a specimen of the bull collected within those 60 days. The negative official PCR test

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- result shall remain valid for 60 days following collection of the bull's test specimen.
- (ii) If the bull was commingled with cows or heifers within 60 days prior to its import, its negative official PCR test must result from a specimen of the bull collected within 30 days prior to its import. The negative official PCR test result shall remain valid for 30 days following collection of the bull's test specimen.
2. Breeding bulls from herds with a history of trichomoniasis shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection containing the breeding bull's official permanent identification and proof of two consecutive negative official PCR tests from specimens of the bull taken seven to ten days apart and collected within 30 days prior to its import.
  3. Breeding bulls import exemptions. Import requirements for breeding bulls under this paragraph shall not apply if all of the bulls in the imported lot are:
    - (i) Consigned directly to slaughter, or
    - (ii) Destined to exhibition or rodeo in the state, provided that:
      - (I) The bulls are in the state temporarily;
      - (II) The bulls are in the state for the sole purpose of attending the event;
      - (III) The bulls leave the state directly after the event; and,
      - (IV) The bulls are not commingled with breeding bulls, cows, or heifers while in the state.
  4. Virgin bulls. Virgin bulls shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection containing the virgin bull's official permanent identification.
- (c) Sampling, testing, reporting, and movement requirements.
1. All samples for trichomoniasis testing under this rule shall be collected by either an accredited veterinarian approved by the state veterinarian or a state or federal animal health official.
  2. Virgin bulls are exempt from trichomoniasis testing requirements under this rule. However, importers or owners of any bull in the state that entered without required documentation shall upon order of the state veterinarian either immediately export the bull to its origin or immediately quarantine the bull and submit it to official trichomoniasis testing.
  3. Trichomoniasis positive bulls. Importers or owners of a bull in the state that has tested positive for trichomoniasis—under either an official PCR test or an official culture test—shall:
    - (i) Cause the positive test result to be reported to the state veterinarian by the animal's accredited veterinarian or the approved testing laboratory within 24 hours after receiving the test results; and,
    - (ii) Separate and quarantine the tested bull from other cattle.

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- (I) If the positive test result is from an official PCR test, the bull shall be considered infected and ordered to slaughter.
  - (II) If the positive test result is from an official culture test, the importer or owner may request within five days of receiving the culture test results, confirmation by conduct of two official PCR tests conducted seven to ten days apart.
    - I. If each of the official PCR tests shows negative for trichomoniasis, the bull shall be considered negative for the disease and its quarantine may be lifted.
    - II. If either of the official PCR tests shows positive for trichomoniasis, or if official PCR testing is not requested within five days of the positive official culture test result, the bull shall be considered infected and ordered to slaughter.
4. Cattle comingled with infected bulls. Importers or owners of a breeding bull in the state that has been comingled with an infected bull—or comingled with a female that has been comingled with an infected bull—for any period since six months prior to the infected bull's last trichomoniasis positive test result shall:
  - (i) Immediately separate and quarantine the breeding bull from other cattle; and,
  - (ii) Cause the quarantined bull to undergo either three official culture tests conducted one to three weeks apart or two official PCR tests conducted seven to ten days apart. Test samples shall not be pooled.
    - (I) If each of the test results shows negative for trichomoniasis, the bull shall be considered negative for the disease and its quarantine may be lifted.
    - (II) If any official culture test shows positive for trichomoniasis, the importer or owner may request within five days of receiving the culture test results, confirmation by conduct of two official PCR tests conducted seven to ten days apart.
    - (III) If any official PCR test shows positive, or if official PCR testing is not requested within five days of a positive culture test result, the bull shall be considered infected and ordered to slaughter.
5. Movement of infected bulls. Importers or owners of an infected bull in the state shall cause the animal to be slaughtered and sanitarily disposed within 30 days of being determined infected. Importers or owners of an infected bull shall not move the animal except under authorization of a USDA Veterinary Services 1-27 permit issued by the state veterinarian for movement of the bull directly to slaughter or sale directly for slaughter through a licensed livestock market.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 5, 1974. Amendment filed May 15, 1974; effective June 14, 1977. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed April 30, 1993; effective July 28, 1993. Amendment filed September 14, 1999; effective January 28, 2000. Emergency rule filed June 30, 2009; effective through December 12, 2009. Emergency rule filed June 30, 2009 expired; on December 13,

(Rule 0080-02-01-.05, continued)

2009, the rule reverted to its previous status. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010. Amendments filed March 30, 2017; effective June 28, 2017.

**0080-02-01-.06 HORSES AND OTHER EQUIDAE.**

- (1) Certificate of Veterinary Inspection - Horses, mules or other Equidae transported into or through Tennessee shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection or Equine Interstate Event Permit (a/k/a an equine passport). Owners or transporters of Equine accompanied by Equine Interstate Event Permits must have an accurate event itinerary in their possession for each Equine movement.
- (2) Equine Infectious Anemia - Each horse or other member of the Equidae family, except foals less than six (6) months of age in the company of their EIA-negative dam(s), shall be accompanied by evidence that it has tested negative on an official test for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) conducted not more than twelve (12) months prior to entering the state.
- (3) Equidae that have been consigned to an approved livestock market sale may enter Tennessee without evidence that each individual animal has tested negative on an official test for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) conducted not more than twelve (12) months prior to entering the state for such sale, provided they are shipped directly to such market with a transportation document.
- (4) The certificate of veterinary inspection requirement under (1) may be waived for equine that are shipped directly to an approved livestock market sale or slaughter establishment, provided they are accompanied by a transportation document.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 5, 1974. Amendment filed May 15, 1974; effective June 14, 1977. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed December 15, 1989; effective January 29, 1990. Amendment filed February 20, 2002; effective June 28, 2002. Amendment filed November 16, 2005; effective March 30, 2006. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010.

**0080-02-01-.07 SWINE.**

- (1) Commercial Production Swine
  - (a) Breeding and Feeder Swine
    1. Breeding and feeder swine transported into or through the state of Tennessee shall be individually identified to the farm of origin by an official coded metal ear tag or other official means as set forth in 9 C.F.R. 71; and
    2. Except by permission of the state veterinarian, be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection.
  - (b) Additional Requirements for Breeding Swine
    1. Brucellosis
      - (i) Breeding Swine transported into or through the state of Tennessee shall:
        - (I) Be accompanied by proof that such swine tested negative on an official test for Brucellosis conducted not more than thirty (30) days prior to entering the state; or

(Rule 0080-02-01-.07, continued)

- (II) Have originated directly from a Validated Brucellosis-Free Herd and have a certificate of veterinary inspection listing the herd validation number; or
  - (III) Have originated directly from a Validated Brucellosis-Free State.
2. Pseudorabies
- (i) Breeding Swine transported into or through the state of Tennessee shall:
    - (I) Be accompanied by proof that such swine tested negative on an official test for Pseudorabies conducted not more than thirty (30) days prior to entering the state, and by proof that such swine originated from a herd not known to be infected with Pseudorabies during the twelve (12) month period immediately preceding the entry of such swine; or
    - (II) Have originated directly from a Qualified Pseudorabies-Negative Herd and have a certificate of veterinary inspection identifying such herd; or
    - (III) Have originated directly from a herd in a Pseudorabies Stage IV or Stage V State.
3. Post-Entry Testing for Brucellosis and Pseudorabies
- (i) Breeding swine are subject to surveillance testing for Brucellosis and Pseudorabies within sixty (60) days after entering the state, at the discretion of the state veterinarian.
- (c) Additional Requirements for Feeder Swine
- 1. Feeder swine imported into Tennessee shall be identified in accordance with 9 C.F.R. 71.19.
  - 2. Pseudorabies
    - (i) Feeder swine transported into or through the state of Tennessee shall:
      - (I) Have tested negative for Pseudorabies not more than thirty (30) days prior to entering the state; or
      - (II) Have originated from a Pseudorabies-Monitored Feeder Pig Herd; or
      - (III) Have originated from a Qualified Pseudorabies-Negative Herd; or
      - (IV) Have originated from a Pseudorabies Stage III, IV, or V state.
- (d) Commercial Production Swine for Exhibition – Import requirements for commercial production swine that have been brought into Tennessee for exhibition purposes are the same as those for breeding swine, except that:
- 1. Barrows are exempt from Brucellosis testing.

(Rule 0080-02-01-.07, continued)

2. Swine that have been entered in events where all swine on the premises will be consigned to slaughter upon leaving the event are exempt from Brucellosis and Pseudorabies testing.
- (2) Slaughter Swine
- (a) Slaughter swine transported into or through the state of Tennessee shall be accompanied by a transportation document, except that this requirement shall not apply to such swine moved directly from the farm of origin by the producer or his agent.
  - (b) No slaughter swine shall be imported from any area where swine are under a state or federal quarantine except by the permission of the Tennessee state veterinarian.
- (3) Transitional Production Swine
- (a) Prior to entering the state, Transitional Production Swine shall:
    1. Have an entry permit from the Tennessee state veterinarian's office;
    2. Be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection;
    3. Bear official, individual identification as set forth in 9 C.F.R. 71; and
      - (i) Have evidence that such swine tested negative on official tests for Pseudorabies and Brucellosis conducted within thirty (30) days prior to entering the state; or
      - (ii) Have originated from a Validated Brucellosis-Free and Qualified Pseudorabies-Negative herd that has maintained such statuses through testing;
  - (b) Upon order of the state veterinarian, transitional production swine shall be quarantined at the swine's destination and retested within thirty to sixty (30-60) days of entering the state.
- (4) Sporting Swine
- (a) Except by permission of the state veterinarian, prior to entering the state, sporting swine shall:
    1. Have an entry permit from the Tennessee state veterinarian's office;
    2. Be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection;
    3. Bear official, individual identification as set forth in 9 C.F.R. 71; and
      - (i) Have proof that such swine tested negative on official tests for Pseudorabies and Brucellosis conducted within thirty (30) days prior to entering the state; or
      - (ii) Have originated from a Validated Brucellosis-Free and Qualified Pseudorabies-Negative herd that has maintained such statuses through testing;
  - (b) Upon order of the state veterinarian, sporting swine shall be quarantined at the swine's destination and retested within sixty (60) days of entering the state.

(Rule 0080-02-01-.07, continued)

(5) Pet Swine

- (a) Except by permission of the state veterinarian, prior to entering the state, Pet Swine shall:
  - 1. Have an entry permit from the Tennessee state veterinarian's office;
  - 2. Be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection;
  - 3. Bear official, individual identification as set forth in 9 C.F.R. 71; and
    - (i) Have evidence of negative Pseudorabies and Brucellosis tests taken within thirty (30) days prior to entering the state; or
    - (ii) Have originated from a Validated Brucellosis-Free and Qualified Pseudorabies-Negative herd that has maintained such statuses through testing;
- (b) Upon order of the state veterinarian, pet swine shall be quarantined at the swine's destination and retested within sixty (60) days of entering the state.

(6) Wild appearing swine.

- (a) Wild appearing swine means swine that in their adult stage are typically two to three feet in height and three and one-half to five feet in length, with some or all of the following characteristics in comparison to domestic swine:
  - 1. Larger heads;
  - 2. Smaller, more pointed, and more heavily furred ears;
  - 3. Heavier shoulders and smaller hips, producing a silhouette similar to that of an American bison;
  - 4. Longer, thinner snouts;
  - 5. Straighter tails more tufted at the tip;
  - 6. Upper tusks that curl up and out, rubbing a knifelike edge against the lower tusks.
- (b) Import. Any person in possession of wild appearing swine being imported into the state shall, prior to import, identify each animal with USDA-approved metal tags or other identification approved by the state veterinarian and have in their possession the following for each animal:
  - 1. A certificate of veterinary inspection from a USDA accredited veterinarian; and,
  - 2. Proof of negative testing for Pseudorabies and Brucellosis, conducted within 30 days prior to the animal's import or proof that the animal originated from a herd that is both Validated Brucellosis-Free, as considered under 9 C.F.R. § 78.1, and Qualified Pseudorabies-Negative, as considered under 9 C.F.R. § 85.1;
- (c) Movement. Any person in possession of wild appearing swine being moved within the state shall, prior to movement, identify each animal with USDA-approved metal tags or

(Rule 0080-02-01-.07, continued)

other identification approved by the state veterinarian and have in their possession at least one of the following for each animal:

1. A certificate of veterinary inspection from a USDA accredited veterinarian;
2. Proof of negative testing for Pseudorabies and Brucellosis, conducted within 90 days prior to the animals' movement within the state;
3. Proof that the animal originated from a herd that is both Validated Brucellosis-Free, as considered under 9 C.F.R. § 78.1, and Qualified Pseudorabies-Negative, as considered under 9 C.F.R. § 85.1; or,
4. Movement authorization from the state veterinarian's office, issued in the discretion of the department for movement of the animals to a slaughter facility or market.

(d) Exemptions. This rule shall not apply to any wild appearing swine if the entire lot of swine is consigned directly to slaughter or immediately for sale at an approved livestock market, provided that each swine is identified with USDA-approved metal tags or other identification approved by the state veterinarian.

(7) General Disease Requirements - Except by permission of the Tennessee state veterinarian, no swine shall be imported from any state where foreign swine diseases are known to exist, or where any portion of a state of origin is under state or federal quarantine for any disease.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 4, 1974. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed November 1, 1986; effective December 25, 1986. Amendment filed September 14, 1999; effective January 28, 2000. Emergency rule filed September 2, 2009; effective through March 1, 2010. Emergency rule filed September 2, 2009 expired; rule reverted to its previous status effective March 2, 2010. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010. Amendments filed March 30, 2017; effective June 28, 2017.

#### **0080-02-01-.08 SHEEP.**

- (1) Import. Any person in possession of sheep being imported into the state shall, prior to import:
  - (a) Permanently and individually identify the sheep by a method approved under 9 C.F.R. Parts 54 and 79 such that the animal may be traced to its flock of origin;
  - (b) Have in his possession an official certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) for the sheep. However, no CVI shall be required for any sheep if its entire imported lot is consigned directly to slaughter; and,
  - (c) Comply with 0080-02-01-.02.
- (2) Movement. Any person in possession of sheep being moved within the state shall, prior to movement:
  - (a) Permanently and individually identify the sheep by a method approved under 9 C.F.R. Parts 54 and 79 such that the animal may be traced to its flock of origin; and,
  - (b) Comply with 0080-02-01-.02.

(Rule 0080-02-01-.08, continued)

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 4, 1974. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Emergency rules filed August 30, 2006; effective through February 11, 2007. Amendment filed August 30, 2006; effective December 29, 2006. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010. Amendments filed March 30, 2017; effective June 28, 2017.

**0080-02-01-.09 GOATS.**

- (1) Import. Any person in possession of a goat being imported into the state shall, prior to import:
  - (a) Permanently and individually identify the goat by a method approved under 9 C.F.R. Parts 54 and 79 such that the animal may be traced to its flock of origin;
  - (b) Have in his possession an official certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) for the goat. However, no CVI shall be required for any goat if its entire imported lot is consigned directly to slaughter; and,
  - (c) Comply with 0080-02-01-.02.
- (2) Movement. Any person in possession of a goat being moved within the state shall, prior to movement:
  - (a) Permanently and individually identify the goat by a method approved under 9 C.F.R. Parts 54 and 79 such that the animal may be traced to its flock of origin; and,
  - (b) Comply with 0080-02-01-.02.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 5, 1974. Amendment filed April 18, 1979; effective June 4, 1979. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed September 14, 1999; effective January 28, 2000. Emergency rule filed August 30, 2006; expire on February 11, 2007. Amendment filed August 30, 2006; effective December 29, 2006. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010. Amendments filed March 30, 2017; effective June 28, 2017.

**0080-02-01-.10 POULTRY.**

- (1) Poultry. Any person who possesses poultry being imported into the state shall have in his possession the following proof of the poultry's apparent good health.
  - (a) NPIP flocks of origin. All live poultry entering the state from a flock of origin participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) shall be accompanied by a VS 9-3 Form classifying the flock of origin as Pullorum-Typhoid Clean and either Avian Influenza Clean or Avian Influenza Monitored Flock.
  - (b) Non-NPIP flocks of origin. All live poultry entering the state from a flock of origin not participating in NPIP shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection and proof of negative testing for Pullorum-Typhoid and Avian Influenza last conducted on the imported birds. The Pullorum-Typhoid testing shall have been conducted within 90 days prior to import of the poultry. The Avian Influenza testing shall have been conducted by negative antigen detection or serological test within 21 days prior to import of the poultry.
- (2) Hatching eggs. Any person who possesses hatching eggs being imported into the state shall have in his possession the following proof of the eggs' apparent good health.

(Rule 0080-02-01-.10, continued)

- (a) NPIP flocks of origin. All hatching eggs entering the state from a flock of origin participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) shall be accompanied by a VS 9-3 Form classifying the flock of origin as Pullorum-Typhoid Clean and either Avian Influenza Clean or Avian Influenza Monitored Flock.
  - (b) Non-NPIP flocks of origin. All hatching eggs entering the state from a flock of origin not participating in NPIP shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection and proof of negative testing for Pullorum-Typhoid and Avian Influenza. The Pullorum-Typhoid testing shall have been conducted on all birds in the flock of origin within 90 days prior to import of the eggs. The Avian Influenza testing shall have been conducted by negative antigen detection or serological test on the lesser of all birds in the flock or 30 birds of the flock, within 21 days prior to the eggs' import.
- (3) Import requirements under this rule shall not apply to any poultry or hatching eggs if their entire imported lot is consigned directly to slaughter.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 5, 1974. Amendment filed April 18, 1979; effective June 4, 1979. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010. Amendments filed March 30, 2017; effective June 28, 2017.

#### **0080-02-01-.11 DOGS AND CATS.**

- (1) Dogs and cats transported into Tennessee for any purpose shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection.
- (2) Subparagraph (1) above does not apply to dogs and cats entering Tennessee for less than fifteen (15) days, provided such animals are leashed at all times or otherwise restrained or confined.
- (3) Rabies Vaccination Required - Dogs more than three (3) months of age and cats more than six (6) months of age shall:
  - (a) Be vaccinated against rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to entering the state and be so identified. Where a certificate of veterinary inspection is required, the date of the rabies vaccination shall be indicated thereon; or
  - (b) Be vaccinated against rabies not more than thirty-six (36) months prior to entering the state using a vaccine approved for such duration according to the most recent edition of the Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control published by the Centers for Disease Control. The rabies vaccination certificate, as well as the certificate of veterinary inspection, when required, shall document the date of vaccination, the name of the vaccine and the name of the vaccine's manufacturer; and shall contain a statement by the issuing veterinarian that such vaccine is approved for a three-year duration of immunity according to the most recent edition of the Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 5, 1974. Amendment filed April 18, 1979; effective June 4, 1979. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010.

#### **0080-02-01-.12 BISON AND CERVIDAE.**

- (1) Bison shall comply with the requirements for cattle as set forth under 0080-02-01-.05 and as ordered by the state veterinarian.

(Rule 0080-02-01-.12, continued)

(2) Cervidae.

(a) Definitions.

1. Captive cervidae means any animal of the family Cervidae (commonly referred to as “the deer family”) that is domesticated in captivity. This definition does not include white-tail deer, wild elk, or any other animal held by means of high-fencing that preserves wildlife conditions within its enclosure;
2. Certified status herd means a cervidae herd enrolled in a CWD surveillance program, approved by a state or federal animal health agency, for a period of five years during which the agency identified no evidence of CWD or trace back or trace forward concerns for the herd. Certified status is contingent on continued compliance of the herd with annual inspections and the surveillance program standards;
3. CWD means Chronic Wasting Disease, a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervidae that causes weight loss and death in infected animals;
4. CWD susceptible cervidae means any member of the following species: Rocky Mountain Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*); Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*); Mule Deer or Black-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); Sika Deer (*Cervus nippon*); or Moose (*Alces alces*); or any species determined by USDA to be CWD susceptible; and,
5. Move, ship, transport, or words of similar import mean to relocate in any manner an item from one real property to another.

(b) Import.

1. Brucellosis. Any person who imports sexually intact cervidae six months of age or older shall have in his possession proof that the animal tested negative for brucellosis within 30 days prior to import or that the animal originated directly from a certified brucellosis-free cervidae herd.
2. CWD.
  - (i) No person shall import CWD susceptible cervidae from an area where CWD has been detected by a state or federal animal health control official. The control zone around such area shall be 50 miles in radius, unless otherwise ordered by the state veterinarian for good cause shown.
  - (ii) Any person who imports CWD susceptible cervidae shall have in his possession:
    - (I) Proof that the cervidae originated from a certified status herd that has not suffered a loss or reduction in status during its program enrollment; and,
    - (II) A certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI), completed in full; and, an entry permit, obtained by the veterinarian issuing the CVI, for the cervidae.
3. Tuberculosis.

(Rule 0080-02-01-.12, continued)

- (i) Any person who imports captive cervidae or CWD susceptible cervidae shall have in his possession proof that the animal:
    - (I) Tested negative for tuberculosis within 30 days prior to import and that it originated from a herd that tested negative on a whole herd test for tuberculosis within 12 months prior to import; or,
    - (II) Tested negative for tuberculosis within 30 days prior to import and that it originated from a certified status herd; or,
    - (III) Tested negative on two single cervical tests at least 90 days apart and the second of which was conducted within 30 days prior to import.
  - (ii) Proof of tuberculosis testing must be conducted by either USDA-approved single cervical test methods or other USDA-approved tests.
- (c) Intrastate movement and maintenance.
- 1. Any person who holds captive cervidae within the state must:
    - (i) Annually report to the department herd inventory, including the location, number and species of cervidae held, on or before February 1 of each year on forms provided by the department;
    - (ii) Immediately report to the department any captive cervidae illness or death within 24 hours of discovery; and,
    - (iii) Make the carcass of any dead captive cervidae available to the department for testing ordered by the state veterinarian.
  - 2. No person shall move captive cervidae within the state unless:
    - (i) The cervidae is identified by two forms of identification, one of which must be an official tag or microchip used within the department's CWD Herd Certification Program; and,
    - (ii) The state veterinarian has provided prior written approval authorizing the movement.
  - 3. No person shall move captive cervidae to or from a location that is within 50 miles of an area where CWD has been detected by a state or federal animal health control official, unless otherwise ordered by the state veterinarian for purposes of destruction, research, or other good cause shown.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 5, 1974. Amendment filed April 18, 1979; effective June 4, 1979. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed April 30, 1993; effective July 28, 1993. Amendment filed September 14, 1999; effective January 28, 2000. Amendment filed June 28, 2002; effective October 28, 2002. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010. Amendments filed March 30, 2017; effective June 28, 2017. Emergency rule filed December 21, 2018; effective through June 15, 2019.

**0080-02-01-.13 NATIVE WILDLIFE AND OTHER WILD ANIMALS.**

Consult Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Chief of Game Management, P.O. Box 40747, Melrose Station, Nashville, Tennessee 37204, for import requirements.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-2-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 5, 1974. Amendment filed April 18, 1979; effective June 4, 1979. Repeal by Public Chapter 261. New rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983.

**0080-02-01-.14 OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES NOT NAMED.**

Domestic animal species not named herein shall be tested as ordered by the Tennessee state veterinarian. A certificate of veterinary inspection is required before entering the state.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983.

**0080-02-01-.15 VIOLATION OF RULES.**

- (1) Any person who violates the provisions of this chapter is subject to prosecution as provided by law.
- (2) Livestock that have entered Tennessee in violation of this chapter shall be quarantined at a stockyard or other premises having suitable facilities to handle livestock, or shipped to their Tennessee destination, where they shall remain under quarantine until released by the state veterinarian. Prior to the livestock's release, the owner of such livestock or his agent shall:
  - (a) Have such livestock inspected by an accredited veterinarian and have such tests conducted as may be required to comply with these rules;
  - (b) Provide proof of prior compliance with these rules, as determined by the state veterinarian or his agent;
  - (c) Consign such livestock to be shipped directly to slaughter; or
  - (d) Return such livestock to the state of origin with permission from the appropriate animal health official of the state of origin, and under such restrictions as determined by the animal health officials of both Tennessee and the state of origin.
- (3) All expenses and costs for damages, feed, water, tests, and veterinary inspections shall be the responsibility of the owner of such livestock. Livestock owners who elect to consign livestock to slaughter under (c) above will not be indemnified for the loss of such animals by the State of Tennessee.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010.

**0080-02-01-.16 REFERENCES TO RULES AND REGULATIONS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS.**

All references to rules and regulations of other jurisdictions, including the Code of Federal Regulations, include all cited material that may be contained in the rules on the effective date of these rules and any future amendments as may occur from time to time.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed June 20, 1983; effective July 20, 1983.

**0080-02-01-.17 VESICULAR STOMATITIS.**

- (1) No horses, cattle, bison, swine, sheep, goats, cervidae or other susceptible species as determined by the state veterinarian may enter Tennessee from a premises or area that has been quarantined for vesicular stomatitis.
- (2) Horses, cattle, bison, swine, sheep, goats, cervidae or other susceptible species as determined by the state veterinarian may enter Tennessee from non-quarantined areas of an affected state, provided they are accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued within 7 days of entering the state, with the following statement written by the accredited veterinarian on the certificate: "The animals represented on this health certificate have not originated from a premises or area under quarantine for vesicular stomatitis and are not exhibiting clinical signs of the virus."

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Emergency rule filed July 25, 2005; effective through January 6, 2006. Emergency rule expired on January 6, 2006; rule reverted to reserved status on January 7, 2006. Emergency rule filed June 30, 2009; effective through December 12, 2009. Emergency rule filed June 30, 2009 expired; on December 13, 2009, the rule reverted to its reserved status. Amendment filed June 3, 2010; effective November 28, 2010.

**0080-02-01-.18 PRIMATES.**

- (1) Any person in possession of a primate being imported or moved within the state shall have in their immediate possession the following:
  - (a) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) for the primate, issued by an accredited veterinarian within ten days prior to the primate's import or movement. The CVI shall include a statement from the issuing veterinarian, indicating that the veterinarian carefully examined the oral mucosa of the primate and found no evidence of disease lesions or inflammatory processes;
  - (b) Proof of negative official tuberculosis testing conducted within the United States or its territories within 30 days prior to the primate's import or movement; and,
  - (c) Proof of the primate's individual identification by means of microchip implantation.

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Emergency rule filed April 20, 2011; effective through October 17, 2011. Emergency rule filed April 20, 2011 expired October 18, 2011; rule reverted to reserved status. New rule filed March 30, 2017; effective June 28, 2017.

**0080-02-01-.19 RESERVED.**

**Authority:** T.C.A. §§ 4-3-203 and 44-2-102. **Administrative History:** Emergency rule filed April 20, 2011; effective through October 17, 2011. Emergency rule filed April 20, 2011 expired October 18, 2011; rule reverted to reserved status.