



2 CSR 30-2.010: Health Requirements Governing the Admission of Livestock, Poultry, Miscellaneous and Exotic Animals Entering Missouri

Proposed Change	Reason
Beef and dairy cattle Tuberculosis (TB) testing requirement age increased from 2 months to 6 months of age.	TB tests for cattle under 6 months of age are not reliable or accurate. Additionally, this proposed change is intended to reduce regulations and match the requirements of other states. Raising the age will lower costs for the producer and regulators without any risk to industry.
Due to statutory changes in the definition of feral swine, feral swine are no longer allowed to move into the state.	Feral swine are known to carry several diseases of consequence that could put the Missouri swine industry at risk. Additionally, statutory changes in 2021 have rendered the current rule inapplicable. This proposed rule is intended to protect the Missouri swine industry and to be consistent with the Revised Statutes of Missouri.
Transitional swine will now be able to move under same requirements as commercial swine.	The movement of transitional swine is currently restricted to movement to a market or to slaughter while many transitional swine move from farm to farm. This proposed rule change lessens the regulatory restrictions on those movements.
Added ability for swine movement on a swine health plan.	Swine movements between states with highly integrated swine companies occur frequently. Swine health plans allow for more efficiency in executing movement, while still ensuring the animals coming into the state are healthy.
Added wording to allow for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) forms to be electronic.	The proposed rule is required to keep up with technology. A high percentage of EIA forms are now being generated electronically in Missouri and in other states.
Added requirement for Brucella ovis testing prior to entry into the state.	To protect the sheep industry from the introduction of Brucella ovis into the state.
Remove requirement for pullorum testing on hatching eggs if from a known pullorum clean hatchery.	Pullorum is a breeding disease transmitted from the hen to the egg. If the parents of the hatching eggs are tested for pullorum and found to be free of pullorum (clean), then the hatching eggs will carry clean status. Also, for the pullorum test to be official, the birds need to be 4 months or older.

<p>Removed requirement for brucellosis testing for cervids, except those from brucellosis surveillance areas.</p>	<p>All states are now considered brucellosis free. There are areas in the greater Yellowstone region that are brucellosis surveillance areas, in which movement is prohibited. This proposed change is intended to lessen the regulatory burden of testing and to be in line with other state regulations.</p>
<p>Added definitions of susceptible and non-susceptible cervid species in the definition section and removed Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) testing requirements for non-susceptible species.</p>	<p>CWD tests are not approved by USDA to be used to test non-susceptible cervid species, so the test results are considered invalid. The proposed rule clarifies which species from the cervid family require testing and which do not.</p>
<p>Allow for elk to move into the state directly to slaughter without being in a CWD program.</p>	<p>The risk of spread of CWD is negligible for elk going to slaughter. Other amenable species are not tested for disease prior to slaughter on a regular basis, and by doing away with the requirement, it will lessen the burden to producers.</p>
<p>Allow aquatic animals to move on an aquaculture health plan.</p>	<p>Aquaculture movements currently require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI), an entry permit, and testing for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) if a susceptible species. Aquaculture health plans with oversight from an accredited veterinarian will create a way to ensure the movement of healthy aquatic species and reduce the risk of spread of many diseases that affect aquatic animals.</p>
<p>Added definitions for miscellaneous and exotic species in the definition section and separated miscellaneous and exotic species.</p>	<p>There are significant differences in movement requirements for miscellaneous species and exotic species. This proposal is intended to make it clear what is required for each category.</p>

2 CSR 30-2.020: Movement of Livestock, Poultry, Miscellaneous and Exotic Animals Within Missouri

Proposed Change	Reason
Due to statutory changes in the definition of feral swine, feral swine are no longer allowed to move within the state.	Feral swine are known to carry several diseases of consequence that could put the Missouri swine industry at risk. Additionally, statutory changes in 2021 have rendered the current rule inapplicable. This proposed rule is intended to protect the Missouri swine industry and to be consistent with the Revised Statutes of Missouri.
Transitional swine will now be able to move under same requirements as commercial swine.	The movement of transitional swine is currently restricted to movement to a market or to slaughter while many transitional swine move from farm to farm. This proposed rule change lessens the regulatory restrictions on those movements.
Added wording to allow for EIA forms to be electronic.	The proposed rule is required to keep up with technology. A high percentage of EIA forms are now being generated electronically in Missouri and in other states.
Removed option to ship for slaughter any EIA or brucella positive horse.	There are no equine processing plants in the United States.
Removed brucellosis and TB testing requirements for in-state movement of cervids.	Missouri has been brucellosis free since 2004 and tuberculosis free since 1986. This proposed rule is intended to reduce regulatory hurdles for captive cervids when Missouri has been classified free of these diseases.
Added definitions of susceptible and non-susceptible cervid species in the definition section and removed Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) testing requirements for non-susceptible species.	CWD tests are not approved by USDA to be used to test non-susceptible cervid species, so the test results are considered invalid. The proposed rule clarifies which species from the cervid family require testing and which do not.
Added definitions for miscellaneous and exotic species in the definition section and separated miscellaneous and exotic species.	There are significant differences in movement requirements for miscellaneous species and exotic species. This proposal is intended to make it clear what is required for each category.

2 CSR 30-2.040: Animal Health Requirements for Exhibition

Proposed Change	Reason
Added ID and CVI requirement for exhibition of cattle and swine.	The proposed rule is meant to reduce the risk of introducing high consequence diseases, but especially African Swine Fever. Many of these diseases have similar symptoms to multiple endemic diseases, and ASF has been recently detected in North America. The risk of spreading disease increases when animals from across the state and from other states congregate at events/exhibitions. These events present risk of high exposure to a diseased animal, with many animals commingled from intrastate and interstate sources. The added observation by an accredited veterinarian prior to commingling of animals will reduce the risk of diseased animals exposing healthy animals, which could then take disease back to their farms.
Beef and dairy cattle TB testing requirement age increased from 2 months to 6 months of age.	TB tests for cattle under 6 months of age is not reliable or accurate. Additionally, this proposed change is intended to reduce regulations and match the requirements of other states. Raising the age will lower costs for the producers and regulators without any risk to industry.
Added wording to allow for EIA forms to be electronic.	The proposed rule is required to keep up with technology. A high percentage of EIA forms are now being generated electronically in Missouri and in other states.
Added requirement for Brucella ovis testing prior to entry into the state.	To protect the sheep industry from the introduction of Brucella ovis into the state.
Added definitions of susceptible and non-susceptible cervid species in the definition section and removed Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) testing requirements for non-susceptible species.	CWD tests are not approved by USDA to be used to test non-susceptible cervid species, so the test results are considered invalid. The proposed rule clarifies which species from the cervid family require testing and which do not.
Removed requirement for brucellosis testing for cervids entering the state for exhibition, except those from brucellosis surveillance areas.	All states are now considered brucellosis free. There are areas in the greater Yellowstone region that are brucellosis surveillance areas, in which movement is prohibited. This proposed change is intended to lessen the regulatory burden of testing and to be in line with other state regulations.
Added definitions for miscellaneous and exotic species in the definition section and separated miscellaneous and exotic species.	There are significant differences in movement requirements for miscellaneous species and exotic species. This proposal is intended to make it clear what is required for each category.