

AGRICULTURE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP DEPARTMENT[21]

Regulatory Analysis

Notice of Intended Action to be published: 21—Chapter 65
“Animal and Livestock Importation”

Iowa Code section(s) or chapter(s) authorizing rulemaking: 163.2A
State or federal law(s) implemented by the rulemaking: Iowa Code chapter 163 and 9 CFR Parts 160 through 162

Public Hearing

A public hearing at which persons may present their views orally or in writing will be held as follows:

July 29, 2026
10 to 11 a.m.

Borlaug Conference Room (H516)
Hoover State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa

Public Comment

Any interested person may submit written comments concerning this Regulatory Analysis, which must be received by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship no later than 4:30 p.m. on the date of the public hearing. Comments should be directed to:

Colin Tadlock
1305 East Walnut Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Email: colin.tadlock@iowaagriculture.gov

Purpose and Summary

The purpose of this proposed rulemaking is to establish clear and updated health requirements for animals imported into the State of Iowa, including for required identification, testing and certificates of veterinary inspection. The rulemaking also provides for the use of swine production health plans to allow swine to move between states. These regulations ensure that the health of Iowa’s animals is maintained by only allowing healthy animals into the State of Iowa and ensuring traceability through animal identification should a disease outbreak occur.

Analysis of Impact

1. **Persons affected by the proposed rulemaking:**
 - **Classes of persons that will bear the costs of the proposed rulemaking:**
Anyone bringing an animal into Iowa will bear the cost of the proposed rulemaking.
 - **Classes of persons that will benefit from the proposed rulemaking:**
Livestock owners, companion animal owners and the general public will benefit from the rules, which ensure that only healthy animals are allowed into the State of Iowa and ensure that there is traceability through animal identification should a disease outbreak occur.
2. **Impact of the proposed rulemaking, economic or otherwise, including the nature and amount of all the different kinds of costs that would be incurred:**
 - **Quantitative description of impact:**

Persons importing animals into Iowa will bear the cost of veterinary inspection of the animal, a certificate of veterinary inspection, identification and any required testing. Veterinarians will bear a minimal administrative cost.

- **Qualitative description of impact:**

This chapter provides for oversight on the animals imported into the State of Iowa, with certificates of veterinary inspection providing assurances that the animal entering Iowa is healthy and assurances, should the need arise, of traceability of those animals through required identification, protecting Iowa's animals from the introduction of disease.

3. **Costs to the State:**

- **Implementation and enforcement costs borne by the agency or any other agency:**

The agency will bear the administrative costs for implementing these rules, including reviewing certificates of veterinary inspection and swine production health plans.

- **Anticipated effect on State revenues:**

There is no anticipated effect on State revenues.

4. **Comparison of the costs and benefits of the proposed rulemaking to the costs and benefits of inaction:**

Inaction would not adequately address the evolving nature of animal diseases that pose significant risks to Iowa's animals and would not provide for the most efficient means of processing animal health documents, which increases the risk of disease introduction and a delayed response that would impact Iowa's agricultural economy and cause a loss of trade. This rulemaking allows for quicker traceability of animals should a disease outbreak occur.

5. **Determination whether less costly methods or less intrusive methods exist for achieving the purpose of the proposed rulemaking:**

No less costly or less intrusive alternatives exist.

6. **Alternative methods considered by the agency:**

- **Description of any alternative methods that were seriously considered by the agency:**

The Department considered lessening regulation for the import of animals into the State of Iowa.

- **Reasons why alternative methods were rejected in favor of the proposed rulemaking:**

Reducing the requirements for the import of animals into Iowa would increase the risk of disease introduction and allow for the spread of disease.

Small Business Impact

If the rulemaking will have a substantial impact on small business, include a discussion of whether it would be feasible and practicable to do any of the following to reduce the impact of the rulemaking on small business:

- Establish less stringent compliance or reporting requirements in the rulemaking for small business.
- Establish less stringent schedules or deadlines in the rulemaking for compliance or reporting requirements for small business.
- Consolidate or simplify the rulemaking's compliance or reporting requirements for small business.
- Establish performance standards to replace design or operational standards in the rulemaking for small business.
- Exempt small business from any or all requirements of the rulemaking.

If legal and feasible, how does the rulemaking use a method discussed above to reduce the substantial impact on small business?

This rulemaking does not have a substantial impact on small business.

Text of Proposed Rulemaking

ITEM 1. Rescind 21—Chapter 65 and adopt the following new chapter in lieu thereof:

CHAPTER 65
ANIMAL AND LIVESTOCK IMPORTATION

21—65.1(163) Definitions.

“Accredited veterinarian” means a veterinarian licensed in the state of origin and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA APHIS) to perform certain functions of federal and cooperative state-federal programs in accordance with the provision of Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 160 through 162 dated February 25, 2020.

“Approved auction market” means 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 that has been approved by the department or USDA as provided in 9 CFR 71.20 dated January 24, 2020.

“Certificate of veterinary inspection” or *“CVI”* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 163.2.

“Cervids” means all animals belonging to the Cervidae family.

“Chronic wasting disease” or *“CWD”* means a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids.

“Domestic fowl” means any member of the class Aves that is propagated or maintained under control of a person for commercial, exhibition, or breeding purposes or as a pet.

“Exotic birds” means birds not native to the United States, excluding poultry.

“Feral swine” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 163.33.

“Livestock” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 717.

“Official individual identification” means a nationally unique individual identification that is permanent and traceable, including but not limited to a USDA-approved identification ear tag that conforms to the alphanumeric national uniform ear tagging system (NEUS), the Animal Identification Number (AIN) ear tagging system, a flock-based number system, a location-based number system or any other numbering system approved by USDA; a registered purebred tattoo; or other identification that conforms to the USDA Animal Disease Traceability Official Identification Device Standards dated November 5, 2024. All official ear tags must be visually readable. An owner’s private brand or tattoo, even if permanent and registered in the state of origin, is not acceptable official individual identification of an animal for the purpose of entry into Iowa.

“Poultry” means chickens, turkeys, domestic waterfowl, ratites, and domestic game birds, except doves and pigeons.

“Pre-entry permit” means a written or verbal authorization provided by the department prior to the importation of animals into Iowa. If required, a pre-entry permit number must be obtained and listed on the CVI accompanying the animals.

“Recognized slaughter establishment” means a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of either the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) dated January 3, 2012, or an equivalent state meat inspection program.

“Transitional swine” means swine that have been, or have had the potential to be, exposed to feral swine.

21—65.2(163) Pre-entry permits.

65.2(1) Requests for permits should be directed to the Animal Industry Division, Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Hoover State Office Building, 1305 East Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, or may be made by telephoning the division at 515.281.5547 during normal business hours.

65.2(2) All permits shall be valid for one shipment only and shall be void 15 days after the date of issuance.

- 65.2(3)** Pre-entry permits are required for:
- a. All cervids.
 - b. Captive wild-type or transitional swine.
 - c. Cattle and bison originating from states, zones or areas not classified as tuberculosis-free or brucellosis-free.

21—65.3(163) General requirements and limitations.

65.3(1) *Restricted animals.* The following animals are restricted from importation into the state:

a. No animal, as defined in Iowa Code section 717A.1, including poultry or birds of any species, cats, and dogs, that is affected with, has been recently exposed to, or has been recently treated for any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, control area, infested zone or affected state shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa, unless approved by the state veterinarian.

(1) The state veterinarian shall have sole discretion in determining whether to approve the entry of an animal into Iowa under this rule and shall consider the specific characteristics and spread of the infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

(2) The state veterinarian may require but is not limited to requiring the following:

1. An animal to be inspected by a licensed and accredited veterinarian and issued a CVI within a prescribed period of time before the movement and found to be free from clinical signs of infectious, contagious or communicable disease,

2. An animal to be consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment and be slaughtered within a prescribed period of time,

3. Isolation of the animal pursuant to a quarantine for a prescribed period of time after entry,

4. Additional animal identification,

5. A pre-entry permit issued by the state veterinarian, and

6. Compliance with a treatment plan approved by the state veterinarian before the state veterinarian approves entry into Iowa.

b. Prairie dogs (*Cynomys sp.*), sun squirrels (*Heliosciurus sp.*), rope squirrels (*Funisciurus sp.*), dormice (*Graphiurus sp.*), Gambian giant pouched rats (*Cricetomys sp.*), brush-tailed porcupines (*Atherurus sp.*), and striped mice (*Hybomys sp.*) are prohibited from importation into the state.

65.3(2) *Cleaning and disinfection of transportation vehicles.* All vehicles used for hauling into the state of Iowa livestock for feeding, breeding, or stock purposes must be cleaned and disinfected before such shipments of livestock are loaded.

65.3(3) *Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI).* Animals imported into the state must be accompanied by a CVI, unless specifically exempted by this chapter.

a. A CVI must be on an official electronic form approved by the department.

b. A copy of the approved CVI shall be forwarded immediately to the state of origin.

c. An approved CVI must be issued within 10 days of inspecting the animals and shall not be valid more than 30 days from the date of inspection of the animals.

d. The approved CVI must accompany the animals to their final destination in Iowa.

e. All information required on the CVI must be fully completed by the issuing veterinarian and must include the following:

(1) Name and address of the consignor;

(2) Name and address of the consignee;

(3) Point of origin, including:

1. Physical address.

2. Premises identification, if assigned by the chief livestock health official in the state of origin;

(4) Point of destination of the animals, including physical address;

(5) Date of inspection;

(6) Number of animals inspected;

(7) Official individual identification or group identification of all animals. Ranges of official individual identification are permitted so long as the range is consecutive and all-inclusive of animals shipped;

(8) Species, sex, age, and breed of each animal;

(9) Test results and herd, state, area or zone status on diseases specified in this chapter;

(10) Pre-entry permit number, if required; and

(11) A statement by the issuing veterinarian that the animals identified on the CVI have been inspected and are free of signs of infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

65.3(4) *Veterinary care.* An animal moved directly from its origin for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the point of origin without a change in ownership does not need to be accompanied by a CVI.

21—65.4(163) Cattle and bison.

65.4(1) *General.*

a. Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI). All cattle and bison imported into the state must be accompanied by a CVI, except the following:

(1) Cattle or bison consigned directly to an approved auction market, and

(2) Cattle or bison consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment.

b. Identification. All cattle and bison listed below that are imported into the state must have official electronic individual electronic identification.

(1) All sexually intact cattle and bison 18 months of age and over,

(2) All dairy cattle of any age, and

(3) Cattle and bison of any age used for rodeo, recreational events, shows or exhibitions.

65.4(2) *Requirements and limitations, general.*

a. Cattle or bison originating from herds or areas under quarantine shall not be admitted into the state unless approved by the department.

b. Cattle or bison known to be infected with Johne's disease shall not be imported except to a recognized slaughter establishment willing to accept the infected animal(s) and shall be accompanied by a CVI that identifies the animals as positive to an official Johne's disease test and lists the official individual electronic identification of said cattle or bison.

65.4(3) *Testing.*

a. Tuberculosis test. A tuberculosis test is required for importation of cattle or bison that do not originate from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, state or zone:

(1) For cattle or bison from an accredited free herd, the accredited free herd number and date of last test must be listed on the CVI.

(2) Cattle and bison more than six months of age that originate from a herd, state, or zone that is not accredited as tuberculosis-free or as modified accredited advanced zone require a negative tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to importation.

(3) Cattle and bison less than 6 months of age that originate from a herd, state, or zone that is not accredited as tuberculosis-free or as modified accredited advanced zone must originate from a herd that has been whole-herd tested negative for tuberculosis within 12 months prior to importation. The date of last test must be listed on the CVI.

b. Brucellosis test.

(1) A brucellosis test is required for importation of cattle or bison that do not originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd, state or area.

(2) For cattle or bison originating from a certified brucellosis-free herd, the certified brucellosis-free herd number and date of last test must be listed on the CVI.

(3) Bison and cattle originating from a brucellosis designated surveillance area (DSA) as determined by the USDA must comply with all requirements of the state of origin to leave the DSA.

c. Trichomoniasis test. A bull must have a negative trichomoniasis test within 30 days prior to importation and have no subsequent sexual exposure. The trichomoniasis test is either one negative

polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test or three consecutive weekly negative trichomoniasis foetus cultures. This testing requirement does not apply if the bull is:

- (1) Under the age of 24 months and listed on the CVI as “virgin” or not having been sexually exposed to any female;
- (2) Being sent directly to slaughter, or to an auction market and directly to slaughter; or
- (3) Temporarily in the state for a rodeo or exhibition and leaves after the event, so long as the bull is not sold and has no contacts with females.

65.4(4) Rodeo bulls.

a. Tuberculosis test. A negative tuberculosis test is required within 12 months prior to importation. The date of test must be included on the CVI.

b. Brucellosis test. A negative brucellosis test is required within 12 months prior to importation. The date of test must be included on the CVI.

21—65.5(163,166D) Swine.

65.5(1) General.

a. Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI). All swine imported into the state, except swine consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or an approved auction market or swine that are moved in accordance with an approved swine production health plan (SPHP), must be accompanied by a CVI.

b. Identification. All swine imported into the state, except swine consigned directly to a recognized slaughter or an approved auction market or swine that are moved in accordance with an approved SPHP, must have official electronic individual identification.

c. Quarantined herds. Swine originating from herds or areas under quarantine shall not be admitted into the state unless approved by the department.

d. Feral swine. Feral swine are not eligible for importation into the state.

e. Transitional swine. Transitional swine must meet the requirements in subrule 65.5(4) in addition to the general requirements.

65.5(2) Testing.

a. Brucellosis test. All breeding swine imported into the state must:

- (1) Originate from herds not known to be infected with, or exposed to, brucellosis and be accompanied by proof of a negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to importation; or
- (2) Originate directly from a validated brucellosis-free herd. The date of the last test and herd validation number must be included on the CVI; or
- (3) Originate directly from a validated brucellosis-free state.

b. Pseudorabies test. All breeding swine imported into the state must:

- (1) Originate from a herd not known to be infected with, or exposed to, pseudorabies and be accompanied by proof of a negative pseudorabies test conducted within 30 days of importation; or
- (2) Originate from a qualified pseudorabies negative (QN) herd (the date of last test and herd number shall be listed on the CVI); or
- (3) Originate from a pseudorabies Stage IV or Stage V state.

65.5(3) Captive wild-type and transitional swine. Captive wild-type and transitional swine imported into the state must:

a. Originate from herds not known to be infected with, or exposed to, brucellosis and be accompanied by proof of a negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to importation;

b. Originate from herds not known to be infected with, or exposed to, pseudorabies and be accompanied by proof of a negative pseudorabies test conducted within 30 days prior to importation; and

c. Have a pre-entry permit from the state veterinarian.

21—65.6(163) Goats.

65.6(1) General.

a. *Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI)*. All goats imported into the state, except goats consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or an approved auction market, must be accompanied by a CVI.

b. *Identification*.

(1) All goats imported must be officially identified with either ear tags or tattoos that meet the requirements specified in 9 CFR 79.2 and 79.3 dated August 21, 2001, and the Scrapie Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules dated June 1, 2005.

(2) Exemptions to requirements for individual identification of goats include:

1. Goats less than 18 months of age consigned directly to a recognized slaughter or approved auction market establishment;

2. Wethers less than 18 months of age;

3. Goats less than 18 months of age consigned directly to an Iowa approved terminal feedlot. The CVI must list the approved terminal feedlot number for the feedlot.

c. *Requirements and limitations, general*. Goats originating from herds or areas under quarantine shall not be admitted into the state unless approved by the department.

65.6(2) Reserved.

21—65.7(163) Sheep.

65.7(1) *General*.

a. *Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI)*. All sheep imported into the state, except sheep consigned directly to a recognized slaughter or an approved auction market, shall be accompanied by a CVI.

b. *Identification*.

(1) All sheep imported into the state must be officially individually identified with ear tags that meet the requirements specified in 9 CFR 79.2 and 79.3 dated August 21, 2001, and the Scrapie Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules dated June 1, 2005, unless otherwise exempted.

(2) Exemptions to requirements for individual identification of sheep include:

1. Sheep less than 18 months of age consigned directly to a recognized slaughter or approved auction market establishment;

2. Wethers less than 18 months of age;

3. Sheep less than 18 months of age consigned directly to an Iowa approved terminal feedlot. The CVI must list the approved terminal feedlot number for the feedlot.

c. *Requirements and limitations, general*. Sheep originating from flocks or areas under quarantine shall not be admitted into the state unless approved by the department.

65.7(2) Reserved.

21—65.8(163) Equine.

65.8(1) *General*.

a. *Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI)*. All equine imported into the state of Iowa shall be accompanied by a CVI that includes a description of the animal(s), including name, age, breed, sex, color, and distinctive markings or, in lieu of color and distinctive markings, digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual equine (pictures of front and both sides), and may include unique permanent forms of identification if available (tattoos, microchips, brands).

b. *Brucellosis*. Equidae that are positive to a brucellosis test or that show evidence of “poll evil” or “fistulous withers” whether draining or not shall not be allowed to enter the state for any purpose.

65.8(2) *Testing—equine infectious anemia (EIA)*. All Equidae imported into the state must be accompanied by proof of a negative EIA serological test conducted within 12 months prior to importation, except foals under 6 months of age accompanied by their dams that meet the EIA test requirements. The name of the testing laboratory, laboratory accession number, and date of test must appear on the CVI.

21—65.9(163) Cervids.

65.9(1) General.

a. Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI). All cervids imported into the state shall be accompanied by a CVI.

b. Import permit. All cervids imported into this state, except cervids consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment, must have a pre-entry permit issued by the state veterinarian. The permit number must be listed on the CVI.

c. Identification. All cervids imported into the state must have official individual identification. Official individual identification and all forms of identification must be listed on the CVI.

d. Chronic wasting disease monitoring program participation required.

(1) Cervids shall only be allowed into Iowa from herds that are currently enrolled in and have satisfactorily completed at least five years in an official recognized CWD monitoring program. The CWD herd number, anniversary date, expiration date, and herd status for each individual animal must be listed on the CVI.

(2) Cervids entering Iowa for exhibition shall only be allowed into Iowa from herds that are currently enrolled in an official recognized CWD monitoring program. The CWD herd number and herd status must be listed on the CVI.

65.9(2) Testing.

a. Tuberculosis test.

(1) Cervids six months of age or older imported into this state, except cervids imported directly to a recognized slaughter establishment, must:

1. Originate from a herd not under quarantine and be tested negative for tuberculosis within 90 days of importation by the Single Cervical Tuberculin (SCT) test or Cervid Dual Path Platform (DPP) VetTB Assay. The test date must be listed on the CVI; or

2. Originate from an accredited or qualified herd. The test dates and herd number shall be listed on the CVI.

(2) Cervids less than 6 months of age imported into the state must originate from a herd that has been whole-herd tested negative for tuberculosis within the last 12 months or must originate from an accredited herd.

b. Reserved.

65.9(3) Requirements and limitations, general. Cervids originating from an area endemic for CWD shall not be allowed entry into Iowa. Cervids that originate from a herd within a five-mile radius of a positive CWD premises are prohibited from entry for three years.

21—65.10(163) Dogs and cats.

65.10(1) General.

a. Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI). All dogs and cats imported into the state must be accompanied by a CVI indicating apparent freedom from disease or exposure to infectious or contagious disease, except dogs for exhibition and performing dogs entering for a limited period of time.

b. Dogs or cats originating from rabies-quarantined areas shall not be admitted.

65.10(2) Rabies.

a. Cats. All cats four months of age and older must have a current rabies vaccination with a USDA-approved rabies vaccine. The rabies vaccination must be listed on the CVI.

b. Dogs. All dogs four months of age and older must have a current rabies vaccination with a USDA-approved rabies vaccine. The rabies vaccination must be listed on the CVI.

21—65.11(163) Poultry, domestic fowl, and hatching eggs.

65.11(1) Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI). All poultry, domestic fowl, and their hatching eggs imported into the state, except poultry and domestic fowl consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or an approved auction market, must be accompanied by a CVI. For poultry and hatching eggs classified under provisions of the National Poultry Improvement Plan

(NPIP), a VS Form 9-3, Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks and Poults, may be substituted in lieu of CVI.

65.11(2) Testing.

a. Pullorum-typhoid test.

(1) An official negative test for pullorum-typhoid is required within 30 days of importation for domestic fowl or live poultry or for the flock from which hatching eggs originate unless otherwise exempted.

(2) Exemptions to the test requirements. No test is required for the following:

1. Imported domestic fowl, live poultry or hatching eggs originating from flocks classified under provisions of the NPIP, or an equivalent program as determined by the department, as pullorum-typhoid clean.

2. Exotic birds, other pet birds or birds housed at an Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA)-accredited zoo.

3. Poultry consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment.

b. Mycoplasma gallisepticum test—turkeys. Live turkeys or turkey hatching eggs for importation must originate from a flock that has been tested annually and can be classified as U.S. mycoplasma gallisepticum clean as provided by the NPIP or an equivalent program as determined by the department. Turkeys consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment are not affected by this subrule.

21—65.12(163) Swine production health plan (SPHP).

65.12(1) General.

a. SPHP. A swine production health plan is a written agreement developed for a swine production system and designed to maintain the health of the swine and detect signs of infectious, contagious or communicable disease. The plan must include all of the following:

(1) Premises identification number, address and phone number for the site owner and the animal owner for all premises that are part of the swine production system and that receive or send swine in interstate commerce.

(2) Name, address, phone number, and email address for the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s).

(3) Provisions for regular veterinary inspections of all swine maintained on the identified premises, at intervals no greater than 30 days, by the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s).

(4) Description of the recordkeeping system of the swine production system.

(5) The signature of each official of each swine production system identified in the plan, including the owner or authorized agent of the swine production system, the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s), the state veterinarian, a USDA APHIS representative, and the state animal health official from each state in which the swine production system has a premises.

(6) Acknowledgment that the managers of all the swine production system's premises listed in the plan have been notified that any failure of the participants in the swine production system to abide by the provisions of the plan and the applicable provisions of 9 CFR Part 71 dated November 5, 2024, and Part 85 dated January 14, 2019, constitutes a basis for the cancellation of the swine production health plan.

b. Interstate swine movement report. An interstate swine movement report is an electronic document detailing interstate movement of animals within a swine production health system. The interstate swine movement report must include the following information:

(1) The name, location and premises identification number of the premises from which the swine are to be moved.

(2) The name, location and premises identification number of the premises to which the swine are to be moved.

- (3) The date of movement.
- (4) The number, age and type of swine to be moved.
- (5) A description of any individual identification or group identification associated with the swine.

(6) The name of the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s) who is inspecting the pigs.

(7) The health status of the herd from which the swine are to be moved, including any disease of regulatory concern to the state or the USDA APHIS.

(8) An accurate statement that swine on the premises from which the swine are to be moved have been inspected by the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s) within 30 days prior to the interstate movement, consistent with the dates specified by the premises' swine production health plan, and found free from signs of communicable disease.

c. Swine production system. A swine production system is an enterprise that consists of multiple sites of swine production (i.e., sow herds, nursery herds, and growing or finishing herds) that do not include a recognized slaughter facility or livestock market, that are connected by ownership or contractual relationships, and between which swine are moved while remaining under the control of a single owner or a group of contractually connected owners.

d. Swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian. A swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian is a licensed accredited veterinarian who is named in a swine production health plan for a premises within a swine production system and who performs inspection of such premises and animals and other duties related to the movement of swine in a swine production system.

65.12(2) Identification of swine moving interstate within an SPHP. Swine that are moved into the state within a swine production system to other than a recognized slaughter facility or an authorized livestock market are not required to be individually identified when moved provided that the following requirements are met:

a. The swine may be moved interstate only to another premises identified in a valid swine production health plan for that swine production system.

b. The swine production system must operate under a valid swine production health plan in which both the sending and receiving states have agreed to allow the movement.

c. The swine must have been found free from signs of any communicable disease during the most recent inspection of the premises by the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s) within 30 days prior to movement.

d. Prior to the movement of any swine, the producer(s) moving swine must deliver the required interstate swine movement report to the following individuals identified in the swine production health plan:

(1) The swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian for the premises from which the swine are to be moved.

(2) The state animal health officials for the state of origin of the swine.

(3) The state veterinarian for the state of destination of the swine.

(4) Individuals designated by the state animal health officials.

e. The receiving premises must not commingle swine received from different premises in a manner that prevents identification of the premises that sent the swine or groups of swine. This requirement may be met by use of permanent premises or individual animal identification, by keeping groups of animals received from one premises physically separate from animals received from other premises, or by any other effective means.

f. For each premises, the swine production system must maintain for three years after their date of creation records that will allow a state animal health official to trace any animal on the premises back to its previous premises and must maintain copies of each swine production health plan signed by the producer, all interstate swine movement reports issued by the producer, and all reports the

swine production system's accredited veterinarian(s) issues documenting the health status of the swine on the premises.

g. Each premises must allow state animal health officials access to the premises upon request to inspect animals and review records.

h. Every seven calendar days, each swine production system must send the state veterinarian a written summary that is based on the interstate swine movement report data and that shows how many animals were moved in the past seven calendar days, the premises from which they were moved, and the premises to which they were moved.

65.12(3) Cancellation of SPHP. The following procedures apply to cancellation of, or withdrawal from, a swine production health plan:

a. The state veterinarian may cancel the state's participation in a swine production health plan by giving written notice to all swine producers, USDA APHIS representatives, accredited veterinarians, and other state animal health officials listed in the plan. Withdrawal shall be effective upon the date specified by the state veterinarian in the notice, but for shipments in transit, withdrawal shall become effective seven days after the date of such notice. Upon withdrawal of the state, the swine production health plan may continue to operate among the other states and parties that are signatory to the plan.

b. A swine production system may withdraw one or more of its premises from participation in the plan upon giving written notice to the state veterinarian, the USDA APHIS administrator, the accredited veterinarian(s), and all swine producers listed in the plan. Withdrawal shall be effective upon the date specified by the swine production system in the written notice, but for shipments in transit, withdrawal shall become effective seven days after the date of such notice.

c. The state veterinarian shall cancel a swine production health plan after determining that swine movements within the swine production system have occurred that were not in compliance with the swine production health plan or with other requirements of this chapter. Before a swine health production plan is canceled, the state veterinarian shall inform a representative of the swine production system of the reasons for the cancellation. The swine production system may appeal the cancellation in writing in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 17A and 21—Chapter 2. This cancellation shall continue in effect pending the completion of the proceeding, and any judicial review thereof, unless otherwise ordered by the state veterinarian.

21—65.13(163) Penalties. A person violating a provision of this chapter shall be subject to a civil penalty of at least \$100 but not more than \$1,000. In the case of a continuing violation, each day of the continuing violation is a separate violation. A person who falsifies a CVI shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each reference to an animal falsified on the certificate.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 163.