

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS

SUBCHAPTER I		SUBCHAPTER III	
GENERAL PROVISIONS		MOVEMENT OF SWINE	
163.1	Powers of department.	163.30	Swine dealer licensing and fees — swine movement.
163.2	Infectious or contagious diseases.		
163.3	Veterinary assistants.	163.31	Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 136, §10.
163.3A	Veterinary emergency preparedness and response.	163.32	and 163.33 Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1046, §4.
163.4	Powers of assistants.		
163.5	Oaths.		
163.6	Slaughter facilities — blood samples.		SUBCHAPTER IV
163.7	State and federal rules.		IDENTIFICATION OF SWINE CONSIGNED FOR SLAUGHTER
163.8	Enforcement of rules.	163.34	Purpose.
163.9	College at Ames to assist.	163.35	Definitions.
163.10	Quarantining or destroying animals.	163.36	Identification required.
163.11	Imported animals.	163.37	Form of identification required.
163.12	Freedom from disease — certificate.	163.38	and 163.39 Reserved.
163.13	Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 19, §125.		SUBCHAPTER V
163.14	Intrastate movement.		BREEDING BULLS
163.15	Indemnifying owner.	163.40	Definitions.
163.16	Limitation on right to receive pay.	163.41	License required.
163.17	Local boards of health.	163.42	Registration of breeding bulls.
163.18	False representation.	163.43	Certificate required.
163.19	Sale or exposure of infected animals.	163.44	Records of breeding bull.
163.20	Glanders.	163.45	Denial, revocation or suspension of a license.
163.21	Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 136, §10.	163.46	Sale of semen.
163.22	Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 19, §125.	163.47	Exemptions.
163.23	False certificates of veterinary inspection.	163.48	through 163.50 Reserved.
163.24	Using false certificate.		SUBCHAPTER VI
163.25	Altering certificate.		FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE
		163.51	Security measures.
		163.52	through 163.60 Reserved.
SUBCHAPTER II			
FEEDING GARBAGE TO ANIMALS			
163.26	Definition.		SUBCHAPTER VII
163.27	Boiling garbage.		PENALTIES — INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
163.28	Licenses.	163.61	Civil penalties.
163.29	Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 136, §10.	163.62	Injunctive relief.

SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

163.1 Powers of department.

The department shall administer and enforce the provisions of [this chapter](#) and rules adopted by the department pursuant to [this chapter](#). In administering the provisions of [this chapter](#), the department shall have power to do all of the following:

1. Adopt any necessary rule for the control of an infectious or contagious disease affecting animals within the state.
2. Provide for quarantining animals afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease, or that have been exposed to such disease, whether within or without the state.
3. Determine and employ the most efficient and practical means for the control of an infectious or contagious disease afflicting animals.
4. Establish, maintain, enforce, and regulate quarantine and other measures relating to the movement and care of animals that may be exposed or afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease.
5. Provide for the disinfection of suspected yards, buildings, or articles, and for the destruction of animals as may be deemed necessary by the department.
6. Enter any place where any animal is at the time located, or where it has been kept, or where the carcass of such animal may be, for the purpose of examining it in any way that may be necessary to determine whether it was or is exposed to or afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease.
7. Regulate or prohibit the arrival in, departure from, and passage through the state of animals exposed to or afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease; and in case of a violation of any such regulation or prohibition, to detain any animal at the owner's expense.
8. Regulate or prohibit the movement of animals into the state which, in the department's determination, for any reason, may be detrimental to the health of animals in the state.
9. Cooperate with and arrange for assistance from the United States department of agriculture in performing its duties under [this chapter](#).
10. Impose civil penalties as provided in [this chapter](#). The department may refer cases for prosecution to the attorney general.

[S13, §2538-s; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2643; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.1]

91 Acts, ch 32, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 136, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1163, §1

163.2 Infectious or contagious diseases.

As provided in [this chapter](#), unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Certificate of veterinary inspection*" or "*certificate*" means a legible record, made on an official form of the state of origin or the animal and plant health inspection service of the United States department of agriculture, and issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin or a veterinarian in the employ of the animal and plant health inspection service, which shows that an animal listed on the form meets the health requirements of the state of destination.
2. "*Control*" means the prevention, suppression, or eradication of an infectious or contagious disease afflicting an animal within the state.
3. "*Department*" means the department of agriculture and land stewardship.
4. "*Foot and mouth disease*" means a virus of the family picornaviridae, genus aphthovirus, including any immunologically distinct serotypes.
5. "*Infectious or contagious disease*" means glanders, farcy, maladie du coit (dourine), anthrax, foot and mouth disease, scabies, hog cholera, tuberculosis, brucellosis, vesicular exanthema, scrapie, rinderpest, avian influenza or Newcastle disease as provided in [chapter 165B](#), or any other transmissible, transferable, or communicable disease so designated by the department.

6. “Move” or “movement”, except as provided in [subchapter III](#), means to ship, transport, or deliver an animal.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2644; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.2]

2001 Acts, ch 170, §1, 3; 2004 Acts, ch 1089, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1163, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §202

Referred to in [§163A.1](#), [164.1](#), [165.1A](#), [166A.1](#), [166D.2](#), [172E.2](#), [717A.2](#)

163.3 Veterinary assistants.

The secretary or the secretary’s designee may appoint one or more veterinarians licensed pursuant to [chapter 169](#) in each county as assistant veterinarians. The secretary may also appoint such special assistants as may be necessary in cases of emergency, including as provided in [section 163.3A](#).

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2645; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.3]

2005 Acts, ch 151, §1

163.3A Veterinary emergency preparedness and response.

1. The department may provide veterinary emergency preparedness and response services necessary to prevent or control a serious threat to the public health, public safety, or the state’s economy caused by the transmission of disease among livestock as defined in [section 717.1](#) or agricultural animals as defined in [section 717A.1](#). The services may include measures necessary to ensure that all such animals carrying disease are properly identified, segregated, treated, or destroyed as provided in this Code.

2. The services shall be performed under the direction of the department and may be part of measures authorized by the governor under a declaration or proclamation issued pursuant to [chapter 29C](#). In such case, the department shall cooperate with the Iowa department of public health under [chapter 135](#), and the department of public defense, homeland security and emergency management division, and local emergency management agencies as provided in [chapter 29C](#).

3. The secretary or the secretary’s designee shall appoint veterinarians licensed pursuant to [chapter 169](#) or persons in related professions or occupations who are qualified, as determined by the secretary, to serve on a voluntary basis as members of one or more veterinary emergency response teams. The secretary shall provide for the registration of persons as part of the appointment process. The secretary may cooperate with the Iowa board of veterinary medicine in implementing [this section](#).

4. a. A registered member of an emergency response team who acts under the authority of the secretary shall be considered an employee of the state for purposes of defending a claim on account of damage to or loss of property or on account of personal injury or death under [chapter 669](#). The registered member shall be afforded protection under [section 669.21](#). The registered member shall also be considered an employee of the state for purposes of disability, workers’ compensation, and death benefits under [chapter 85](#).

b. The department shall provide and update a list of the registered members of each emergency response team, including the members’ names and identifying information, to the department of administrative services. Upon notification of a compensable loss suffered by a registered member, the department of administrative services shall seek funding from the executive council for those costs associated with covered benefits.

2005 Acts, ch 151, §2

Referred to in [§163.3](#)

163.4 Powers of assistants.

Such assistant veterinarians shall have power, under the direction of the department, to perform all acts necessary to carry out the provisions of law relating to infectious and contagious diseases among animals, and shall be furnished by the department with the necessary supplies and materials which shall be paid for out of the appropriation for the eradication of infectious and contagious diseases among animals.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2646; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.4]

163.5 Oaths.

Such assistant veterinarians shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to appraisers acting under this and the following chapters of this subtitle.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2647; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.5]

Analogous provisions, §63A.2

163.6 Slaughter facilities — blood samples.

1. As used in [this section](#), unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “Department” means the department of agriculture and land stewardship unless the United States department of agriculture is otherwise specified.

b. “Slaughtering establishment” means a person engaged in the business of slaughtering animals, if the person is an establishment subject to the provisions of [chapter 189A](#) which slaughters animals for meat food products as defined in [section 189A.2](#).

2. The department may require that samples of blood be collected from animals at a slaughtering establishment in order to determine if the animals are infected with an infectious or contagious disease, according to rules adopted by the department of agriculture and land stewardship. Upon approval by the department, the collection shall be performed by either of the following:

a. A slaughtering establishment under an agreement executed by the department and the slaughtering establishment.

b. A person authorized by the department.

3. An authorized person collecting samples shall have access to areas where the animals are confined in order to collect blood samples. The department shall notify the slaughtering establishment in writing that samples of blood must be collected for analysis. The notice shall be provided in a manner required by the department.

4. In carrying out [this section](#), a person authorized by the department to collect blood samples from animals as provided in [this section](#) shall have the right to enter and remain on the premises of the slaughtering establishment in the same manner and on the same terms as a meat inspector authorized by the department, including the right to access facilities routinely available to employees of the slaughtering establishment such as toilet and lavatory facilities, lockers, cafeterias, areas reserved for work breaks or dining, and storage facilities.

5. The slaughtering establishment shall provide a secure area for the permanent storage of equipment used to collect blood, an area reserved for collecting the blood, including the storage of blood during the collection, and a refrigerated area used to store blood samples prior to analysis. The area reserved for collecting the blood shall be adjacent to the area where the animals are killed, unless the authorized person and the slaughtering establishment select another area.

6. The department is not required to compensate a slaughtering establishment for allowing a person authorized by the department to carry out [this section](#).

98 Acts, ch 1056, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 136, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §21; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §203

163.7 State and federal rules.

The rules adopted by the department regarding interstate shipments of animals shall not be in conflict with the rules of the federal department of agriculture, unless there is an outbreak of a malignant contagious disease in any locality, state, or territory, in which event the department shall have the right to place an embargo on such locality, state, or territory.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2649; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.7]

163.8 Enforcement of rules.

The assistant veterinarians appointed under [this chapter](#) shall enforce all rules of the department, and in so doing may call to their assistance any peace officer.

[S13, §2538-s; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2650; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.8]

163.9 College at Ames to assist.

The dean of the veterinary college of the Iowa state university of science and technology is authorized to use the equipment and facilities of the college in assisting the department in carrying out the provisions of [this chapter](#).

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2651; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.9]

163.10 Quarantining or destroying animals.

The department may quarantine or destroy any animal exposed to or afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease. However, cattle exposed to or infected with tuberculosis shall not be destroyed without the owner's consent, unless there are sufficient moneys to reimburse the owner for the cattle, which may be paid from the appropriation provided in [section 163.15](#), moneys in the brucellosis and tuberculosis eradication fund created in [section 165.18](#), or moneys made available by the United States department of agriculture.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2652; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.10]

2004 Acts, ch 1163, §3

163.11 Imported animals.

A person shall not move an animal into this state, except to a public livestock market where federal inspection of livestock is maintained, for work, breeding, or dairy purposes, unless such animal has been examined and found free from all infectious or contagious diseases.

No person shall bring in any manner into this state any cattle for dairy or breeding purposes unless such cattle have been tested within thirty days prior to date of importation by the agglutination test for contagious abortion or abortion disease, and shown to be free from such disease.

Animals for feeding purposes, however, may be brought into the state without inspection, under such regulations as the department may prescribe except that this sentence shall not apply to swine.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2653; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.11]

2004 Acts, ch 1163, §4

Referred to in [§163.12](#)

Additional provision, §165.36

163.12 Freedom from disease — certificate.

Freedom from disease as specified in [section 163.11](#) shall be established by a certificate of veterinary inspection signed by a veterinarian acting under either the authority of the department of agriculture and land stewardship, or of the United States department of agriculture. A copy of the certificate shall be attached to the waybill accompanying a shipment, and a copy of the certificate shall be delivered to the department.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2654; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.12]

2004 Acts, ch 1163, §5

Referred to in [§163.14](#)

163.13 Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 19, § 125. See § 163.12.

163.14 Intrastate movement.

An animal, other than an animal to be moved for immediate slaughter, shall be inspected when required by the department, and accompanied by the certificate of veterinary inspection provided in [section 163.12](#) when moved from a point in this state to another point within the state where federal inspection is not maintained.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2656; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.14]

2004 Acts, ch 1163, §6

163.15 Indemnifying owner.

1. If the secretary of agriculture determines that the outbreak of an infectious or contagious disease among an animal population constitutes a threat to the general welfare or the public health of the inhabitants of this state, the secretary shall formulate a program of eradication which shall include the condemnation and destroying of the animals exposed to

or afflicted with the disease. The program of eradication shall provide for the indemnification of owners of the livestock under [this section](#), if there are no other sources of indemnification. The program shall not be effective until the program has been approved by the executive council.

2. If an animal afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease is destroyed under a program of eradication as provided in [this section](#), the owner shall be compensated according to one of the following methods:

a. (1) A determination of an indemnity amount as agreed to by appraisal. The determination shall be made by appraisers who shall be three competent and disinterested persons, including one who is appointed by the department, one who is appointed by the owner, and one who is appointed by agreement of the department and the owner. The appraisers shall report their appraisal under oath to the department. The appraisers shall receive compensation and expenses as provided for by the program.

(2) A claim for an indemnity filed by the owner shall not exceed the amount agreed upon by the majority decision of the appraisers. For an animal other than registered purebred stock the indemnity amount shall be based on current market prices. For registered purebred stock, the indemnity amount may exceed market prices by not more than fifty percent. The indemnity amount shall be less any amount of indemnification that the owner might be allowed from the United States department of agriculture. An indemnity shall not be allowed for an animal if the department of agriculture and land stewardship determines that the animal has been fed raw garbage as provided in [section 163.26](#).

(3) A claim for an indemnity by the owner and a claim for compensation and expenses by the appraisers shall be filed with the department and submitted by the secretary of agriculture to the executive council for its approval or disapproval.

(4) Upon approval by the executive council, there is appropriated to the department from any moneys in the general fund of the state not otherwise appropriated moneys sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

b. A formula established by rule adopted by the department that is effective as determined by the department in accordance with [chapter 17A](#) and applicable upon approval of the plan of eradication approved by the executive council. The formula shall be applicable to indemnify owners if the executive council, upon recommendation by the secretary of agriculture, determines that an animal population in this state is threatened with infection from an exceptionally contagious disease.

(1) An owner shall be paid an indemnity amount based on the formula, only if the owner elects to be paid under the formula in lieu of the determination by appointed appraisers as otherwise provided in [this section](#).

(2) The formula shall provide for the payment of the fair market value of an animal based on market prices paid for similar animals according to categories or criteria established by the department, which may include payment based on the species, breed, type, weight, sex, age, purebred status, and condition of the animal. The department may provide for deductions based on other compensation received by the owner for the destruction of the animals. The department may exclude a claim if the person would be ineligible to receive compensation by three appointed appraisers as provided in [this section](#).

(3) If an owner elects to be paid an indemnity amount based on a method that provides either a determination by appointed appraisers or pursuant to a formula, the owner shall not be entitled to revoke the election, unless otherwise provided by the department. An owner's decision to delay or refuse to make an election under [this section](#) shall not affect the condemnation and destruction of afflicted animals under the program of eradication.

(4) Upon approval by the executive council, there is appropriated to the department from any moneys in the general fund of the state not otherwise appropriated moneys sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

[SS15, §2538-1a – 8a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2657; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.15]

2002 Acts, ch 1101, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1163, §7, 8

Referred to in [§163.10](#), [163.16](#), [163.51](#)

163.16 Limitation on right to receive pay.

Unless an animal was examined at the time of importation into the state and found free from contagious or infectious diseases as provided in [this chapter](#), no person importing the same and no transferee who receives such animal knowing that the provisions of [this chapter](#) have been violated shall receive any compensation under [section 163.15](#) for the destruction of such animal by the department.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2658; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.16]
Inspection of imported animals, §163.11

163.17 Local boards of health.

All local boards of health shall assist the department in the prevention, suppression, control, and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases among animals, whenever requested to do so.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2659; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.17]
Local boards of health, chapter 137

163.18 False representation.

A person shall not knowingly make a false representation about the shipment of an animal that is being or will be made, with the intent to avoid or prevent the animal's inspection that is conducted in order to determine whether the animal is free from disease.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2660; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.18]
2001 Acts, ch 136, §3

163.19 Sale or exposure of infected animals.

No owner or person having charge of any animal, knowing the same to have any infectious or contagious disease, shall sell or barter the same for breeding, dairy, work, or feeding purposes, or permit such animal to run at large or come in contact with any other animal.

[C97, §5018; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2661; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.19]

163.20 Glanders.

No owner or person having charge of any animal, knowing the same to be affected with glanders, shall permit such animal to be driven upon any highway, and no keeper of a public barn shall knowingly permit any animal having such disease to be stabled in such barn.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2662; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.20]

163.21 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 136, § 10. See § 163.61.

163.22 Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 19, § 125.

163.23 False certificates of veterinary inspection.

A veterinarian shall not issue a certificate of veterinary inspection for an animal knowing that the animal described in the certificate was not the same animal from which tests were made as a basis for issuing the certificate. A veterinarian shall not otherwise falsify a certificate.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.23]
2001 Acts, ch 136, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1163, §9

163.24 Using false certificate.

A person shall not conduct a transaction to import, export, or transport an animal within this state or sell or offer for sale an animal if the person uses a certificate of veterinary inspection in connection with the transaction knowing that the animal described in the certificate was not the animal from which tests were made as a basis for issuing the certificate. A person shall not otherwise use an altered or otherwise false certificate in connection with such transaction.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.24]
2001 Acts, ch 136, §5; 2004 Acts, ch 1163, §10

163.25 Altering certificate.

A person shall not remove or alter a tag or mark of identification appearing on an animal, tested or being tested for disease, if the tag or mark of identification is authorized by the department or inserted by any qualified veterinarian. A person shall not alter a certificate of vaccination issued by a person authorized to vaccinate the animal.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.25]

2001 Acts, ch 136, §6

SUBCHAPTER II

FEEDING GARBAGE TO ANIMALS

163.26 Definition.

For the purposes of [this subchapter](#), “garbage” means putrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and consumption of foods, including animal carcasses or parts, and includes all waste material, by-products of a kitchen, restaurant, hotel, or slaughterhouse, every refuse accumulation of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter, liquids or otherwise, except grain not consumed, that is collected from hog sales pen floors in public stockyards and fed under the control of the department of agriculture and land stewardship. Animals or parts of animals, which are processed by slaughterhouses or rendering establishments, and which as part of the processing are heated to not less than 212 degrees F. for thirty minutes, are not garbage for purposes of [this chapter](#).

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.26]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §612; 87 Acts, ch 115, §27; 2001 Acts, ch 136, §9

Referred to in [§163.15](#)

163.27 Boiling garbage.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, or corporation to feed garbage to animals unless such garbage has been heated to a temperature of two hundred twelve degrees Fahrenheit for thirty minutes, or other acceptable method, as provided by rules promulgated by the department, provided this requirement shall not apply to an individual who feeds to the individual’s own animals only the garbage obtained from the individual’s own household. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, or corporation to feed any public or commercial garbage to swine after September 1, 1970.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.27]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §56

Referred to in [§163.28](#)

163.28 Licenses.

Before any person shall process any public or commercial garbage for swine, application for a license shall be made to the department setting forth the name and address of the applicant’s proposed place of business, and the method used to process such garbage as outlined in [section 163.27](#).

On receipt of such application, the secretary or the secretary’s authorized agent shall at once inspect the premises on which the applicant proposes to conduct such business. If the inspector finds that said building complies with the requirements of [this chapter](#), and with the rules of the department, and that the applicant is a responsible and suitable person, the inspector shall so certify in writing to the department.

On receipt of such certificate, the department shall issue a license to said applicant to conduct such business at the place specified until the first day of September following date of issue.

The license fee for each processing plant shall be fifty dollars, except that the first license fee may be prorated on a monthly basis as prescribed by the department. The secretary shall not issue a license which would permit the processing of any garbage for swine feeding after September 1, 1970.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.28]

163.29 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 136, § 10. See § 163.61.

SUBCHAPTER III MOVEMENT OF SWINE

163.30 Swine dealer licensing and fees — swine movement.

1. [This section](#) shall apply to all swine moved interstate and intrastate, except swine moved directly to slaughter or to a livestock market for sale directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

2. When used in [this subchapter](#):

a. “Dealer” means any person who is engaged in the business of buying for resale, or selling, or exchanging swine as a principal or agent or who claims to be so engaged, but does not include the owner or operator of a farm who does not claim to be so engaged and who sells or exchanges only those swine which have been kept by the person solely for feeding or breeding purposes.

b. “Move” or “movement” means to ship, transport, or deliver swine by land, water, or air, except that “move” or “movement” does not mean a relocation.

c. “Relocate” or “relocation” means to ship, transport, or deliver swine by land, water, or air, to different premises, if the ownership of the swine does not change, the prior and new premises are located within the state, and the shipment, transportation, or delivery between the prior and new premises occurs within the state.

d. “Separate and apart” means a manner of holding swine so as not to have physical contact with other swine on the premises.

3. A person shall not act as a dealer unless the department issues the person a dealer’s license. The person must be licensed as a dealer regardless of whether the swine originate in this state or another jurisdiction or the person resides in this state or another jurisdiction. The jurisdiction may be in another state or a foreign nation.

a. The fee for a dealer’s license is five dollars each year. A license expires on the first day of July following the date of issue. A license shall be numbered and the dealer shall retain the number from year to year.

b. To be issued a license, an applicant must file a surety bond with the department. The applicant shall file a standard surety bond of ten thousand dollars with the secretary named as trustee, for the use and benefit of anyone damaged by a violation of [this section](#), except that the bond shall not be required for dealers who are bonded in the same or a greater amount than required pursuant to the federal Packers and Stockyards Act. In addition, the department may require that a licensee file evidence of financial responsibility with the department prior to a license being issued or renewed as provided in [section 202C.2](#).

c. Each employee or agent doing business by buying for resale, selling, or exchanging feeder swine in the name of a licensed dealer shall be required to secure a permit and identification card issued by the department showing the person is employed by or represents a licensed dealer. All such permits and identification cards shall be issued upon application forms furnished by the department at a cost of three dollars per annum, and shall expire on the first day of July following the date of issue.

d. A permittee shall not represent more than one dealer. Failure of a licensee or permittee to comply with [this chapter](#) or a rule made pursuant to [this chapter](#) is cause for revocation by the secretary of the permit or license after notice to the alleged offender and the holding of a hearing by the secretary. Rules shall be made in accordance with [chapter 17A](#). A rule, the violation of which is made the basis for revocation, except temporary emergency rules, shall first have been approved after public hearing as provided in [section 17A.4](#) after giving twenty days’ notice of the hearing by mailing the notice, by ordinary mail, to every person filing a request for notice accompanied by an addressed envelope with prepaid postage. Any person may file such a request to be listed with any agency for notice for the time and place for all hearings on proposed rules, which request shall be accompanied by a remittance of

five dollars. Such fee shall be added to the operating fund of the department. The listing shall expire semiannually on January 1 and July 1.

4. a. All swine moved shall be individually identified with a distinctive and easily discernible ear tag affixed in either ear of the animal or other identification acceptable to the department, which has been specified by rule promulgated under the department's rulemaking authority. The department shall make ear tags available at convenient locations within each county and shall sell such tags at a price not exceeding the cost to producers and others to comply with [this section](#).

b. Every seller, dealer and market operator shall keep a record of the ear tag numbers, or other approved identification, and the farm of origin of swine moved by or through that person, which records shall be made available by that person to any appropriate representative of the department or the United States department of agriculture.

5. a. All swine moved shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by the state of origin and prepared and signed by a veterinarian. The certificate shall show the point of origin, the point of destination, individual identification, immunization status, and, when required, any movement permit number assigned to the shipment by the department. All such movement of swine shall be completed within seventy-two hours unless an extension of time for movement is granted by the department.

b. However, the requirements of paragraph "a" do not apply as follows:

Swine which are moved intrastate directly to an approved state, federal, or auction market, there to be identified and certificated, are excepted from the identification and certification requirements.

c. Registered swine for exhibition or breeding purposes which can be individually identified by an ear notch or tattoo or other method approved by the department are excepted from the additional identification requirement.

d. Native Iowa swine moved from farm to farm shall be excepted from the identification requirement if the owner transferring possession of the feeder pigs executes a written agreement with the person taking possession of the feeder pigs. The agreement shall provide that the feeder pigs shall not be commingled with other swine for a period of thirty days. The owner transferring possession shall be responsible for making certain that the agreement is executed and for providing a copy of the agreement to the person taking possession.

6. The department may combine a certificate of veterinary inspection with a certificate of inspection required under [chapter 166D](#).

7. The department may require issuance of movement permits on certain categories of swine moved, prior to their movement, pursuant to departmental rule. The rule shall be promulgated when in the judgment of the secretary, such movements would otherwise threaten or imperil the eradication of hog cholera in Iowa.

8. All swine moved shall be quarantined separate and apart from other swine located at the Iowa farm of destination for thirty days beginning with their arrival at such premises, or if such incoming swine are not held separate and apart, all swine on such premises shall be thus quarantined, except animals moving from such premises directly to slaughter.

9. There can only be one transfer by a dealer, involving not more than two markets, prior to quarantine.

10. The use of anti-hog-cholera serum or antibody concentrate shall be in accordance with rules issued by the department.

11. All swine found by a registered veterinarian to have any infectious or contagious disease after delivery to any livestock sale barn or auction market for resale other than for slaughter, shall be immediately returned to the consignor's premises to be quarantined separate and apart for fifteen days. Such swine shall not be moved from such premises for any purpose unless a certificate of veterinary inspection accompanies the movement or

unless they are sent to slaughter. [This subsection](#) shall in no way supersede the requirements of [sections 163A.2 and 163A.3](#).

[C62, 66, §163.30; C71, §163.30 – 163.33; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §163.30]

87 Acts, ch 115, §28; 91 Acts, ch 32, §2; 97 Acts, ch 183, § 1, 13; 98 Acts, ch 1056, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 90, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §41; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §27; 2004 Acts, ch 1163, §11, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §203, 204

Referred to in [§163.61](#), [166D.2](#), [166D.10](#), [202C.1](#), [202C.2](#)

163.31 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 136, § 10. See § 163.61.

163.32 and 163.33 Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1046, § 4.

SUBCHAPTER IV

IDENTIFICATION OF SWINE CONSIGNED FOR SLAUGHTER

163.34 Purpose.

The purpose of this [subchapter](#) is to establish a positive means of identifying all boars, sows and stags purchased for slaughter on their arrival at the first point of concentration after such sale. The purpose of such swine identification program is to facilitate eradication of swine diseases.

[C77, §172A.15; C79, 81, §163.34]

2001 Acts, ch 136, §9

163.35 Definitions.

1. “*Livestock dealer, livestock market operator, or stockyard operator*” means any person engaged in the business of buying for resale, or selling, or exchanging swine as a principal or agent, or one who claims to be so engaged, but does not include the owner or operator of a farm who does not claim to be so engaged, and who sells or exchanges only those swine which have been kept by that person solely for feeding or breeding purposes.

2. “*Person*” means a person as defined in [section 4.1, subsection 20](#).

3. “*Slaughtering establishment*” means any person engaged in the business of slaughtering live animals or receiving or buying live animals for slaughter.

4. “*Stag*” means a male swine that has formerly been used for breeding purposes but that has subsequently been castrated.

[C77, §172A.16; C79, 81, §163.35]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §613

163.36 Identification required.

1. All boars, sows and stags received for sale or shipment to slaughter by a livestock dealer, livestock market operator or stockyard operator shall be identified at the first point of concentration by such dealer or operator by application of a slap tattoo or other identification approved by the department.

2. All boars, sows and stags consigned directly from a farm to a slaughtering establishment shall be identified at the first point of concentration by the consignee.

[C77, §172A.17; C79, 81, §163.36]

Referred to in [§163.37](#)

163.37 Form of identification required.

1. The slap tattoo or other means of identification required by [section 163.36](#) shall be in accordance with regulations of the department.

2. Each person required by [section 163.36](#) to identify animals shall record such identification on forms specified and furnished by the department. The identification shall include the tattoo specifications, the date of application, and the name, address and county

of residence of the person who owned or controlled the herd from which the animals originated.

3. Such records shall be maintained for a length of time as required by and pursuant to [chapter 305](#) and at the point of concentration and shall be made available for inspection by the department at reasonable times.

[C77, §172A.18; C79, 81, §163.37]

2003 Acts, ch 92, §2

163.38 and 163.39 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER V BREEDING BULLS

163.40 Definitions.

As used in [this subchapter](#):

1. “*Breeding bull*” means a male animal of dairy or beef bovine genus used for breeding purposes.

2. “*Lease*” when used as a verb means to physically deliver a breeding bull pursuant to a lease agreement.

3. “*Licensee*” means a person required to obtain a license pursuant to [section 163.41](#).

[C79, 81, §163.40]

2000 Acts, ch 1049, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 136, §9

163.41 License required.

A person shall not engage in the business of leasing a breeding bull without having obtained a license from the department and registering each breeding bull as provided in [this subchapter](#). An annual license may be obtained from the department upon application and payment of a ten-dollar fee. Each license shall expire on the first of July following the date of issue. An application shall be made on a form provided by the department and shall contain the name of the person engaged in the business of leasing breeding bulls as lessor, the address of such business, the registration number of each breeding bull, and a description as to breed, color and other distinguishing marks, leased as lessor, and such other information as the secretary of agriculture may specify by rule promulgated pursuant to [chapter 17A](#).

For the purposes of [this section](#), a person is engaged in the business of leasing a breeding bull within this state as lessor if the person leases any breeding bull to an Iowa resident more than once in any calendar year for a fee.

[C79, 81, §163.41]

2001 Acts, ch 136, §9

Referred to in [§163.40](#)

163.42 Registration of breeding bulls.

The department shall issue to each licensee a tag or an identifying mark if the lessor desires this method of identification, for each breeding bull to be leased by the licensee. Each tag or identifying mark shall have an identification number which shall be a permanent identification number for such breeding bull and, upon disposition of such animal, the licensee shall notify the department of such disposition and the name and address of the buyer if such animal is sold. When an additional breeding bull to be leased is acquired by a licensee, the department shall issue a tag or approve an identifying mark for such animal without fee. The tag or identifying mark shall be permanently attached to the breeding bull.

[C79, 81, §163.42]

Referred to in [§163.43](#)

163.43 Certificate required.

1. A person shall not be a party to a lease of a breeding bull within this state in which

the lessor is a licensee, unless the breeding bull is accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection. For the purposes of [this section](#), a breeding bull is leased within this state if it is leased to an Iowa resident.

2. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall be issued by a licensed veterinarian who examines the breeding bull and signs the certificate. The certificate shall include all of the following:

a. A statement that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian, the breeding bull is apparently free from an infectious or contagious disease.

b. A statement that the breeding bull has reacted negatively to a test for brucellosis conducted within six months prior to the date that the veterinarian signs the certificate.

c. If the breeding bull does not originate from this state, a statement providing that importing the breeding bull satisfies applicable importation requirements.

d. The identification number of the breeding bull as required pursuant to [section 163.42](#).

e. The date that the certificate was issued.

3. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall not be valid after the term of the lease expires or after the breeding bull moves from the lessee's premises. Thereafter, a new certificate must be issued as required in [this section](#).

4. One copy of the certificate of veterinary inspection shall be issued to the licensee who shall maintain the certificate as part of the licensee's business records. One copy of the certificate shall be issued to the lessee when the breeding bull is delivered to the lessee. A licensee shall show the certificate upon request to any person designated by the department to enforce the provisions of [this section](#).

[C79, 81, §163.43]

2000 Acts, ch 1049, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1163, §13

163.44 Records of breeding bull.

The licensee shall maintain records of each lease of a breeding bull. The records shall contain the name and address of the person to whom a breeding bull is leased, the date of each lease, and a description and the identification number of the breeding bull involved. A lessee or any agent of the department shall have the right to inspect, upon demand to the licensee, those records concerning the bull presently being leased by the lessee.

[C79, 81, §163.44]

163.45 Denial, revocation or suspension of a license.

The department of agriculture and land stewardship may refuse to issue or renew and may suspend or revoke a license issued under [this subchapter](#) for any violation of the provisions of [this subchapter](#) or rules adopted relating to the leasing of a breeding bull.

[C79, 81, §163.45]

2001 Acts, ch 136, §9

163.46 Sale of semen.

The owner of a breeding bull located within this state shall not sell the semen from that bull for the purpose of artificial insemination unless the owner is in possession of a certificate of veterinary inspection signed and issued by a licensed veterinarian within six months before the date the semen is collected. The certificate shall not be valid if the bull is moved to other premises between the date of examination and the date of collection. The certificate shall show that on the date of issue the breeding bull had been tested negative for brucellosis and, to the best knowledge and belief of the examining veterinarian, was free from any infectious or contagious disease.

[C79, 81, §163.46]

2000 Acts, ch 1049, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1163, §14

163.47 Exemptions.

The provisions of [this subchapter](#) shall not apply to 4-H or future farmers of America organizations engaged in breeding programs.

[C79, 81, §163.47]

95 Acts, ch 67, §13; 2001 Acts, ch 136, §9

163.48 through 163.50 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER VI FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

163.51 Security measures.

1. The department may establish security measures in order to control outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in this state, including by providing for the prevention, suppression, and eradication of foot and mouth disease. In administering and enforcing [this section](#), the department may adopt rules and shall issue orders in a manner consistent with sound veterinary principles and federal law for the control of outbreaks of the disease. The department may implement the security measures by doing any of the following:

a. If the department determines that an animal is infected with or exposed to foot and mouth disease, or the department suspects that an animal is so infected or exposed, the department may provide for all of the following:

(1) The quarantine, condemnation, or destruction of the animal. The department may establish quarantined areas and regulate activities in the quarantined areas, including movement or relocation of animals or other property within, into, or from the quarantined areas. [This section](#) does not authorize the department to provide for the destruction of personal property other than an animal.

(2) The inspection or examination of the animal's premises in order to perform an examination or test to determine whether the animal is or was infected or exposed or whether the premises is contaminated. The department may take a blood or tissue sample of any animal on the premises.

(3) The compelling of a person who is the owner or custodian of the animal to provide information regarding the movement or relocation of the animal or the vaccination status of the animal or the herd where the animal originates. The department may issue a subpoena for relevant testimony or records as defined in [section 516E.1](#). In the case of a failure or refusal of the person to provide testimony or records, the district court upon application of the department or the attorney general acting upon behalf of the department, may order the person to show cause why the person should not be held in contempt. The court may order the person to provide testimony or produce the record or be punished for contempt as if the person refused to testify before the court or disobeyed a subpoena issued by the court.

b. The department may provide for the cleaning and disinfection of real or personal property if the department determines that the property is contaminated with foot and mouth disease or suspects that the property is contaminated with foot and mouth disease.

2. *a.* If the department determines that there is a suspected outbreak of foot and mouth disease in this state, the department shall immediately notify all of the following:

(1) The governor or a designee of the governor. The notification shall contain information regarding actions being implemented or recommended in order to determine if the outbreak is genuine and measures to control a genuine outbreak.

(2) The administrative unit of the United States department of agriculture responsible for controlling outbreaks in this state.

b. If the department confirms an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in this state, the department shall cooperate with the governor; federal agencies, including the United States department of agriculture; and state agencies, including the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense, in order to provide the public with timely and accurate information regarding the outbreak. The department

shall cooperate with organizations representing agricultural producers in order to provide all necessary information to agricultural producers required to control the outbreak.

3. The department shall cooperate with federal agencies, including the United States department of agriculture, other state agencies and law enforcement entities, and agencies of other states. Other state agencies and law enforcement entities shall assist the department.

4. *a.* To the extent that an animal's owner would not otherwise be compensated, [section 163.15](#) shall apply to the owner's loss of any animal destroyed under [this section](#).

b. Upon the request of the executive council, the department shall develop and submit a plan to the executive council that compensates an owner for property, other than an animal, that is inadvertently destroyed by the department as a result of the department's regulation of activities in a quarantined area. The plan shall not be implemented without the approval of at least three members of the executive council. The payment of the compensation under the plan shall be made in the same manner as provided in [section 163.15](#). The owner may submit a claim for compensation prior to the plan's implementation. The executive council may apply the plan retroactively, but not earlier than June 1, 2001.

5. Nothing in [this section](#) limits the department's authority to regulate animals or premises under other provisions of state law, including [this chapter](#).

2001 Acts, ch 170, §2, 3; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §22; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157

163.52 through 163.60 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER VII

PENALTIES — INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

163.61 Civil penalties.

1. The department shall establish, by rule, civil penalties which may be administratively or judicially assessed. The attorney general shall cooperate with the department in the assessment and collection of civil penalties.

2. Except as provided in [subsection 3](#), a person violating a provision of [this chapter](#), or a rule adopted pursuant to [this chapter](#), shall be subject to a civil penalty of at least one hundred dollars but not more than one thousand dollars. In the case of a continuing violation, each day of the continuing violation is a separate violation. However, a person shall not be subject to a civil penalty totaling more than twenty-five thousand dollars.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of [subsection 2](#), all of the following apply:

a. A person who falsifies a certificate of veterinary inspection shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each reference to an animal falsified on the certificate. However, a person who falsifies a certificate issued pursuant to [chapter 166D](#) shall be subject to a civil penalty as provided in [this section](#) or [section 166D.16](#), but not both. A person shall not be subject to a civil penalty totaling more than twenty-five thousand dollars for falsifying a certificate, regardless of the number of animals falsified on the certificate.

b. A person required to be licensed as a dealer pursuant to [section 163.30](#) and who is not issued a license by the department pursuant to that section, but does business as a dealer, shall be subject to a civil penalty of at least one thousand dollars but not more than five thousand dollars. Each day that the person does business as a dealer without being issued a license constitutes a separate offense. A person shall not be subject to a civil penalty totaling more than twenty-five thousand dollars during any one year.

4. Moneys collected from civil penalties shall be deposited into the general fund of the state.

2001 Acts, ch 136, §7; 2004 Acts, ch 1095, §1, 6; 2004 Acts, ch 1163, §15

163.62 Injunctive relief.

The department or the attorney general acting on behalf of the department may apply to the district court for injunctive relief in order to restrain a person from acting in violation of [this chapter](#). In order to obtain injunctive relief, the department shall not be required to post

a bond or prove the absence of an adequate remedy at law unless the court for good cause otherwise orders. The court may order any form of prohibitory or mandatory relief that is appropriate under principles of equity, including but not limited to issuing a temporary or permanent restraining order.

2001 Acts, ch 136, §8

Referred to in [§165B.4](#)