



1969 NORTH DAKOTA

Brucellosis Eradication Program

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58102

544-3
N9
A8X
No. 42-3



BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM

1. What is the status of North Dakota with respect to brucellosis testing and federal-state certification?

Entire state declared Modified Certified Jan. 22, 1965.

Forty (40) counties have advanced to the next higher step, Certified Brucellosis Free.

2. What does Modified Certified for brucellosis mean?

It means all cattle herds in a county have been blood tested or screened by the milk ring test or market cattle tests with less than 5 per cent of the herds and less than 1 per cent of the cattle being found infected.

3. What does Certified Brucellosis Free mean?

It means that no more than 1 per cent of the herds and 0.2 per cent of the cattle were found infected during the past 2 years. There can be no known infected herds in the county when it is recommended for free status.

4. What are the advantages of North Dakota counties becoming Certified for brucellosis?

Bulls and officially brucellosis-vaccinated females, regardless of age, originating in any certified county in North Dakota, can be moved or sold without health certificate or test within North Dakota.

Cattle originating from certified counties can move to some other states with health certificate only.

Effective August 1, 1969 federal regulations prohibit the interstate shipment of cattle from noncertified counties unless the herd of origin has been tested negative.

5. What testing programs need to be carried out to maintain certification once attained?

(a) Brucellosis Ring Testing program (BRT). All commercial dairy herds selling fluid milk and many selling cream are milk ring tested three times yearly.

(b) Market Cattle Testing program (MCT). Female cattle over 2 years old are backtagged at markets in the state. Blood samples from these animals are collected at the markets or at time of slaughter at packing plants. Blood is tested in the official laboratories in the state in which it is collected. In case of a positive reaction, owner is notified by state or federal personnel, and proper action is taken to eradicate the disease. To maintain modified certified status, 5 per cent of the breeding cattle must be backtagged and tested each year. For free status 10 per cent of the breeding cattle must be backtagged and tested annually.

(c) If not enough cattle are tested under the Market Cattle Testing (MCT) program, on the farm or ranch tests will be conducted on those herds not participating in the backtagging program.

44.3
N9
78
0.423

6. What is the goal for North Dakota becoming Certified Brucellosis Free statewide?

December 31, 1970.

7. How does a county become Certified Brucellosis Free?

County can become Certified Brucellosis Free when all cattle herds are blood tested, or screened by milk ring test or market cattle tests, during an 18-month period with not more than 1 per cent of herds and 0.2 per cent of cattle being found infected. Infected herds must then be found negative on retest.

8. Can a county qualify for Certified Brucellosis Free status under the market cattle testing program?

Yes, providing the equivalent of at least 10 per cent per year of the breeding cows in the county are blood tested at slaughter houses or concentration points and identified back to herds of origin.

BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION PROGRAM IN NORTH DAKOTA

Benefits from vaccination and eradication program.

1. Greater market possibilities for breeding stock. (Export of cattle is much easier.)
2. Prevent loss of income:
 - (a) From decrease in calf crop
 - (b) Lowered milk production
 - (c) Produce wholesome product (milk) etc.
 - (d) Prevent undulant fever in some farm families

NORTH DAKOTA VACCINATION LAW AND HOW IT OPERATES

1. What is current brucellosis vaccination law?

Effective July 1, 1963, no person shall bring into North Dakota any female dairy cattle over 8 months of age or any female beef cattle over 11 months of age that have not been vaccinated against brucellosis, except those cattle moved direct to a licensed quarantined livestock feedlot, for exhibition purposes only, or for immediate slaughter.

This section was amended as follows at the last legislative session:

However, the board in its discretion, and only in extenuating circumstances, may grant a hearing to any person under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, as to whether or not an exception should be made to the provisions of this section. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the board under the provisions of chapter 28-32 of the North Dakota Century Code.

Further, no person shall acquire within this state, except by his own raising, any female dairy cattle over 8 months of age or any female beef cattle over 11 months of age born after Jan. 1, 1963, that have not been officially vaccinated against brucellosis, except those cattle moved direct to a licensed quarantined livestock feedlot.

Any person who shall bring into this state or acquire within this state any cattle contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than 100 dollars nor more than 500 dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In regard to hearings provided for in the above amendment, see question No. 6.

2. What is the status of animals born before Jan. 1, 1963, and not vaccinated insofar as being sold in North Dakota?

Any animals born in North Dakota before Jan. 1, 1963, are not affected by the current brucellosis vaccination law, and their status as far as being sold for any purpose within the state is not affected. In other words, if they are unvaccinated and are negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days of sale, they comply with present regulations.

3. Is it possible to sell unvaccinated animals out of state?

At present, unvaccinated animals can be shipped to any states in this area, except Michigan and Iowa.

4. What markets exist for unvaccinated cattle born after Jan. 1, 1963?

Unvaccinated female cattle born after Jan. 1, 1963, will not be eligible for sale for dairy or breeding purposes within North Dakota after they have passed the maximum age limit for vaccination. The North Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board does not recommend vaccination of bulls.

5. What is a quarantined feedlot?

A quarantined feedlot is defined by regulation to include all premises where feeder cattle, including female dairy cattle over 8 months of age and female beef cattle over 11 months of age which have not been brucellosis vaccinated, are placed, maintained, or fed. However, the provisions of this regulation do not apply to cattle acquired by anyone through his own raising, or to cattle born in North Dakota before Jan. 1, 1963.

A fee of 50 dollars per year is required for a license, and an agent of the Board is required to make an investigation to determine that the provisions of the regulation are being complied with and that the maintenance and site of such quarantined feedlot does not constitute a menace to the owners of neighboring cattle.

The operator of a licensed quarantined feedlot is permitted to buy all classes of apparently healthy cattle without tuberculosis or brucellosis tests or brucellosis vaccination. All livestock removed from such a quarantined feedlot must be slaughtered immediately or consigned to another quarantined feedlot, except baby calves born in the feedlot.

6. What cattle may be imported into North Dakota without being vaccinated?

Cattle moved directly to a licensed quarantined feedlot, or for exhibition purposes only, or for immediate slaughter.

In addition, the Board has directed the State Veterinarian to grant permits without formal hearings to livestock producers who own or lease land in North Dakota which is adjacent or contiguous to their property in another state. These owners can move their unvaccinated cattle by filing a letter or statement agreeing to conditions set by the State Veterinarian, providing such cattle are accompanied by proper health certificate. In cases where bonafide livestock producers are moving into this state to establish permanent residence and to continue as livestock producers, permits may be issued for movement of any unvaccinated cattle owned by them and present in their herds at the time application for permit is made. Any other exceptions to the vaccination law must be granted as a result of a hearing before the Board at one of its regularly scheduled meetings.

7. How does this affect North Dakota cattle pastured in neighboring states?

Aside from the above exceptions, cattle pastured in neighboring states will not be eligible for reentry to North Dakota unless they are official vaccinates under the definition of the law.

WHO MAY VACCINATE AND ARE FUNDS AVAILABLE

1. Who is authorized to perform brucellosis vaccination?

Accredited veterinarians are authorized to vaccinate in all herds.

2. Who is responsible for seeing that animals are vaccinated and that vaccinated animals are properly identified and reported?

Owners are responsible for having animals vaccinated and the aforementioned authorized persons are responsible for properly identifying the animals and reporting the vaccination to the state and federal offices.

3. At what age should the animals be vaccinated?

Latest research indicates the ideal ages for vaccination of calves of all breeds is 3 to 6 months.

4. Are any state or federal moneys available for vaccination purposes?

No.

5. How much will the vaccination cost?

This will be determined by the local practicing veterinarian.

6. How will the program operate in areas or counties which do not have ready access to the service of a veterinarian?

It is suggested that through the cooperation of local livestock organizations and extension officers, contacts can be made with veterinarians from outside locations to make arrangements to perform these services in such areas.

With the full cooperation of interested parties brucellosis can be eradicated from North Dakota and the United States.

Information given in this circular was provided by Dr. Dean E. Flagg, North Dakota State Veterinarian, and Dr. G. W. Spangler, Veterinarian In Charge, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bismarck, N. Dak. This circular prepared and distributed by the Cooperative Extension Service, North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota.

LSB Form R 18V PB

NORTH DAKOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD
Individual Brucellosis Vaccination Certificate For Registered
Purebred Cattle

Owner: _____ Address: _____ Co. _____
Last Name First

Date Vaccinated: _____
Veterinarian Sec. Twp. Range

Registration No.: _____ Name: _____

Date Calved: _____ Breed: _____ Tattoo: _____
or Ear Tag

Vaccination Tattoo: _____

"Buy North Dakota Products"

The individual Brucellosis vaccination certificate for registered purebred cattle is now available. It will be very suitable as a vaccination record to be passed to the purchaser of purebred female cattle at the time of sale. If you have purebred cattle of either the dairy or beef breeds and could utilize a record of this nature, it should be requested from your veterinarian at the time of vaccination. Your veterinarian routinely will still issue the herd vaccination certificate used in the past.

THE GOAL FOR STATEWIDE BRUCELLOSIS FREE STATUS IS DECEMBER 31, 1970