

CSF Position on Blue Tongue and Anaplasmosis Import Regulations with respect to U.S. trade.

At the Canadian Sheep Federation's 2004 Annual General Meeting the motion was carried to endorse the current Canadian Import requirements as they pertain to Blue Tongue and Anaplasmosis (BT/ANA). A similar motion was carried at the 2003 AGM.

The 2004 motion was in response to a communication from the American Sheep Industry Association asking the CSF to review these regulations with the desire to have the testing or BT removed from Canadian Import regulations.

Descriptions of both Blue Tongue and Anaplasmosis from the CFIA web site are included in this document

The current regulations (attached) allow for the import of animals (during normal trade relations i.e. prior to May 2003) with a variety of testing requirements depending on the time of year of importation and the State of origin.

The decision of the CSF was based on a risk/benefit analysis. Blue Tongue is a serious disease of sheep with significant death in infected flocks. It is a reportable disease for sheep in Canada and currently qualifies for compensation from the CFIA in the case of an outbreak. Canada by virtue of the BT zone in the Okanogan Valley enjoys a BT free status.

Some of the risks associated with changing the current status are:

- The loss of the "Reportable Disease" status and compensation
- The loss of export markets for Canadian Genetics with the loss of BT free status
- The increased producer expense associated with animal loss or vaccination

All of these risks are an issue if the disease becomes established or reported in Canada.

The benefits associated with changing the current status are:

- Unrestricted movement of feeder animals into Canadian Feedlots
- Easier access to US genetics.

In balancing the risk/benefit issue it was noted that the movement of US feeder animals into Canadian feedlots (pre May/03) had not been significant since the currency difference between US and Canadian made this impractical.

Although obtaining US Genetics during the vector season is more expensive and troublesome with the current regulations, producers can still access these genetics.

The scientific community is in constant debate on the issue of the vector and its viability in Canadian climates. Some concern was expressed by CSF members on the effects of warmer winters and the potential for disease spread.

Blue Tongue

What is bluetongue?

Bluetongue is a viral disease of domestic and wild ruminants that can be transmitted by insects, particularly biting midges of the *Culicoides* species. The range of animals that can be infected with bluetongue virus (BTV) includes most ruminants, but the severity of disease varies among different species. Sheep are one of the most severely affected species, with symptoms that may include fever, erosive lesions in the mouth and gastrointestinal tract, lameness, abortion, severe weight loss, and pneumonia. Cattle, although more frequently infected than sheep, generally have an inapparent infection or milder form of the disease. In non-domestic ruminants, the disease can vary from an acute, highly fatal hemorrhagic disease, as observed in white-tailed deer, to an inapparent disease as seen in the North American elk. Other animals that can be affected by BTV include goats, buffalo, antelope, and camels.

Do we have bluetongue in Canada?

Canada is currently free of bluetongue. Historically, the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia (B.C.) is the only area of Canada where occasional incursions of bluetongue have occurred. The last clinical cases reported in the Okanagan Valley were in 1999. The Okanagan Valley has been defined as a separate zone within Canada so that the rest of Canada can maintain bluetongue-free status according to international standards. BTV has a very wide global distribution and is found in regions where the insect vector (i.e. biting midges) is present. Bluetongue is commonly found in many countries, including the United States, Mexico, Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Subcontinent, and China.

Is there a human health risk associated with bluetongue?

There is no public health risk associated with bluetongue.

How is bluetongue transmitted?

Bluetongue is transmitted between animals by insect vectors, particularly biting midges. Cattle are considered to be the main amplifying host for BTV because the insect vectors feed more abundantly on cattle and the disease may not be observed in cattle until one or two months after the virus is introduced into an area. Virus transmission can occur at any time during the year but is more active during rainy periods. The virus survives in locations where the climate allows biting midges to survive over winter. The bluetongue virus does not survive in the environment outside an insect vector or animal host. Therefore, contact with animal carcasses and products such as meat and wool is not a method of spread.

What are the clinical signs of this disease?

Signs of clinical disease vary among different species. Inapparent infection (lack of clinical signs) occurs in cattle and other species. The acute form of the disease that usually occurs in sheep and some species of deer is characterised by fever, widespread

hemorrhages of the oral and nasal tissue, excessive salivation, and nasal discharge. The lips, tongue, and lower jaw become swollen and lameness may occur due to inflammation of the coronary band (above the hoof). The animals may also become emaciated due to reduced feed intake caused by sore mouths. The "blue" tongue that gives the disease its name occurs only in a small number of cases and is a result of cyanosis (discolouration due to the presence of oxygen-deficient blood).

How is bluetongue diagnosed?

Tentative diagnosis of bluetongue in sheep can be made based on the appearance of clinical signs and lesions. The prevalence of insect vectors is also taken into account. Laboratory tests are required to confirm the presence of BTV

Are there any treatments for this disease?

There is no effective treatment for bluetongue.

What is being done to control and prevent the spread of bluetongue in Canada?

Bluetongue is a **reportable disease** under the *Health of Animals Act*. This means that all suspected cases must be reported to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). All reported suspect cases are immediately investigated by inspectors from the Agency. Bluetongue has occasionally been found in the Okanagan Valley in B.C. As a result, the Okanagan Valley has been defined as separate zone within Canada so that the rest of Canada can maintain bluetongue-free status according to international standards. All animals that are susceptible to BTV infection (i.e. cattle, sheep and other wild and domestic ruminants) require permanent identification before they leave the Okanagan Valley zone. The BTV status of the Okanagan Valley zone is determined annually through a sentinel monitoring program, administered by the CFIA

. If BTV

is detected through the sentinel testing or from any other source, movement restrictions will be applied for the remainder of that insect season to contain the outbreak and minimise trade impact.

Detection of bluetongue virus outside the Okanagan would lead to a re-evaluation of the zoning principles used to define infected and disease-free areas and the following actions may be taken:

- quarantine and movement controls of animals susceptible to BTV infection;
- surveillance and tracing of all potentially infected animals;
- re-evaluation of the BTV geographic zone; and
- institution of insect control measures during the biting fly season.

Anaplasmosis

What is anaplasmosis?

Anaplasmosis, also called "Tick Fever," is a disease of domestic and wild ruminants, including cattle, sheep, goats and deer. The disease is caused by a microorganism that invades red blood cells. Anaplasmosis is a disease of major economic importance to the cattle industry in infected countries.

Do we have anaplasmosis in Canada ?

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has concluded that anaplasmosis is currently not found in Canada, based on periodic surveys of the national cattle population. The disease occurs commonly in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Australia, the United States, Central and South America and southern Europe. Anaplasmosis has been introduced into Canada several times by infected cattle imported from the U.S.

, but these outbreaks have been quickly eradicated.

The CFIA

is continuing to verify Canada's status for the disease through the testing of our national cattle herd and investigating any suspected occurrence of the disease.

Is there a human health risk associated with anaplasmosis?

There is no human health risk associated with this disease.

How is anaplasmosis transmitted and spread?

Anaplasmosis is transmitted through the blood of infected animals. The disease is most often spread by ticks that bite infected cattle, transferring the disease-causing microorganism from infected to susceptible animals. The disease can also be transmitted by biting flies or through contaminated instruments such as hypodermic syringes and dehorning equipment.

The major risk of introducing anaplasmosis to Canada is through the importation of infected livestock.

What are the clinical signs of this disease?

The severity of clinical signs varies considerably, depending on the species and age of the infected animal. Adult cattle, particularly those older than three years of age, are usually the most severely affected, with symptoms such as fever, anemia, weakness, respiratory distress, and, in some cases, death. Affected dairy cattle will have a rapid decline in milk production.

How is anaplasmosis diagnosed?

Preliminary detection is based on clinical signs and a history consistent with exposure to risk factors such as ticks and infected animals. Confirmation of a diagnosis is based on microscopic examination of blood and other laboratory diagnostic tests.

Are there any treatments for anaplasmosis?

Animals that show clinical signs of the disease have traditionally been treated with antibiotics. In severe cases involving valuable animals, blood transfusions and fluid

therapy may be used as well. Recovery depends on the animal's natural ability to produce new red blood cells. Younger animals generally have a greater rate of recovery. Cattle that survive anaplasmosis can carry the microorganism for life and become reservoirs for the disease, even after being treated with antibiotics. No treatment for anaplasmosis has been licensed for use in this country by Health Canada.

Vaccines to protect animals against anaplasmosis are commonly used in areas where the disease is endemic. In Canada, no vaccines are licenced for use, and vaccination is not part of the disease control strategy for anaplasmosis.

What is being done to control and prevent the entry and spread of anaplasmosis in Canada?

Anaplasmosis is a reportable disease in Canada under of the *Health of Animals Act*. This means that all confirmed or suspected cases must be reported to the CFIA

Currently, cattle from countries or areas where the disease is known to exist are required to test negative for anaplasmosis before being imported into Canada. Since 1997, a certain class of feeder cattle known as "restricted feeders" have been imported without testing from some northern U.S.

states during the winter period (October 1 to March 31) when the insects that spread the disease are absent. In lieu of testing, these animals are subject to insect control and antibiotic treatment. The CFIA

is currently reviewing Canada's import policies for U.S . feeder cattle.

Should anaplasmosis be diagnosed in Canadian cattle or bison, Canada's current foreign animal disease strategy calls for its eradication through the testing of infected and exposed herds and the removal of infected animals.

2. Bluetongue Requirements

14.1 Incidence of Bluetongue in a State

1. In this section and sections 14.2 and 14.5:

"high-incidence state" means a state of the United States, designated by the Minister pursuant to subparagraph (2)(a)(i); (*État à forte incidence*);
"low-incidence state" means a state of the United States, designated by the Minister pursuant to subparagraph (2)(a)(iii); (*État à faible incidence*);
"medium-incidence state" means a state of the United States, designated by the Minister pursuant to subparagraph (2)(a)(ii); (*État à moyenne incidence*);

"vector-free period", in respect of any state of the United States, means a period designated by the Minister pursuant to paragraph (2)(b). (*période exempte du vecteur*)

2. The Minister may designate in writing

a. every state of the United States in respect of the incidence of bluetongue in that state, namely,

- i. where, in the opinion of the Minister, the state has a high incidence of bluetongue, as a high-incidence state,
 - ii. where, in the opinion of the Minister, the state has a medium incidence of bluetongue, as a medium-incidence state, and
 - iii. where, in the opinion of the Minister, the state has a low incidence of bluetongue, as a low-incidence state; and
 - b. in respect of any state of the United States, a period in the year during which the state is to be considered free of the vector for bluetongue.
3. A designation made by the Minister pursuant to subsection (2) shall remain in force until it is replaced by a subsequent designation.

14.2 1) This section applies in respect of the following ruminants: bovines; sheep; and goats.

Identification Requirements

A person may import into Canada from the United States any cattle, sheep or goats under this section if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that all of them have

in their right ear or, if there is insufficient ear, in a place approved by the Minister, a legible, permanent tattoo that

shows the letters USA, at least one centimetre in height, or

in the case of cattle, is the same as the tattoo described in paragraph (b) of the definition "official calfhood vaccinate" in section 78.1, subpart A, part 78, subchapter C, chapter I, title 9 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations; and

an official ear tag of the United States Department of Agriculture, as defined in section 71.1, part 71, subchapter C, chapter I, title 9 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations, that indicates the state in which the cattle, sheep or goat was certified.

Testing and Isolation Requirements

A person may import into Canada from the United States any ruminant to which this section applies if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that, where the ruminant is imported from a low-incidence state, the ruminant proved negative to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that low-incidence state within 30 days preceding the date of importation, and

was continuously resident for at least 30 days immediately preceding the date the blood sample was taken for the test

in that or another low-incidence state, or

during the vector-free period in that or a medium-incidence state, or

proved negative to two tests for bluetongue approved by the Minister, on samples performed in that low-incidence state, the second of which was performed not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the first test and within 30 days preceding the date of importation;

where the ruminant is imported from a medium-incidence state during the medium-incidence state's vector-free period, the ruminant

proved negative, during that medium-incidence state's vector-free period, to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that medium-incidence state within 30 days preceding the date of importation, and was continuously resident for at least 30 days immediately preceding the date the blood sample was taken for the test

during the vector-free period in that or another medium-incidence state, or

in a low-incidence state, or

proved negative, during that medium-incidence state's vector-free period, to two tests for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that medium-incidence state, the second of which was performed not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the first test and within 30 days preceding the date of importation;

where the ruminant is imported from a medium-incidence state during a period that is not that medium-incidence state's vector-free period or from a high-incidence state, the ruminant

proved negative to two tests for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that medium-incidence state or high-incidence state, the second of which was performed not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the first test and within 30 days preceding the date of importation, and

was, in the case of a medium-incidence state, during the period beginning on the day after that medium-incidence state's vector-free period ended or for medium or high-incidence states, the day of the first test referred to in subparagraph (i), and ending on the day the ruminant is imported into Canada, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who made or endorsed the certificate, in the case of a medium-incidence state or a high-incidence state, isolated by a distance of at least 182.88 m (200 yards) from any ruminant to which this section applies that proved positive to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, and from any ruminant, other than a ruminant to which this section applies, that was not of the same health status, and kept in a roofed facility and treated in a

manner that the Minister considers advisable to control the vector for bluetongue, or

in the case a medium-incidence state, isolated by a distance of at least 457.2 m (500 yards) from any ruminant to which this section applies that proved positive to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, and from any ruminant, other than a ruminant to which this section applies, that was not of the same health status, and treated in a manner that the Minister considers advisable to control the vector for bluetongue.

In the Event of a Positive Test

Where a group of ruminants to which this section applies is to be imported into Canada from the United States and any ruminant of the group proves positive to any test for bluetongue required by subsection (3), a person may import into Canada from the United States any ruminant of the group that proved negative to such a test if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who made or endorsed the certificate

the ruminant that proved negative to such a test

where the ruminant is imported from a low-incidence state, or a medium-incidence state during the medium-incidence state's vector-free period, was isolated by a distance of at least 182.88 m (200 yards) from any ruminant to which this section applies that proved positive to such a test, and from any ruminant, other than a ruminant to which this section applies, that was not of the same health status, during the period beginning on the day the person learned of the positive result and ending on the day the ruminant is imported into Canada,

where the ruminant is imported from a medium-incidence state during a period that is not that medium-incidence state's vector-free period or from a high risk state, was isolated, in accordance with the isolation provisions in subparagraph (3)(c)(ii), from any ruminant, other than a ruminant to which this section applies, that was not of the same health status, and was isolated from any ruminant to which this section applies that proved positive to such a test, during the period beginning on the day the person learned of the positive result and ending on the day the ruminant is imported into Canada and the ruminant otherwise meets the conditions set out in that subparagraph;

the test was repeated on the ruminant that proved negative to such a test not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the isolation of the ruminant and within 30 days preceding the date of importation;

the ruminant referred to in paragraph (b) was, each time any ruminant of the group that was retested proved positive to a test repeated in accordance with that paragraph, isolated and retested in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b); and

the ruminant referred to in paragraph (b) proved negative to every test repeated in accordance with paragraph (b).

Exemptions from the Above Requirements for Bluetongue

Subsections 14.2(1), (2), (3) and (4) do not apply in respect of:

purebred cattle, sheep and goats if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that, the cattle, sheep and goats

have proved negative to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed within 30 days preceding the date of importation,

are imported into Canada during the period beginning on October 1 in any year and ending on March 31 in the following year, to be exhibited at a show that is for the purpose of improving the breed other than a rodeo or circus, and

have not been in a high-incidence state during the 60 days preceding the date of importation,

ruminants that are imported into Canada under sections 4 and 5 if they are imported in accordance with the provisions of those sections,

feeder calves as defined in section 17, feeder cattle, feeder sheep or feeder goats as defined in section 14.5, and

any bovines, sheep or goats that are imported into Canada in accordance with section 14.3 and 14.4.

Every person who owns or has the possession, care or control of any cattle, sheep or goats referred to in subsection (5) shall

remove the cattle, sheep or goats from Canada not more than 21 days after they have been imported, and

present the cattle, sheep or goats to an inspector for verification of the removal of the cattle, sheep or goats at the time and place of their removal

14.3 Risk of Bovines, Sheep or Goats Introducing Bluetongue from a State

In this section,

"high-risk state" means a state of the United States that is designated by the Minister pursuant to paragraph (2)(b); (*État à risque élevé*); and
"low-risk state" means a state of the United States that is designated by the Minister pursuant to paragraph (2)(a). (*État à faible risque*)

The Minister may designate in writing every state of the United States in respect of the risk of bovines, sheep or goats, imported into Canada from that state, introducing bluetongue, in the following way:

(a) if, in the opinion of the Minister, bovines, sheep or goats imported from that state have a low risk of introducing bluetongue into Canada, as a low-risk state; and

(b) if, in the opinion of the Minister, bovines, sheep or goats imported from that state have a high risk of introducing bluetongue into Canada, as a high-risk state.

A designation made by the Minister pursuant to subsection (2) shall remain in force until it is replaced by a subsequent designation.

Identification Requirements

14.4 1. All animals imported under this section must meet the identification requirements set out in subsection 14.2(2).

Testing and Isolation Requirements

A person may import into Canada any bovines, sheep or goats during the period beginning on October 15 in a year and ending on March 31 of the following year if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that all the animals

are from a low-risk state; and

have been continuously resident in that or another low-risk state for at least 60 days preceding the date of the inspection required by paragraph 3(1)(a).

Subject to subsection (4), a person may import into Canada any bovines, sheep or goats from a high-risk state, or from a low-risk state if they have not been continuously resident in that or another low-risk state for at least 60 days before the date of the inspection required by paragraph 3(1)(a), if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that

if they are imported during the period beginning on October 15 in a year and ending on January 15 of the following year, they proved negative to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, within 30 days before the date of importation; and

if they are imported during the period beginning on January 16 in a year and ending on March 31 of the same year, they

proved negative to two tests for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that state, the second of which was performed not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the first test and within 30 days before the date of importation, and

were, during the period beginning on the day of the first test referred to in subparagraph (i) and ending on the day they are imported into Canada, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who made or endorsed the certificate, isolated by a distance of at least 182.88 m (200 yards) from any bovines, sheep or goat to which this section applies that proved positive to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, and from any ruminant that was not of

the same health status, and kept in a roofed facility and treated in a manner that the Minister considers advisable to control the vector for bluetongue.

In the Event of a Positive Test

If a group of bovines, sheep or goats to which this section applies is to be imported into Canada from the United States and any of the group proves positive to any test for bluetongue required by subsection (3), a person may import into Canada from the United States any ruminant of the group that proved negative to such a test if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who made or endorsed the certificate

any of them that proved negative to such a test were isolated by a distance of at least 182.88 m (200 yards) from any bovine, sheep or goats that proved positive to such a test, and from any ruminant that was not of the same health status, and if the animals were tested in a high-risk state, were kept in a roofed facility and treated in a manner that the Minister considers advisable to control the vector for bluetongue, during the period beginning on the day the person learned of the positive result and ending on the day they are imported into Canada;

the test was repeated on the bovine, sheep or goats that proved negative to such a test not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after their isolation and within 30 days before the date of importation;

any of the bovine, sheep or goats referred to in paragraph (b) were, each time any of the group that were retested and proved positive to a test repeated in accordance with that paragraph, isolated and retested in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b); and

the bovine, sheep or goats referred to in paragraph (b) proved negative to every test repeated in accordance with that paragraph.

14.5 Bluetongue Requirements for Feeder Cattle, Sheep and Goats

In this section,

"feeder cattle" means any steers or spayed heifers imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter, but does not include any steers or spayed heifers that are to be moved to a rodeo or show; (*bovin d'engrais*)

"feeder goats" means any neutered male goats imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter, but does not include any neutered male goats that are to be moved to a rodeo or show; (*chèvre d'engrais*)

"feeder sheep" means any neutered male sheep imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter, but does not include any neutered male sheep that are to be moved to a rodeo or show; (*mouton d'engrais*)

"spayed heifers" means any female cattle spayed at not more than 18 months of age and not pregnant at the time of neutering or at any time prior thereto, identified by

a hot-iron brand in the form of an open spade not less than 7.62 cm (3 in.) on the face or on the hip, or

a certificate of a licensed veterinarian that identifies the animal and certifies that it has been spayed; (*génisse châtrée*)

"steers" mean any male cattle that have been neutered. (*bouvillon*)

This section applies in respect of the following ruminants: feeder cattle; feeder sheep; and feeder goats.

A person may import into Canada from the United States any ruminant to which this section applies if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that

the ruminant was born in Canada or the United States;

the ruminant has been continuously resident since birth in the United States or in Canada and the United States;

the ruminant is being imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter;

the ruminant will not be moved to a rodeo or show;

where the ruminant is imported during the period beginning on April 1 and ending on September 30 in any year, the ruminant meets the requirements for testing and isolation outlined in subsections 14.2 (2) and (3); and

where the ruminant is imported from a low-incidence or medium-incidence state during the period beginning on January 1 and ending on March 31 in any year, the ruminant has not been in a high-incidence state at any time in the 30 days preceding the date of importation.

Where the ruminant is imported during the period beginning on October 1 in any year and ending on March 31 of the following year, there are no requirements for testing and isolation.

No person shall move any ruminant imported into Canada under this section to a rodeo or show.

This section does not apply to ruminants that are imported into Canada under sections 4 and 5 if they are imported in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

14.6 Exemptions for Bovines, Sheep or Goats Imported from States that are free of Bluetongue

Cattle, sheep and goats from the States of Alaska and Hawaii, U.S. have an equivalent disease status for bluetongue and sections 14.1

to 14.5 inclusive do not apply if the certificate required outlined in subsection 3(1) shows that they were born in Alaska or Hawaii had, before the importation, never left that State in the case of cattle, sheep or goats, have in their right ear, or if there is insufficient ear, in a place approved by the Minister, a legible, permanent tattoo that shows the letters U.S.A., at least 1 cm in height, or in the case of cattle, is the same as the tattoo described in paragraph (b) of the definition "official calfhood vaccinate" in section 78.1, subpart A, part 78, subchapter C, chapter I, title 9 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations; and have an official ear tag of the United States Department of Agriculture, as defined in section 71.1, part 71, subchapter C, chapter I, title 9 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations, that indicates the state in which they were certified.

15. Bovines - Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Anaplasmosis

In addition to the requirements set out for bluetongue in section 14, the animal must meet the following requirements unless specified otherwise in this Document.

1. In this section,

"assembled herd" means a herd that has been maintained as a herd for less than two years; (troupeau non établi)

"established herd" means a herd that has been maintained as a herd for at least two years. (troupeau établi)

1.1) This section does not apply in respect of any bovine that is imported into Canada in accordance with section 4, 5 or 17.

Brucellosis Requirements

Bovines may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) states that:

in the case of a bovine that originates from a brucellosis-free herd, certified as such by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, from any state, irrespective of the status attributed to that state by the Department of Agriculture of the United States,

that the herd of origin is a certified brucellosis-free herd in the United States and recognized as such by that country, and

that the bovine proved negative to a serum agglutination test for brucellosis at a dilution of 1:50, or to any other test for brucellosis approved by the Minister, performed within 30 days preceding the date of importation

in the case of a bovine that does not originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd referred to in paragraph (a)

that the state of origin of the bovine is designated by the Department of Agriculture of the United States as a Free State and the herd of origin of that bovine is located in that Free State, and

that

the herd of origin is an established herd in which no evidence of brucellosis has existed either clinically or serologically during the 24 months preceding the date of importation, and

the bovine has met the requirements of subparagraph (a)(ii),

Or

that

the herd of origin is an assembled herd in which no evidence of brucellosis has existed either clinically or serologically since the herd was assembled, and

the bovine proved negative to a serum agglutination test at a dilution of 1:50 for brucellosis performed at least 30 days prior to the date of the test referred to in subparagraph(a)(ii), and

the bovine has met the requirements of subparagraph (a)(ii),

OR

that the state of origin of the bovine is designated by the Department of Agriculture of the United States as a Class A or B State and the herd of origin of that bovine is located in that Class A or B State, and

that

the herd of origin is an established herd in which no evidence of brucellosis has existed either clinically or serologically during the 24 months preceding the date of importation,

no additions were made to the herd of origin other than natural increases to the herd during the period referred to in subclause (I) or, if additions other than natural increases to the herd of origin were made, all additions proved negative to a serum agglutination test at a dilution of 1:50 for brucellosis performed at least 60 days prior to the test referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii), and

the bovine has met the requirements of subparagraph (a)(ii),

Or

that

the herd of origin is an assembled herd and every bovine in the herd, other than bovines under six months of age, spayed heifers, steers and official vaccinates under 18 months of age, proved negative to a serum agglutination test at a dilution of 1:50 for brucellosis performed within 12 months preceding the date of importation,

at the time of the test referred to in subclause (I), the bovine was present and identified in the herd of origin referred to in that subclause or was a natural increase born subsequent to the test referred to in that subclause, the bovine met the requirements of subparagraph (a)(ii), and the test referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii) was performed at least 60 days after the test referred to in subclause (I), and

to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who made or endorsed the certificate, the bovine

has not been vaccinated for brucellosis under the Whole Herd Vaccination Program of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, in the case of a bull, has not been vaccinated for brucellosis, or in the case of a spayed heifer, has been spayed, was not pregnant at the time it was spayed and had not been pregnant prior to that time.

Steers and spayed heifers do not require the testing for brucellosis set out in subsection (1).

Tuberculosis Requirements

A bovine may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) states that the herd of origin is: a tuberculosis-accredited herd and certified as such by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and has been tuberculin tested within 12 months preceding the date of importation; or a herd of negative status in a modified tuberculosis accredited area in the United States and recognized as such by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and the bovine proved negative to a tuberculin test performed within 60 days preceding the date of importation.

Anaplasmosis Requirements

A bovine may be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows:

that

the herd of origin is an established herd and that all bovines in the herd of origin were inspected within 30 days preceding the date of importation and showed no clinical evidence of anaplasmosis,

to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian making or endorsing the certificate, there has been no clinical or serological evidence of anaplasmosis in the herd of origin during the 24 months preceding the date of importation, and

the bovine proved negative to a complement fixation test for anaplasmosis, or to any other test for anaplasmosis approved by the Minister, performed within 30 days preceding the date of importation; or

that

the herd of origin is an assembled herd and every bovine in the herd of origin proved negative to a test for anaplasmosis performed within 12 months preceding the date of importation

at the time of the test referred to in subparagraph (i), the bovine was present and identified in the herd of origin referred to in that subparagraph or was a natural increase born subsequent to the test referred to in that subparagraph, and (iii) the bovine proved negative to a complement fixation test for anaplasmosis, or to any other test for anaplasmosis approved by the Minister, performed within 30 days before the date of importation and at least 60 days after the herd test referred to in subparagraph (i).

The State of Hawaii has an equivalent disease status for anaplasmosis and bovines from that state do not require the testing set out in subsection (5).

Feeder Sheep and Goats

In this section

"feeder goats" means feeder goats as defined in section 14.5; (*chèvre d'engrais*)

"feeder sheep" means feeder sheep as defined in section 14.5; (*mouton d'engrais*)

In addition to the requirements for bluetongue, the animal must meet the following requirements:

A feeder sheep or feeder goat may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that:

the feeder sheep or feeder goat is a neutered male sheep or neutered male goat, as the case may be, imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter; and

in the case of a feeder goat, that the feeder goat has proved negative to a tuberculin test performed within 60 days preceding the date of importation.

This section does not apply in respect of any feeder sheep or feeder goat imported into Canada in accordance with section 4 or 5