

.61902143(E)

CA1
EA75
82S76

I Affairs

Affaires extérieures
Canada

DOCS

Market Studies of United States

A study of the potential for marketing
Canadian beef breeding stock in the
Southeastern United States



A STUDY OF THE POTENTIAL FOR
MARKETING CANADIAN BEEF BREEDING STOCK
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

by

Robert S. Glover
William A. Thomas
John C. McKissick

January, 1982

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

DEC 19 1991

RETURN TO DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY
RETOURNER A LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DU MINISTERE

LIBRARY DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

43-235-366

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
The Nine-State Area	1
BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION IN THE NINE-STATE AREA	2
Cattle Feeding in the Nine States	4
The Structure of Cattle Production in the Nine States ..	4
PROJECTIONS FOR THE BEEF INDUSTRY IN THE	
NINE STATES 1981-1985	4
Beef Consumption	4
Cow-Heifer Numbers	7
The Bull Inventory	7
Heifer Replacement	8
Bull Replacements	8
PUREBRED REGISTRATION DATA FOR FOUR CATTLE BREEDS IN THE	
NINE-STATE AREA	10
OBSERVATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE	
CATTLE INDUSTRY	16
COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE TRADED IN	
CANADIAN CHAROLAIS	17
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MARKETING CANADIAN	
PUREBRED CATTLE IN THE NINE SOUTHERN U.S. STATES	18
 APPENDIX A	
State-Federal Health Regulations Governing the	
Interstate and International Movement of Livestock	
and Poultry	21
 APPENDIX B	
State Health Requirements Governing Admission of	
Cattle -- The Southern United States	33
Alabama	35
Florida	37
Georgia	40
Louisiana	43
Mississippi	45
North Carolina	47
South Carolina	50
Tennessee	51
Texas	53

INTRODUCTION

The Nine-State Area. The so-called Sun Belt region of the United States has experienced rapid growth in the past two decades. This region which stretches from Virginia southward and westward to California has been characterized by population expansion along with economic and industrial development.

The nine southern states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas) included in this study have been growing with the trends of the region. Total population in the nine states was approximately 43.5 million in 1979 and had grown to something over 53.6 million by 1980. The annual rate of growth of the area based on the 1970 population was 2.34 per cent. While all the states gained population, the two largest states of the group, Texas and Florida, experienced not only the greatest absolute growth but actually grew at the fastest percentage rate. Table 1 shows the population changes of the area during the past decade.

It is generally thought that the population gains of the southern states will continue in the coming decade. The rate of growth the area can look forward to during the 1980s is open to question and will likely be influenced by several variables. Among others these may include government policies at federal, state, and local levels; the pace of economic development of the various regions of the nation; and perhaps the severity of northern winters.

Table 1. Population and Population Change in Nine Southern
U.S. States, 1970-1980

	<u>1970 Census (April 1)</u>	<u>1980 Census (Prel.)</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Average year- to year change (Per cent of 1970)</u>
Alabama	3,444,165	3,890,061	445,896	1.29
Florida	6,789,443	9,739,992	2,950,549	4.34
Georgia	4,589,575	5,464,265	874,690	1.90
Louisiana	3,641,306	4,203,972	562,666	1.54
Mississippi	2,216,912	2,520,638	303,726	1.37
North Carolina	5,082,059	5,874,429	792,370	1.56
South Carolina	2,590,516	3,119,208	528,692	2.04
Tennessee	3,923,687	4,590,750	667,063	1.70
Texas	11,196,730	14,228,383	3,031,653	2.71
Total	43,474,393	53,631,698	10,157,305	2.34

Most demographers and other professionals concerned with population and economic growth appear to be inclined to believe the area will grow at least as rapidly during the coming decade as it did in the 1970s. The rates of growth of the past decade were applied to the 1980 population of each state to develop Table 2.

If the projections in Table 2 turn out to be essentially correct, total population in the nine states will be more than 60 million in 1985 and will exceed 62 million in 1986. This would represent a population expansion of 16 per cent since 1980 and an increase of 43 per cent since 1970.

BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION IN THE NINE-STATE AREA

Beef cattle production in the southern United States is composed primarily of commercial cow-calf operations. A breeding herd is kept on pasture the year round, and calves are sold as weanlings in the fall. The calves then move out of the area to the Midwestern and Plains states where they are stockered for later movement into feedlots. Not infrequently the animals are transported back into the South as finished beef.

About one-third of the beef cattle inventory of the United States is in the nine southern states. Texas leads the nation in the number of beef cattle and has more than one-sixth of the country's cattle. This state has one-half of the cattle in the nine states included in this study (Table 2).

The number of cows that had calved declined in the nation and in the area between 1977 and 1979. The largest percentage drop occurred in Mississippi (28 per cent) while Texas numbers showed the greatest absolute decline (592,000 head). At the beginning of 1981 Texas and Florida were the only southern states that reported more than a million head of beef cows that had calved. Numbers in the nine states are not growing relative to the national total. Only Florida, North Carolina, and Texas had higher percentages of the national total in January 1981 than in January 1977.

The bull inventory of the nine-state area comprises approximately one-third of the total beef breeding males of the nation. The numbers declined in the area and nation from 1977 until 1980 but had increased somewhat by January 1981 (Table 3).

Table 2. Beef Cows That Have Calved
Nine Southern U.S. States, 1977-1981 (1,000 head)

	<u>1977</u>		<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Alabama	1,096	2.6	1,021	2.6	906	2.4	847	2.3	^a 946	2.6
Florida	1,378	3.3	1,213	3.1	1,149	3.1	1,173	3.2	1,333	3.6
Georgia	961	2.3	839	2.2	731	2.0	747	2.0	850	2.3
Louisiana	856	2.1	727	1.9	703	1.9	674	1.8	721	1.9
Mississippi	1,325	3.2	1,100	2.8	950	2.6	901	2.4	893	2.4
North Carolina	404	1.0	400	1.0	402	1.1	412	1.1	433	1.2
South Carolina	336	0.8	310	0.8	254	0.7	284	0.8	280	0.8
Tennessee	1,300	3.1	1,155	3.0	1,050	2.8	948	2.6	975	2.6
Texas	6,482	15.6	6,236	16.1	5,890	15.9	5,585	15.1	5,880	15.9
Nine-State Total	14,138	34.1	13,001	33.6	12,035	32.5	11,571	31.2	12,311	33.2
U.S. Total	41,443	100.0	38,738	100.0	37,003	100.0	37,086	100.0	38,987	100.0

Source: Cattle, Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture, various issues.

Table 3. Bulls 500 Pounds and Over in
Nine Southern U.S. States, 1977-1981 (1,000 head)

	<u>1977</u>		<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Alabama	71	2.7	68	2.7	58	2.4	64	2.6	67	2.6
Florida	90	3.4	82	3.2	76	3.2	87	4.0	82	3.2
Georgia	62	2.3	55	2.2	43	1.8	51	2.0	61	2.4
Louisiana	56	2.1	47	1.8	43	1.8	42	1.7	44	1.7
Mississippi	80	3.0	67	2.6	59	2.5	60	2.4	59	2.3
North Carolina	34	1.3	33	1.3	33	1.4	33	1.3	34	1.3
South Carolina	24	0.9	22	0.9	20	0.8	23	0.9	19	0.7
Tennessee	69	2.6	59	2.3	57	2.4	60	2.4	60	2.4
Texas	460	17.3	440	17.3	410	17.1	390	15.6	410	16.0
Nine-State Total	960	35.5	873	34.4	799	33.3	810	32.5	836	32.7
U.S. Total	2,664	100.0	2,538	100.0	2,401	100.0	2,492	100.0	2,556	100.0

Source: Cattle, Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle Feeding in the Nine States. As indicated earlier, relatively few cattle are fed out in the South. Texas is the only exception to this. The area finishes about 16 to 18 per cent of the cattle fed in the nation with Texas accounting for 80 per cent (or more) of the total fed in the area. The number of cattle on feed in the area during 1977 to January, 1981, is shown in Table 4.

The Structure of Cattle Production in the Nine States. The United States Department of Agriculture reported that 444,800 farm operations in the nine states had cattle in 1979. This was 26 per cent of the operations with cattle reported in the United States for that year. Texas and Florida have the largest operations in the area. About 14 per cent of the operations in Florida have 100 or more head of cattle, but these herds comprise approximately 83 per cent of that state's cattle inventory. The situation is similar in Texas as about 75 per cent of the cattle inventory of the state is in the herds of 100 or more. These herds are in the hands of 15 per cent of the operations in the state that have cattle. The concentration of cattle in these states differs markedly from the situation in some other southern states. The reports show that in Tennessee for example, only about five per cent of the cattle operations have more than 100 head and only about 33 per cent of the cattle of the state are in these herds (Table 5).

PROJECTIONS FOR THE BEEF INDUSTRY IN THE NINE STATES, 1981-1985

Beef Consumption. Per capita consumption of beef in the nine states is typically below the national average. Mississippi has the lowest per capita consumption of any state in the area and is among the lowest nationally. While also below the national average, Florida and Texas have the highest per capita consumption of the area (Table 6).

Table 4. Cattle and Calves on Feed in
Nine Southern U.S. States, 1977-1981 (1,000 head)

	<u>1977</u>		<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Alabama	44	0.4	40	0.3	33	0.2	27	0.2	33	0.3
Florida	73	0.6	72	0.5	65	0.5	60	0.5	55	0.5
Georgia	84	0.7	101	0.8	80	0.6	50	0.4	48	0.4
Louisiana	15	0.1	14	0.1	13	0.1	11	0.1	11	0.1
Mississippi	14	0.1	12	0.1	13	0.1	15	0.1	10	0.1
North Carolina	50	0.4	40	0.3	30	0.2	30	0.2	30	0.3
South Carolina	30	0.2	31	0.2	25	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2
Tennessee	18	0.1	20	0.2	27	0.2	15	0.1	20	0.2
Texas	1,710	13.6	1,850	13.7	2,000	15.1	1,970	16.1	1,830	15.8
Nine-State Total	2,038	16.2	2,180	16.2	2,286	17.2	2,201	18.0	2,060	17.8
U.S. Total	12,580	100.0	13,472	100.0	13,265	100.0	12,249	100.0	11,598	100.0

Source: Cattle, Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture

Table 5. Number of Operations with Cattle in 1979, Per Cent of Operations With 100 Cattle or More and Per Cent of State Inventory Held in Operations With 100 or More Cattle and Calves 1978-1980. Nine Southern U.S. States

	<u>Operations With Cattle 1979 Number</u>	<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>		<u>1980</u>	
		<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>
		Alabama	43,000	8.5	53.6	9.8	53.6
Florida	20,500	14.0	83.0	14.3	83.4	13.3	83.3
Georgia	39,000	10.0	51.4	10.5	51.5	11.8	54.8
Louisiana	31,000						
Mississippi	46,000	9.6	47.3	9.8	49.0	10.1	53.3
North Carolina	50,000						
South Carolina	21,000						
Tennessee	76,000	6.0	35.2	5.0	31.4	4.5	33.8
Texas	157,000	14.3	71.5	15.0	73.9	15.3	75.0
Nine-State Total	444,800						
U.S. Total	1,650,660	15.7	66.3	15.8	67.6	16.5	68.8

1/ Per cent of operations with inventory of 100 cattle and calves or more.

2/ Per cent of state inventory held by operations with 100 cattle and calves or more.

Source: Cattle, Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture, various issues.

Per capita consumption in each of the states is expected to increase through 1985. This increase is projected to give rise to a 1985 per capita consumption in the area that averages 13 per cent higher than the 1981 figure. This increase along with increasing population throughout the period (see Table 2) leads to a total consumption in 1985 that is 23 per cent higher than that expected for 1981.

Table 6. Projected Per Capita and Total Beef Consumption
Nine Southern U.S. States, 1981-1985

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Per Capita Pounds	Total Mil. Pounds	Per Capita Pounds	Total Mil. Pounds	Per Capita Pounds	Total Mil. Pounds	Per Capita Pounds	Total Mil. Pounds	Per Capita Pounds	Total Mil. Pounds
Alabama	88.7	350.0	92.2	368.5	94.0	380.6	96.8	397.0	100.7	418.3
Florida	101.2	1,033.3	105.2	1,120.8	107.3	1,192.7	110.5	1,281.6	114.9	1,390.5
Georgia	93.7	522.9	97.4	553.8	99.3	575.4	102.3	604.0	106.4	640.2
Louisiana	92.7	396.4	96.4	418.6	98.3	433.4	101.2	453.1	105.2	478.2
Mississippi	83.6	213.9	86.9	225.4	88.6	233.0	91.3	243.4	95.0	256.7
N. Carolina	93.6	559.3	97.3	590.5	99.2	611.4	102.2	639.7	106.3	675.8
S. Carolina	90.8	289.7	94.4	307.3	96.3	319.9	99.2	336.2	103.2	356.9
Tennessee	90.9	425.2	94.5	449.5	96.4	466.4	99.3	488.6	103.3	516.9
Texas	100.6	1,474.3	104.6	1,574.5	106.7	1,649.6	109.9	1,745.1	114.3	1,864.2
Nine-State Total		5,265.0		5,608.9		5,862.4		6,188.7		6,597.7
National Average Per Capita	106.1		110.0		112.0		115.0		120.0	

Source: Population projections in Table 2 and consumption projections based on estimates developed by John C. McKissick and from Spatial and Temporal Aspects of the Demand for Food in the United States II Beef, University of Georgia, College of Agricultural Experiment Stations, Research Bulletin 63.

While expected expansion of consumption in the area is interesting and worth noting, it does not bear too directly on cattle production in the area during the same period. This arises from the fact that a large portion of the beef consumed in the area is finished and processed outside the area. It is probably more significant to observe that per capita consumption is expected to expand during the period. This will lead to increases in total national consumption (though probably a smaller percentage increase than in the nine states) and will contribute to an expected continuation and expansion of commercial cow-calf operations in the South.

Cow-Heifer Numbers. The beef herd cow-heifer inventory of the nine states is expected to increase steadily during 1981-1985. These projections are shown in Table 7. Total numbers are expected to be up 14 per cent (1985 compared with 1981) with Texas accounting for 33 per cent of the expansion of the nine states. North Carolina numbers are expected to expand less than those of other states of the area.

Table 7. Projected Beef Herd Cow-Heifer Inventory,
Nine Southern U.S. States, 1981-1985 (1,000 head)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Alabama	1,100	1,158	1,215	1,273	1,330
Florida	1,449	1,504	1,559	1,615	1,670
Georgia	970	1,025	1,080	1,135	1,190
Louisiana	901	937	972	1,008	1,043
Mississippi	1,230	1,319	1,407	1,496	1,584
N. Carolina	553	556	560	564	568
S. Carolina	325	334	344	354	364
Tennessee	1,343	1,385	1,427	1,468	1,510
Texas	6,547	6,720	6,893	7,067	7,240
Nine-State Total	14,418	14,938	15,457	15,980	16,499

Source: Southern Cattle Inventory 1945-1975 and Projected 1980-1985,
University of Georgia College of Agriculture Experiment
Stations, Research Report 329.

The Bull Inventory. The number of beef herd bulls in the nine states should increase during the coming years as shown in Table 8. The largest increases are expected to occur in Texas and Mississippi. These states are expected to account for one-half of the increase in the bull inventory that will take place in the South.

Table 8. Projected Beef Herd Bull Inventory, Nine Southern U.S. States, 1981-1985 (1,000 head)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Alabama	72	75	79	83	86
Florida	94	98	101	105	109
Georgia	63	67	70	74	77
Louisiana	59	61	63	66	68
Mississippi	80	86	91	97	103
North Carolina	36	36	36	37	37
South Carolina	21	22	22	23	24
Tennessee	87	90	93	95	98
Texas	426	437	448	460	471
Nine-State Total	938	972	1,003	1,040	1,073

Heifer Replacement. Requirements for heifers during the 1981-1985 period will be influenced by the expansion phase of the cattle cycle that will be occurring. Projections of these requirements are found in Table 9.

There will likely be a steadily increasing need for replacements in the area for each of the next four years. This is not expected to lead to a rapid growth in numbers. The area will need between two and three per cent more heifers in each year through 1985. The need for increased replacements will be greatest in Texas and Mississippi as these states will need 82,000 and 43,000 more heifers respectively in 1985 than in 1981. Together these two states will require one-half the increased heifer replacement needs of the area during the period.

Bull Replacements. The need for beef bull replacements will grow during the next five years with most of the expansion expected to come after 1983 (Table 10). Texas and Mississippi are projected as the primary growth states for these animals also.

Table 9. Projected Heifer Replacements That Will Be Required for Beef Herds. Nine Southern U.S. States, 1981-1985 (1,000 head)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Alabama	182	190	195	204	210
Florida	223	229	235	243	249
Georgia	165	171	178	185	191
Louisiana	139	144	147	153	156
Mississippi	225	236	246	258	268
North Carolina	70	69	71	71	72
South Carolina	47	48	50	50	52
Tennessee	197	203	208	212	218
Texas	939	959	979	1,001	1,021
Nine-State Total	2,187	2,249	2,309	2,377	2,437

Table 10. Projected Bull Replacements That Will Be Required for Beef Herds. Nine Southern U.S. States, 1981-1985 (1,000 head)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Alabama	23	23	25	26	26
Florida	28	30	30	32	33
Georgia	21	22	22	24	24
Louisiana	19	19	19	21	21
Mississippi	27	28	29	31	33
North Carolina	11	11	11	12	12
South Carolina	7	7	6	7	7
Tennessee	26	27	28	28	30
Texas	128	130	133	137	140
Nine-State Total	290	297	303	318	326

Table 11. Projected Beef Herd Bull and Heifer Replacement Requirements 1981-1985 as a Percentage of the Approximate Numbers of Each Sex Found in the 1980 Calf Crop Nine Southern U.S. States (Per cent of 1980 calf crop that will be needed)

	<u>1981</u>		<u>1982</u>		<u>1983</u>		<u>1984</u>		<u>1985</u>	
	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Heifers</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Heifers</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Heifers</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Heifers</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Heifer</u>
Alabama	5.7	41.4	5.2	43.2	5.7	44.3	5.9	46.4	5.9	47.7
Florida	4.9	39.1	6.8	40.2	6.8	41.2	5.6	42.6	5.8	43.7
Georgia	5.1	39.8	5.3	41.2	5.3	42.9	5.8	44.6	5.8	46.0
Louisiana	5.9	43.4	6.9	45.0	6.9	45.9	6.6	47.8	6.6	48.8
Mississippi	6.1	51.1	6.4	53.6	6.6	55.9	7.0	58.6	7.5	60.9
North Carolina	4.5	28.6	4.5	28.2	4.5	29.0	4.9	29.0	4.9	29.4
South Carolina	5.0	33.6	5.0	34.3	4.3	35.7	5.0	35.7	5.0	37.1
Tennessee	4.9	37.2	5.1	38.3	5.3	39.2	5.3	40.0	5.7	41.1
Texas	4.7	34.1	4.7	34.9	4.8	35.6	5.0	36.4	5.1	37.1

Replacement Needs Relative to Availability. While there will be a slowly increasing need for replacements in the area for the next few years, there is evidence that animals will be available in the area to fill these needs. This evidence is presented in Table 11.

The replacement needs of each of the next four years will be raised in the area as the needs in any one of these years will likely account for less than 50 per cent of the annual calf crop of the period. This is based on the comparison of expected annual requirements to the numbers represented by the 1980 calf crop. This is shown in Table 11. While the calf crop in 1980 was smaller than that expected annually in 1981-1985 the bull replacement requirements are shown to be about five per cent of those potentially available. Heifer requirements, meanwhile, are shown to be less than 50 per cent of the heifers that will be available in the area.

PUREBRED REGISTRATION DATA FOR FOUR CATTLE BREEDS IN THE NINE-STATE AREA

Establishing markets for purebred animals in an area where the breed is not well known is recognized as a formidable task. Canadian breeders interested in marketing a specific breed in the nine-state area would likely find it worthwhile to know the dispersion of the particular breed within the area. Tables 12 through 15 show these data for four breeds. Table 12 shows that 65 per cent of the Shorthorn cattle registered in the nine-state area in 1980 were accounted for by Alabama, Tennessee and Texas.

Texas had more than one-half the Limousin cattle found in the nine-state area in 1981. Florida and Georgia are other states in which this breed is making significant progress (Table 13).

Texas also has more than 50 per cent of the registered Simmental cattle that are in the nine-state area. Table 14 shows that in addition to Texas, Georgia and Mississippi have rather large numbers of these animals.

Polled Hereford registrations in a recent 12-month period are shown in Table 15. Texas accounted for about 27 per cent of the area's registrations, with Tennessee and Georgia ranking second and third among the nine states.

Table 12. Number of Shorthorn Cattle Registrations, Transfers, and Active Members in the Association, 1980, in the Nine Southern U.S. States

	<u>Registrations</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Active Members</u>
Alabama	195	170	32
Florida	95	46	12
Georgia	79	86	12
Louisiana	77	69	18
Mississippi	87	22	17
North Carolina	145	70	27
South Carolina	112	52	21
Tennessee	268	186	53
Texas	634	488	114
Nine-State Total	1,692	1,189	306

Table 13. Limousin Cattle in Nine Southern U.S. States as of June 9, 1981
Animals Registered with 37 Per Cent or More Limousin Blood and Purebreds

	<u>Bulls</u>						<u>Heifers</u>					
	<u>Not Purebred</u>		<u>Purebred</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Not Purebred</u>		<u>Purebred</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>
Alabama	928	1.7	72	1.0	1,000	1.6	2,043	0.9	61	0.7	2,104	0.9
Florida	1,703	3.1	304	4.1	2,007	3.2	6,638	3.0	285	3.3	6,923	3.0
Georgia	1,414	2.6	301	4.0	1,715	2.7	6,133	2.7	451	5.3	6,584	2.8
Louisiana	201	0.4	44	0.6	245	0.4	966	0.4	30	0.4	996	0.4
Mississippi	347	0.6	41	0.5	388	0.6	1,365	0.6	34	0.4	1,399	0.6
North Carolina	45	0.1	10	0.1	55	0.1	191	0.1	12	0.1	203	0.9
South Carolina	95	0.2	18	0.2	113	0.2	319	0.1	29	0.3	348	0.1
Tennessee	305	0.6	27	0.4	332	0.5	1,277	0.6	17	0.2	1,294	0.6
Texas	7,694	13.9	1,103	14.8	8,797	14.0	26,812	12.0	1,083	12.6	27,895	12.0
Nine-State Total	12,732	23.0	1,920	25.7	14,652	23.4	45,744	20.4	2,002	23.4	47,746	20.5
U.S. Total	55,254	100.0	7,462	100.0	62,716	100.0	224,080	100.0	8,566	100.0	232,646	100.0

Table 14. National Simmental Registration in Nine Southern U.S. States as of December 31, 1980. Animals Registered with 50 Per Cent or More Simmental Blood and Purebreds

	<u>Bulls</u>						<u>Heifers</u>					
	<u>Not Purebred</u>		<u>Purebred</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Not Purebred</u>		<u>Purebred</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of U.S.</u>
Alabama	591	1.3	109	0.8	700	1.2	3,694	0.8	583	0.7	4,277	0.8
Florida	646	1.4	91	0.7	737	1.3	4,714	1.0	531	0.7	5,245	1.0
Georgia	974	2.1	236	1.9	1,220	2.1	7,533	1.6	1,348	1.7	8,881	1.6
Louisiana	722	1.6	196	1.5	918	1.6	5,739	1.2	1,164	1.5	6,903	1.3
Mississippi	739	1.6	126	1.0	865	1.5	8,607	1.8	976	1.2	9,583	1.8
N. Carolina	228	0.5	82	0.6	310	0.5	2,823	0.6	620	0.8	3,443	0.6
S. Carolina	196	0.4	54	0.4	250	0.4	2,150	0.5	235	0.3	2,385	0.4
Tennessee	734	0.8	160	1.2	534	0.9	5,325	1.1	1,144	0.2	6,469	1.2
Texas	7,915	17.4	2,598	20.2	10,513	18.1	62,789	13.4	12,527	15.6	75,316	13.8
Nine-State Total	12,385	27.3	3,662	28.5	16,047	27.6	103,374	22.1	19,128	23.9	122,502	22.4
U.S. Total	45,372	100.0	12,840	100.0	58,212	100.0	467,099	100.0	80,061	100.0	547,160	100.0

Table 15. Number of Polled Herefords -- Registrations, Transfers, and Membership by State and State Rank within the United States, September 1, 1979 - August 31, 1980. Nine Southern U.S. States

	<u>Registrations</u>	<u>State Rank</u> (Registrations)	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Adult Members</u>
Alabama	3,694	17	2,863	1,373
Florida	1,354	33	1,218	401
Georgia	5,496	9	5,271	1,119
Louisiana	1,515	32	1,045	831
Mississippi	4,309	15	2,624	1,215
North Carolina	2,279	25	1,817	957
South Carolina	1,217	34	701	424
Tennessee	6,828	7	5,343	2,504
Texas	9,971	2	6,352	3,104
Nine-State Total	36,663	--	27,234	11,928
U.S. Total	151,658		99,368	44,610
Area Per cent of U.S. Total	24.2		27.4	26.7

Table 16. Number of Angus Registrations, Members Registering New Stock, and Number of Members in the Association, 1981
Nine Southern U.S. States

	<u>Registrations</u> in 1981*	<u>Total</u> Membership	<u>Members Registering</u> New Stock
Alabama	3,909	543	274
Florida	2,684	368	144
Georgia	7,070	689	358
Louisiana	3,799	360	278
Mississippi	1,536	316	179
North Carolina	3,503	655	335
South Carolina	1,752	385	201
Tennessee	8,612	1,556	876
Texas	11,741	1,591	823
Nine-State Total	44,606	6,463	3,468
U.S. Total	209,416	28,622	

*October 1980 - September 1981

Angus is the most important breed in the region. It is used for material characteristics in cross breeding.

There seems to be no demand for breeding stock from Canada due to several factors (source: Angus Association):

1. Large difference in environment: it takes two or more years for cattle to adapt to southern climate.
2. Difference in types: the Canadian animal is larger framed, has heavier muscles, heavier bones and hair.
3. Not as much pressure on selection for breeding: Canadian cattle are culled for fertility and milking problems.
4. Sire testing is not as complete as the U.S. procedure.

Table 17. Charolais Cattle Registrations in 1981.
Nine Southern U.S. States

	<u>Registrations</u>
Alabama	10,500
Florida	18,000
Georgia	8,000
Louisiana	5,500
Mississippi	4,500
North Carolina	4,000
South Carolina	2,000
Tennessee	4,800
Texas	66,000
Nine-State Total	123,300
U.S. Total	304,000

OBSERVATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE CATTLE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Exerpts of some observations of various persons that were interviewed are found below.

... In the past, we've seen a major problem with cattle raised in high, dry and/or cold climates adjusting to heat and humidity. Acclimatization time depends on individuals, of course, but in our experience, it takes several years for animals raised in other climates to fully adjust to the Southeast's heat and humidity. Sometimes they never do...

...Our surveys have shown that the reputation of the breeder and the availability of breeding animals are the major reasons people buy breeding cattle from a particular source. Breeders from outside a region must make contact with a local or regional breeder and have him push the animals...

...There is a great deal of difference between Canadian and American Limousin. Canadian Limousin breeders like deeper, thicker-bodied animals with lots of muscling. United States breeders favour taller animals with smoother, longer muscling. There is some trade across the border. However, both U.S. and Canadian breeders are very selective when buying internationally, and numbers sold are small.

...In the past, U.S. Limousin breeders have spent a lot of time covering the Canadian countryside searching for a "sleeper" --a high-quality animal nobody knows about. They never found it. Canadian breeders are just as aware of quality as anybody else. In the process, however, U.S. breeders did identify some Canadian Limousin herds containing animals suitable for American production. This is where the trade exists. The animals are sold from one Limousin breeder to another--the animals are superior genetically and are intended to produce other animals to be sold to commercial cattlemen...

...We've found it is very difficult to sell cattle away from home. Buyers can't inspect the cow herd, management systems, records, facilities and other aspects of a purebred operation that must be left at home. Buyers are wary that the seller is dumping lower quality animals on them.

...Purebred breeders resent someone moving in on their market area and taking away potential customers. This is a major problem when selling bulls to commercial cattlemen. However, the problem still exists when selling herdsire prospects to other purebred breeders. If a purebred breeder thinks he has identified a bull superior enough to improve the bulls he sells, he would much rather travel the distance required to buy the bull than have another breeder bring the bulls to his area.

...It would be almost impossible to bring Canadian cattle into the Southeast and attempt to market them. Resistance from local breeders would be too high. The only way to sell Canadian cattle in the Southeast would be to bring the buyers to Canada. And the only kind of cattle that could feasibly be sold would be genetically superior bulls capable of improving the bulls sold to commercial producers.

...Selling Canadian bulls to commercial cattlemen in the Southeast would be impossible. A commercial bull trade is the only way purebred breeders justify their existence and Southeastern purebred breeders would totally resist an attempt to take the commercial market from them.

Comments from Individuals Who Have Traded in Canadian
Charolais (Export and Import)

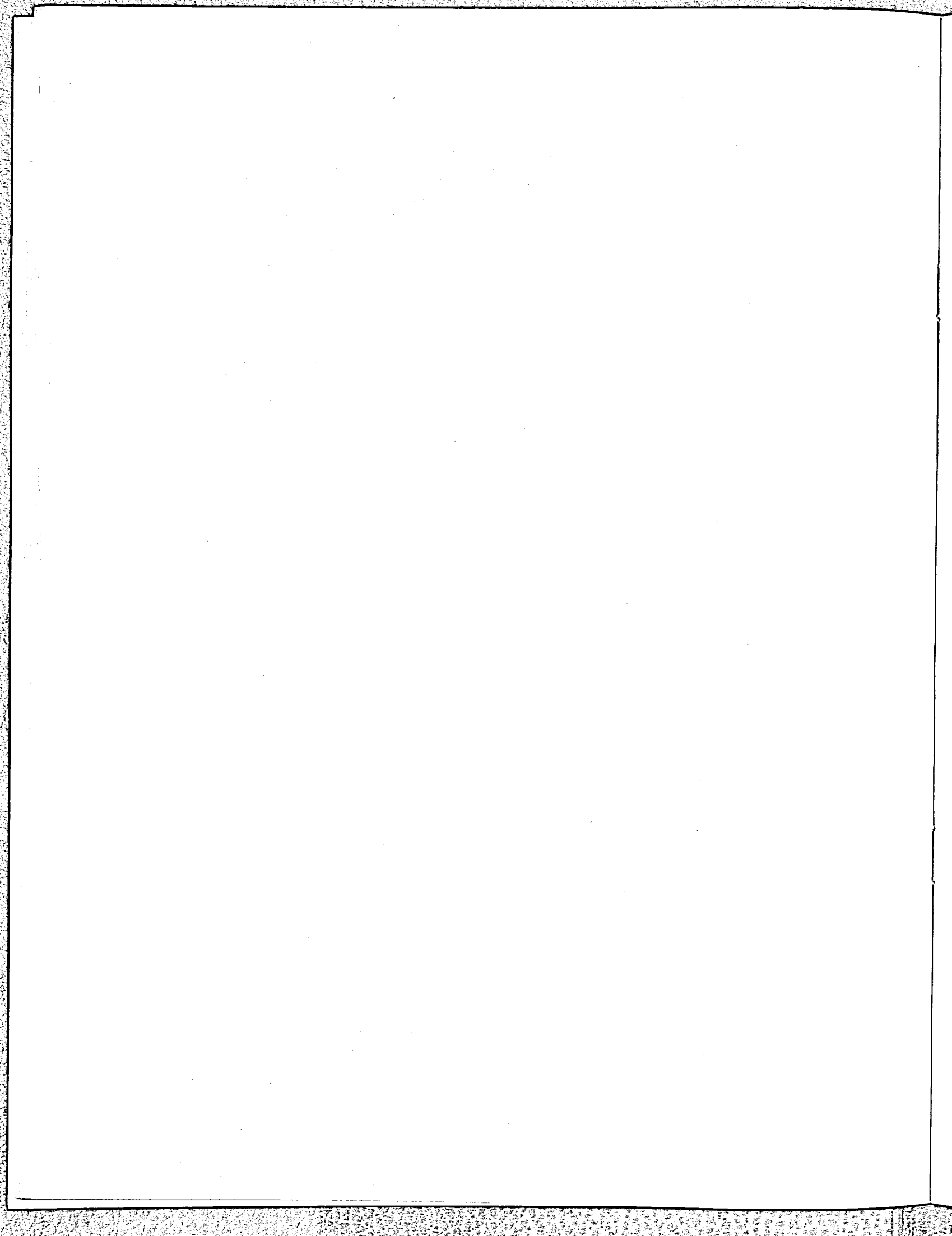
...The main problem is the acclimatization of the cattle to the South. It is much easier if the cattle are moving North. Canadian Charolais (overall) are marginally superior to Southern Charolais, but so are cattle from Northern U.S. Therefore domestic cattle would be preferred over imports where there is a need to increase quality. Some semen is being used from Canada but no bulls. It has been felt that U.S. cows were superior to Canadian cows.

...Registered cow numbers have gone up over the last two years, and there is sufficient breeding stock available domestically to meet the increased demand. The continuing shift to artificial insemination will reduce the future need for bulls.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MARKETING
CANADIAN PUREBRED CATTLE IN THE NINE SOUTHERN U.S. STATES

1. The beef herds in the nine states will expand during the next four years, but the growth will not be rapid.
2. Replacement cattle will be needed for breeding herds--the vast majority of these being commercial cow-calf operations.
3. Artificial insemination of purebred beef cattle is increasing and will be a factor in the future insofar as the demand for purebred males is concerned. However, this will apparently not be a big consideration in the near future.
4. The area is unlikely to experience a shortage of breeding animals in the foreseeable future.
5. There appears to be a noticeable difference in the "Canadian type" and the "U.S. type" of some breeds. Selling Canadian breeding animals of these breeds in the South would be particularly difficult.
6. The sale of Canadian breeding animals in the South on a large scale would by necessity involve the movement of Canadian cattle directly into commercial herds. This would be difficult to accomplish.
7. The sale of Canadian animals on a limited basis can likely be accomplished. A limited market would appear to exist (sales to Southern purebred breeders) for selected animals with strong proven performance backgrounds. Performance test data that compares Canadian cattle with U.S. cattle is said to be lacking, at least for some breeds. Direct comparison data could be extremely useful selling points if the data showed Canadian animals to be superior.
8. It is difficult to market animals in an area where the animals are not well known. Main Anjou cattle, for example, are virtually unknown in the Southern United States. It would be most difficult to sell these as breeding animals in the area. An effort of this nature could possibly be successful if a breeder of known high reputation in the area started breeding and promoting the animals.
9. As it is difficult to market animals in an area where they are not well known, it is recommended that the Canadian market emphasis be placed in states where the particular breed of animal is already relatively well established. Texas is the state that offers the most shortrun potential for Canadian cattle of the breeds included in this report. Florida, Georgia and Mississippi also appear to have potential.

10. It is recommended that superior Canadian cattle be exhibited at fairs and shows in the Southern States that are selected as the primary potential markets.
11. Promotional tours would be useful. These could include trips to Canada for selected Southern purebred breeders. The persons on the tour could be shown Canadian breeding operations and see Canadian animals of various types and in different stages of development.
12. Advertising in relevant trade journals should accompany a marketing effort in the South. These promotional efforts should be professionally done and of the highest quality.

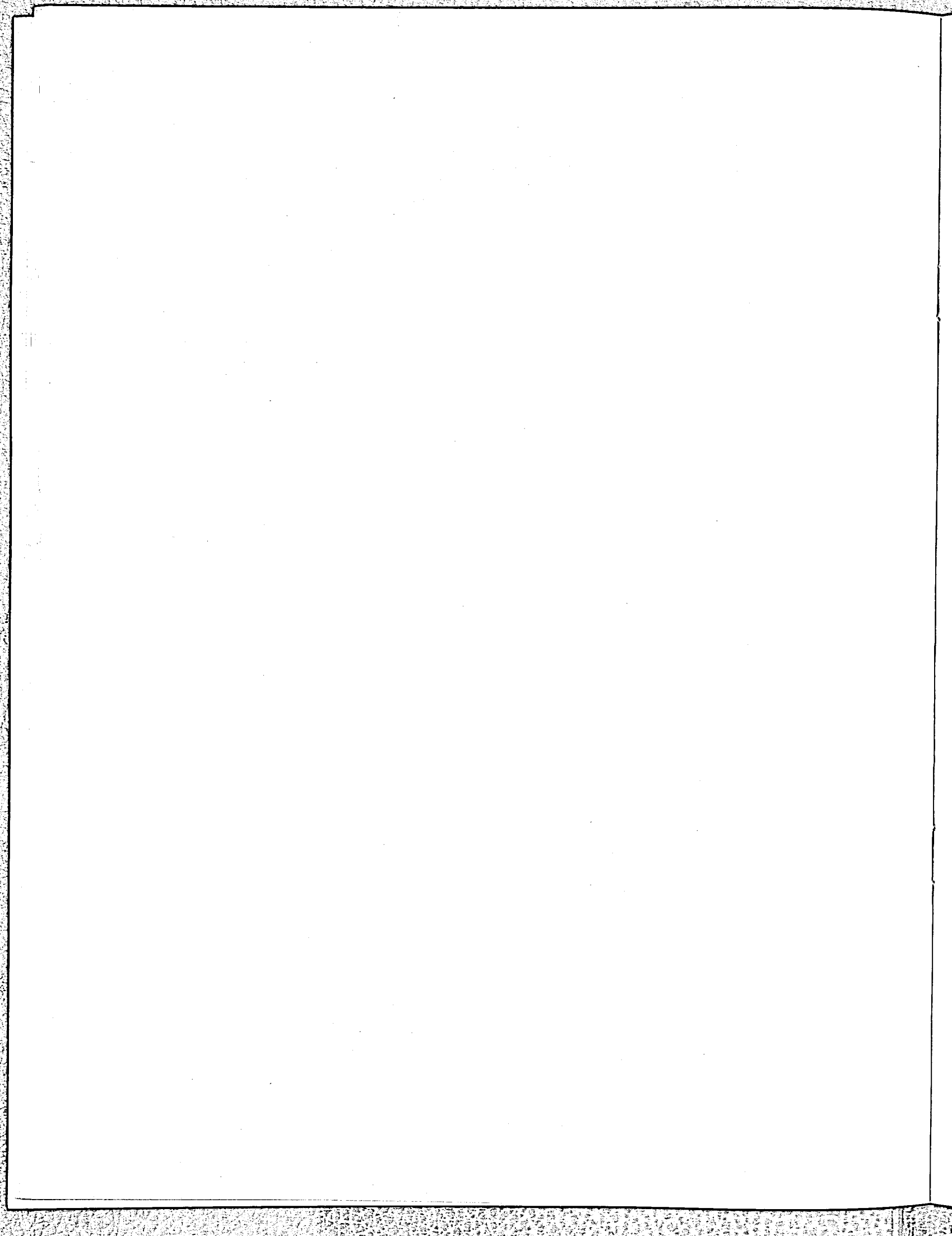


APPENDIX A

STATE - FEDERAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS
GOVERNING THE INTERSTATE AND INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Extracted from APHIS 91-17-7
Revised December 1979



TITLE 9 - ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

CHAPTER 1 - ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Subchapter D - Exportation and Importation of Animals
(Including Poultry) and Animal Products

PART 92 - IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS AND POULTRY AND
CERTAIN ANIMAL AND POULTRY PRODUCTS; INSPECTION AND
OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN MEANS OF CONVEYANCE
AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS THEREON

General Provisions

Sec.

- 92.1 Definitions.
92.2 General prohibitions; exceptions.

Canada

- 92.19 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal
semen.
92.20 Cattle from Canada.
92.22 Swine from Canada.
92.23 Animals from Canada for immediate slaughter.

General Provisions

- 92.1 Definitions.

Whenever in this part the following terms are used
unless the context otherwise requires, they shall be
construed, respectively, to mean:

- a. Department. The United States Department of
Agriculture.
- b. Veterinary Services. The Veterinary Services unit
of the Department.
- c. Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services. The
Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, or any
official in the Veterinary Services unit of the
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the
Department to whom authority has heretofore been
delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in
his stead.
- d. Inspector. An inspector of the Veterinary
Services.

- e. Animals. Cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses, asses, mules, zebras, dogs, and poultry.
- f. Cattle. Animals of the bovine species.
- g. Ruminants. All animals which chew the cud, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, camels, llamas and giraffes.
- k. Accredited areas. Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle infected with tuberculosis is officially declared by the Canadian Government to be less than one-half of one percent.
- l. Restricted areas. Areas in Canada that are in the process of becoming accredited as defined in paragraph (k) of this section.
- r. Brucellosis certified free herd. A herd in which all eligible cattle in the herd proved negative to brucellosis tests under the Canadian requirements and which is officially certified by the Canadian Government.
- s. Western provinces of Canada. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

92.2 General Prohibitions; exceptions.

- a. No animal or product or bird subject to the provisions of this part shall be brought into the United States except in accordance with the regulations in this part and Part 94 of this subchapter; nor shall any such animal or product or bird be handled or moved after physical entry into the United States before final release from quarantine or any other form of governmental detention except in compliance with such regulations:

Provided, That, Except as prohibited by Section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), the Deputy Administrator may upon request in specific cases permit animals or products or birds to be brought into or through the United States under such conditions as he may prescribe, when he determines in the specific case that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States.

92.2a Inspection of certain aircraft and other means of conveyance and shipping containers thereon; unloading, cleaning and disinfection requirements.

- a. Inspection: All aircraft and other means of conveyance (including shipping containers thereon)

moving into the United States from any foreign country are subject to inspection without a warrant by properly identified and designated inspectors of the Division to determine whether they are carrying any animal, carcass, product or article regulated or subject to disposal under any law or regulation administered by the Secretary of Agriculture for prevention of the introduction or dissemination of any communicable animal disease (21 U.S.C. 134d).

- b. Unloading requirements: Whenever in the course of such inspection at any port in the United States the inspector has reason to believe that the means of conveyance or container is such as, but not limited to, meat, organs, glands, extracts, secretions, fat, bones, blood, lymph, urine or manure, so as to present a danger of the spread of any communicable animal disease, the inspector may require the unloading of the means of conveyance and the emptying of the container if he deems it necessary to enable him to determine whether the means of conveyance or container is in fact so contaminated. The principal operator of the means of the conveyance and his agent in charge of the means of conveyance shall comply with any such requirement under the immediate supervision of, and in the time and manner prescribed by, the inspector.
- c. Cleaning and disinfection: Whenever, upon inspection under this section, an inspector determines that a means of conveyance or shipping container is contaminated with material of animal origin so as to present a danger of the spread of any communicable animal disease, he shall notify the principal operator of the means of conveyance or his agent in charge, of such determination and the requirements under this section. The person so notified shall cause the cleaning and disinfection of such means of conveyance and container under the immediate supervision of, and in the time and manner prescribed by, the inspector.
- d. For purposes of this section, the term "shipping container" means any container of a type specially adapted for use in transporting any article on the means of conveyance involved.

92.3 Ports designated for the importation of animals.

- a. Ocean ports. The following ports are hereby designated as quarantine stations and all animals shall be entered through said stations, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section and paragraph (d) of 92.11 or 92.24, viz: Portland, Maine; Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Jacksonville, Miami, and Tampa, Fla.; San Juan, P.R.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Tex.; San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.; and Honolulu, Hawaii.
- b. Canadian border ports. The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Canada: Calais, Houlton, Van Buren, Fort Kent, Jackman, and Haleb, Maine; Derby Line, Richford, and Highgate Springs, Vermont; Rouses Point, Moores Junction, Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington, Hogansburg, Rooseveltown, Waddington, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Alexandria Bay, Charlotte, Niagara Falls, Champlain and Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Port Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Noyes, Minnesota; Dunseith, Pembina, and Portal, North Dakota; Raymond, Opheim and Sweetgrass, Montana; Eastport and Porthill, Idaho; Spokane, Laurier, Oroville, Nighthawk, Sumas, Blaine, and Lynden, Washington; and Juneau and Skagway, Alaska.

Canada¹⁰

92.19 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal semen.

- a. For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen, intended for importation from Canada, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from Veterinary Services an import permit as provided in 92.4: Provided, that an import permit is not required for poultry if offered for entry at a land border port designated in 92.3(b): And provided, further, that an import permit is not required for ruminants or swine, or for semen from ruminants or

¹⁰ Importations from Canada shall be subject to 92.19 to 92.26, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

swine, or for semen from ruminants or swine, offered for entry at a land border port designated in 92.3(b) if such animal or the donor animal, in the case of semen: (1) was born in Canada or the United States, and has been in no country other than Canada or the United States, or (2) has been legally imported into Canada from some other country and unconditionally released in Canada so as to be eligible to move freely within that country without restriction of any kind and has been in Canada after such release for 60 days or longer.

- b. For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from Canada, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in 92.7.

92.20 Cattle From Canada.

- a. Health certificates; detention at port of entry. Cattle offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said cattle have been inspected and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as can be determined, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. Any such cattle may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feeding, and handling of such cattle during the period of detention.
- b. Tuberculin-test certificates. Importation of cattle from Canada, for purposes other than immediate slaughter as provided in 92.23 shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:
 - 1. Cattle from Canadian-listed tuberculosis-free accredited herds shall be accompanied by a certificate issued (or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that said herds have been tuberculin tested within one year of the date of importation. The date of such tuberculin test shall be shown on the certificate.
 - 2. Cattle from herds in accredited areas in Canada, other than accredited herds, shall be

accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from herds in such areas and that the animals offered for entry have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. However, cattle from herds in such areas - other than range herds - in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

3. Cattle from herds in restricted areas in Canada - other than range cattle and cattle from accredited herds - shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing (i) that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry, (ii) that all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals proceed have been tuberculin tested with negative results not more than 12 months nor less than 90 days before the date of the offer for entry, and (iii) that the animals presented for entry, excepting only the natural increase in the herd, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests. However, cattle from herds in such areas - other than range herds - in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.
4. Range cattle¹¹ shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be range cattle and that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.
5. No cattle other than range cattle or those from accredited herds shall be imported from

¹¹ Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada.

areas in Canada that are neither restricted nor accredited under Canadian regulations, except for immediate slaughter as provided in 92.23.

- c. Brucellosis test or vaccination certificates. Importations from Canada of cattle six months of age or older, except steers and all cattle for immediate slaughter, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:
1. Cattle from herds designated as brucellosis certified free herds by the Canadian Government, except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government. This certificate shall show them to be from such herds and that the cattle to be imported have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days prior to their date of entry. If one or more reactors or suspects are disclosed in such a herd as a result of a brucellosis test at any time, cattle from the herd shall not be imported into the United States unless after such test the cattle to be imported and the herd are tested for brucellosis and found negative and such cattle are accompanied by a certificate in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section of the herd is officially certified by the Canadian Government as a brucellosis certified free herd under Canadian regulations.
 2. Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be such range cattle of the beef breeds and that they have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.
 3. All other cattle to be imported from Canada, except as provided in paragraph (c)(5) of this section, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that the cattle originated from a herd which is officially certified by the Canadian Government as a brucellosis qualified for

export herd. A brucellosis qualified for export herd is a herd which meets at least one of the following conditions: (i) All of the cattle have been maintained as a herd unit for at least two years prior to importation and all of the cattle eligible for brucellosis testing (hereinafter referred to as eligible cattle) have been tested for brucellosis and found negative in accordance with Canadian requirements within 12 months of the date of importation; provided, such herd unit may include cattle which were born and raised within such herd unit during said period, or cattle which were moved directly from another herd unit of like status. Provided, further, such herd unit may include any other cattle if: (a) such other cattle have been tested for brucellosis and found negative within 30 days prior to entry into such herd unit and all eligible cattle in such herd unit have been tested for brucellosis and found negative not less than 90 days following the date when the last of such other cattle had been added to such herd unit or (b) all eligible cattle in the herd unit, including any additions of brucellosis-vaccinated female calves between the ages of 6 months and 18 months that originate from herds in which cattle have not been tested as described in paragraphs (c)(1), (2) and (3)(i) of this section, have been tested negative for brucellosis no less than 90 days nor more than 12 months prior to the date of importation. (ii) All of the cattle are from herd units qualified under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section; provided, that if all of the cattle are not from herd units qualified under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section, all eligible cattle, including brucellosis-vaccinated female calves between the ages of 6 and 18 months, have been tested for brucellosis and found negative to three laboratory tests administered at intervals of at least 90 days.

4. All cattle from a brucellosis qualified for export herd offered for importation, except as described in paragraph (c)(5) of this section, shall be tested negative for brucellosis within 30 days prior to the date of importation into the United States.

5. Female cattle under 18 months of age that are born in herds in which cattle were tested as described in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), and (3)(i) of this section are exempted from the test requirements for brucellosis, provided, however, they are accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that they were officially vaccinated against brucellosis as calves between the ages of 2-6 months (60-179 days old) for dairy breeds and from 2-10 months of age (60-299 days old) for beef breeds. The certificate accompanying such officially vaccinated cattle shall comply with paragraph (d) of this section except that it shall show, in lieu of the date and place of testing, the date of vaccination and the age of the animal at the time of vaccination.
 6. All cattle to be imported from Canada which originate from a brucellosis-free herd or a brucellosis-qualified for export herd shall move directly to the port of entry without contact with cattle which are not from a brucellosis-free herd or a brucellosis-qualified for export herd.
- d. Certificates; information required. The certificates prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and descriptions of the cattle, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and ear tag numbers.

92.22 Swine from Canada.

- a. For purposes other than immediate slaughter. Swine offered for importation from Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said swine have been inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom and found to be free of evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; in addition, the certificate shall show that no hog cholera or swine plague has existed on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises for such 60 days.

- b. For immediate slaughter. Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported from Canada without certification as described in paragraph (a) of this section but shall be subject to the provisions of 92.8, 92.19, and 92.23.

92.23 Animals from Canada for immediate slaughter.

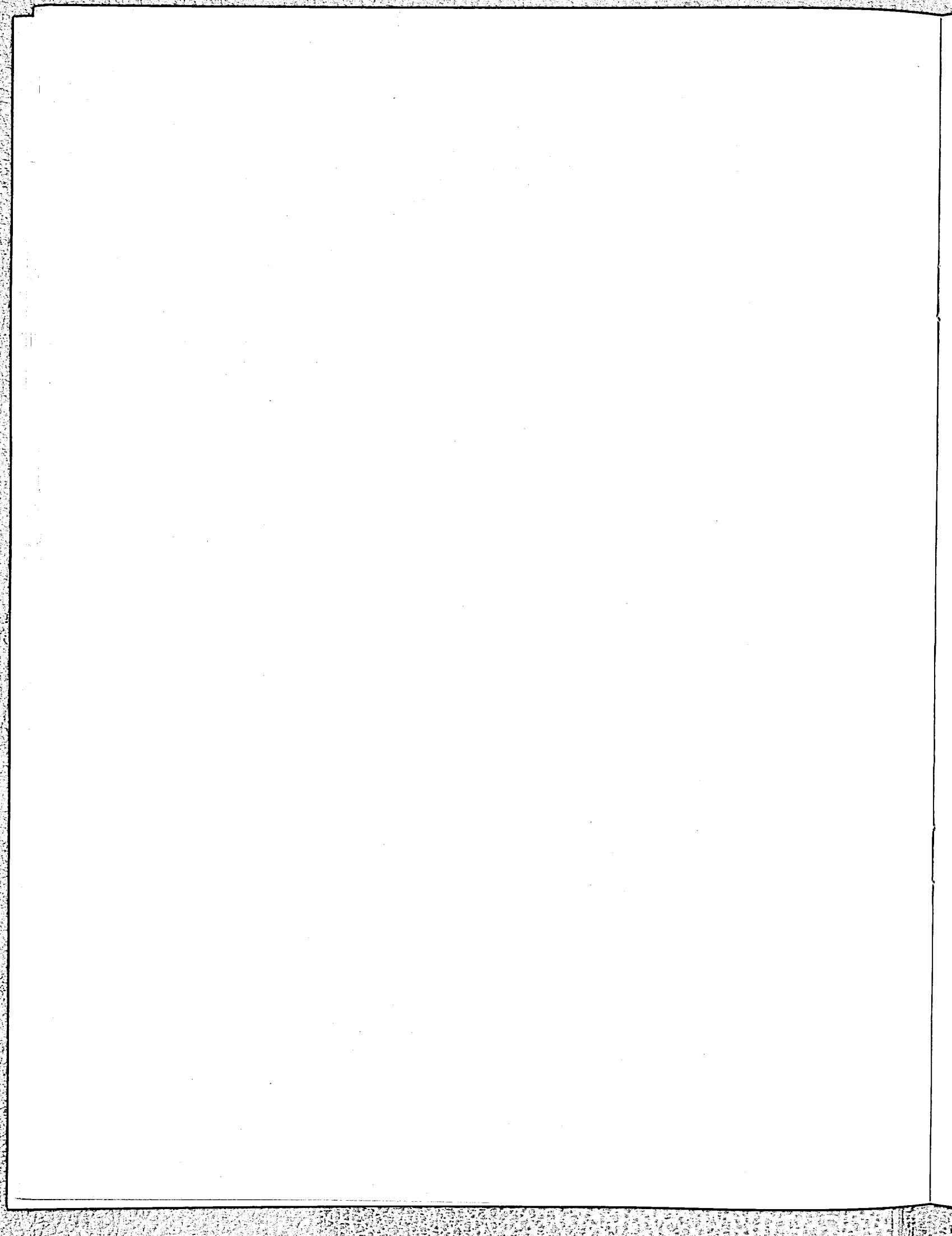
Cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine imported from Canada for immediate slaughter shall be consigned from the port of entry directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment and there be slaughtered within two weeks from the date of entry.

APPENDIX B

STATE HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF

CATTLE--THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES

(Including Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana,
Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas)



ALABAMA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All domestic animals and poultry entering the State of Alabama must conform with Alabama requirements contained herein and be in compliance with Federal regulations.
2. All livestock and poultry brought into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that the animals are healthy, free from symptoms of infectious or contagious disease and meet the specific requirements stated in these regulations.

An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Alabama, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and issued by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian.

The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination, and an accurate description or identification of the livestock; also, it shall indicate the health status of the animals involved, including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. All animals shall be consigned to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. Health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Alabama, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.

3. Livestock and poultry from states that do not meet Alabama requirements may not enter Alabama unless a special permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian or his designated representative. Requests for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian of Alabama, Department of Agriculture and Industries, P. O. Box 3336, Montgomery, Alabama, 36109, telephone (832-3760) and the following information must be given: (a) name and addresses of the consignor and consignee, (b) number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, method of shipment, proposed destination, approximate date of arrival, and intended purpose of shipment. No blanket permits will be issued. All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.
4. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Alabama, and that it is certified on an approved official health certificate. Such health certificates should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

5. Livestock or poultry consigned to an approved slaughter establishment are exempt from health certificates. They may enter Alabama with an accompanying waybill, bill of sale, or permit issued by state or federal officials of the state of origin.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Alabama accompanied by an official health certificate and individually identified by ear-tag, tattoo, brand or other permanent means provided:

- a. They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds, or
- b. They originate from certified brucellosis-free or modified certified brucellosis areas and are not under quarantine for brucellosis and are negative to an official test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry, or
- c. They are official vaccinates of the beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months of age and other breeds under twenty (20) months of age which are not parturient (springers) or post-parturient, or
- d. They originated from a qualified herd in a non-certified area for which the state has records showing that the herd has been tested for brucellosis in accordance with the procedures for herd tests initial modified certified brucellosis status specified in the Uniform Methods and Rules and that the animals being imported have a negative brucellosis test within (30) days of entry.
- e. They are bulls or females under six months of age.

All brucellosis tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in (1) state-federal laboratories (2) laboratories approved by the proper animal health official of the state of origin, or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture and approved by the state of origin.

Feeder steers may be imported without brucellosis tests but shall be accompanied by a health certificate in accordance with all other regulations.

Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter Alabama without a health certificate or negative test for brucellosis if they are consigned to a recognized slaughter center where federal or state meat inspection

is maintained (except brucellosis reactors, which must be shipped only to plants operating under state-federal approval to receive such animals and are accompanied by appropriate forms for moving such animals), and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals shall not be diverted without an official permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama.

2. Tuberculosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Alabama, accompanied by an official health certificate, provided they are individually identified, and

- a. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, the last herd test having been conducted within twelve (12) months prior to shipment, or
- b. They have been tested with negative results within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate from unquarantined herds in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area.

Feeder steers under two years of age and originating in modified-accredited tuberculosis-free areas shall be admitted without tuberculosis test.

Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter Alabama without a health certificate or negative test for tuberculosis if consigned to a recognized slaughter center where federal or state meat inspection is maintained (except tuberculosis reactors, which must be shipped only to plants operating under state-federal approval to receive such animals and are accompanied by appropriate forms for moving such animals), and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals shall not be diverted without an official permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama.

FLORIDA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. No animal, including poultry, affected with or exposed to any infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into the state until written permission for such importation is obtained from the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida.
2. a. Permits required under these regulations may be obtained from the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida.
b. Special permits are required on the following classes of livestock:
 1. Swine consigned for breeding or feeding purposes.
 2. Chickens over 14 days of age shipped into Florida for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

3.
 - a. Livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, where required, which must be attached to the waybill; or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock, if moved on foot. A health certificate or permit will be void after thirty (30) days.
 - b. An "official health certificate" means a legible certificate made on an official form from the state of origin or from the U. S. Animal Health Division issued by an approved veterinarian and approved by chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
 - c. An "approved veterinarian" means an accredited veterinarian, a licensed veterinarian approved by the authorities of the state of origin or an authorized veterinary inspector of the U. S. Animal Health Division.
 - d. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee with an accurate description and identification of the livestock and shall also contain identification of the motor vehicle or railroad carrier used or to be used in the transportation of the livestock covered by the health certificate. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida, before the arrival of the livestock.
 - e. Livestock entering the state without proper health certificate or otherwise entering the state in violation of these regulations shall be stopped by an agent, servant, or employee of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or any law enforcement officer of the State of Florida or any subdivision thereof, and any person, firm or association of persons having charge, custody or control of such livestock shall forthwith proceed to remove them from the State of Florida.
4. All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock into Florida shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of an approved veterinarian prior to the loading of such livestock, and certificate to this effect must accompany the shipment.
5. In order to assist in the enforcement of these regulations and to aid in determining point of origin of livestock transported within the State of Florida unless the same be accompanied by a proper health certificate, the same shall be accompanied by a bill of sale or sworn proof of ownership of the livestock, which shall disclose the name of the owner, the name of the consignee, the point of origin, the point of destination, and a description of the livestock sufficient to identify them for any and all purposes.
6. All animals must be free of screwworm infestation. Animals showing evidence of recently inflicted wounds, such as castration, dehorning, or branding are not eligible for entry. Any animal showing natural wounds and all animals originating in states known to be infested with screwworms must be treated with CO-RAL. Baby calves, lactating dairy animals, and immediate slaughter animals are exempted from CO-RAL spraying, but wounds must be treated with EQ 335.

CATTLE

Health Certificate. Must be covered by official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian showing that the animals are free from evidence of contagious or infectious disease. Each animal must be individually identified on the health certificate.

No cattle infested with or exposed to cattle fever ticks shall be imported into the state for any purpose.

No cattle infected with or exposed to scabies shall be imported into the state for any purpose.

Cattle originating in screwworm infested areas must be properly treated with an approved screwworm repellent within 72 hours prior to movement, and must show no evidence of recently inflicted wounds.

1. Dairy Cattle

Tuberculosis. All cattle of dairy breeds must have negative tuberculin test within 30 days prior to entry, subject to retest at destination 45 to 60 days after entry.

Brucellosis. Must originate in non-quarantined herds and be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry to be held in isolation at destination and retest negative for brucellosis within 30 days after arrival at destination. Calves under 20 months of age which are not parturient or post-parturient are exempt from brucellosis test prior to entry.

2. Breeding Cattle

Tuberculosis. Tuberculin test is not required if animals originate in TB free accredited area, TB free accredited herd, or herd not under quarantine in modified accredited TB area.

Brucellosis. Cattle of beef breeds for breeding purposes originating in certified brucellosis free areas or certified brucellosis free herds may enter without test.

Cattle from negative herds in modified certified brucellosis areas must have negative brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry.

From non-modified certified areas, the entire herd of origin must have had negative test within 12 months prior to shipment and the cattle to be shipped are negative to additional test within 30 days prior to shipment. The herd test and individual test must be not less than 60 days apart. Steers and calves under 24 months of age which are not parturient or post-parturient originating in qualified herds are not required to be brucellosis tested prior to entry.

Cattle which do not meet the above requirements may move only to quarantined feedlots or for immediate slaughter at recognized slaughtering establishments.

Calf vaccinates shipped into the state must originate in non-quarantined herds and must have been officially vaccinated when between 2 and 6 months of age for dairy breeds and 2 and 8 months for beef breeds.

All tests for brucellosis must be conducted in a state or federal laboratory.

3. Immediate Slaughter Cattle

May be imported without health certificate, tuberculosis or brucellosis tests if consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments for slaughter within 10 days after arrival. Such cattle may not be diverted for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

GEORGIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal Requirements

- a. All domestic animals and poultry entering the State of Georgia must conform to Georgia requirements contained herein and be in compliance with Federal regulations, and must not be known to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease.
- b. Screwworms
 1. All livestock including cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, asses, burros and others that are shipped into or through Georgia that have originated in a state in which screwworms have been found to exist, or have passed through a state in which screwworms have been found to exist, shall be dipped or sprayed and inspected by a state or federal veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian and found to be free of screwworms within 24 hours of such shipment into Georgia. The said animals must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the person performing such inspection and dipping or spraying and give date and place, number of animals inspected and description of animals covered by the certificate. Such certificate shall also indicate the type of pesticide used. In addition, the shipment shall be accompanied by an official health certificate on which is indicated a special permit number received from the office of the State Veterinarian of Georgia, prior to shipment.
 2. All vehicles that are used in the transportation of livestock into or through Georgia that originate or pass through any state where screwworms have been found to exist, shall be cleaned and disinfected and sprayed with a pesticide approved by the USDA immediately before loading. The spraying of such vehicles and bedding must be done under the supervision of a state or federal livestock inspector, a state or federal veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian and a spray certificate must accompany the vehicle.

3. Any livestock entering Georgia not in compliance with these regulations must be unloaded at the nearest place having facilities to handle such livestock, be examined for screw-worms by an accredited veterinarian and animals and vehicle bedding sprayed with a pesticide approved by the USDA for such spraying. The cost of inspection and spraying must be borne by the person in charge of such livestock when such livestock enter Georgia.
 4. No cattle suffering with the disease known as cancer eye may be shipped into Georgia for any purpose.
 5. These regulations are effective from April 15 through November 15 of each year.
 6. Any person violating any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- c. There are no restrictions on healthy animals and poultry moving direct to slaughter except on swine originating from garbage feeding operations. This class of swine may not enter Georgia under any conditions.

2. Who May Inspect

Any one of the following providing they are approved by the state of origin to make official inspections for completing official health certificates.

- a. Accredited, licensed veterinarians.
- b. Full-time USDA regulatory veterinarians.
- c. Full-time State regulatory veterinarians.

3. Requirement for Official Health Certificate

An "official health certificate" is a legible health and test record of standard size, authorized or dispensed by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin and issued by an accredited veterinarian after examination of the animal (or animals). It is an individual health record of animals covered by the certificate. When applicable, it shows a record of area status, herd tests, vaccination, showing test results of required tests, individual identification, and such other information as may be required. It shall be approved and endorsed by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin or his designated representative.

- a. All livestock transported or otherwise moved into the State shall be accompanied by a copy of an official health certificate or permit, or both, attached to the waybill, or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.
- b. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the State Veterinarian, Capitol Square, 19 Hunter Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30334.
- c. All livestock not fully in compliance entering the State without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.
- d. Brucellosis test accepted for interstate movement of livestock into Georgia is the Tube Test and/or Official Card Test. The Plate Test is not acceptable.

4. Permits

- a. Where permits may be obtained
 1. Livestock (other than poultry)
Week Days 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Georgia Department of Agriculture
19 Hunter Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
 2. Poultry and Hatching Eggs
Week Days 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Georgia Poultry Laboratory
Oakwood, Georgia 30566 LE-2-2265
- b. When permits are needed
 1. Livestock and poultry from states or areas within states that do not meet the requirements contained herein may not enter Georgia unless a special permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian or his designated representative.
 2. If the State of origin or the State of Georgia is under quarantine for a specific disease, permits shall be required for the movement into Georgia on the species of animal affected by said quarantine.

CATTLE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All cattle, including Bison, except those for immediate slaughter shall be individually identified and accompanied by an official health certificate in compliance with Item 3, General, or these requirements.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Cattle, including Bison, from herds with no known infection may be shipped into Georgia provided they are negative to Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry. The following are exempt:
 - a. Animals coming directly from officially certified Brucellosis free herds - certification number and date of last herd test must be shown on health certificate.
 - b. Official calfhood vaccinated beef animals under 24 months and official calfhood vaccinated dairy animals under 20 months of age from negative herds.
 - c. Unvaccinated animals under six (6) months of age from negative herds.
2. Cattle, including Bison, may not be shipped into Georgia from herds which have disclosed Brucellosis reactors until the herd of origin has complied with sufficient testing to conform with Uniform Methods and Rules of USDA Veterinary Services to qualify them for release from quarantine, and animals being shipped are negative to test within 30 days prior to shipment. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter.
3. Movements from non-certified areas:
 - a. Cattle from non-certified areas may not enter Georgia, unless the owner/shipper first obtains a prior permit from the State Veterinarian's office. Exceptions to this are spayed heifers and steers over six months of age.

4. Indemnity will not be paid unless all animals in the shipment pass a negative test for Brucellosis after entry.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Cattle, including Bison, may be imported into Georgia under a health certificate in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements provided they are certified by the regulatory official of the State of origin as originating from herds without a history of Tuberculosis infection, and animals six (6) months of age and older are negative to the Tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter.
2. Animals coming directly from Tuberculosis free accredited herds are exempt from test. Accreditation number and date of last herd test must be shown on health certificate.
3. Indemnity will not be paid unless all animals in the shipment pass a negative test for Tuberculosis after entry.

OTHER CATTLE MOVEMENTS

1. All cattle consigned to exhibitions, fairs, and shows must comply with interstate regulations as specified above.
2. Female cattle may be shipped into Georgia under permit and be quarantined for temporary (not more than 120 days) feeding or purposes other than breeding provided they have a negative test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

LOUISIANA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All livestock brought into the State shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that the animals are healthy, free from symptoms of infectious or contagious disease and internal and/or external parasites, and meet the specific requirements stated in this regulation. Health certificates are valid for thirty (30) days only. The following are exempt from this requirement:
 - a. Livestock consigned to an approved slaughter establishment or an approved livestock auction market on an accompanying waybill, a copy of which must be sent to the office of the State Veterinarian in Louisiana.
2. All livestock entering Louisiana must also meet the requirements of Regulation 26, To Prevent the Introduction of Screwworms Into Louisiana.

CATTLE

All cattle entering the State must meet the general requirements of Section 1 and the following specific requirements:

1. TUBERCULOSIS REQUIREMENTS

All cattle must show a negative test for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry. The date and results of the test and the individual identification of each animal must be recorded on the health certificate. The following are exempt from this requirement:

- a. Cattle that originate from a tuberculosis free accredited herd but they must be individually identified and the accredited herd number furnished on the health certificate.
- b. Cattle that originate from a negative herd, not under quarantine, in an accredited area and moving directly to a Louisiana farm, but they must be individually identified on an official health certificate and the certificate must show that the animals are from an accredited area. (As amended 3/6/69).
- c. Cattle consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment or to an approved livestock auction market to be sold directly for immediate slaughter only, on an accompanying waybill.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

- a. No cattle from Brucellosis quarantined herds may move into Louisiana except those cattle moving to an approved slaughter establishment or approved livestock market and accompanied by the required federal document, such as VS 1-27. (As amended 7/25/75).
- b. All cattle over twelve (12) months of age moving into the State of Louisiana will be required to have one (1) negative brucellosis card test within thirty (30) days prior to moving into Louisiana or may be consigned to a Louisiana approved auction market to be tested immediately upon arrival. (As amended 4/28/72 - Effective 9/1/72).

The following are exempt from this requirement:

1. Individually identified, officially calf vaccinated females under twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds and under twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds, which are not parturient (springers) or postparturient, originating from a Modified Certified area and the herd of origin is known not to be infected with brucellosis. (As amended 4/28/72 - Effective 9/1/72).
2. Individually identified cattle originating from a certified brucellosis free herd or certified brucellosis free area, and moving directly to a Louisiana farm. The certified herd number must be recorded on the health certificate. (As amended 4/28/72 - Effective 9/1/72).
3. Cattle consigned on and accompanied by a waybill to a recognized slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter only or to an approved livestock auction market. (As amended 7/25/75).
4. Steers and spayed heifers.
5. Deleted (4/28/72).
6. Individually identified cattle originating from areas NOT modified certified but from qualified herds (known not to be infected) may enter Louisiana provided they pass a negative test

for brucellosis not less than thirty (30) days from the date of herd qualification and that the animals move into the state within thirty (30) days of test. (As amended 4/28/72 - Effective 9/1/72).

- c. Cattle under twelve (12) months of age from modified certified areas and calves under six (6) months of age from non-modified certified areas are eligible to move into Louisiana without brucellosis restrictions provided the herd of origin is known not to be infected with brucellosis. (As amended 4/28/72 - Effective 9/1/72).
- d. Exposed cattle moving into the State will be accompanied with VS 1-27 and move directly to an approved auction market for sale for slaughter or to an approved slaughtering establishment for slaughter. (As amended 7/25/75).

3. CATTLE FOR EXHIBITION OR CONSIGNED TO BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES

In addition to the General Requirements, Tuberculosis Requirements and Brucellosis Requirements, all breeding type cattle for sale or exhibition should be vaccinated against LEPTOSPIROSIS not less than fifteen (15) days or more than six (6) months prior to date of the show, fair or sale.

MISSISSIPPI

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

1. Federal Requirements:

All domestic animals, livestock and poultry entering the State of Mississippi must conform to Mississippi requirements and be in compliance with Federal regulations, and must not be known to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease.

2. Official Health Certificate:

All livestock transported or otherwise moved into the State shall be accompanied by a copy of an official health certificate. An official health certificate is a legible health and test record, authorized by the State Veterinarian and issued by an accredited veterinarian after examination of animal(s). Health certificates shall not be valid more than 30 days from date of inspection. Copy of health certificate shall be forwarded to livestock sanitary official of state of origin for approval and transmittal.

SECTION I - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

- A. Owners and operators of private and common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into, or through this state except in compliance with provisions set forth in these regulations.

- B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
- C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances shall have such vehicles thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, under official supervision, before their use for the transportation of livestock into the State of Mississippi.

LIVESTOCK

All livestock entering Mississippi shall be free of the contagion of screw-worms. All specifically approved livestock markets in Mississippi under Part 78, Title 9 CFR, to handle interstate shipment of cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis, and under Part 76, to handle interstate shipments of all classes of swine, must comply with all health requirements of Mississippi before leaving specifically approved markets, and livestock consigned to such markets would be for the purpose of being sold only on specified sale days listed for each market.

A. BRUCELLOSIS:

All cattle 8 months of age and over will be required to be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry into the State of Mississippi, or 60 days if on show circuit.

Exceptions:

1. Cattle originating from a Certified Brucellosis Free Herd. (Certified number and date certified shown on certificate.)
2. Official vaccinated dairy heifers under 20 months of age and beef heifers under 24 months of age which are not parturient (springers) or post-parturient.
3. Steers and spayed heifers.
4. Cattle for immediate slaughter consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment accompanied by permit or waybill. A copy shall accompany cattle and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

NOTE: ALL BRUCELLOSIS TESTS SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STATE OR FEDERAL LABORATORIES APPROVED BY OFFICIAL OF STATE OF ORIGIN.

SEMEN: Minimum health requirements for bulls used to furnish semen as prescribed by National Association of Animal Breeders. Copy of U. S. Animal Health Association certificate for each bull in service by American Breeders Service must be on file in the State Veterinarian's Office, Jackson, Mississippi, before semen may enter Mississippi.

B. TUBERCULOSIS:

All cattle will be required to be negative to tuberculosis test within 30 days prior to date of shipment, and in addition from a non-quarantined herd in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area. If on show circuit, 60 day test allowed.

Exceptions:

1. Cattle originating from an Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Herd (Accredited herd number and date accredited shall be entered on health certificate).
2. Steers.
3. Cattle for immediate slaughter.

NORTH CAROLINA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Animal imports must meet the requirements of Health Regulations Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry into North Carolina and be in compliance with Federal Interstate Health Requirements.
2. Any accredited veterinarian approved by the recognized livestock sanitary official of the state of origin may inspect animals and issue health certificates. Permits may be issued when required. Permits may be secured from the State Veterinarian's office, P. O. Box 26026, Raleigh, NC 27611, Phone (919)829-7601. Requests for permits must be made by the resident purchaser.
3. No animal affected with, or recently exposed to, an infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into the state unless accompanied by a permit from the State Veterinarian.
4. The owners and operators of all vehicles including trucks, trailers, railcars, airplanes and other conveyances shall not move any livestock or other animals, including poultry, into North Carolina except in compliance with the provision of these regulations. An owner or custodian of livestock shall not aid, abet, direct or permit the movement of animals into North Carolina in violation of the regulations. An owner or custodian shall prepare each consignment for shipment according to the requirements of these regulations and see that such requirements are certified on an official health certificate, or by a permit issued by the State Veterinarian of North Carolina when a health certificate is not required. All livestock not required to be accompanied by health certificates, test certificates or permits by the provisions of these regulations shall be accompanied by a waybill, invoice, or owner-shipper certificate stating:
 - a. The point from which the animals are moved interstate.
 - b. The specific unloading destination (including street address and number if any) of the animals.
 - c. The number of animals covered by the document.
 - d. The name and address of the owner or shipper.
 - e. The identification of the animals.

Owners, custodians and carriers shall not unload livestock or other animals including poultry except at locations indicated on health certificates, waybills, invoices, or owner-shipper certificates. Any deviation of unloading site shall be accompanied by a written permit issued by the State Veterinarian or his agent.

Trucks and other conveyances used for transportation of livestock and poultry must be maintained in a sanitary condition. Owners and operators of trucks and other conveyances used for interstate movement of livestock infected with, or exposed to, an infectious or transmissible disease shall be required to have them cleaned and disinfected under official supervision. A certificate of such cleaning and disinfection shall be attached to the waybill or in possession of the conveyance operator.

5. Requirement for official health certificate. All livestock, poultry and dogs imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate containing the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination and an accurate description or identification of the animals (age, sex, breed, tag, tattoo or brand number). It shall also indicate the health status of the animals listed including dates and results of required tests and date of pertinent vaccinations. Health certificates shall be void after thirty (30) days except those for cattle and hogs entering the state for exhibition purposes; these shall be valid for sixty (60) days from the date of issuance and the requirements for negative brucellosis tests within thirty (30) days of entry into the state shall be interpreted to mean within sixty (60) days. The exceptions are:
 - a. Apparently healthy animals for immediate slaughter.
 - b. Horses or mules of the United States Army or horses which are consigned to any race track or entering the state temporarily for exhibition purposes.
 - c. Dogs for exhibition purposes which are to be within the state for a limited time.
 - d. Poultry. Other than official health certificate required. See poultry.

CATTLE*

Brucellosis

Must comply with one of the following:

1. Originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd in a certified brucellosis-free area or modified certified area; or
2. Originate in a herd not under quarantine in a certified brucellosis-free or modified certified area and pass a negative** official blood test within thirty (30) days (sixty days if the entire state is Certified Brucellosis-Free) of entry into North Carolina, except that cattle under eight (8) months of age and officially brucellosis vaccinated dairy heifers under twenty (20) months of age, and heifers of the beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age need not be tested; or

*American Buffalo or Bison are subject to the same interstate health requirements as beef cattle.

**Negative in all dilutions if tube or plate agglutination test used, or negative to official card test.

3. Originate in a certified brucellosis-free herd (not in a modified certified brucellosis-free area) and pass a negative** official blood test within (30) days of entry into North Carolina except that cattle under eight (8) months of age and officially brucellosis vaccinated dairy heifers under twenty (20) months of age, and heifers of the beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age need not be tested for brucellosis; or
4. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in an area not modified certified, meet the test requirements of 2 (above) and be accompanied by a permit issued by the State Veterinarian of North Carolina and an official health certificate. Cattle entering the state under permit are subject to quarantine on arrival and retest at the owner's expense; or
5. Originate in a modified certified state from a herd not under quarantine and be consigned to a North Carolina Livestock Market which has State-Federal approval to receive out-of-state cattle for other than immediate slaughter. Cattle entering the state under this provision shall be accompanied by an owner-shipper certificate; or
6. Originate from states modified certified for brucellosis, be under eighteen (18) months of age and consigned directly to an approved Quarantined Feed Lot. An official health certificate is required; or
7. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a modified certified state contiguous to North Carolina and be consigned to a sale sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture; or
8. Feeder steers may enter without a test for brucellosis.

Tuberculosis

Dairy and breeding cattle including those for exhibition purposes must originate from:

1. Accredited herd; or
2. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a modified accredited tuberculosis area and have been tuberculin tested with negative results within sixty (60) days of entry into the state, except that cattle under eight (8) months of age need not be tested.
3. A state contiguous with North Carolina which is modified accredited for tuberculosis and has a reciprocal agreement with North Carolina.
4. Cattle under eighteen (18) months of age originating in states modified accredited for tuberculosis need not be tested for tuberculosis, provided they are consigned directly to an approved Quarantined Feed Lot. An official health certificate is required for cattle entering North Carolina under this provision.
5. Cattle which originate in a herd in which tuberculosis has been disclosed, are not eligible for entry into North Carolina until such herd has passed three (3) consecutive negative tuberculin tests, the first two at least sixty (60) days apart and the third at least six (6) months following the second test.

**Negative in all dilutions if tube or plate agglutination test used, or negative to official card test.

Other Named Disease Requirements:

No cattle infested with or exposed to ticks (Boophilus annulatus, B. microplus, or Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi) are eligible to enter the state for any purpose. Cattle from State-Federal tick quarantined areas shall not be brought into the state except in accordance with regulations of the Animal Health Division of the USDA.

No cattle affected with scabies may enter the state for any purpose. No cattle recently exposed to scabies, or from an area quarantined for scabies shall enter the state except in accordance with regulations of the Animal Health Division of the USDA.

Other Movements:

Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows. See requirements for brucellosis, tuberculosis and other diseases. Health certificate valid for sixty (60) days for exhibition cattle.

SOUTH CAROLINA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

All animals for any purposes whether domestic or wild must be in compliance with the U. S. Department of Agriculture interstate regulations.

All inspections must be made by an accredited veterinarian or a veterinarian employed by the State of origin or the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Health certificate shall mean an official certificate of health made on an official form from the State of origin or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued by a veterinarian in the employment of that Department or the State of origin or an accredited veterinarian.

The health certificate shall give the complete name and address of the consignee, the name and address of the consignor, and a complete description of the livestock covered, giving age, sex, and breed and other permanent means of identification.

The health certificate shall contain the statement that the animal or animals have been examined and are found to be free from the symptoms of an infectious, contagious or communicable disease or exposure thereto. In addition, specific tests or other requirements as may be noted hereafter must be included.

The health certificate shall be signed by the issuing veterinarian and approved by the official livestock health official of the State of origin.

A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded to: The State Veterinarian, P. O. Box 1771, Columbia, S. C. 29202. Phone (803) 788-2260.

CATTLE

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes shall be individually identified and accompanied by an official health certificate.

Brucellosis - Cattle may enter without further test if they move directly from a certified herd (provided certification number and date of last herd test is listed on the certificate) or directly from an established herd in a certified free state provided in both cases the animals do not pass through any dealer, stockyard, or other concentration point.

Steers, animals under six (6) months of age, or official vaccinates under twenty (20) months of age from non-quarantined herds or areas may enter without further test.

All other cattle from non-quarantined herds or areas may enter provided they are negative to a brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

Tuberculosis - Cattle may enter without further test directly from an accredited herd provided the certificate shows accredited herd number and date of last full herd test.

All other cattle from non-quarantined herds or areas may enter provided they are negative to an official tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

Fever Tick or Scabies - No cattle infested with or exposed to either fever ticks or scabies shall be imported into the State for any purpose.

Cattle for immediate slaughter from non-quarantined herds or areas which are apparently free of infectious or contagious disease may be shipped directly to an approved stockyard or slaughter establishment provided they are slaughtered within ten (10) days.

TENNESSEE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. No animal, including poultry and birds of any species, that is affected with or that has been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Tennessee; except that animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture may be moved to immediate slaughter.

2. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignors, the origin of the animals, and final destination of the animals, the consignee's address with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests as well as dates of vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void 30 days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Tennessee, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.
3. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement into Tennessee shall be made in either (1) State or Federal laboratories; (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin; or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and approved by the State of origin.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

1. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the State Tennessee or through the State except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.
2. All railway cars, trucks and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
3. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible, for the transportation of livestock into Tennessee.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

General rules under General, Official Health Certificates and Duties of Carriers apply to all subsequent sections.

CATTLE

1. All cattle moved into Tennessee, except as exempted below shall:
 - a. Be individually identified by eartag, tattoo, brand, or other permanent means.
 - b. Be accompanied by a valid health certificate which includes the brucellosis status of the farm and area of origin.
 - c. Be negative to an official test for brucellosis within 30 days of entry.
2. Feeding or breeding cattle originating from non-certified States or areas.
 - a. Certified brucellosis-free herds - No restrictions. Certificate number shall be indicated on the official health certificate.
 - b. Other herds - Two negative tests for brucellosis at least 30 days apart and no more than 60 days apart; or negative complete herd test within 12 months plus a negative test of individuals moved within 30 days of movement.

3. The following are exempted from health certificate requirement (1.b.) above:
 - a. Cattle assembled in an approved market in another State and consigned to an approved market in Tennessee, accompanied by a certificate of negative test for brucellosis.
4. The following are exempted from the test requirements (1.c.) above:
 - a. Calves under 6 months of age.
 - b. Steers and spayed heifers.
 - c. Official vaccinates under 24 months of age for beef breeds or 20 months of age for dairy breeds.
 - d. Cattle originating from a certified brucellosis-free herd.
5. The following are exempted from both (1.b. and 1.c.) above:
 - a. Cattle consigned from a farm of origin to an approved market in Tennessee for sale, and
 - b. Cattle consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment and accompanied by a waybill or owner-shipper statement.

Tuberculosis

1. Cattle originating from accredited tuberculosis-free herds or areas or herds in modified accredited areas which have not been under quarantine for tuberculosis for at least one (1) year may enter Tennessee without test.
2. Cattle which do not meet requirements of number one (1.) above may enter Tennessee provided they are negative to official test for tuberculosis within 30 days of movement, and do not originate in a herd that is under quarantine.

Scabies

1. Cattle which are known to be infested with or exposed to psoroptic scabies or cattle originating in any area which is under State or Federal quarantine for psoroptic scabies may enter Tennessee only under the following conditions:
 - a. Said cattle shall meet all requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture.
 - b. Cattle consigned to a State or Federal inspected slaughterhouse shall be moved in a sealed vehicle direct from point of origin to slaughterhouse.
 - c. All such cattle except those consigned direct to slaughter shall be treated for scabies by a method and with a material currently approved by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, within 10 days of movement.

TEXAS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

A. WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited veterinarians, veterinarians employed by the state of origin or by Veterinary Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service,

United States Department of Agriculture EXCEPT that scabies inspection and dipping certificates covering sheep and cattle must be issued by regularly employed scabies inspector of the state of origin, or of the United States Veterinary Services. Cattle, horses, mules, jacks, jennets from fever ticks quarantined areas must be certified to as being free of fever ticks and exposure by regularly employed State or Federal Inspectors.

B. PERMIT

Requests for permits shall be directed to the Texas Animal Health Commission, 1020 Sam Houston State Office Building, Austin, Texas 78701, Telephone No. - (512) 475-6488, and shall contain the following:

1. Number and kind of animals;
2. Origin of shipment;
3. Proposed date of shipment;
4. Destination of shipment;
5. Name and address of consignor and consignee;
6. Method of transportation.

Permits shall be issued upon the condition that the consignee, owner, or purchaser hold the imported livestock upon arrival in this State, pending compliance with the provisions of the permit. Animals are not to be diverted enroute.

All permits shall be void fifteen days after issuance.

No animals, poultry or birds affected with or recently exposed to infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originate in quarantined areas shall be moved into Texas without written permission from the Texas Animal Health Commission.

C. OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

All livestock entering Texas from any state, territory, or foreign country must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by or recognized by the Texas Animal Health Commission, except animals or poultry approved for interstate shipment for immediate slaughter by the Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Official Health Certificates must be issued within ten (10) days prior to the date the shipment enters the State of Texas.

CATTLE

A. BRUCELLOSIS

All cattle entering Texas must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing individual identification by ear tag, fire brand, tattoo number, or other approved method of identification, and must comply with one of the following provisions:

All breeding cattle eighteen (18) months of age and over will be required to be brucellosis tested within thirty (30) days prior to entry into the State of Texas except:

1. Calves under six (6) months of age;
2. Steers and spayed heifers;
3. Official vaccinates under twenty (20) months of age for beef breeds or twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds;
4. Cattle originating from a Certified Brucellosis Free Herd or Area;
5. Cattle consigned from a private premise to an approved slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter provided accompanied by an official health certificate or a waybill;
6. Cattle from a livestock market consigned to an approved slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by and individually identified on an ADE 1-27.

Other exceptions are as follows:

1. Breeding cattle eighteen months of age and over consigned to an approved livestock market in the State of Texas may enter without test if accompanied by a waybill or Official Health Certificate. Cattle will be quarantined upon arrival and tested prior to sale.
2. Breeding cattle eighteen months of age and over consigned to a private premise in the State of Texas ^{in Texas} without test provided accompanied by an Official Health Certificate and a written permit issued from the office of the Texas Animal Health Commission. All such cattle will be quarantined upon arrival and brucellosis tested within thirty (30) days.

If brucellosis reactors are disclosed after arrival at a livestock auction in the State of Texas, reactors will be identified and consigned for immediate slaughter. The exposed animals in the shipment will be consigned either to slaughter, to an approved quarantined feedlot or allowed to return to the state of origin if approval is granted by such state.

All cattle entering the State of Texas must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate and individually identified. A waybill is acceptable only under circumstances enumerated above and must provide the following information:

- a. name and address of owner or shipper;
- b. point of origin;
- c. number and type animals covered by waybill, memorandum, or certificate;
- d. purpose for which they are being moved;
- e. destination of animals.

Cattle originating in herds known to be affected with brucellosis in any area and cattle originating in herds of unknown status in any non-certified area, when accompanied by a shipping permit as defined in Sub-section 78.1 (r), Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, may enter directly to a Federally inspected or specifically approved slaughtering establishment as defined above or to an approved quarantined feedlot. Cattle from an approved quarantined feedlot may be consigned on a shipping permit giving individual identification to an approved market for sale to immediate slaughter.

ALL BRUCELLOSIS TESTS OF CATTLE SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STATE OR FEDERAL LABORATORIES OR LABORATORIES APPROVED BY OFFICIAL OF STATE OF ORIGIN.

B. TUBERCULOSIS

1. Cattle from Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds may enter without tuberculin test if accompanied by health certificate showing Tuberculosis Free Herd Certificate Number.
2. Cattle which originate in Non-Quarantined Herds in Modified-Accredited Tuberculosis Area may enter without tuberculin test.
3. All cattle, except steers, from a Non-Accredited Tuberculosis Area, except consignments direct to a slaughtering establishment or an approved quarantined feedlot, must enter under permit to be quarantined upon arrival and tuberculin tested at owner's expense within five (5) days.

C. SCABIES, FEVER TICKS

1. Fever Ticks

Cattle originating in fever tick quarantined areas must, in addition to other requirements, be accompanied by a certificate issued by a regularly employed State or Federal Inspector showing animals to be shipped free of infestation and exposure and dipped under supervision in recognized dipping solution immediately prior to shipment, and transported in clean and disinfected trucks, railroad cars, or other vehicles.

2. Scabies

Cattle originating in scabies quarantined areas outside the State of Texas must, in addition to other requirements, be accompanied by a permit from the Texas Animal Health Commission and an official health certificate certifying that herd of origin has been inspected and declared free of scabies or exposure thereto and that cattle have been officially dipped in Toxaphene or Lime and Sulphur under supervision of State or Federal employed personnel within ten (10) days prior to shipment, and transported in clean and disinfected trucks, railroad cars, or other vehicles.

Slaughter cattle originating in a quarantined area will be required to be accompanied by an official health certificate or a certificate issued by a State or Federal Livestock Inspector showing "Freedom from Scabies", in addition to a permit issued from the office of the Texas Animal Health Commission.

D. SCREWORMS

All animals presented for entry into Texas from any area in which screwworm is known to exist must be free of screwworms and screwworm fly eggs; wounds (infested or noninfested) must be treated with Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Service, United States Department of Agriculture approved screwworm killer and fly repellent.

Animals for immediate slaughter shall be sprayed with 25 percent (one-fourth percent) CO-RAL spray, and wounds shall be treated with an approved screwworm killer and be free of worms. All other animals shall be sprayed with .5 percent KORLAN spray or .25 percent CO-RAL spray and wounds shall be treated with Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture approved remedy.

Lactating dairy animals and young animals under two (2) weeks of age are exempt from spraying requirements; however, their wounds shall be treated as above.

OTHER CATTLE MOVEMENTS

A. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS AND SHOWS

An Official Health Certificate is required on all animals originating outside or inside the State of Texas entered in fairs and expositions for exhibition.

All cattle (nurse cattle included) are subject to general requirements for entry into Texas, EXCEPT:

1. Cattle subject to the brucellosis and tuberculosis tests must meet the general entry requirements.

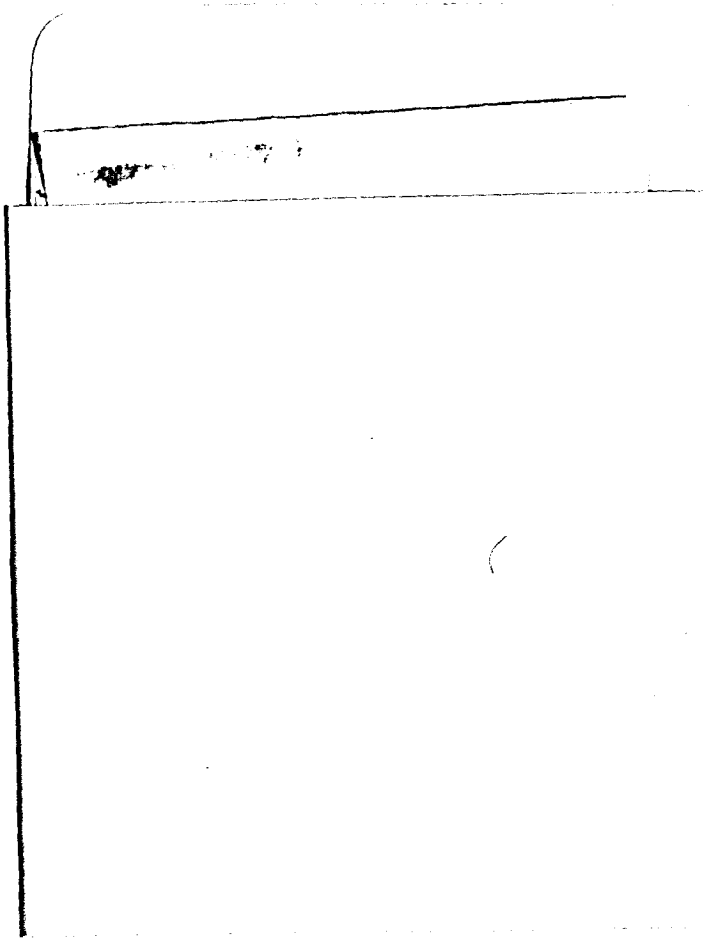
All cattle entering Texas from other states must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing individual identification by ear tag, fire brand or tattoo number. In addition, all breeding cattle, eighteen (18) months of age and over must be brucellosis tested within thirty (30) days prior to exhibition except: (a) Officially vaccinated under twenty (20) months of age for beef breeds or twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds, and (b) cattle originating from a certified brucellosis free herd or area.

2. All cattle originating in Texas twenty-four (24) months of age or over must be tested within thirty (30) days prior to exhibition except: (a) Officially vaccinated under twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds or twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds and (b) cattle originating from a certified brucellosis free herd or area.
3. Animals that show any evidence of abnormal vaginal discharge will not be admitted, and all cows nearing calving time must be isolated.

LIBRARY E A/BIBLIOTHEQUE A E



3 5036 20038282 1



60984 81800