

TITLE 8: AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS
CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SUBCHAPTER b: ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS
(EXCEPT MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION ACT REGULATIONS)

PART 105
SWINE DISEASE CONTROL AND ERADICATION ACT

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AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by the Illinois Swine Disease Control and Eradication Act [510 ILCS 100/1], the Illinois Pseudorabies Control Act, and the Illinois Swine Brucellosis Eradication Act [510 ILCS 95].

SOURCE: Rules and Regulations Relating to the Illinois Swine Disease Control and Eradication Act, filed February 24, 1975, effective March 6, 1975; 2 Ill. Reg. 24, p. 31, effective June 15, 1978; 2 Ill. Reg. 46, p. 10, effective November 11, 1978; 3 Ill. Reg. 33, p. 341, effective January 1, 1980; 5 Ill. Reg. 3, p. 745, effective January 2, 1981; 5 Ill. Reg. 45, p. 12100, effective October 27, 1981; codified at 5 Ill. Reg. 10461; 5 Ill. Reg. 13619, effective December 4, 1981; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 5998, effective April 23, 1984; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 2236, effective February 15, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 18435, effective November 19, 1985; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 9758, effective May 21, 1986; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 10187, effective May 15, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 10538, effective May 21, 1987; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 3440, effective January 22, 1988; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 3715, effective March 13, 1989; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 1961, effective January 19, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 15322, effective September 10, 1990; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 11799, effective July 8, 1992, emergency amendment at 17 Ill. Reg. 5910 effective March 17, 1993, or a maximum of 150 days; amended at 17 Ill. Reg., 14101, effective August 16, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 1880, effective January 24, 1994; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 17968, effective January 1, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 1563, effective January 12, 1996; amended at 21 Ill. Reg. 917, effective January 7, 1997; amended at 21 Ill. Reg. 17094, effective January 1, 1998; amended at 23 Ill. Reg. 459, effective January 1, 1999; amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 1017, effective January 10, 2000; emergency amendment at 24 Ill. Reg. 8625, effective June 15, 2000, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 16635, effective November 1, 2000; amended at 26 Ill. Reg. , effective January 1, 2002.

Section 105.5 Definitions

The definitions for this Part shall be as set forth in the general definitions Section (8 Ill. Adm. Code 20.1). Also, the following definitions shall apply to this Part:

"Act" means the Illinois Swine Disease Control and Eradication Act [510 ILCS 100].

"Feral swine" mean swine that have lived any part of their lives free roaming. Swine may loose their designation as feral if they are maintained in captivity for at least 30 days and are tested negative for

pseudorabies and brucellosis.

"Official random-sample test (95/5) means a sampling procedure utilizing official pseudorabies serologic tests that provides a 95 percent probability of detecting infection in a herd in which at least 5 percent of the swine are seropositive for pseudorabies. Each segregated group of swine on an individual premises must be considered a separate herd and sampled as follows:

- Less than 100 head - test 45
- 100-200 head - test 51
- 201-999 head - test 57
- 1000 and over - test 59

"Official random-sample test (95/10)" means a sampling procedure utilizing official pseudorabies serologic tests that provides a 95 percent probability of detecting infection in a herd in which at least 10 percent of the swine are seropositive for pseudorabies. Each segregated group of swine on an individual premises must be considered a separate herd and sampled as follows:

- Less than 100 head - test 25
- 100-200 head - test 27
- 201-999 head - test 28
- 1000 and over - test 29

"Pig show/sales" means events where feeder swine are commingled and sold with the intent of the swine being used for exhibition purposes.

"Site tattoo" means a permanent mark applied in the right ear or a slap tattoo on the right shoulder showing a unique number giving state and herd of origin. The unique number shall be assigned and approved by the Chief Animal Health Official of the state of origin or by the Federal Veterinarian in Charge for that state.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 16635, effective November 1, 2000)

Section 105.7 Incorporation by Reference

The Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards (Jan. 2000) as approved by the United States Animal Health Association (P.O. Box 28176, Suite 205, 6924 Lakeside Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23228-0176) and the Swine Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules (April 1998; as approved by the United States Animal Health Association, P.O. Box K227, Suite 114, 1610 Forest Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23228) are incorporated incorporations by reference in this Part and do not include any later amendments or editions beyond the date specified.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 16635, effective November 1, 2000)

Section 105.10 Swine Entering Illinois for Feeding Purposes Only

- a) Feeder swine, except feral swine, may enter Illinois provided they are identified by an ear tag or site tattoo in the right ear showing state of origin and accompanied by a permit from the Department and an official health certificate.
- b) Official health certificate shall:
 - 1) Be issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin or a veterinarian in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture;
 - 2) Be approved by the Animal Health Official of state of origin;
 - 3) Show that the feeder swine are free from visible evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or exposure thereto;
 - 4) Show that the feeder swine are not from a quarantined herd and/or area;
 - 5) List number and description of the feeder swine and tattoos, ear tag series or location of ear tag records when pigs originate from cooperative feeder pig sales;
 - 6) Show that the swine originate from a herd in which a representative sample of the herd has been tested and found negative for pseudorabies (8 Ill. Adm. Code 115.80), originate from a qualified pseudorabies negative or pseudorabies negative gene-altered vaccinated herd that is conducting monthly monitoring tests, or originate from a state that has been classified as Stage IV or V under the Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards. If there are multiple pseudorabies classifications within a state, the lowest classification shall be recognized by this Department as the classification for that entire state.
- c) Permits:
 - 1) Permits to import feeder swine shall only be issued to:
 - A) An Illinois licensed feeder swine dealer;
 - B) A person importing pigs to feed on his own premises and not for resale other than to slaughter.

- 2) Applicant for permit shall furnish the following information to the Department:
 - A) Name and complete mailing address of Illinois destination.
 - B) Name and address of consignor.
 - C) Number of swine in shipment.
 - D) Pseudorabies vaccination status of swine.
- 3) Grounds for refusal to issue a permit are:
 - A) Violation of the Act or any rule of this Part.
 - B) If a person should be licensed under the Illinois Feeder Swine Dealer Licensing Act [225 ILCS 620] and his or her license is not in good standing with the Department.
 - C) Presence of a disease which might endanger the Illinois swine industry.
- 4) Imported isowean or feeder swine from Stage I or II states shall be quarantined to the Illinois premises until a 95/10 random sample test has been performed on the imported animals 21 to 60 days post-importation.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg., effective January 1, 2002)

Section 105.20 Quarantine of Imported Feeder Swine

Feeder swine imported from other states shall be subject to quarantine at destination for a period of twenty-one (21) days.

(Source: Amended at 21 Ill. Reg. 917, effective January 7, 1997)

Section 105.30 Swine Entering Illinois for Breeding Purposes

- a) Swine for breeding purposes, or of breeding age returning to Illinois after exhibition, except feral swine, may enter Illinois provided they are accompanied by a permit from the Department and an official health certificate.
- b) Official health certificate shall:
 - 1) Be issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin or by a veterinarian in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture;
 - 2) Be approved by the Animal Health Official of the state of origin;
 - 3) Identify each animal by registration number, approved ear tag, breed registry tattoo, or ear notch approved by the respective breed registry;
 - 4) Show the swine are free from visible evidence of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases;
 - 5) Show that the swine are not from a quarantined herd and/or area;
 - 6) Show any swine more than 4 months of age to be negative to an official test for brucellosis, conducted by an approved laboratory within 30 days prior to entry, OR that the swine originate from a validated brucellosis-free herd, with validated herd number and validation date listed on the health certificate, OR that the swine originate from a validated brucellosis-free state (Swine Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules; and
 - 7) Show any swine to be negative to an official test for pseudorabies conducted by an approved laboratory within 30 days prior to entry OR that the swine originated from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd, where at least half of the last monitoring test has been conducted within 15 days (testing half of the required monthly number of swine every 15 days is acceptable - Stage I or II states only; monthly testing is acceptable in Stage III states), with the qualified herd number and qualification date listed on the health certificate, pseudorabies vaccination status of swine OR that the swine originated from a country that meets the requirements for Stage V or from a state that has been classified as Stage IV or Stage V under the Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards. If there are multiple pseudorabies classifications within a state, the lowest classification shall be recognized by this Department as the classification for that entire state if the state is split with a classification of Stage III/IV and above. Split state status will be recognized for split III/IV and above.
- c) Permits:
 - 1) Permits to import breeding swine shall be issued by telephoning or writing the Department.
 - 2) Applicant for permit shall furnish the following information to the Department:
 - Name and complete mailing address of Illinois destination;
 - Name and address of consignor;
 - Number of swine in shipment; and
 - Pseudorabies vaccination status of swine.
 - 3) Grounds for refusal to issue a permit are:
 - A) Violation of the Act or any rule of this Part.
 - B) Presence of a disease which might endanger the Illinois swine industry.
- d) Imported breeding animals or swine of breeding age returning to Illinois after exhibition shall be kept quarantined and isolated until a percentage of the imported breeding swine are retested and negative to an official test for pseudorabies conducted not less than 21 days nor more than 90 days after entering Illinois. If the number of imported breeding animals is 35 or less, all or at least 10 animals, whichever is less, are to be

tested. If more than 36 imported breeding animals are involved, a minimum of 30 percent or 30 animals, whichever is less, is to be tested. Imported breeding swine originating from a country that meets the requirements for Stage V or a state that has been classified at Stage IV or Stage V under the Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards are exempt from the isolation and retest provisions. If there are multiple pseudorabies classifications within a state, the lowest classification shall be recognized by this Department as the classification for that entire state if the state is split with a classification of Stage III and below. Split state status will be recognized for split III/IV and above.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg., effective January 1, 2002)

Section 105.40 Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's Disease) in Swine (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 3440, effective January 22, 1988)

Section 105.41 General Requirements for Qualified Pseudorabies Negative, Controlled Vaccinated and Feeder Swine Pseudorabies Monitored Herds (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 3440, effective January 22, 1988)

Section 105.42 Requirements for Establishing and Maintaining Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herds (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 3440, effective January 22, 1988)

Section 105.44 Requirements for Establishing and Maintaining Pseudorabies Controlled Vaccinated Swine Herds (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 3440, effective January 22, 1988)

Section 105.46 Requirements for Establishing and Maintaining Feeder Swine Pseudorabies Monitored Herds (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 3440, effective January 22, 1988)

Section 105.50 Official Pseudorabies Test (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 8 Ill. Reg. 5998, effective April 23, 1984)

Section 105.60 Pseudorabies Test Requirements for Intrastate Movement (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 3440, effective January 22, 1988)

Section 105.70 Pseudorabies Testing of Feeder Swine (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 3440, effective January 22, 1988)

Section 105.80 Feeder Swine (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 3440, effective January 22, 1988)

Section 105.90 Feral Swine

- a) Feral swine may enter Illinois for any reason provided they are accompanied by a permit from the Department and an official health certificate.
- b) The official health certificate shall:
 - 1) be issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin or by a veterinarian in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture;
 - 2) be approved by the Animal Health Official of the state of origin;
 - 3) identify each animal by ear tag;
 - 4) show the swine are free from visible evidence of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases;
 - 5) show the swine are not from a quarantined herd and/or area;
 - 6) show any swine to be negative to an official test for brucellosis, conducted by an approved laboratory within 30 days prior to entry; and
 - 7) show any swine to be negative to an official test for pseudorabies conducted by an approved laboratory within 30 days prior to entry.
- c) Permits:
 - 1) Permits to import feral swine shall be issued by telephoning or writing the Department.
 - 2) Applicant for permit shall furnish the following information to the Department:
 - A) Name and mailing address of Illinois destination.
 - B) Name and address of consignor.
 - C) Number of swine in shipment.

- 3) Grounds for refusal to issue a permit are:
 - A) Violation of the Act or any rule of this Part; and
 - B) Presence of a disease which might endanger the Illinois swine industry.
- c) A percentage of the swine shall be retested and negative to an official test for pseudorabies conducted not less than 21 days nor more than 60 days after entering Illinois. If the number of animals is 35 or less, all or at least 10 animals, whichever is less, are to be tested. If more than 36 animals are involved, a minimum of 30 percent or 30 animals, whichever is less, is to be tested.

(Source: Amended at 23 Ill. Reg. 459, effective January 1, 1999)

Section 105.100 Feeder Swine Moving Through Pig Show/Sales

All feeder swine moving through or entering Illinois from pig shows/sales must originate from a Stage IV or Stage V state or from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd, a qualified negative vaccinated herd, or a herd where a 95/10 test of the breeding herd was conducted within 30 days prior to shipment from a Stage III state. Feeder swine from a Stage I or II state will not be allowed at, or to enter from, pig shows/sales.

(Source: Added at 24 Ill. Reg. 1017, effective January 10, 2000)

Section 105.105 Swine Entering Illinois for Exhibition Purposes Other than through Show/Pig Sales

Swine of any age entering Illinois for exhibition purposes other than through show/pig sales must comply with the following:

- a) Exhibition swine may enter Illinois provided they are identified by an ear tag, tattoo or recognized breed ear notch, and accompanied by a permit from the Department and an official health certificate.
- b) Official health certificate shall:
 - 1) Be issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin or a veterinarian in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture;
 - 2) Be approved by the Animal Health Official of state of origin;
 - 3) Show that the exhibition swine are free from visible evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or exposure thereto;
 - 4) Show that the exhibition swine are not from a quarantined herd and/or area;
 - 5) Show that the swine originated from a Stage III, IV or V state are negative to an official test for pseudorabies conducted within the past 30 days prior to entry; OR that the swine originated from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd in a Stage III, IV or V state, and the qualified pseudorabies negative herd number and date of last qualification test is listed on the health certificate; OR that the swine originated from a Stage I or II state and are negative to an official test for pseudorabies conducted within the past 10 days prior to entry.
 - 6) Breeding swine, 4 months of age and over, to be negative to an official test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to exhibition; OR that the swine originated from a validated brucellosis-free herd with the herd number and date of last validation test listed on the health certificate; or the swine originated from a validated brucellosis-free state.
- c) Permits:
 - 1) Applicant for permit shall furnish the following information to the Department:
 - a) Name and complete mailing address of Illinois destination.
 - b) Name and address of consignor.
 - c) Number of swine in shipment.
 - d) Pseudorabies vaccination status of swine.
 - 2) Grounds for refusal to issue a permit are:
 - a) Violation of the Act or any rule of this Part.
 - b) Presence of a disease which might endanger the Illinois swine industry.

Swine consigned to terminal market classes must meet the same test requirements as exhibition swine if these classes are held "exhibits not intended for slaughter". When terminal classes are held on a day when no other livestock are present, these animals are exempt from all test requirements and do not need a health certificate and permit, unless the animals are originating from Stage I or Stage II states, when the health certificate and permit is still required. All swine in terminal classes must be identified by a site tattoo. Swine from pseudorabies quarantined herds are not allowed to exhibit regardless of whether or not the show is terminal or non terminal.

(Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 16635, effective November 1, 2000)

Section 105.110 Illinois Exhibition Swine

Illinois exhibition swine of any age must meet the following requirements:

- 6) Be accompanied by a health certificate issued within 90 days prior to exhibition and individually identified by ear tag, tattoo or recognized ear notch. Ear notch identification is acceptable for barrows, crossbred gilts and breeding

swine.

- a) Official health certificate shall:
 - 1) Be issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin or a veterinarian in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture;
 - 2) Show that the exhibition swine are free from visible evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or exposure thereto;
 - 3) Show that the exhibition swine are not from a quarantined herd and/or area;
 - 4) Show that the swine are negative to an official test for pseudorabies conducted within the past 90 days prior to exhibition; OR that the swine originated from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd and the qualified pseudorabies negative herd number and date of last qualification test is listed on the health certificate

Illinois swine exhibited in Stage I or Stage II states or out-of-state shows allowing Stage I or II state pigs to exhibit and return to Illinois must be isolated and retested negative to an official test for pseudorabies 21-60 days after returning to Illinois before being able to be exhibited in Illinois or return to the herd of origin.

Swine consigned to terminal market classes must meet the same test requirements as exhibition swine if these classes are held "exhibits not intended for slaughter". When terminal classes are held on a day when no other livestock are present, these animals are exempt from all test requirements and do not need a health certificate. All swine in terminal classes must be identified by a site tattoo. Swine from pseudorabies quarantined herds are not allowed to exhibit regardless of whether or not the show is terminal or non terminal.

(Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 16635, effective November 1, 2000)

Section 105.110 Requirements for Establishing and Maintaining a Herd Under the Voluntary Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Disease (PRRS) Monitored Herd Program

- a) The following definitions shall be applicable to this Section:
 - 1) "Accredited laboratory" means a laboratory operated by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, or a laboratory approved by the Director (on the basis if its using USDA approved methods).
 - 2) "Herd" or "premises" means all animals under common ownership or supervision on a specific geographic area. The herd or premises is defined by the owner and veterinarian, and may include all or a portion of pork production under their control. A premises describes a physical space which is dedicated for use by the producer when entering the PRRS monitored herd program. For an entire production system to be monitored, all phases of production must be sampled and participate in the program. Producers can select the production group they wish to monitor. All phases of production up to and including the "selected" group must participate in the program. If multiple locations input swine into the proposed PRRS monitored production herd or premises, all sites must be sampled separately to validate the final PRRS monitoring herd defined premises.
 - 3) APRRS means porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome.
- b) Criteria for herds to enter into or to remain in the voluntary monitoring herd program:
 - 1) Participation in this program is voluntary and the producer/owner is responsible for the cost of testing.
 - 2) All breeding swine that have been tested must have permanent identification such as registry association approved individual tattoo, ear notch, registration number or approved ear tags. "Approved ear tags" means any ear tag that is tamper resistant, has been approved for use either by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or the Illinois Department of Agriculture, and conforms either with a nine digit alphanumeric system starting with A33" (the postal code for Illinois) followed by three letters and four numbers or with a three letter and four number system on one side and either "Illinois" or "IL" on the reverse side. Information concerning manufacturers of approved eartags may be obtained from the Department
 - 3) The owner annually signs a producer agreement form verifying that the producer or manager:
 - A) understands the clinical signs of PRRS
 - B) identifies a herd veterinarian
 - C) agrees to work with that veterinarian in the event clinical signs of PRRS develop
 - D) identifies the premises and animal production groups that will be monitored and the average number of animals per premises or production group
 - E) outlines the testing procedure employed to verify PRRS testing qualifications.
 - 4) Quarterly sample size for initial monitoring for all production systems and for monitoring phase for farrow-weaning sites (Table A)

Population size:

Breeding females Or maximum G-F	Breeding herd Females	Grow-Finisher (G-F) Swine
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Capacity

10 and under	9	9
11-20	15	15
21-30	18	18

31-40	20	20
41-50	22	22
51-100	25	25
101-200	27	27
201-1000	28	28
1001 and above	29	29

5) Quarterly sample size for monitoring phase for farrow-finish and farrow-feeder pig herds (Table B):

Breeding females	Breeding herd	Grow-Finisher (G-F) Swine
Or maximum G-F Capacity	Females	

10 and under	7	7
11-20	10	10
21-30	11	11
31-40	12	12
41-50	12	12
51-200	13	13
201 and above	14	14

6) Upon completion of the four qualifying tests, the Director shall issue a certificate of PRRS monitoring for the herd. A new certificate will be issued annually upon completion of the required monitoring test and the receipt of the annual producer agreement form.

c) Procedure for monitoring farrow-finish and seedstock producer herds:

1) Initial herd monitoring

- A) Test the required number of swine (Table A) in the grow-finisher herd at 90 day intervals (+ or - 15 days) for a period of 12 months (4 tests total).
- B) Blood test the required number of breeding stock (Table A) at 90 day intervals (+ or - 15 days) for a period of 12 months (4 tests total). No sow shall be sampled twice with 101 sows or more in the breeding herd. Individual identification is required.
- C) External additions must be held in isolation and either tested prior to or within 10 days of arrival and identified and tested 40-60 days after arrival. Only after the retest can the animal be released from isolation. If a positive animal is detected, all co-mingled animals must be retested 30-40 days after the positive is disclosed. Any PRRS positive animal must be promptly removed from the monitored premises.
- D) All internal replacements (gilts, boars, teaser boars) must be PRRS test negative prior to entry into the breeding herd.

2) Maintenance of monitored herd status:

- A) Test animals in the grow-finisher according to Table B on 90 day intervals (+ or - 15 days). Pigs must weigh at least 90 pounds.
- B) Test breeding herd according to Table B on 90 day intervals (+ or - 15 days). Sows must be of all parities and from each production phase (gestation, post-weaning, lactation, and off premises gestation). Individual identification is required.
- C) Additions to the herd shall be as prescribed above.

d. Procedure for monitoring farrow-feeder pig premises:

1) Initial herd monitoring

- A) Test the required number of feeder pigs (Table A) at 90 day intervals (+ or - 15 days) for a period of 12 months (4 tests). The sample should represent the oldest pigs in the nursery. Pigs must be present in the nursery at least two weeks prior to the sampling to be eligible for testing. No identification is required. Multiple pens and litters must be sampled.
- B) Test the required number of breeding swine (Table A) at 90 day intervals (+ or - 15 days) for a period of 12 months (4 tests). No sow will be sampled twice in herds of 101 or more sows during the year. Individual identification is required.
- C) External additions must be held in isolation and either tested prior to or within 10 days of arrival and identified and tested 40-60 days after arrival. Only after the retest can the animal be released from isolation. If a positive animal is detected, all in-contact animals must be retested 30-40 days after the positive is disclosed. Any PRRS positive animal must be promptly removed from the monitored premises.
- D) All internal replacements (gilts, boars, teaser boars) must be PRRS test negative prior to entry into the breeding herd.

2) Maintenance of monitored herd status:

- A) Test the feeder pigs according to Table B on 90 day intervals (+ or - 15 days). The sample should represent the oldest pigs in the nursery. Pigs must be present in the nursery at least two weeks prior to the sampling to be eligible for testing. No identification is required. Multiple pens and litters must be sampled.
- B) Test breeding herd according to Table B on 90 day intervals (+ or - 15 days). Sows must be of all

- parities and from each production phase (gestation, post-weaning, lactation, and off premises gestation). Individual identification is required.
- C) Additions to the herd shall be as prescribed above.
- e. Procedure for monitoring farrow-weaning pig premises:
- A) No piglet sampling is required.
 - B) Test the required number of breeding swine (Table A) at 90 day intervals (+ or - 15 days) for a period of 12 months (4 tests). No sow will be sampled twice in herds of 101 or more sows during the year. Individual identification is required.
 - C) External additions must be held in isolation and either tested prior to or within 10 days of arrival and identified and tested 40-60 days after arrival. Only after the retest can the animal be released from isolation. If a positive animal is detected, all in-contact animals must be retested 30-40 days after the positive is disclosed. Any PRRS positive animal must be promptly removed from the monitored premises.
 - D) All internal replacements (gilts, boars, teaser boars) must be PRRS test negative prior to entry into the breeding herd.
- 2) Maintenance of monitored herd status:
- A) No piglet sampling is required.
 - B) Test breeding herd according to Table B on 90 day intervals (+ or - 15 days). Sows must be of all parities and from each production phase (gestation, post-weaning, lactation, and off premises gestation). Individual identification is required.
 - C) Additions to the herd shall be as prescribed above.
- f. Procedure for monitoring boar stud premises where only seronegative boars can reside:
- 1) Initial herd monitoring
 - A) All boars must be tested every six months (+ or - 15 days) for a period of 12 months (two tests).
 - B) All incoming boars must be tested prior to arrival or within 10 days of arrival and again 40-60 days after arrival. Boars must originate from a farm where there has been no evidence of PRRS for at least one year. The herd of origin must not be using PRRS vaccine.
 - 2) Maintenance of monitored herd status:
 - A) Test the required number of boars (Table B) every 90 days (+ or - 15 days).
 - B) All incoming boars must be tested prior to arrival or within 10 days of arrival and again 40-60 days after arrival. Boars must originate from a farm where there has been no evidence of PRRS for at least one year. The herd of origin must not be using PRRS vaccine.
- g. Suspension or revocation of monitored herd status
- 1) If a positive animal(s) is detected during a monitoring test, the monitored herd status shall be suspended until all in-contact animals have been retested 30-40 days after the positive is disclosed. Any PRRS positive animal(s) must be promptly removed from the monitored premises. If subsequent positives are revealed, the monitored herd status shall be revoked.
 - 2) Failure to conduct the required testing shall result in the revocation of the monitored herd status.

(Added at 24 Ill. Reg. 16635, effective November 1, 2000)