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This is an amendment to 21.30.4 NMAC, Sections 7, 12 and 13 effective 7/18/2025.

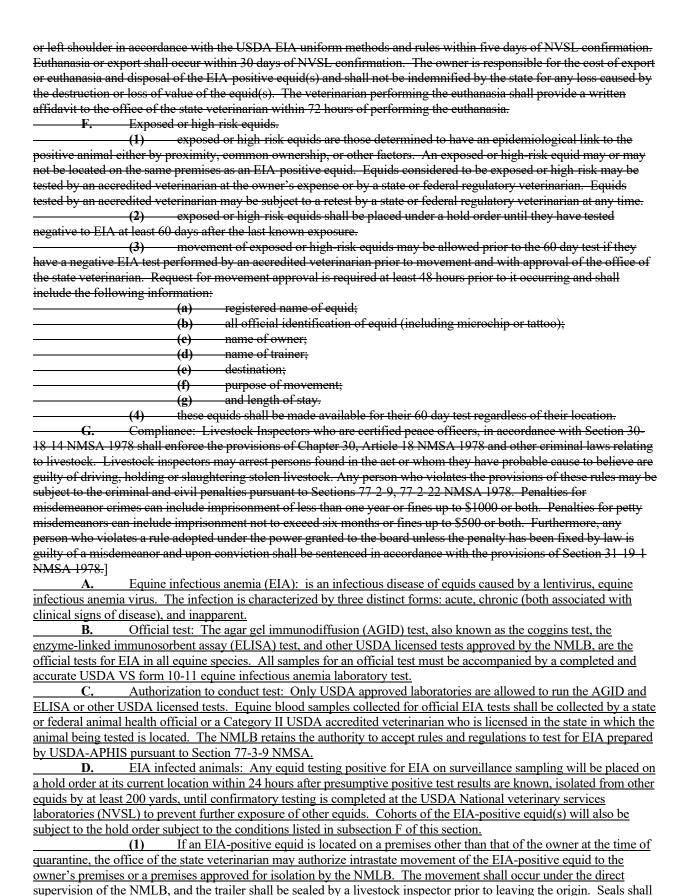
21.30.4.7 DEFINITIONS:

- **A.** "Board" means the New Mexico livestock board.
- **B.** "Cohort(s)" [equids] animals considered to be exposed or high-risk due to epidemiological link to a positive animal.
 - **C.** "**Director**" means the executive director of the New Mexico livestock board.
 - **D.** "Inspector" means any duly authorized or commissioned officer of the livestock board.
- **E.** "Livestock" means cattle, sheep, swine, bison, goats, horses, mules, asses, poultry, ratites, camelids, and farmed cervidae.
- **F.** "Hold order" means a directive by the New Mexico livestock board by or through the state veterinarian to stop movement of certain livestock because of the possibility those livestock are diseased or exposed to a contagious disease, but the disease has not been confirmed in those livestock.
 - **G.** "**Premises**" means a place where livestock is held for personal or commercial purposes.
 - H. "Regulatory sample" means blood sample collected for confirmatory testing
 - **I.** "Restricted zone" a defined geographic portion of the state.
- **J.** "Surveillance sample" means blood sample collected for routine testing [21.30.4.7 NMAC Rp, 21.30.4.7 NMAC, 7/16/2024, A/E, 2/11/2025, A, 7/18/2025]

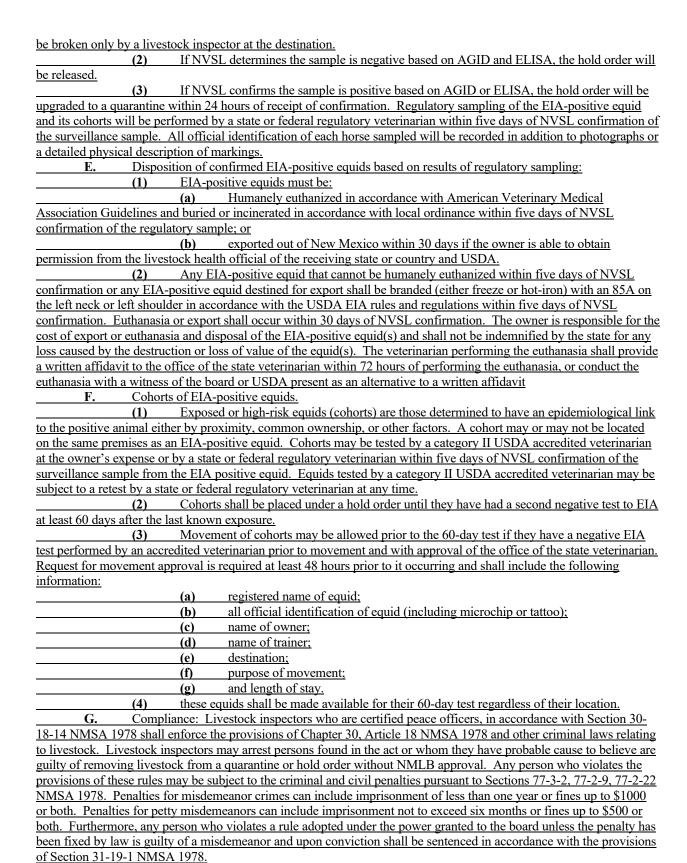
21.30.4.12 EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA RESPONSE (EIA):

- [A. Equine infectious anemia (EIA): is an infectious disease of equines caused by a lentivirus, equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV). The infection is characterized by three distinct forms: acute, chronic (both associated with clinical signs of disease), and inapparent.
- B. Official test: The agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test, also known as the coggins test, the competitive enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (CELISA) test, and other United States department of agriculture (USDA) licensed tests approved by the New Mexico livestock board (NMLB), are the official tests for equine infectious anemia (EIA) in all equine species.
- C. Authorization to conduct test: Only USDA approved laboratories are allowed to run the AGID and CELISA or other USDA licensed tests. Equine blood samples collected for official EIA tests shall be collected by a state or federal animal health official or an accredited veterinarian who is licensed in the state in which the animal being tested is located.
- **D.** EIA infected animals: Any equid testing positive for EIA on surveillance sampling will be placed on a hold order at its current location, isolated from other equids by at least 200 yards, until confirmatory testing is completed at the USDA National veterinary services laboratory (NVSL). Cohorts of the EIA positive equid(s) will also be subject to the hold order subject to the conditions listed in section E6.
- (1) If an EIA positive equid is located on a premises other than that of the owner at the time of quarantine, the Office of the State Veterinarian may authorize movement of the EIA positive equid to the owner's premises or a premises approved for isolation by the NMLB. The movement shall occur under the direct supervision of the NMLB, and the trailer shall be sealed by a livestock inspector prior to leaving the origin. Seals shall be broken only by a livestock inspector at the destination.
 - (2) If NVSL determines the sample is negative based on AGID, the hold order will be released.
- (3) If NVSL confirms the sample is positive based on AGID, the hold order will be upgraded to a quarantine within 24 hours of receipt of confirmation. Regulatory testing of the EIA positive equid and its cohorts will be performed by a state or federal regulatory veterinarian within five days of NVSL confirmation of the surveillance sample.
 - E. Disposition of confirmed EIA Positive horses:
 - (1) EIA-positive equids must be:
- (2) euthanized and buried or incinerated in accordance with local ordinance within five days of NVSL confirmation of the regulatory sample; or
- (3) exported out of New Mexico within 30 days if the owner is able to obtain permission from the receiving state or country and USDA:
- (4) Any EIA positive equid that cannot be euthanized within five days of NVSL confirmation or any EIA positive equid destined for export shall be branded (either freeze or hot iron) with an 85A on the left neck

21.30.4 NMAC 1



21.30.4 NMAC 2



21.30.4 NMAC 3

[21.30.4.12 NMAC - N/E, 2/11/2025, N, 7/18/2025]

21.30.4.13 VESICULAR STOMATITIS; RESTRICTIONS AND SAFEGUARDS DEEMED PROPER TO PROTECT LIVESTOCK IN NEW MEXICO:

- **A.** Livestock cannot be removed from a VS-quarantined [premises] premises. Any livestock introduced onto VS-quarantined premises will be subject to the quarantine restrictions and remain on the premises until the quarantine has been lifted.
- **B.** Transporters hauling any New Mexico origin livestock in New Mexico must have in possession a current brand inspection (form 1) or a permanent equine hauling card (form 1-H).
 - **C.** Participants in public events in which all livestock attending originate from New Mexico must:
- (1) present and have verified by event officials a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI), commonly known as a *health certificate*, for each animal brought by that participant and that has been issued within five days prior to arrival at the event, or
- (2) have the livestock examined upon arrival at the event by designated officials as specified and provided by the event organizers; the designated official should be a veterinarian whose background and experience with livestock would allow them to recognize abnormalities in tissues that could be consistent with vesicular stomatitis.
- (3) The state veterinarian may specify other restrictions consistent with the board's duty to protect the health and integrity of the livestock industry in New Mexico, including limiting any destinations of the horse.
- **D.** Participants with livestock that originate in New Mexico attending public events in New Mexico where livestock from states other than New Mexico will be present must:
- (1) present and have verified by event officials a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI), commonly known as a *health certificate*, for each animal brought by that participant and that has been issued within five days prior to arrival at the event, and
 - (2) have the livestock examined upon arrival at the event by a NM accredited veterinarian.
- **E.** All livestock entering New Mexico public auctions facilities must receive a health examination prior to sale by a NM accredited veterinarian.
- F. Out of state livestock entering New Mexico from any other state or territory must meet all current New Mexico entry requirements. Owners of livestock temporarily entering New Mexico are urged to contact their state animal health officials for requirements and restrictions to return to their home state from New Mexico. [21.30.4.13 NMAC Rp, 21 NMAC.30.4.12, 7/16/2024, Rn, 2/11/2025, A, 7/18/2025]

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