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United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

**VETERINARY SERVICES MEMORANDUM NO. 552.41**

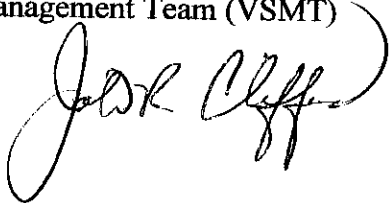
Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Service

Veterinary Services

Washington, DC  
20250

**TO:** Veterinary Services Management Team (VSMT)

**FROM:** John R. Clifford  
Deputy Administrator  
Veterinary Services



**SUBJECT:** Guidelines for Tuberculosis (TB) Reviews in Mexico

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to outline the criteria that will be evaluated when Mexican States seek equivalent status to the TB Program of the United States.

II. CANCELLATION

This memorandum replaces and cancels Veterinary Services (VS) Memorandum 552.41 dated January 7, 2009.

III. POLICY

This document establishes U.S. Department of Agriculture policy with regard to conducting reviews of TB programs in Mexico.

IV. GENERAL

VS will conduct reviews within Mexican States or regions when requested by the Mexico animal health authorities, when there is reason to believe that the requesting State will meet U.S. criteria for comparable status, or when the status of a State or region previously qualified needs to be re-evaluated. These evaluations will use the conditions and criteria that follow the regulations outlined in title 9, *Code of Federal Regulations* (9 CFR), part 92, "Importation of Animals and Animal Products: Procedures for Requesting Recognition of Regions." The sections of this memo include the appropriate observations and conditions for the evaluation of each region. In addition, criteria outlined in 9 CFR 77 (TB regulations), as well as the current version of the Bovine TB Eradication-Uniform Methods and Rules (UM&R) (effective January 1, 2005), must be evaluated to ensure equivalency.

The reviewer will make field observations and compare them to the standards and conditions indicated in this document to determine whether the particular State meets the criteria. The reviewer will also document his or her findings.

**Condition I: Authority, organization, and infrastructure of the Veterinary Services**

*Must have adequate legal authorities, organization, and effective veterinary infrastructure, in the requesting region, to carry out regulatory programs for the eradication of bovine TB as follows:*

1. Laws and/or regulations must be in place to provide the authority to implement a TB eradication program and apply TB tests to any livestock.
2. Laws and/or regulations must be in place to restrict the movement of any livestock suspected of being affected with or exposed to *Mycobacterium bovis* when deemed necessary by the cooperating State or Federal animal health officials.
3. Caudal fold tests (CFT) must be conducted by State or Federal animal health veterinarians or by accredited veterinarians. Supplemental testing may only be conducted by State or Federal animal health veterinarians or by specially designated veterinarians working for the State Committee.
4. TB is compulsorily notifiable to State animal health authorities. The State must have infrastructure, laws, and regulations to make the disease notifiable and to ensure compliance.
5. Suspected and/or confirmed TB cases must be reported (by law) to State or Federal animal health officials within 24 hours or by the next business day.
6. Financial and human resources must be available to implement a TB eradication program and ensure compliance.
7. The State must have the legal authority to control and supervise boundaries and stop livestock transports through the use of road check stations, inspection of livestock at concentration points, or by any other means deemed appropriate.
8. The State must have legal authority to conduct clinical and epidemiological surveillance, obtain records, and carry out necessary diagnostic tests.
9. Regulation and supervision of approved quarantine feedlots must be in accordance with the requirements in Attachment 1.
10. Regulation and supervision of accredited-free herds must be in accordance with the requirements in Attachment 2.

11. States and regions must submit full and complete semiannual reports on TB eradication program activities.

**Condition II: Disease status of the region**

*Must provide data and other information that adequately describe the history and current bovine TB disease status of the region:*

1. **Affected herd:** For the purpose of these reviews, an affected herd is a herd of livestock in which there is strong and substantial evidence that *M. bovis* may exist. This evidence should include, but is not limited to, any of the following: histopathology, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay, bacterial isolation or detection, testing data, and epidemiological evidence, such as contact with known sources of infection.
2. **Prevalence calculations:** Period prevalence is the number of affected herds occurring in a 12-consecutive-month period divided by the total number of herds in the region.
3. **Herd/months:** Each month an affected herd is present in a State results in 1/12 of a herd year or one herd/month. The timeframe of calculation for affected herd/months is from the month that the laboratory report is generated, indicating histopathology-compatible or suggestive findings, to and including the month that the herd is depopulated, or the last required negative herd test is conducted.

Example: A laboratory result of a tuberculin reactor animal with gross lesions positive to *M. bovis*, either suggestive or compatible, is reported on January 15 (the date that the laboratory issued the result). On December 15 of the same year, the herd is declared clean officially, either by testing or by depopulation. January is the start month and December is the last month that the herd is considered infected. If the herd is considered infected for 12 months of a year; the calculation would be  $12/12 = 1.0$  infected herd year. Any infected herd will count as a minimum of one herd month for purposes of crediting the infection to the herd infection calculation.

4. **Accreditation preparatory (AP) State/region:** Must meet the minimum standards set forth in this document. To qualify for AP status, a non-accredited State or region must demonstrate to the Administrator that TB is prevalent in less than 0.5 percent of the total number of herds of cattle and bison in the State or region (9 CFR 77.15[c]). States or regions with fewer than 5,000 herds may qualify for accreditation preparatory status if they meet

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the allowable prevalence (< 0.5 percent) or meet the herd years requirements as described in VS Memorandum 552.38. That is, for small AP States or regions (of 5,000 herds or fewer), no more than 25 newly affected herds can be detected during any consecutive 12-month period. This limit of 25 newly disclosed affected herds is applicable if all newly affected herds have been depopulated in fewer herd years than allowable for AP States or regions.

5. Modified accredited (MA) States/regions: Must meet the minimum standards set forth in this document to qualify for modified accredited status. An AP State or region must demonstrate to the Administrator that it complies with the provisions of the 2005 UM&R and that TB has been prevalent in less than 0.1 percent of the total number of herds of cattle and bison in the State or region for the most recent year.

The Administrator, upon his or her review, may allow a State or region with fewer than 10,000 herds to have up to 10 affected herds for the most recent year, depending on the veterinary infrastructure, livestock demographics, and TB control and eradication measures in the State or region (9 CFR 77.13[f]).

6. Modified accredited advanced (MAA) States/regions: Must meet the minimum standards set forth in this document. To qualify for MAA status, an MA State or region must demonstrate to the Administrator that it complies with the provisions of the 2005 UM&R and that TB has been prevalent in less than 0.01 percent of the total number of herds of cattle and bison in the State or region for the most recent 2 years.

The Administrator, upon his or her review, may allow a State or region with fewer than 30,000 herds to have up to three affected herds for each of the most recent 2 years, depending on the veterinary infrastructure, livestock demographics, and TB control and eradication measures in the State or region (9 CFR 77.11[f]).

7. Accredited-free States/regions: Must meet the minimum standards set forth in this document. To qualify for accredited-free status, an MAA State or region must demonstrate to the Administrator that it complies with the provisions of the 2005 UM&R, has zero percent prevalence of affected cattle and bison herds, and has had no findings of TB in any cattle or bison in the State or region for the previous 5 years. The State or region must have been free from TB for 2 years from the depopulation of the last affected herd in the State or region if it was previously accredited-free and all herds affected with TB were depopulated. All other States that have depopulated must have been free from TB for 3 years. In States or regions that have conducted surveillance that demonstrates that other livestock herds and wildlife are not at risk of being

infected with TB, as determined by the Administrator based on a risk assessment conducted by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the requirement of freedom from TB is 3 years (9 CFR 77.9[f]).

**Condition III: Disease status of each adjacent region**

*Must provide data and other information that adequately describe the bovine TB disease status of all regions adjacent to the evaluated region.*

1. Describe TB status of adjacent regions (a narrative description should be prepared for this condition).

**Condition IV: Disease control/eradication program in the region**

*Must have in place an active, functioning bovine TB eradication program that provides for quarantine of infected herds, epidemiological investigations and testing of suspicious herds and animals, procedures to clean up infected herds, and procedures for cleaning and disinfecting contaminated premises.*

*Specific requirement 1: Must provide data that support the maintenance of an effective traceback system in place to identify and locate suspicious herds targeted by surveillance.*

1. Determine the percentage of all adult slaughter cases (cattle 3 years of age or older) where TB is detected (histosuggestive, histocompatible, or culture positive) in the previous 2 years and those that identify a newly affected herd.
2. If a most probable herd(s) of origin is negative on herd test, the Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA) must show evidence that the veterinarian who tested the herd is in compliance with the CFT response rate indicated in Attachment 3.
  - a. If the veterinarian testing the herds is not in compliance, another veterinarian complying with the CFT response rate should perform the testing of the targeted herd.
  - b. If the veterinarian is in compliance, the traceback investigation should include a review of all slaughter records, and identify other potential sources of the lesioned animal as well as conduct testing of identified herds.
3. At least 75 percent of TB-positive slaughter submission lesions (histosuggestive, histocompatible, or culture positive) that have official

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identification and have been found in the previous 12 months must be traced to a most probable herd(s) of origin and a whole-herd test must be completed.

*Specific requirement 2: Herds suspected of having TB based on surveillance methods such as slaughtering, skin test, serology, and/or epidemiology will have movement restrictions. A complete epidemiological investigation and a whole-herd test must be conducted. In addition, the owner must implement a herd plan.*

1. Suspect herds must be placed under quarantine within 15 days and a herd test of all eligible livestock must be scheduled.
2. Epidemiological investigations, including a herd test as required, must be completed within 150 days of initiation of the investigation (the epidemiological investigation must be initiated soon after laboratory results are received). These procedures apply to adjacent and contact herds.
3. Possible source herds and herds that have received exposed animals must be traced and tested within 3 months of testing of the initial herd.
4. Herds containing an animal positive to tuberculin tests with gross lesions suggestive of TB must be placed under a precautionary quarantine until the herd's status has been determined. Herds targeted to be the most probable herd of origin of a regular kill slaughter TB-positive animal (histopathology positive) must be placed under a precautionary quarantine until the status of the herd has been determined. Epidemiologically linked herds (such as source of TB infection herds, herds that received exposed animals, and adjacent neighboring herds) will be traced, placed under a precautionary quarantine, and tested within 3 months of the initiation of the investigation.
  - a. Exposed animals must remain on the premises where disclosed unless a State or Federal permit has been obtained.
  - b. Movement for immediate slaughter can only occur under approved inspection.
  - c. Any animal leaving the premises must be documented and the movement supervised.
5. All known infected herds must be tested at appropriate intervals or depopulated in accordance with TB program standards.
6. Herds in which *M. bovis* infection has been confirmed must remain under definitive quarantine if not depopulated until they are negative on four

tuberculin tests. The first two tests should be conducted at an interval of at least 60 days. The second two tests must occur at intervals of no less than 180 days after the second negative herd test. Animals moved from the premises while under quarantine must only go direct to slaughter or necropsy under permit. Qualified testing for release of definitive quarantine will occur as follows:

- a. On the first two quarantine release tests, any responders identified must be slaughtered and necropsied with inspection. These tests will not qualify as negative tests for release of definitive quarantine and additional tests must be conducted.
  - b. On the third and fourth herd test, a comparative cervical tuberculin (CCT) test may be used to classify any responders. The responder may be left in the herd if negative to CCT test. This would qualify as a negative herd test for the purposes of releasing a definitive quarantine.
  - c. Reactor animals identified during testing for release of a definitive quarantine must be slaughtered and inspected under supervision of a committee veterinarian.
7. Two annual herd tests must be conducted following the release of definitive quarantine for herds undergoing test and release. These two annual tests may be applied to accreditation status.
  8. Two annual herd tests are recommended for premises that were previously depopulated. The first test must be conducted 6 months after assembly of the new herd. This requirement may be waived if the premises are left vacant for one year. These negative tests can be applied toward TB accredited herd status.
  9. In quarantined herds, feeder calves under 12 months of age may move:
    - a. Directly to slaughter; or
    - b. Intrastate to a quarantine feedlot within 60 days of a negative CFT.
  10. A TB-infected feedlot must be handled in the same manner as an affected herd with regard to the epidemiologic investigation and trace-ins/trace-outs, with emphasis on detecting possible spread from the feedlot.
  11. Herds in which only NGL reactors occur and selected tissues are found to be negative on histopathology with no evidence of *M. bovis* infection may be

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released from quarantine if a negative retest of the entire herd is completed at least 60 days after slaughter of NGL reactors.

12. Testing source herds that contributed animals to affected herds must only be conducted by State, Federal, or Committee veterinarians. Testing must be done with the CFT, and responding animals may either be classified as reactors or, if classified as suspects, may be retested by the CCT test and/or the gamma interferon assay.
13. Herds containing known TB-exposed animals must be placed under quarantine until the TB status of the exposed animals has been determined by postmortem examination or by at least one negative single cervical tuberculin test. The remainder of the test-eligible animals in the herd must also receive an official CFT.

*Specific requirement 3: A functional recordkeeping system must be in place that provides the capability to review individual herd tests, to verify and accredit TB-free herds according to program standards, to track the progress with epidemiological investigations, and to monitor overall TB program progress.*

1. Epidemiologic investigations must be documented. At a minimum, the file must include test charts for herds under investigation and adjacent or epidemiologically linked herds, maps of the region, animal inventory maintenance records, updated investigation narratives, trace-in and trace-out investigation records, copies of lab results, quarantines issued and released, invoices, transit papers, slaughter submission forms, and a copy of the herd plan.
2. Accredited-free herds must have complete documentation, according to agreed protocols, to allow the tracking and monitoring of animal inventory in regards to natural or purchased additions. To qualify for beef, dairy, or mixed herd accreditation, herds need to pass two consecutive herd tests 9 to 15 months apart or three consecutive tests between 6 and 12 months apart. Reaccreditation of these herds is maintained through herd testing in accredited preparatory, modified accredited, modified accredited advanced, or accredited-free States or regions. To qualify for reaccreditation:
  - a. Herds in accredited-free and modified accredited advanced States must pass a negative herd test within 21-27 months of the anniversary date; and
  - b. Herds in modified accredited or accreditation preparatory must pass a negative herd test within 9-15 months of the anniversary date.



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The testing interval for maintaining accredited herd status in States having more than one status (split status regions) shall be the same for the whole State and shall be that of the lowest status of any region within the State.

3. There must be records to monitor entrance and exit of cattle to and from the approved region, showing the purpose of the movement, origin and destination.

### **Condition V: Vaccination status of the region**

*Must provide data addressing the status of vaccination for bovine TB if any is being attempted. Include research projects in progress in the region.*

### **Condition VI: Separation of the region from higher risk regions**

*Must provide data and information that thoroughly describe how the requesting region is separated from regions of higher risk by physical, legal, or artificial boundaries.*

1. Provide maps of the regions to be considered for status, including the area surrounding the region.
  - a. If geographical boundaries are to be used as a border between regions, include topographical maps.
  - b. Maps must include all roads or other communications between regions with checkpoints marked as appropriate.
2. Provide a narrative description of the region boundaries.
3. Specify all natural barriers and their role in preventing TB dissemination.
4. Describe border movement controls.

### **Condition VII: Movement control and biosecurity from higher risk regions**

*Must have in place regulations, movement control stations, and/or patrols as needed and sufficient health requirements that reduce the risk of importing TB-infected cattle from regions of higher risk. The region must have the legal, financial, and personnel resources to be able to supervise boundaries and carry out necessary animal movement controls and testing requirement oversight.*

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*Specific requirement 1: All regions must have interstate (interregion) importation health requirements in place that are, at a minimum, equivalent to those governing the interstate movement of cattle and bison in the United States depending on the region from which the cattle or bison originate.*

1. Movement requirements: See most recent VS Notice that applies to movement requirements for cattle from Mexico into the United States. Interregion movement requirements within Mexico must be equivalent.
2. Exemptions:
  - a. Movement from certified accredited-free herds in nonaccredited regions of States with status according to agreed protocol (see Attachment 2, Section B).
  - b. Movement of cattle for exhibition purposes from regions with status to non-accredited regions and back according to agreed protocol (see Attachment 4).
  - c. Movement of cattle from accredited or nonaccredited regions to approved quarantine feedlots in accredited regions according to agreed protocol (see Attachment 1).
3. Adequate movement control must be maintained to ensure compliance:
  - a. Checkpoints must be maintained at critical points for movement control.
  - b. Accurate documents must be kept on all movements and recorded at each checkpoint.
  - c. Seals must be properly used and documented.
4. Supervision and monitoring of approved quarantine feedlots must be documented according to agreed protocols (see Attachment 1):

An adequate documented system must be in place to ensure that all restricted animals imported into the accredited region arrive at the approved (quarantine) feedlots and to the approved slaughter plants according to the agreed protocol.

*Specific requirement 2: All cattle being imported into the United States from Mexico must be certified by a Federal animal health official on the international health certificate as having met the criteria specified in the most recent VS Notice.*

*Specific requirement 3: Buffer regions must be established along the borders with regions of lower status to maintain biosecurity.*

1. Provide documentation of the rationale for the size of the buffer region.
2. All herds within the buffer region must be tested annually.

**Condition VIII: Livestock demographics and marketing practices**

*An accurate livestock census that will allow calculation of herd and animal prevalence rates for bovine TB must be maintained based on the different types of livestock operations (i.e., beef, commercial dairy, dual purpose, etc.).*

1. Description of the methodology used to attain census figures.
  - a. Provide the herd definition used by the State.
  - b. Provide the date the census figures were gathered.
  - c. Provide census figures for herds in municipalities that are split among regions of different status levels.
  - d. Provide production data including cull rates in breeding cattle, breeding animal estimates, and fertility rates.
2. Provide data on the number of cattle exported out of the region including type, destination, and purpose.

**Condition IX: Disease surveillance**

*Must provide data describing all surveillance for bovine TB that has been conducted in the region. Must have an active, ongoing surveillance methodology for bovine TB.*

*Specific requirement 1: Must have an effective and reliable slaughter surveillance system in place that includes a dependable method to correlate all animals and body parts to herd of origin.*

*Specific requirement 2: Slaughter inspection and surveillance.*

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1. Over 95 percent of all cattle slaughtered for wholesale or retail purposes, within and from regions with status, will be under TB surveillance (TB testing or inspected at slaughter).
  - a. The use of specially trained technicians to conduct TB inspections in extremely small plants may only be considered and approved on a case-by-case basis.
  - b. A current list of herds under quarantine must be available to classify samples as regular kill, exposed, or reactor.
  - c. The TB committee must provide a copy of approved standard operating procedures for slaughter inspection and sample submission.
2. Suspicious granulomas must be collected, shipped properly and received by the laboratory within 10 days of collection. Slaughter plant veterinarians must keep copies of sample submission forms and related documentation (invoices, transit papers, etc.), as well as copies of the laboratory results.
3. TB found during slaughter inspection or otherwise in any livestock will be considered to have originated in the State where the animal was slaughtered or the disease was disclosed unless successful traceback procedures identify another State as the origin source. Official documentation must be communicated to the State of origin.
4. Each establishment must prepare reports differentiating the slaughtered cattle between dairy and beef or mixed cattle and between adult cull breeding animals and young cattle (feeders).

*Specific requirement 3: Validation of slaughter inspection.*

1. Each slaughter plant must submit at least one granuloma for TB diagnosis for every 2,000 regular kill adult (2 years and older) cattle killed.
2. The plant must classify the samples according to the type of cattle obtained (beef, dairy, or mixed).
3. Contingency plans to improve surveillance must be developed and approved if these surveillance goals are not achieved. Failure of one or more plants to meet the submission rate may jeopardize the TB status of the region, as well as other regions that export cattle to these plants for slaughter.

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4. A slaughter surveillance coordinator or other designated official must be assigned to:
  - a. Ensure that slaughter inspectors are following approved standard operating procedures.
  - b. Conduct an inspection. Copies of the procedures must be reviewed once a month for each plant. The inspection report must document the findings, comments, and recommendations.

*Specific requirement 4: Other surveillance testing.*

1. The State or region must complete official TB testing of 100 percent of all beef and dairy herds in the region to be eligible to request initial recognition of equivalent TB status. The evaluating official must review files and reports on how and when the State or region completed its testing.
2. Monitoring tuberculin testing:
  - a. Implement a system to monitor the response rate reported by each individual authorized to conduct official tuberculin tests (see Attachment 3).
  - b. Provide data on CFT testing and response rate by purpose of test (export, area testing, etc.).
  - c. Prepare a contingency plan standard operating procedure to improve or correct any deficiencies found in the CFT test response rate.

**Condition X: Diagnostic laboratory capability**

*All laboratories used to support bovine TB eradication program activities for the region must be approved by Federal animal health authorities.*

1. Provide a list of laboratories used and certificates of approval.
2. Provide information on the diagnostic capabilities (the number of samples that can be processed and training and equipment in place for techniques used) for each laboratory.
3. Establish quality control policies and procedures in approved laboratories to ensure that personnel are properly trained and that they are using the most current techniques and materials.

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4. Report histopathology results within 15 days following receipt of the tissues at the laboratory.
5. Report culture results within 90 days following receipt of the tissues at the laboratory.

**Condition XI: Emergency response capability**

*Must provide information regarding procedures and policies that are in place in case bovine TB is found in a region considered to be free from or of very low TB prevalence.*

**Attachments**

**Attachment 1-Minimum Criteria for the Movement of Cattle from Tuberculosis (TB) Nonstatus States and Regions to Quarantine Feedlots in States and Regions with TB Status**

**Attachment 2-TB Accredited-free Herds in Nonstatus States or Regions**

**Attachment 3-Performance Standards for Caudal Fold Tuberculin (CFT) Testing**

**Attachment 4-Requirements for Cattle Moving to Livestock Shows, Fairs, Exhibitions in Nonaccredited Regions (Within a State with Status) from Accredited States or Regions**

**Minimum Criteria for the Movement of Cattle from Tuberculosis (TB) Nonstatus States and Regions to Quarantine Feedlots in States and Regions with TB Status**

1. To be considered an approved quarantine feedlot, all animals exiting the facility must go directly to a federally approved slaughter establishment under seal and as authorized in writing by the Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA) veterinarian responsible for supervising operations at the feedlot.
2. Each quarantine feedlot must be approved by a State committee that verifies all minimum requirements have been met.
3. All quarantine feedlots are required to confine animals in dry lot conditions with no pasturing allowed.
4. The facility and all equipment must be adequate to handle animals safely and effectively as needed.
5. Adequate perimeter fences must be in place to prevent animals from getting into or out of the facility.
6. The origins of all cattle entering the facility must be documented, as must the destination of all cattle exiting the facility. Logbook records of the entry and exit of cattle and records of the origins of all lots of animals must be strictly controlled.
7. All animals entering the quarantine feedlot must have tested negative for tuberculosis and brucellosis within the 60 days prior to entering the facility. Tests may be conducted by either a State official or an accredited veterinarian.
8. Each animal must be identified with an official State of origin identification eartag and CG (national consumption) firebrand. Each animal tag and firebrand must be recorded.
9. Animals are only allowed to leave the facility when moved under seal to a preapproved slaughter facility.
10. SAGARPA will provide Veterinary Services (VS) with a list of the approved quarantine feedlots and slaughter facilities.
11. SAGARPA will keep the location and number of the quarantine feedlots and the blueprint for each facility. These documents will be available to VS upon request.
12. The premises bordering the quarantine feedlots will be reviewed to check for the presence of cattle. Premises adjacent to the quarantine feedlots that have cattle must test their animals annually.
13. Each lot of cattle entering the approved quarantine facility must have a permit issued by SAGARPA.

14. Animals leaving the quarantine feedlot and going to slaughter must be individually identified and their identification number recorded.
15. Vehicles moving from port of entry into the State to a quarantine feedlot and from a quarantine feedlot to slaughter must have seals. Seal numbers must be recorded as well as the name and job title of the personnel applying and removing the seals at the feedlot and the slaughter facility.
16. Owner data, inventory, and number of animals must be recorded.
17. Authorized personnel must inspect and review the feedlot records and verify that the feedlot complies with all requirements. Authorized personnel must inspect the feedlots every 15 to 30 days.
18. Approved quarantine feedlots in accredited preparatory and modified accredited States and regions may accept cattle from nonstatus States and regions. Approved quarantined feedlots in modified accredited advanced States and regions will only accept cattle from accredited preparatory and modified accredited States and regions or higher and will not accept cattle from nonaccredited States and regions.
19. Infrastructure must be adequate to monitor animal movements.
20. All feedlots must grant inspections of the facilities and records when requested during normal business hours.
21. Lack of compliance with any of the minimum requirements listed will result in cancellation of the quarantine feedlot's approval.
22. The State will designate a veterinarian to coordinate oversight and supervision of the quarantine feedlots between the State government and SAGARPA.
23. Any animals born on the feedlot must remain there until slaughtered. No calves may leave the feedlot for any destination other than slaughter.
24. Any animal showing a positive response on tuberculin testing will be slaughtered immediately at an approved slaughterhouse. Appropriate samples will be taken for tuberculosis diagnosis.
25. If the presence of *Mycobacterium bovis* is confirmed, all exposed animals in the lot will be isolated from other cattle in the feedlot until slaughtered.
26. The feedlot must also keep records on all animals that die and any downers that must be euthanized. Records must specify the identification of these animals.



### **TB Accredited-free Herds in Nonstatus States or Regions**

#### **A) Requirements to be met by the herds**

Only those herds that meet the following standards will participate in the project:

1. The herds must be recognized as TB accredited-free herds by SAGARPA for a minimum period of 2 years if they have not been previously infected with TB. Herds that were infected in the past and then released from quarantine must be TB accredited-free for the last 5 consecutive years.
2. The whole herd must have a TB test (administered by SAGARPA) before participating in this project. This test is valid for movement within the following 60 days to regions in accredited States. This TB test will be performed by an official veterinarian from SAGARPA. The test will be valid for a period of one year for accreditation status. SAGARPA veterinarians must also conduct the re-accreditation tests.
3. Adjacent and/or neighboring herds must have a negative whole-herd TB test before being certified as a TB accredited herd and before movement of the lot of animals from the TB accredited-free herds. These adjacent herds must be tested annually while the accredited herd continues to be accredited. These TB tests could be performed by either official SAGARPA veterinarians or accredited veterinarians supervised by SAGARPA.
4. TB accredited-free herds must undergo an epidemiological investigation. A written report with findings and conclusions must be kept in the herd file. The herd file must also contain SAGARPA's final written approval of the accredited herd as a "certified TB accredited-free herd."
5. The owner must record all purchased additions to the TB accredited-free herd. If the additions are breeding cattle, they must comply with the current test requirements for accreditation preparatory status. Other cattle must originate from another TB accredited-free herd from status States.

#### **B) Movement requirements for breeding animals being moved to accredited regions:**

To qualify for movement to accredited regions, breeding animals from a certified TB accredited-free herd in nonaccredited regions must meet the following requirements:

1. Owners who want to move breeding animals must submit a written application to SAGARPA, including detailed information regarding the lot of cattle to be moved.
2. Owners must fulfill the following requirements to obtain a movement permit:

- a) All the animals to be moved must be from a certified TB accredited-free herd.
  - b) Cattle from nonaccredited regions must be moved in sealed trucks.
  - c) All cattle must be permanently identified.
  - d) All animals intended to be moved must test negative for TB within 60 days prior to movement. SAGARPA veterinarians must conduct the tests. Cattle that are to be moved after 60 days of a herd test will have to be re-tested by SAGARPA veterinarians. If they were tested as part of a whole-herd test, this test is valid for 60 days. All testing must be conducted by SAGARPA veterinarians. Animals that are CFT responders but negative to CCT will not be allowed to be moved. The rest of the lot may be moved if the CCT in all responders is found to be negative.
3. The buyer of the cattle must submit a commitment letter where he/she agrees to isolate and test the animals in not fewer than 60 days after the previous TB test. SAGARPA must follow up TB testing of the cattle moved and include the TB test charts in the herd file. This test will be carried out by an accredited veterinarian under the supervision of a SAGARPA veterinarian in the State or place of destination. If the charts are not in the herd file, no further shipments will be authorized.

### Performance Standards for Caudal Fold Tuberculin (CFT) Testing

Each individual authorized to conduct official CFT tests must comply with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's standards for CFT testing. The number of CFT test responders reported must be equal to, or greater than, the minimum number of CFT test responders expected for the specified maximum number of CFT tests conducted as shown on the chart. For example, if five responders have been reported, then the total number of CFT tests conducted should be less than, or equal to, 1050.

The response rates of each individual authorized to conduct official CFT tests shall be calculated for the number of cattle or bison tested for each 1-year period. *Except*, in the case of authorized individuals who test 300 or fewer cattle and bison in 1 year, the minimum response rates for the maximum number of CFT tests conducted shall be calculated on a cumulative basis from year to year.

Number of CFT Tests		Expected Minimum Number of CFT Test Responders	Number of CFT Tests		Expected Minimum Number of CFT Test Responders
From	Through		From	Through	
0	300	0	3518	3634	26
301	473	1	3635	3750	27
474	630	2	3751	3866	28
631	775	3	3867	3981	29
776	915	4	3982	4095	30
916	1050	5	4096	4209	31
1051	1183	6	4210	4323	32
1184	1315	7	4324	4437	33
1316	1444	8	4438	4551	34
1445	1570	9	4552	4665	35
1571	1695	10	4666	4779	36
1696	1820	11	4780	4893	37
1821	1945	12	4894	5007	38
1946	2070	13	5008	5121	39
2071	2195	14	5122	5235	40
2196	2320	15	5236	5349	41
2321	2445	16	5350	5463	42
2446	2570	17	5464	5577	43
2571	2690	18	5578	5690	44
2691	2810	19	5691	5802	45
2811	2930	20	5803	5914	46
2931	3048	21	5915	6026	47
3049	3166	22	6027	6138	48
3167	3283	23	6139	6250	49
3284	3400	24	6251	6362	50
3401	3517	25	*	*	*

### VS Memo 552.41 - Attachment 3

The table above assumes that at least 1 percent of nonaffected cattle will be false positive on the CFT test. For a given number of responders, the maximum allowable tests are calculated using the cumulative binomial distribution and determining the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile. For example, five or fewer positive test results are expected to occur among less than 5 percent of accredited veterinarians who each test 1050 head of cattle.

\* To remain in compliance with these standards, if more than 6,362 CFT tests are conducted before the end of 1 year, a minimum of one responder must be reported for each additional 110 CFT tests conducted during the remainder of the year.

**Requirements for Cattle Moving to Livestock Shows, Fairs, Exhibitions in Nonaccredited Regions (Within a State with Status) from Accredited States or Regions**

1. Events must have prior authorization by the Ministry and are subjected to periodic inspection by an official veterinarian.
2. Event organizers must document compliance with the official Mexican standards.
3. All animals entering the events must be inspected by a veterinarian and be officially identified.
4. Zoosanitary certificates are required for all animals.
5. Animals that do not comply must be rejected.
6. In the case of a disease outbreak, the Ministry is immediately notified and appropriate zoosanitary measures are established.
7. A veterinarian will be present during the entire event and is in charge of the health of all the animals.
8. The event has proper facilities to maintain separation of different zoosanitary classes of livestock.
9. The premises are kept clean and in good working condition.
10. Current certificates are presented that show the herd is recognized as being officially accredited free. Herds should also be brucellosis free and tick (*Boophilus*) free.
11. The animals being moved to the event have been officially tested and are negative for TB and brucellosis within the previous 60 days.
12. The animals must all be individually and officially identified to their herd of origin.