

<p>ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</p> <p><u>DIRECTOR'S ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER</u></p> <p>ANIMAL SERVICES DIVISION</p> <p>Vesicular Stomatitis</p>	<p><u>DIVISION/PROGRAM</u> ASD</p> <hr/> <p>DAO 12-03</p> <hr/> <p><i>Donald L. Butler</i></p> <p>SIGNATURE</p> <hr/> <p>May 7, 2012</p> <p>DATE</p>
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1. ORDER

This order requires livestock originating from New Mexico, or other states with confirmed Vesicular Stomatitis Virus infection in livestock, entering the state of Arizona, in addition to the requirements of R3-2-601 et seq., to (i) be accompanied by a livestock permit, if an equine, pursuant to R3-2-604(A) and R3-2-607 notwithstanding R3-2-604(B), (ii) have a health certificate issued within the last 15 days, and (iii) not be from a premises quarantined for vesicular stomatitis.

2. PURPOSE

On April 30, 2012, USDA Veterinary Services confirmed vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) infection (New Jersey serotype) on an equine premises in Otero County, New Mexico. This is the first detection of active VSV in the United States since June 2010.

Vesicular stomatitis is a viral disease that primarily affects cattle, horses, and swine and occasionally sheep, goats, llamas, and alpacas. Humans can also become infected with the disease when handling affected animals, but this is a rare event. A vesicular stomatitis diagnosis has serious economic and regulatory repercussions.

While vesicular stomatitis does not generally cause animals to die, it can still cause economic losses to livestock producers. The disease is particularly significant because its outward signs are similar to (although generally less severe than) those of foot-and-mouth disease, a foreign animal disease of cloven-hoofed animals that was eradicated from the United States in 1929. The clinical signs of vesicular stomatitis are also similar to those of swine vesicular disease, another foreign animal disease. The only way to tell these diseases apart is through laboratory tests.

Vesicular stomatitis is recognized internationally as a reportable disease. When the disease is detected in the United States, many countries take action to block international trade of U.S. animals. Interstate movement of animals is also impacted. Premises containing affected animals are quarantined until 21 days after the lesions in the last affected animals have healed. As a result, quarantine periods can be lengthy.

3. AUTHORITY

A.R.S. § 3-1203. General powers and duties; civil penalties.
A.R.S. § 3-1205(A). Control of animal diseases; violation; classification.
A.A.C. R3-2-606(E). Health Certificate

4. EFFECTIVE DATE

This order is effective immediately and shall continue in effect until repealed, modified, or superseded.