



**TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER**  
INCLUDING STATEMENT OF NEED & JUSTIFICATION  
**DOA 11-2025**  
CHAPTER 603  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**FILED**  
05/20/2025 1:40 PM  
ARCHIVES DIVISION  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
& LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

FILING CAPTION: Establishes requirements for livestock exhibitions to mitigate Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease

EFFECTIVE DATE: 05/20/2025 THROUGH 11/15/2025

AGENCY APPROVED DATE: 05/20/2025

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**NEED FOR THE RULE(S):**

Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease (RHD) was first detected in Oregon in early 2021, with additional outbreaks in 2022, and subsequent spillover into wild rabbit and hare species, becoming an endemic disease in Oregon. During the 2021 and 2022 summers, ODA recommended restrictions to rabbit exhibitions to mitigate the risk of RHD.

Oregon (and the United States) has been experiencing outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in poultry since early 2022. During the 2022 & 2023 summers, ODA has recommended restrictions to poultry and waterfowl exhibitions to mitigate the risk of HPAI. In late March 2024, the United States Department of Agriculture announced that HPAI virus had been detected in dairy cattle in Texas and Kansas. Since that time, HPAI has been detected in nearly 1000 dairy herds in 17 total states. While HPAI has not been detected yet in Oregon dairy herds, HPAI has been detected in Idaho, California, and Nevada.

These emergency rules establish specific mitigation steps to prevent the introduction of HPAI and RHD into exhibitions by HPAI susceptible species (dairy cattle, swine, waterfowl, and other poultry) or RHD susceptible species (rabbits and hares), as well as prevent the transmission of HPAI or RHD at exhibitions.

**JUSTIFICATION OF TEMPORARY FILING:**

HPAI has continued to spread among poultry flocks and dairy herds across the US, while RHD has continued to spread in wild rabbits and hares, with a domestic case being diagnosed in April 2025. While no cases of HPAI have been detected in dairy cattle within Oregon yet, most newly infected herds have been linked to the movement and commingling of lactating cattle, or shared equipment.

Fairs and exhibitions that take place primarily over the summer in Oregon pose a significant threat to the introduction and subsequent spread of HPAI among livestock, a potential public health risk if HPAI infected animals were present as an exhibition open to the public as HPAI is a potentially zoonotic disease, as well as transmission of RHD among rabbit and hare species. These emergency rules are intended to mitigate the risk of HPAI or RHD introduction during the 2025 summer fair season.

DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON, AND WHERE THEY ARE AVAILABLE:

ODA Animal Health Statute– Oregon Legislative website

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ADOPT: 603-011-5011

RULE SUMMARY: Establishes specific requirements for livestock exhibitions for the mitigation of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease.

CHANGES TO RULE:

603-011-5011

Mitigation of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease at Livestock Exhibitions

In addition to the requirements of OAR 603-011-1100 through OAR 603-011-1735, the following shall apply to the exhibition of influenza-susceptible animals or lagomorphs in order to mitigate the risk of transmission of highly pathogenic avian influenza and rabbit hemorrhagic disease.

(1) The definitions in OAR 603-011-1000 and the following definitions apply to this rule:

(a) "Designated contact" means the primary point of contact for an exhibition. The designated contact is also responsible for ensuring compliance with relevant requirements.

(b) "Exhibition" means an event where livestock owned by two or more persons are brought to one location in Oregon for judging or for display.

(c) "Influenza-susceptible animal" means species of livestock that are known to be susceptible to infection with zoonotic influenza viruses through respiratory spread, or as asymptomatic carriers. Includes waterfowl and other poultry, dairy cattle, and swine.

(d) "Lagomorph" means species of livestock that are members of the taxonomic order Lagomorpha. Includes rabbits, hares and pika.

(e) "Premises of origin" means the physical location where an animal resided prior to arrival at the exhibition.

(f) "Veterinarian of record" means a veterinarian designated by the exhibition to provide veterinary services and exercise general veterinary oversight on behalf of the exhibition.

(g) "Waterfowl" means ducks, geese, and swans raised in captivity.

(2) All exhibitions where influenza-susceptible animals or lagomorphs will be present must register with the Department at least 20 days prior to the start of the exhibition on a form provided by the Department.

(3) The following records are required to be collected at the time of entry into the exhibition and maintained by the designated contact for a minimum of 90 days after the completion of the exhibition. Records must be provided to the Department upon request.

(a) A record of each influenza-susceptible animal or lagomorph to include:

(A) Official identification (if present).

(B) Other individual animal identification present (herd tag, registration number, etc.).

(C) Exhibitor contact information (name, address, phone number, email address).

(D) Negative test results for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (if required), and

(E) The physical address of the premises of origin.

(b) For any influenza-susceptible animal or lagomorph coming from a Premises of Origin outside the State of Oregon, a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, showing:

(A) The physical address of the premises of origin.

(B) The physical address of the exhibition.

(C) The individual official identification of each animal present at the exhibition, and

(D) Negative test results for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (if required) within 7 days prior to entry into Oregon.

(4) The following general animal health requirements apply to any exhibition where influenza-susceptible animals or lagomorphs are present:

(a) Each exhibition where influenza-susceptible animals or lagomorphs are present shall ensure that at least one designated veterinarian is involved in the planning of the exhibition, and available to provide veterinary care if needed, during each day in which animals are present at the exhibition.

(b) No animals of any species showing signs or symptoms of potential infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be allowed entry to any exhibition.

(c) Each exhibition where influenza-susceptible animals or lagomorphs are present shall provide a designated isolation area, ensuring:

(A) A written protocol is maintained and communicated to all exhibitors for the immediate isolation of animals showing signs or symptoms of potential infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.

(B) Isolation areas shall be located away from all other animals, and may not share confined air space, panels/fence lines, feeding, or watering space with other animals not in the isolation area.¶

(C) Access to the isolation area shall be limited to the owner(s) of isolated animals, or their designated caretaker, designated show staff, and the veterinarian of record or other veterinarian(s) directly involved in the care of isolated animals.¶

(d) Any influenza-susceptible animals or lagomorphs showing signs or symptoms of potential infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be immediately removed to the designated isolation area until examined by the veterinarian of record.¶

(e) influenza-susceptible animals must be housed separately from other species of influenza-susceptible animals, and may not share confined air space, panels/fence lines, feeding, or watering space with other species of influenza-susceptible species.¶

(f) Lactating dairy cattle may not be milked in areas that are directly accessible to the general public. If animals are milked in a stall or other animal area accessible to the public, a barrier must be placed to keep the public at least 10 feet away from the cow being milked.¶

(g) Waterfowl may not be provided open containers of water, at any time, except to drink from. Any open container of water provided to waterfowl must be sized sufficiently small to prevent animals from entering the water.¶

(h) The following animals must test negative for H5N1 influenza by PCR test, using the sample types designated below within 10 days prior to entry into the exhibition.¶

(A) Waterfowl - Cloacal swab; up to 5 animals from the same pen or group may be pooled by the sample collector into a single sample.¶

(B) Lactating dairy cattle - Milk sample; pooling milk from all four quarters; Up to 5 animals from the same pen or group may be pooled by the laboratory into a single test.¶

(C) Exemptions - Waterfowl originating from Oregon flocks certified free of H5 influenza under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, and lactating dairy cattle originating from Oregon herds certified free of H5N1, or participating in a weekly herd surveillance testing program through the Department shall be exempted from the testing required under this section.¶

(5) Exhibitions where influenza-susceptible animals are present, and are open to the general public, or which allow attendance by individuals that are not exhibiting animals or their immediate family members shall at a minimum:¶

(a) Provide an accessible hand-washing station or alternative hand sanitizing method approved by the local health officer near each area where influenza-susceptible animals are housed;¶

(b) Post a prominent sign in a simple and easy to understand format for visitors to see before they enter areas where influenza-susceptible animals are housed which warns that:¶

(A) Animals can carry germs that can make people sick, even animals that appear healthy;¶

(B) Eating, drinking, or putting things in a person's mouth in animal areas could cause illness;¶

(C) Older adults, pregnant women, immunocompromised people, and young children are more likely to become ill from contact with animals;¶

(D) Young children and individuals with intellectual disabilities should be supervised in animal exhibit areas; and¶

(E) Strollers, baby bottles, pacifiers, and children's toys are not recommended in animal exhibit areas.¶

(c) Post a prominent sign at each exit from areas where influenza-susceptible animals are housed reminding visitors to wash their hands.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 596.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 596.020