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New Mexico Livestock Board (NMLB)
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New World Screwworm Awareness for New Mexico

https://screwwormnm.org/index.html

New Mexico Awareness

Be Alert, Not Alarmed!

Helping protect livestock, wildlife, pets, and communities with clear information about New World screwworm.

> **What is it?** New World screwworm is a parasitic fly whose larvae feed on living tissue of warm-blooded mammals. Identification Handout PDF

> **Why it matters:** Infestations cause severe wounds in animals and humans. Untreated cases can kill an animal in 7-10 days. Although human cases are rare, deaths have been reported.

> **Why New Mexico?** Regional activity and livestock movement increase the need for vigilance. USDA Story Map

> **If you suspect screwworm infestation:**

Report Here



CURRENT STATUS USDA CURRENT STATUS INFO

- **View NM Infested Zone Map**

Confirmed Cases

Update (October 25): Two new confirmed cases in Doña Ana County in a ram (domestic sheep) and a bull (bovine).

- (Oct 22, 2026): One confirmed case in Hidalgo County in a calf.
- (Oct 21, 2026): One confirmed case in Otero County in a cow.
  For more information on Otero County case.
- (Oct 16, 2026). Two new confirmed cases in Grant County in a calf and a horse.
  For more information on Grant County cases.

New World Screwworm Awareness for New Mexico

Understand the Threat

Current News

What to Watch For

Protect Your Animals

Report Here

Find resources for your situation:

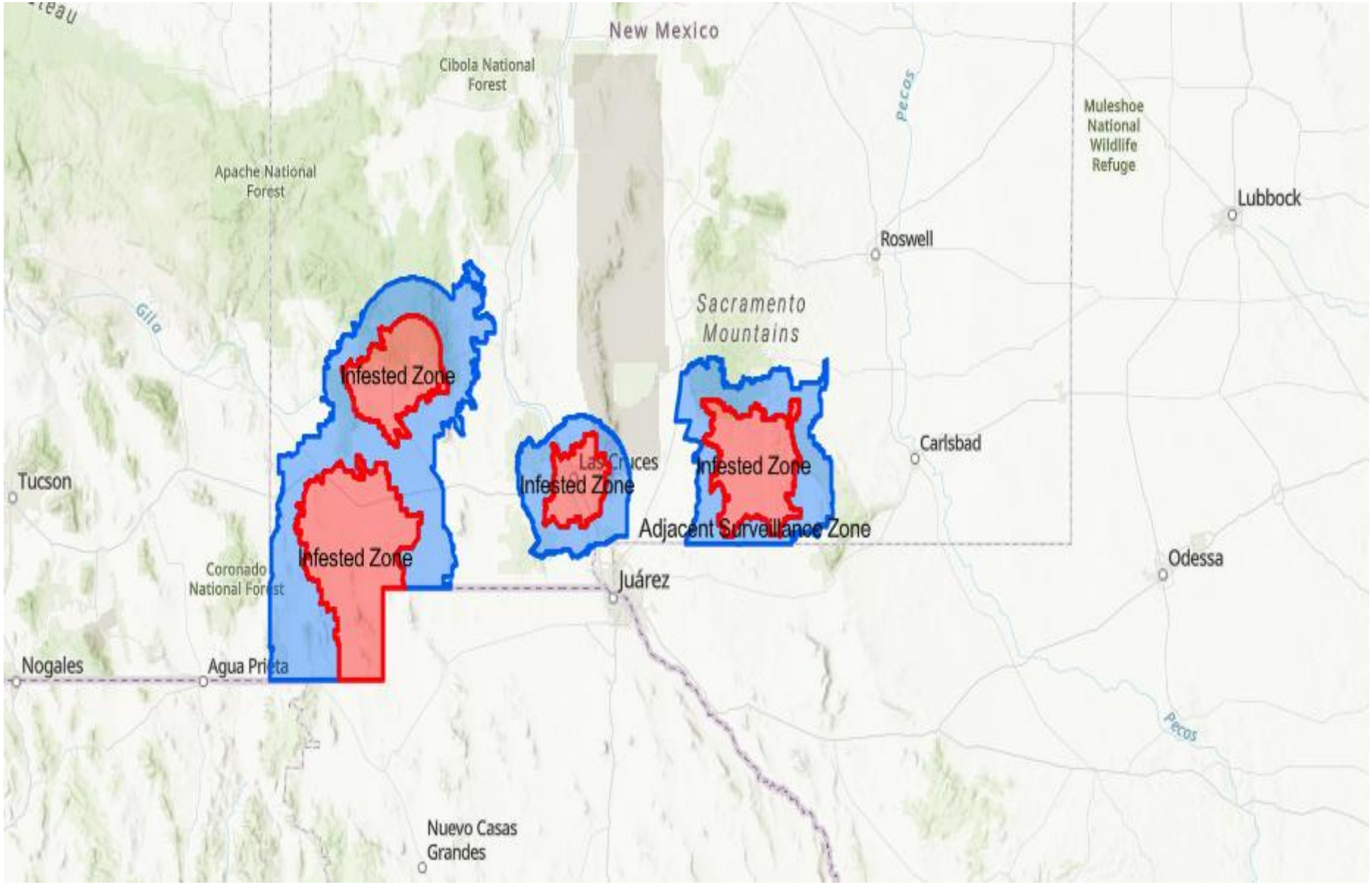








- New Mexico Infested and Surveillance Zones



New World Screwworm Response Plan



NMDA
New Mexico Department of Agriculture



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What Triggers a Zone?

- Detection
  - Larvae in domestic animals with no history of movement
  - Larvae in wildlife
  - Wild fly

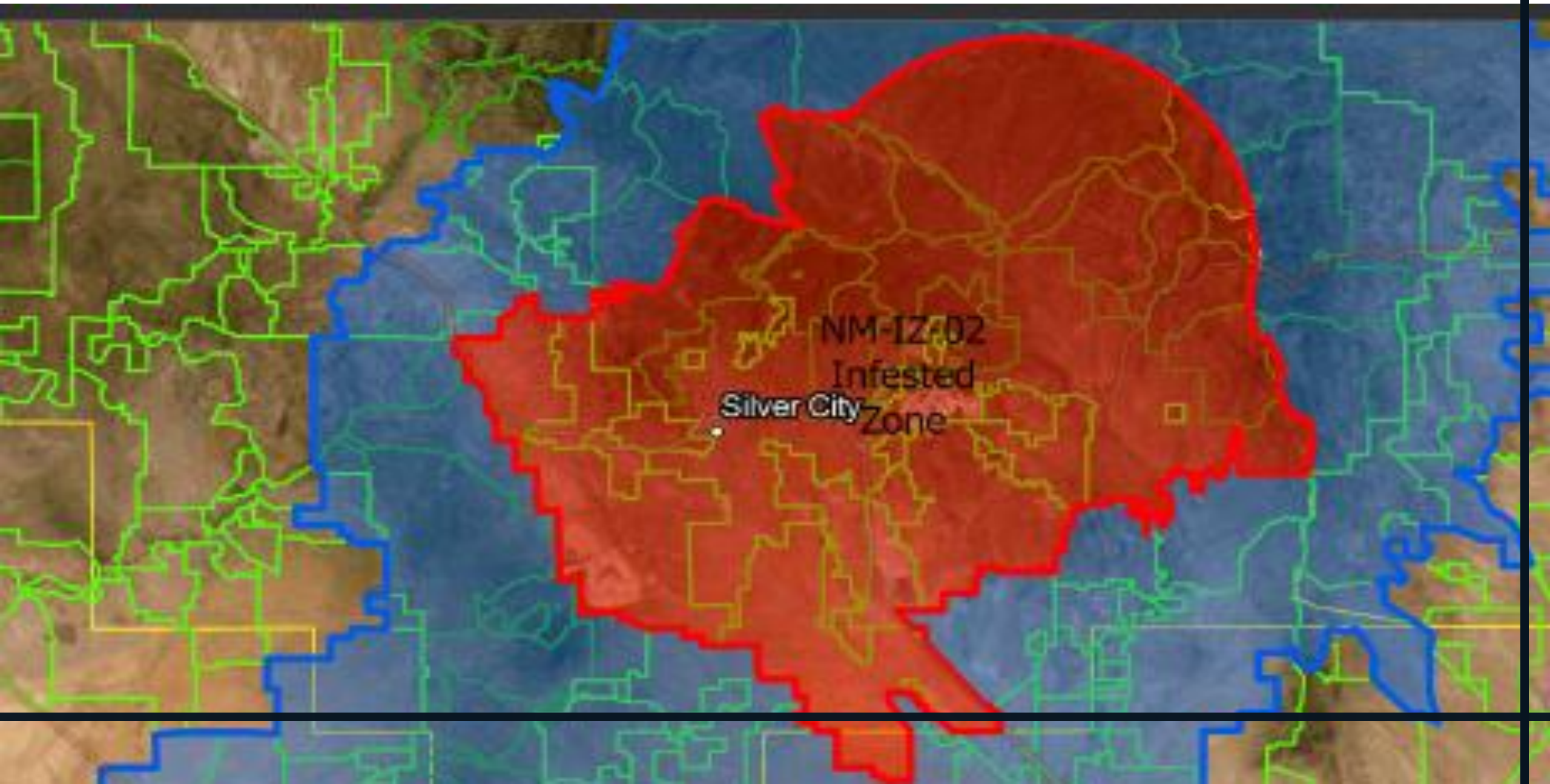
The Plan in New Mexico

- Upon confirmation of NWS in NM:
  - Establish Infested Zone around infested premises
  - Minimum 20km (~12.4mi) radius circle or polygon
  - Sterile fly dispersal, +/- surveillance trapping
  - Movement controls within IZ for livestock
    - Depends on reason for movement (feeding, slaughter, etc.)
  - Potential for mandatory treatment for animals on an infested premises (or within 20km)

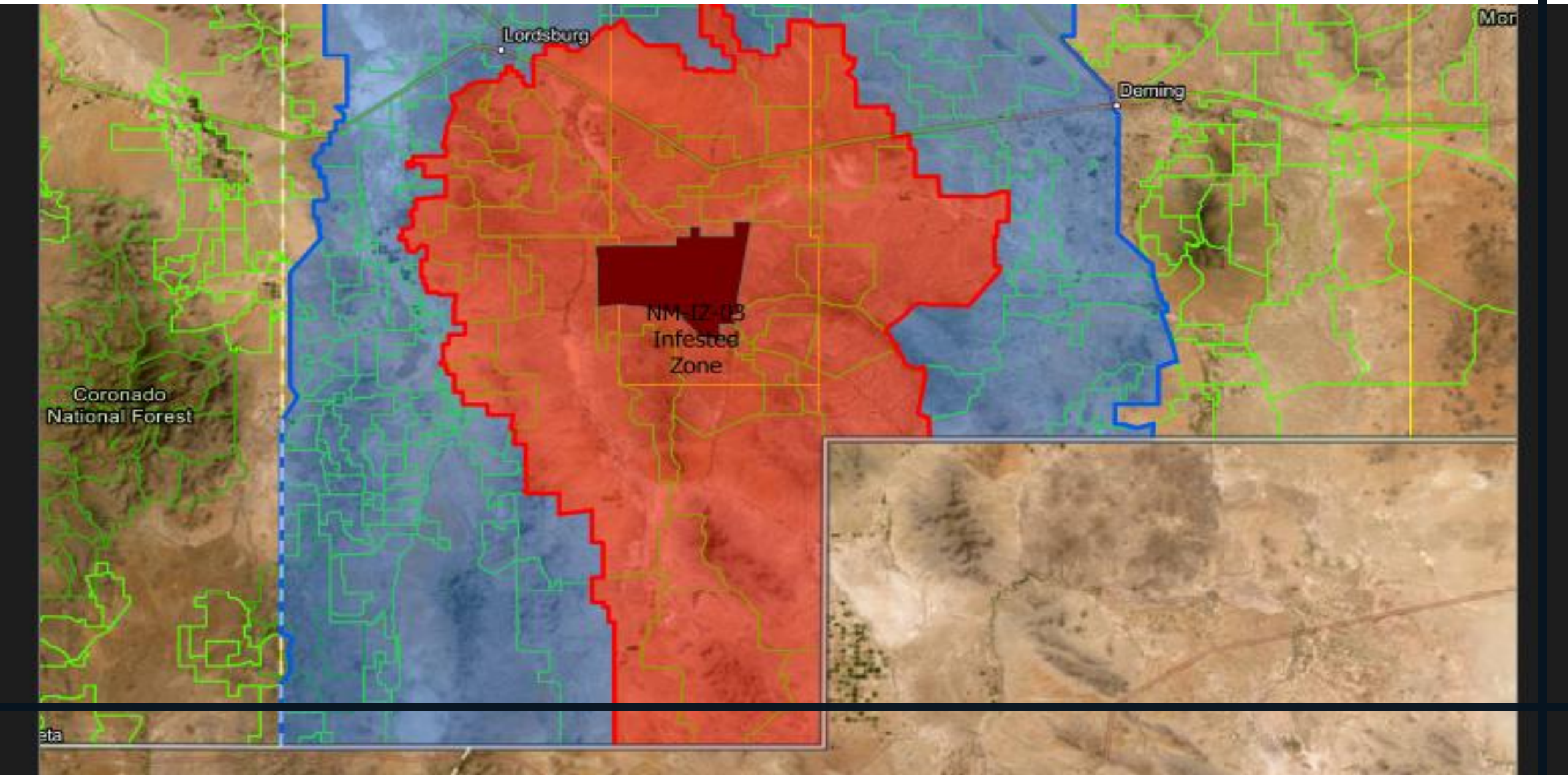
  - Establish Adjacent Surveillance Zone
  - 20 km (~12.4mi) zone outside of the Infested Zone
  - Area trapping and surveillance, +/- sterile fly dispersal
  - No movement controls, but enhanced inspection recommended

  - Establish Fly Surveillance Area
  - Up to 200 km (~124mi) around the infested premises
  - Area trapping and surveillance
  - No movement controls

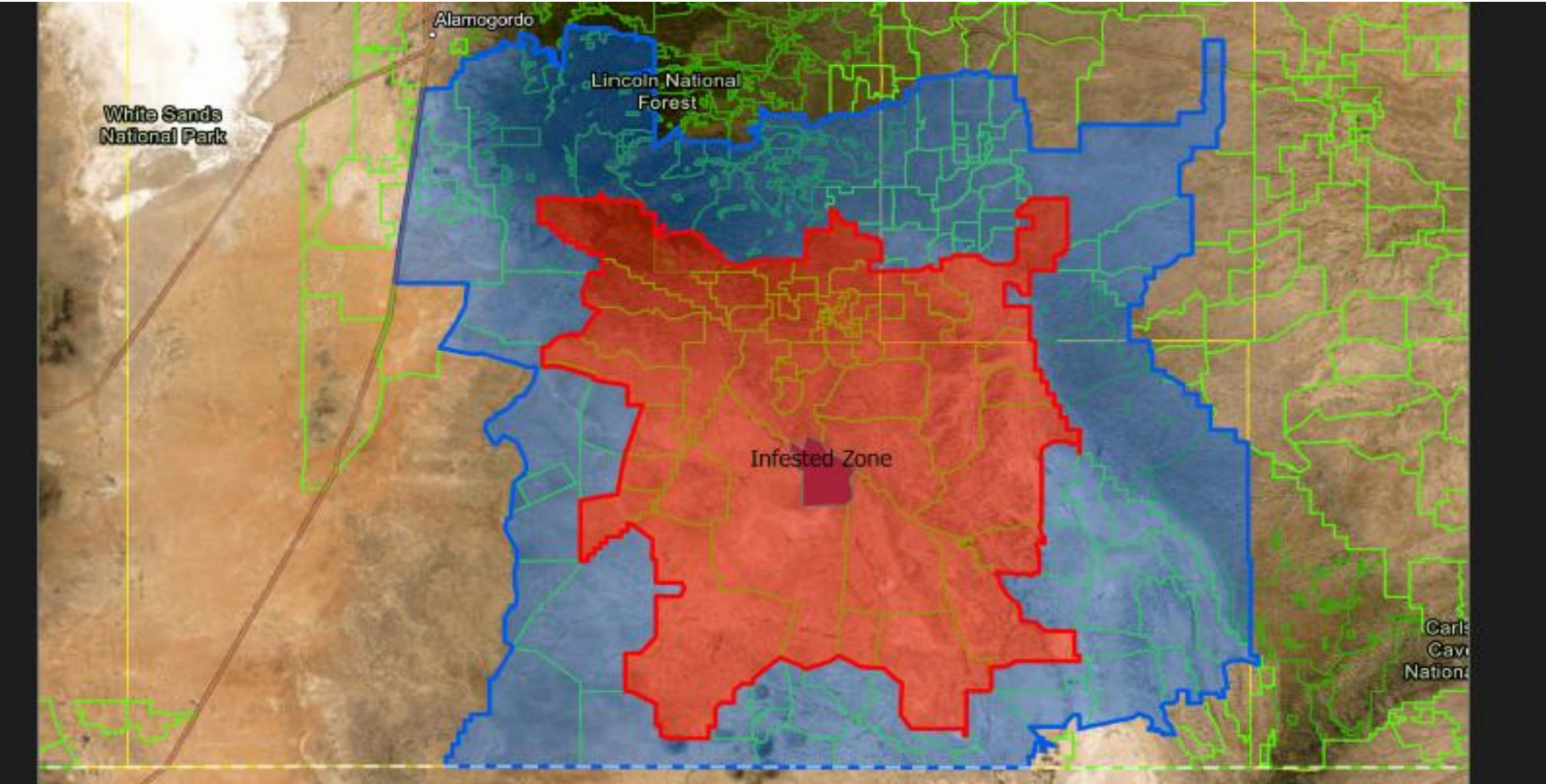
Grant County: 1 Horse – Inactive & 1 Horse - Active



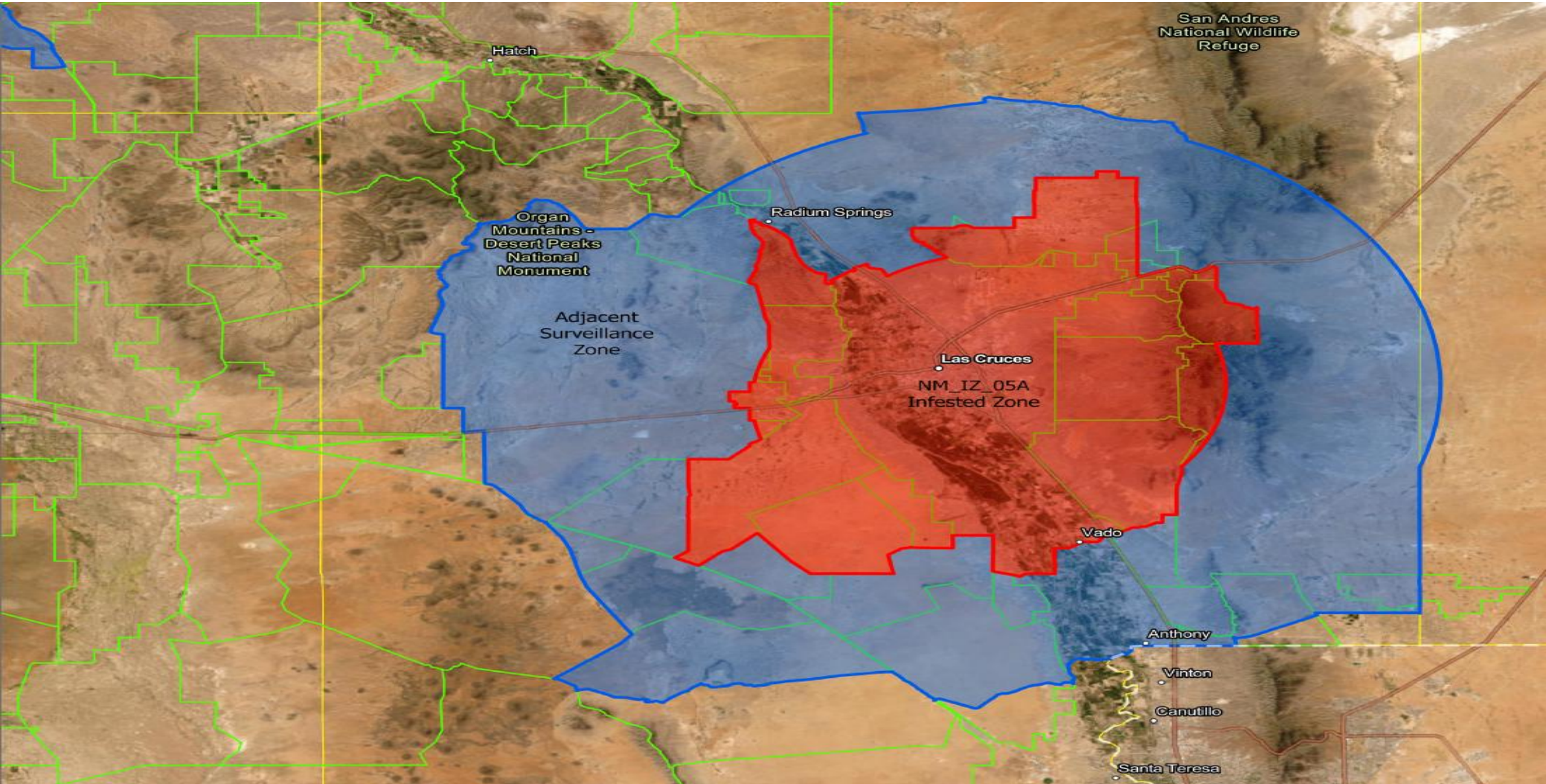
Grant County: Two Calves from Different Ranches - Active



Otero County: Cow from a Ranch - Active



Dona Ana County: Bull at NMSU & Sheep at Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum



Animal Movement Requirements



Table 1: Summary of Animal Movement Requirements for Animals Originating from an NWS Infested Zone and Moved Interstate or Intrastate to a Non-slaughter Animal Premises or from a Temporary Animal Aggregation Point

Movement Type	To a production site/non-slaughter premises OR to a temporary animal aggregation point[1] located inside/outside an NWS Infested Zone OR from a temporary aggregation point located in the NWS Infested Zone when animals are onsite longer than the animal movement certificate is valid	From a temporary animal aggregation point when animals are onsite while the animal movement certificate is valid
Movement certificate type	NWS animal movement certificate form (+ iCVI or alternative form for interstate animal movement)	
Movement approval	Submit request to origin SAHO office (+ destination SAHO office for interstate movement) at least 48 hours before movement[2]	NWS animal certificate submitted before movement to the temporary aggregation point, unless exception approved by the SAHO
Period health certificate is valid	5 days from inspection	3 days from inspection for animals moving to slaughter, otherwise 5 days from inspection
Movement conditions	1. Animals to be moved are inspected within 5 days of movement date by an authorized inspector 2. If applicable, an appropriate NWS animal drug or pesticide product is administered 3. Any animal in the shipment that is suspected of having NWS myiasis is removed from the shipment; any animals with open wounds were administered an appropriate NWS animal drug or pesticide product before movement 4. Inspect animals during offload at destination premises **ANIMAL MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS**	1. Perform animal inspections as part of regular business activities 2. Unless an exception is approved by the SAHO, do not offload animals and return them to origin premises if they originate from an NWS Infested Zone and do not have an NWS animal movement certificate **OR** if the animal movement certificate will expire before animals are moved off the location 3. For temporary aggregation points that sale animals for slaughter, administering an NWS preventative drug before movement to this location is not required
NWS statement on animal movement certificate	"All animals were inspected and found free of evidence of NWS infestation"	
Animal movement certificate authorized signature	Veterinarian, accredited veterinarian (required for interstate movement), state animal health official, federal animal health official, or authorized NWS certified inspector	
Persons approved to perform NWS inspections	Veterinarian, accredited veterinarian (required for interstate movement), state animal health official, federal animal health official, or authorized NWS certified inspector	

[1]Temporary animal aggregation points are premises or locations where animals are temporarily brought together for a short period of time for a specific purpose, such as for sale, transport, or health inspection. Examples include livestock markets, saleyards, auctions, buying stations, exhibitions, fairs, and competition events. [2]See exceptions specified in Section 4.



USDA reopens New Mexico port to livestock trade

Mexican cattle imports resumed Sept. 24 at the Santa Teresa port of entry in New Mexico.

Read the full article on Port reopens to livestock trade→



Inspections

- Cattle are inspected at place of origin in Mexico.
  - Sonora County
  - Chihuahua County
- Cattle are inspected at the Pre-Export Inspection Facility (PIF) by the SENASICA (Mexican Counterpart to USDA) Federal Veterinarian.
- Within 24 hours: Cattle are brought to the border USDA site where they are inspected again on the Mexican side.
- Cattle cross into the United States.
- Cattle are inspected by a licensed Veterinarian and a Certified Veterinarian Inspection is issued.



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Out of State Receiving Requirements

TEXAS ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION
Serving Texas Animal Agriculture Since 1893

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ORDER ESTABLISHING INTRASTATE MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR CATTLE FROM MEXICO

- Comply with all applicable requirements for cattle originating from Mexico under Title 4, Part 2, §§ 51.7 and 51.8 of the Texas Administrative Code.
- Be identified with an official radio frequency identification device (RFID).
- Be accompanied by an electronic certificate of veterinary inspection (eCVI).
- Obtain an entry permit before entering Texas.



Moving Cattle Into Lane for Ear Tag Reading

Reading of Ear Tags at Santa Teresa Port



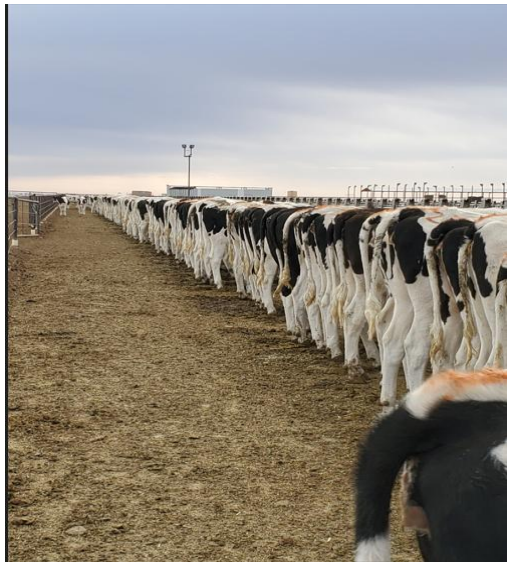
Serious picture alert warning!!











Who to Contact

- All livestock (including poultry) - NMLB
- Companion animals - NMLB
  - Emergency Animal Health Declaration
- Wildlife – NM Dept of Wildlife (NMDGF)
- Humans – NM Dept of Health
- Local Resources:
  - Veterinarians
  - Cooperative Extension Agent
  - Land Board (Navajo Nation)

screwwormNM.org