



RULE-MAKING ORDER

(RCW 34.05.360)

CR-103 (7/1/89)

Agency: Department of Agriculture Permanent Rule
 Emergency Rule

(1) Date of adoption: 10/5/89 JC

(2) Purpose: DM TO give the State Veterinarian Authority to require tuberculosis testing of cattle imported from states classified modified accredited or accredited free of *Mycobacterium bovis*, has been cultured from

(3) Citation of existing rules affected by this order: (which a herd in that state in the previous twelve months.)
Repealed:
Amended: WAC 16.54-082
Suspended:

(4) Authority for adoption:
Statute: Chapter 16.36 RCW.
Other Authority: DM

(5.1) PERMANENT RULE ONLY
Pursuant to notice filed as WSR _____ on _____ (date).
Describe any changes other than editing from proposed to adopted version:

(5.2) EMERGENCY RULE ONLY
Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds:
 (a) That immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.
 (b) That state or federal law or federal rule or a federal deadline for state receipt of federal funds requires immediate adoption of a rule.
Reasons for this finding: ~~140~~ One hundred and forty DM Pennsylvania cattle herds have had contact with a dairy herd found infected with Tuberculosis. Washington is certified free of Bovine Tuberculosis and occasionally receives shipments of cattle from Pennsylvania, therefore the State Veterinarian needs authority in WAC 16-54 to require TB tests on any shipments at this time from Pennsylvania. The present wording would allow cattle shipments from Pennsylvania without the TB test as the state has retained modified accredited status.

(5.3) Any other findings required by other provisions of law as precondition to adoption or effectiveness of rule?
 Yes No If yes, explain:

(6) Effective date of rule:
Permanent Rules **Emergency Rules**
 30 days after filing Immediately
 Other (specify) _____ * Later (specify) _____
*(If less than 30 days after filing, specific finding in 5.3 under RCW 34.05.380(3) is required)

NAME (TYPE OR PRINT) Mike Schwisow
SIGNATURE *Mike Schwisow*
TITLE Deputy Director
DATE 10/5/89

CODE REVISOR USE ONLY
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FILED
OCT 05 1989
TIME 4:12 PM
WSR 89-21-005

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1964, filed 2/5/88)

WAC 16-54-082 DOMESTIC BOVINE ANIMALS. All domestic bovine animals (including bison) entering Washington shall be moved on a permit issued by the office of the state veterinarian. All domestic bovine animals (including bison) shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Tuberculosis. All beef and dairy cattle must originate from herds not under quarantine in a not less than modified accredited area. The state veterinarian may require a negative tuberculosis test within thirty days of import for cattle (including bison) from the states classified as modified accredited or accredited free if Mycobacterium bovis (M. bovis) has been cultured from a herd in that state within the previous twelve months.

(2) Brucellosis health certificate requirements. All domestic bovine animals (including bison), except those consigned to restricted feedlots, or to federally inspected slaughter plants for immediate slaughter, or beef breed cattle or slaughter only dairy breed cattle consigned to a state-federal approved livestock market, shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate and shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Brucellosis test.

(i) Cattle from class free and A states.

(A) Sexually intact heifers from brucellosis quarantined herds in class free and A states shall not be imported into the state of Washington except for immediate slaughter at a federally inspected slaughter plant.

(B) Cattle other than those referred to in (a)(i)(A) of this subsection from class free or A states which are test eligible, unless destined for a restricted feedlot or for immediate slaughter at a federally inspected slaughter establishment, must be negative to an official brucellosis test conducted within thirty days prior to date of entry. Cattle not considered test eligible include:

(I) Calves under six months of age.

(II) Steers and spayed heifers.

(III) Officially vaccinated dairy cattle under twenty months of age and officially vaccinated beef cattle under twenty-four months of age.

(IV) Cattle from a certified brucellosis free herd.

(V) Cattle from selected brucellosis free states designated by the Washington state veterinarian.

(ii) Cattle from Class B or C states.

(A) Sexually intact heifers from other than certified brucellosis free herds in states classified B or C by the USDA shall not be imported into the state of Washington except for immediate slaughter at a federally inspected slaughter establishment.

(B) Cattle other than those referred to in (a)(ii)(A) of this subsection from Class B states which are test eligible, unless destined for a restricted feedlot or for immediate slaughter at a federally inspected slaughter establishment, must be negative to an official brucellosis test conducted within thirty days prior to date of entry and held on the premises of destination and kept separate from all other cattle for retest not less than forty-five nor more than one hundred twenty days from the date of the preentry test. Cattle not considered test eligible include:

(I) Calves under six months of age.

(II) Steers and spayed heifers.

(III) Cattle from a certified brucellosis free herd.

(C) Cattle other than those referred to in (a)(ii)(A) of this subsection from Class C states which are test eligible must be negative to two official brucellosis tests conducted prior to entry at least sixty days apart, the second test to be conducted within thirty days of entry. Those cattle shall be held on the premises of destination and kept separate from all other cattle for retest not less than forty-five nor more than one hundred twenty days from the date of the second negative preentry test. Cattle not considered test eligible include:

(I) Calves under six months of age.

(II) Steers and spayed heifers.

(III) Cattle from a certified brucellosis free herd.

(iii) Beef cattle eligible for brucellosis testing coming from class free or A states may be moved to state-federal approved live-stock markets in Washington to meet entry health requirements.

(iv) Should brucellosis infection occur in the state of Washington as a result of importation of infected animals, all future importations from the state of origin shall be required to meet import regulations of the next lower classification. State regulatory officials of that state shall be notified and the lower classification entry requirement will be in effect for twelve months following notification to the state of origin.

(b) Brucellosis calfhood vaccinates--female dairy cattle. All female dairy cattle must be identified as official brucellosis calfhood vaccinates before entry. Except the following classes of cattle are exempt from this requirement:

(i) Calves under four months of age.

(ii) Those cattle consigned directly to a federally inspected slaughter plant.

(iii) Those cattle consigned directly to a restricted feedlot.

(iv) Spayed heifers.

(c) Brucellosis calfhood vaccinates--female beef cattle. All female beef breed cattle must be identified as official brucellosis vaccinates before entry, except the following classes of cattle are exempt from this requirement:

(i) Calves under four months of age.

(ii) Female beef breed cattle born before January 1, 1983.

(iii) Cattle sold or consigned to a restricted feedlot.

(iv) Cattle sold or consigned to a federally inspected slaughter plant.

(v) Cattle sold or consigned to a public livestock market for immediate slaughter only.

(vi) Spayed heifers.

(vii) Cattle from a certified brucellosis free country where vaccination is prohibited by law: PROVIDED, That the state veterinarian, upon being assured that to allow such cattle to enter would not create any jeopardy to the livestock industry of the state of Washington, may issue a special permit for such entry.

(3) Scabies. The office of the state veterinarian may require that any cattle from a known infected area be dipped at an official dipping facility within ten days of entry and, except those consigned to a federally inspected slaughter plant for immediate slaughter within fourteen days, be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate. Ivermectin may be used as an alternative to the dipping procedure for beef and nonlactating dairy animals.

(4) Vesicular stomatitis. The office of the state veterinarian may require that:

(a) Any cattle be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate except those consigned to a federally inspected slaughter plant for immediate slaughter within fourteen days;

(b) Dairy breed cattle be held separate and apart from all other cattle for a period of seven days at the point of destination and rechecked by an accredited veterinarian at the end of that period; except that dairy breed cattle from known infected areas shall not be allowed entry into the state; and

(c) Beef breed cattle from known infected areas be held separate and apart from all other cattle for a period of thirty days either prior to entry or at the point of destination or both.

(5) Temporary grazing permits. Herd owners desiring to move cattle into Washington for temporary grazing purposes must obtain a prior permit from the office of the state veterinarian: PROVIDED, That the state veterinarian may, if deemed necessary, require a brucellosis herd test and/or an official health certificate for any cattle entering the state for grazing purposes. Applicants must also file an approved herd plan with the office of the state veterinarian to phase out all brucellosis nonvaccinates in the herd prior to January 1, 1988. Grazing permits shall be for one specified season only and

shall be valid for movement to only that destination declared on the permit. A copy of the permit shall accompany any vehicle transporting cattle into the state for such temporary grazing purposes.