



**RULE-MAKING ORDER**  
(RCW 34.05.360)

5012

<b>CR-103</b> (10/1/89)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permanent Rule
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Rule

Agency: Department of Agriculture

(1) Date of adoption: 9-10-93

(2) Purpose: Control and eliminate tuberculosis in cervidae if diagnosed in a herd. Outlining testing procedures, herd status plans and regulating interstate, intrastate and international movement with regard to tuberculosis status.

(3) Citation of existing rules affected by this order:  
 Repealed:  
 Amended:  
 Suspended:

(4) Authority for adoption:  
 Statute: Chapter 16.36.095 RCW and Chapter 16.36.040 RCW  
 Other Authority:

(5.1) **PERMANENT RULE ONLY**  
 Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 93-16-092 on 8-4-93 (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:

(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**  
 31 days after filing                       Immediately  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ \*                       Later (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*(If less than 31 days after filing, specific finding in 5.3 under RCW 34.05.380(3) is required)

NAME (TYPE OR PRINT)  
 John King  
 SIGNATURE  
*John King*  
 TITLE  
 Acting Director  
 DATE  
 9-10-93

**CODE REVISER USE ONLY**  
 CODE REVISER'S OFFICE  
 STATE OF WASHINGTON  
 SEP 21 1993  
 TIME 3:46  
 WSR 93-19-108

## Chapter 16-88 WAC

### CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CERVIDAE

#### NEW SECTION

**WAC 16-88-010 Definitions.** "Accredited herd (cervidae)" means a cervid herd that has passed at least three consecutive official tuberculosis tests of all eligible animals conducted at ten to fourteen month intervals, and has no other evidence of bovine tuberculosis, and meets the accredited herd requirements of WAC 16-88-030.

"Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian approved by the administrator of APHIS in accordance with the provisions of Part 161, 9 CFR to perform functions required by cooperative state-federal disease control and eradication programs.

"Anniversary date" means the date of the last of three consecutive official qualifying tests.

"APHIS-VS" means Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - Veterinary Services.

"Approved accredited veterinarian" means an accredited veterinarian who has been given special instruction and approved to administer the single cervical tuberculin test (cervidae).

"Approved slaughter facility" means a federal or state slaughter facility operating with individual animal inspection by federal or state inspectors.

"Approved state or federal veterinarian" means a veterinarian employed by the state or federal government and who has been specifically instructed in the comparative cervical tuberculin (CCT) test and approved to administer that test by USDA, APHIS-VS.

"Bovine tuberculosis" means a disease in Cervidae caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*.

"Cervidae" means all species of deer, elk, and moose raised under agricultural conditions for the production of meat or other agricultural products, sport, or exhibition.

"Comparative cervical tuberculin (CCT) test" means the intradermal injection of biologically balanced bovine PPD tuberculin and avian PPD tuberculin at separate sites in the mid-cervical area and a determination as to the probable presence of bovine tuberculosis (*M. bovis*) by comparing the response of the two tuberculins seventy-two hours (plus or minus six hours) following injection. This test shall only be administered by an approved state or federal veterinarian.

"Cooperating state-federal official" means officials of USDA, APHIS-VS and state animal health officials performing functions required by cooperative state-federal disease control and eradication programs.

"Eligible animals" means all cervidae over six months of age and any other animals other than natural additions under six months of age.

"Exposed animals" means cervidae that have been exposed to bovine tuberculosis by reason of associating with known tuberculosis animals.

"Herd" means a group of cervidae maintained on common ground or two or more groups of cervids under common ownership or supervision that are geographically separated but can have an interchange or movement without regard to health status. (A group means one or more animals.)

"Monitored herd" means a herd on which identification records are maintained on animals inspected for tuberculosis at an approved slaughter facility or approved diagnostic laboratory. A monitored herd must identify animals at slaughter at a rate to detect infection at a two percent prevalence level with ninety-five percent confidence evenly distributed over a three-year period. This rate would require a maximum number of one hundred forty-eight animals as graphically depicted in Appendix 1.

"Natural additions" means animals born and raised in a herd.

"Negative animals" means any cervids that show no response to a tuberculosis test or have been classified negative by the testing veterinarian based on history, supplemental tests, examination of carcasses, or laboratory results.

"No gross lesion (NGL) animal" means any cervids that do not reveal a lesion(s) of bovine tuberculosis upon postmortem inspection.

"Official eartag" means an identification eartag that provides unique identification for each individual animal by conforming to the alpha-numeric National Uniform Eartagging System.

"Official tuberculin test (cervidae)" means a test for bovine tuberculosis applied and reported by approved personnel in accordance with WAC 16-88-030 and 16-88-040. The official tests for cervidae are the single cervical test and the comparative cervical test.

"Permit" means an official document issued by a representative of APHIS-VS, a state veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian that is required to accompany reactor, suspect, or exposed cervids to slaughter. The permit will list the reactor tag number or official eartag number in the case of suspect cervids and exposed cervids; the owner's name and address; origin and destination locations; number of cervids covered; and the purpose of the movement. If a change in destination becomes necessary, a new permit must be issued by a state, federal or accredited veterinarian. No diversion from the destination of the permit is allowed.

"Qualified herd" means a cervid herd that has undergone an official negative test of all eligible animals within the past twelve months and is not classified as an accredited herd.

"Reactor" means any cervid that shows a response to an official tuberculosis test and is classified a reactor by the testing veterinarian.

"Single cervical tuberculin test (cervidae)" means the intradermal injection of 0.1 ml (5,000 tuberculin units) of USDA Bovine PPD tuberculin in the mid-cervical (neck) region with reading by visual observation and palpation in seventy-two hours (plus or minus six hours) following injection. This test shall



only be administered by a state, federal, or approved accredited veterinarian.

"Tuberculin" means a product that is approved by and produced by USDA license for injection into cervids for the purpose of detecting bovine tuberculosis.

"Tuberculosis" means a disease of cervidae caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*.

"USDA" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

## NEW SECTION

**WAC 16-88-020 Testing procedures.** (1) Presumptive diagnostic test. The single cervical (SCT) test is the tuberculin test for routine use in individual cervids, and herds of such animals where the tuberculosis status of the animals is unknown.

(2) Supplemental diagnostic test. The comparative-cervical (CCT) test should be used for retesting of suspects. This test should not be used in known infected herds without the prior written consent of cooperating state-federal officials and should not be used as a primary test for animals of unknown status.

Other tests may be used as supplemental diagnostic tests for purposes other than interstate or international movement.

(3) Primary/diagnostic test. The single cervical test is the recommended primary test for use in herds affected with bovine tuberculosis. It should be applied only by a veterinarian employed in full time capacity by the state or federal government.

(4) Tuberculin test interpretation. Decisions will be based upon the professional judgment of the testing veterinarian, after observation and palpation of the injection site, in accordance with the policies established by the cooperating state and federal officials and the test requirements described in subsection (5) of this section, Classification of cervidae tested.

(5) Classification of cervidae tested.

(a) Single cervical tuberculin test:

(i) Herds of unknown status - all response should be recorded and the animals classified as suspects and quarantined for retest with the CCT, unless in the judgment of the testing veterinarian the reactor classification is indicated.

(ii) Known infected herds - all responses should be recorded and the animals classified as reactors.

(b) Comparative cervical test - animals having a response to bovine PPD which is 1mm or greater, and is 0.5mm greater than the response to avian PPD shall be classified as reactors. Animals having a bovine response greater than 2mm and that response is equal to the avian response shall be classified as suspects except when in the judgment of the testing veterinarian the reactor classification is indicated. Animals meeting the criteria for suspect classification on two successive CCT shall be classified as reactors.

(c) Suspect animals in cervid herds may be retested by the CCT. The CCT shall be applied within ten days following the SCT injection or after ninety days. Animals positive to the CCT should be classified as reactors.

(d) Suspects may be necropsied in lieu of retesting and if found without evidence of *Mycobacterium bovis* infection by histopathology and culture (including selected NGL specimens submitted from animals having no gross lesions indicative of tuberculosis) should be considered negative for tuberculosis.

(e) Other diagnostic tests will be classified in accordance with the specific criteria outlined by the test.

(6) Reporting of tests. A report of all tuberculin tests - including the individual identification of each animal by eartag number or tattoo, age, sex, and breed - and a record of the size of the response and test interpretation should be submitted, in accordance with state requirements, to the cooperating state-federal officials.

(7) Procedures in affected herds. Disclosure of tuberculosis in any herd must be followed by a complete epidemiologic investigation. All cervids in herds from which tuberculosis livestock originate and all cervids or other affected livestock should be tested promptly. The herd should be handled as outlined under subsection (8) of this section, Quarantine procedures (cervidae).

(8) Quarantine procedures (cervidae).

(a) All herds in which reactor animals are disclosed must be quarantined in accordance with state laws.

(b) Cervidae herds in which *Mycobacterium bovis* is confirmed will remain under quarantine and must pass three official tuberculosis tests in succession at ninety-day, one hundred eighty-day and one hundred eighty-day minimum intervals. Five annual complete herd tests of all eligible animals should be given following the release from quarantine.

(c) Reactors shall remain on the premises where they were disclosed until a state or federal permit for movement has been obtained. Movement for immediate slaughter will be directed to a slaughtering establishment where approved state or federal inspection is maintained within fifteen days of classification. Alternatively, the animals may be destroyed and a postmortem conducted by or under the supervision of a veterinarian employed in a full-time capacity by state or federal government.

(9) Retest schedules for high risk herds (cervidae).

(a) In herds with a history of lesions compatible or suggestive for tuberculosis by histopathology, two complete annual herd tests should be given after release from quarantine. Herds with a bacteriologic isolation of a species other than *M. bovis* should be considered negative for bovine tuberculosis with no further testing requirements.

(b) Source herds of slaughter animals having lesions of tuberculosis should be tested.

(c) Source herds of lesioned animals found in infected herds should be tested.

(10) Cleaning and disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials. Premises including structures, holding facilities, conveyances, and materials that are determined by the appropriate cooperating state-federal officials to constitute a health hazard to humans or animals because of tuberculosis should be properly cleaned and disinfected. This should be done in accordance with procedures approved by said officials.

(11) Identification. All cervidae tested must be individually identified. An official eartag is required for all interstate or international movements.

#### NEW SECTION

**WAC 16-88-030 Herd status plans.** (1) Accredited herd plan for cervidae.

(a) Animals to be tested - testing of herds for accreditation or reaccreditation shall include all cervidae over six months of age and any animals other than natural additions under six months of age. All natural additions shall be individually identified by official eartag and recorded on the test charts as members of the herd at the time of the herd test.

(b) Qualifying standards - to meet the requirements for accredited herd status the herd must pass at least three consecutive official tests for tuberculosis conducted at ten to fourteen month intervals with no evidence of bovine tuberculosis disclosed. All animals must be bona fide members of the herd. Herds meeting these standards shall be issued a certificate by the cooperating state-federal officials.

(c) Additions - herd additions must originate directly from one of the following:

(i) An accredited herd.

(ii) A qualified or monitored herd: *Provided*, That the individual animals for addition were negative to an official tuberculosis test conducted within ninety days prior to entry and must be kept in isolation from all members of the accredited herd until negative to an official tuberculosis test conducted after ninety days following entry.

(iii) A herd not meeting the requirements of (c) (i) or (ii) of this subsection. Individual animals for addition must be isolated from all other members of the herd of origin and pass two negative official tests for tuberculosis conducted at least ninety days apart provided that the second test was conducted within ninety days prior to movement to the premises of the accredited herd. The animals must then be kept in isolation from all members of the accredited herd until negative to an official tuberculosis test conducted at least ninety days following the date of entry.

Animals added under (c) (ii) and (iii) of this subsection shall not receive accredited herd status for sale purposes until they have entered the accredited herd from isolation following a negative retest ninety days after entry.

(d) Reaccreditation - to qualify for reaccreditation, the herd must pass a biannual test within a period of twenty-two to twenty-six months of the anniversary date. The accreditation period will be twenty-four months (seven hundred thirty days) from the anniversary date (not twenty-four months from the date of the reaccreditation test).

(2) Monitored herd plan for cervidae.

(a) Requirements - for a herd to be eligible for monitored herd status, the herd must be a herd on which identification records are maintained on animals slaughtered and inspected for



tuberculosis at an approved slaughter facility. A monitored herd must identify animals at slaughter at a rate to detect infection at a two percent prevalence level with ninety-five percent confidence evenly distributed over a three-year period. This rate would require a maximum number of one hundred forty-eight animals.

(b) Maintenance of monitored herd status - for monitored herd status to be renewed, an annual report shall be submitted by the person, firm, or corporation responsible for the management of the herd to the cooperating state-federal officials prior to the anniversary date to give the number of animals identified and slaughtered at an approved slaughter facility during the preceding year, as well as all other information necessary to maintain herd status.

(c) Additions - herd additions must originate directly from one of the following:

(i) Accredited herd.

(ii) A qualified or monitored herd: *Provided*, That the individual animals for addition were negative to a tuberculosis test conducted within ninety days prior to entry.

(iii) A herd not meeting the requirements of (c) (i) or (ii) of this subsection. Individual animals for addition must be isolated from all other members of the herd of origin and pass two negative official test for tuberculosis conducted at least ninety days apart provided that the second test was conducted within ninety days prior to movement to the premises of the monitored herd. The animals must then be kept in isolation from all members of the monitored herd until negative to an official tuberculosis test conducted at least ninety days following the date of entry.

Animals added under (c) (iii) of this subsection shall not receive monitored herd status for sale purposes until they have entered the monitored herd from isolation following a negative retest ninety days after entry.

(3) Qualified herd plan for cervidae.

(a) Animals to be tested - testing of herds for qualification shall include all cervidae over six months of age and any animals other than natural additions under six months of age. All natural additions shall be individually identified by official eartag and recorded on the test charts as members of the herd at the time of the herd test.

(b) Qualifying standards - to meet the requirements for qualified herd status, the herd must pass one official test for tuberculosis of all eligible animals with no evidence of bovine tuberculosis disclosed. The qualifying status remains in effect for twelve months following the qualifying test. All animals tested must be bona fide members of the herd.

(c) Additions - herd additions must originate directly from one of the following:

(i) An accredited herd.

(ii) A qualified or monitored herd: *Provided*, That the individual animals for addition were negative to a tuberculosis test conducted within ninety days prior to entry.

(iii) A herd not meeting the requirements of (c) (i) or (ii) of this subsection. Individual animals for addition must be isolated from all other members of the herd of origin and pass two negative official tests for tuberculosis conducted at least ninety days apart provided that the second test was conducted within ninety days prior to movement to the premises of the qualified herd. The

animals must then be kept in isolation from all members of the qualified herd until negative to an official tuberculosis test conducted at least ninety days following the date of entry.

Animals added under (c)(iii) of this subsection shall not receive qualified herd status for sale purposes until they have entered the qualified herd from isolation following a negative retest ninety days after entry.

#### NEW SECTION

**WAC 16-88-040 Intrastate, interstate, or international movement--Tuberculosis testing requirements.** (1) No animal with a response to any tuberculosis test is eligible for international movement into the state of Washington.

(2) No animal with a response to any tuberculosis test is eligible for intrastate or interstate movement unless said animal is subsequently classified "negative for tuberculosis" based upon an official tuberculosis test or is consigned directly to slaughter.

(3) Cervids that originate from accredited herds may be moved intrastate or interstate without further tuberculosis testing provided they are accompanied by a certificate stating such cervids have originated from an accredited free herd.

(4) Cervids not known to be affected with or exposed to tuberculosis that originate from qualified herds may be moved intrastate or interstate if they are accompanied by a certificate stating that such cervids originate from a qualified herd and have been classified negative to an official tuberculosis test which was conducted within ninety days prior to the date of movement. If the qualifying test was administered within ninety days of movement, the animal(s) do not require an additional test.

(5) Cervids not known to be affected with or exposed to tuberculosis that originate from monitored herds may be moved intrastate or interstate if they are accompanied by a certificate stating such cervids originate from a monitored herd and have been classified negative to an official tuberculosis test which was conducted within ninety days prior to the date of movement.

(6) Cervids not known to be affected with or exposed to tuberculosis that originate from all other herds may be moved intrastate or interstate if they are accompanied by a certificate stating that such cervids have been classified negative to two official tuberculosis tests which were conducted no less than ninety days apart, that the second test was conducted within ninety days prior to the date of movement and that the animals were isolated from all other members of the herd during the testing period.

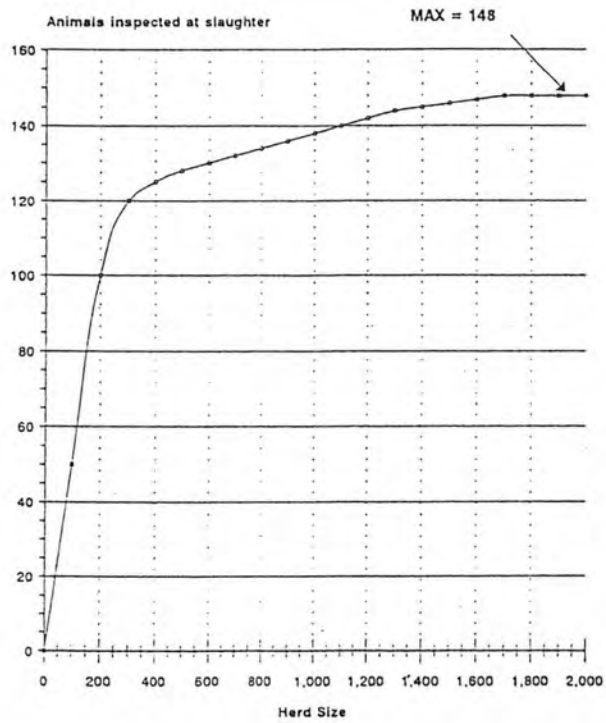
(7) This section shall not apply to domestically raised cervids moved intrastate, interstate or imported internationally for immediate slaughter as provided by RCW 16.36.050 for domestic animals.



Appendix 1:

### Monitored Herd Plan for Cervidae requirements for herd eligibility\*

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\* detection at a 2% prevalence level with 95% confidence

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