



RULE-MAKING ORDER

1-103 (June 2004) (Implements RCW 34.05.360)

Agency: Agriculture

Permanent Rule
 Emergency Rule

Effective date of rule:

Permanent Rules

31 days after filing.
 Other (specify) _____ (If less than 31 days after filing, a specific finding under RCW 34.05.380(3) is required and should be stated below)

Effective date of rule:

Emergency Rules

Immediately upon filing.
 Later (specify) _____

Any other findings required by other provisions of law as precondition to adoption or effectiveness of rule?

Yes No If Yes, explain:

Purpose: Bovine tuberculosis is a contagious bacterial disease affecting cattle, caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*. It can be transmitted to people through contact with infected animals. To date, bovine tuberculosis has been diagnosed in dairy cattle in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Michigan. This rule making order adopts amendments to WAC 16-54-082(1) to prevent the introduction and dissemination of bovine tuberculosis among Washington state livestock.

Citation of existing rules affected by this order:

Repealed: None
Amended: WAC 16-54-082(1)
Suspended: None

Statutory authority for adoption: Chapter 16.36 RCW and chapter 34.05 RCW

Other authority:

PERMANENT RULE ONLY (Including Expedited Rule Making)

Adopted under notice filed as WSR 05-11-094 on May 18, 2005.
Describe any changes other than editing from proposed to adopted version: None

If a preliminary cost-benefit analysis was prepared under RCW 34.05.328, a final cost-benefit analysis is available by contacting: N/A

Name: _____ phone () _____
Address: _____ fax () _____
e-mail _____

EMERGENCY RULE ONLY

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds:

- 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.
- 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:

Date adopted:
June 24, 2005

NAME (TYPE OR PRINT)
Valoria H. Loveland

SIGNATURE

TITLE
Director

CODE REVISER USE ONLY

CODE REVISER'S OFFICE STATE OF WASHINGTON FILED
JUN 24 2005
759
TIME _____ (AM) _____ (PM)
WSR _____ 05-14-019

(COMPLETE REVERSE SIDE)

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 99-09-023, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99)

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. All Mexican cattle imported from Mexico within three years of date of importation to Washington must show proof of a tuberculosis retest at least one hundred twenty days after import to the United States. Such cattle without proof of retest must be held on the premises of destination under Hold Order/Quarantine in Washington and kept separate from all other cattle for not less than one hundred twenty nor more than one hundred eighty days from the date of entry and retested for tuberculosis during the one hundred twenty to one hundred eighty-day period.

All dairy cows and bulls six months of age or older must test negative for bovine tuberculosis within sixty days prior to entering Washington. These dairy cattle must be identified with a USDA silver identification ear tag or a RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) tag. Dairy heifers and bull calves under six months of age entering Washington must obtain a permit and upon entry will be issued a hold order/quarantine requiring the animals to proceed directly to a premise or designated facility and to be held separate from all other cattle until they test negative for bovine tuberculosis after six months of age. Dairy heifers and bull calves under six months of age must be identified with a USDA silver identification ear tag or a RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) tag. Dairy cattle that originate in an accredited tuberculosis free herd as defined by USDA in 9 CFR Chapter 1, Part 77 (January 1, 2005) and for which both an accredited herd number and date of last tuberculosis test are shown on the official interstate health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection, dairy steers and spayed heifers being imported to restricted feedlots to be fed for slaughter, dairy cattle consigned to federally inspected slaughter plants for immediate slaughter, and dairy cattle consigned to a state federally approved livestock market to be sold directly to slaughter only are exempt from bovine tuberculosis testing under this section.

(2) Brucellosis health certificate requirements. All domestic bovine animals (including bison), except those consigned to restricted feedlots, to federally inspected slaughter plants for immediate slaughter, or beef breed cattle, slaughter only dairy breed cattle, or dairy breed cattle from Oregon, Montana, and Idaho 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 females 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) Sexually intact males 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) Sexually intact males 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 or dairy cattle coming from Idaho, Montana, or Oregon may be moved to state-federal approved livestock 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 vaccinates--female dairy cattle. All female dairy cattle must be identified as official brucellosis vaccinates before entry into a dairy cow breeding herd. 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 restricted feedlot.

(iii) Spayed heifers.

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

(i) Calves under four months of age.

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

(iii) Spayed heifers.

(d) Cattle from a certified brucellosis free country may be imported if 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, issues 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 entry or at the point of a 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. 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.