



RULE-MAKING ORDER

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

Agency: Department of 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: The department is adopting amendments to chapter 16-54 WAC in order to reorganize the information and present it in a more clear and concise manner, to update requirements for bringing animals into the state in order to help prevent the entry and spread of infectious and contagious animal diseases, and to correct out-dated information.

Citation of existing rules affected by this order:

Repealed: 16-54-018, -020, -035, -040, -050, -120, -125, -135, -155
 Amended: 16-54-010, -030, -060, -071, -082, -090, -101, -111, -145
 Suspended:

Statutory authority for adoption: Chapter 16.36 RCW

Other authority : Chapter 34.05 RCW

PERMANENT RULE ONLY (Including Expedited Rule Making)

Adopted under notice filed as WSR 07-03-173 on January 24, 2007, WSR 07-08-004 on March 21, 2007, WSR 07-09-010 on April 6, 2007, and WSR 07-10-088 on May 1, 2007.

Describe any changes other than editing from proposed to adopted version: The department has removed references to "zones" from 16-54-010 and 16-54-085, and has removed "cats" from 16-54-170(7).

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

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 28, 2007

NAME (TYPE OR PRINT)
Valoria H Loveland

SIGNATURE

TITLE
Director

CODE REVISER USE ONLY

JUN 28 2007

TIME: 4:17
 WSR: 07-14-056

**Note: If any category is left blank, it will be calculated as zero.
No descriptive text.**

**Count by whole WAC sections only, from the WAC number through the history note.
A section may be counted in more than one category.**

The number of sections adopted in order to comply with:

Federal statute:	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
Federal rules or standards:	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
Recently enacted state statutes:	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____

The number of sections adopted at the request of a nongovernmental entity:

New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
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The number of sections adopted in the agency's own initiative:

New	<u>12</u>	Amended	<u>9</u>	Repealed	<u>9</u>
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The number of sections adopted in order to clarify, streamline, or reform agency procedures:

New	<u>12</u>	Amended	<u>9</u>	Repealed	<u>9</u>
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The number of sections adopted using:

Negotiated rule making:	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
Pilot rule making:	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
Other alternative rule making:	New	<u>12</u>	Amended	<u>9</u>	Repealed	<u>9</u>

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

WAC 16-54-010 Definitions. ((For purposes of this chapter:

~~(1) "Director" means the director of agriculture of the state of Washington or his duly authorized representative.~~

~~(2) "Breeding cattle" shall be those females and bulls not consigned to a federally inspected slaughter establishment, a restricted feedlot, or other authorized slaughter only channel.~~

~~(3) "Official brucellosis test" means blood samples are to be tested only by cooperating state-federal laboratories or by such persons as may be authorized by state of origin animal health officials to conduct the standard agglutination tests or the card test. All samples initially tested at other than cooperating state-federal laboratories shall be promptly submitted and confirmed at the cooperating state-federal laboratory.~~

~~(4) "Official brucellosis vaccinate" means a female bovine animal vaccinated between the ages of four and twelve months (one hundred twenty days to three hundred sixty-five days) with an approved brucella vaccine such as strain 19 vaccine or RB-51 vaccine or any other legal brucellosis vaccination administered in accordance with the laws and regulations of a state or country.~~

~~(5) "Class free and Class A, B, and C states" means states as classified by the current federal brucellosis eradication uniform methods and rules.~~

~~(6) "Stage I, II, III, IV, or V Pseudorabies state" means states as classified by the current federal pseudorabies eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.~~

~~(7) "Official health certificate" means a legible certificate of veterinary inspection executed on an official form of the state of origin or of the Animal and Plant Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), by a licensed and accredited veterinarian or a veterinarian approved by the proper official of APHIS, USDA.~~

~~(8) "Animal" means any animal species except fish and insects.~~

~~(9) "Domestic animal" means any farm animal raised for the production of food and fiber or companion animal or both.~~

~~(10) "Farm animal" means any species which have normally and historically been kept and raised on farms in Washington, the United States, or elsewhere or used or intended for use as food, fiber, breeding, or draft and which may be legally kept for such use in Washington and are not those animals classified as wildlife or deleterious exotic wildlife under Title 77 RCW.)~~ In addition to the definitions found in RCW 16.36.005, the following definitions apply to this chapter:

"Accredited free state" means a state that has been determined by United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant

Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to have a zero prevalence of cattle and bison herds affected with bovine tuberculosis as listed in Title 9 CFR Part 77.79 (January 1, 2006).

"Approved veterinary laboratory" means a laboratory that has been approved by National Veterinary Services Laboratories.

"Certificate of veterinary inspection" means a legible veterinary health inspection certificate on an official form (electronic or paper) from the state of origin or from APHIS, USDA executed by a licensed and accredited veterinarian or a veterinarian approved by APHIS, USDA. The certificate of veterinary inspection is also known as an "official health certificate."

"Class free and Class A, B, and C states" means states that are classified for brucellosis by USDA, APHIS in Title 9 CFR Part 78.41 (January 1, 2006).

"Department" means the Washington state department of agriculture (WSDA).

"Director" means the director of WSDA or the director's authorized representative.

"Domestic bovine" means domesticated cattle, including bison.

"Domestic equine" means horses, donkeys, mules, ponies, and other animals in the *Equidae* family.

"Entry permit" means prior written permission issued by the director to admit or import animals or animal reproductive products into Washington state.

"Exotic animal" means species of animals that are not native to Washington state but exist elsewhere in the world in the wild state.

"Immediate slaughter" means livestock will be delivered to a federally inspected slaughter plant within three days of entry into Washington state.

"Mature vaccinate" means a female bovine over the age of twelve months that has been vaccinated, under directions issued by the state of origin, with a mature dose of brucellosis vaccine.

"Modified accredited state" means a state that has been determined by USDA, APHIS to have a prevalence of bovine tuberculosis of less than 0.1 percent of the total number of herds of cattle and bison as listed in Title 9 CFR Part 77.11 (January 1, 2006).

"Movement permit" means an entry permit that is valid for six months and permits the entry of domestic equine into Washington state.

"NPIP" means the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

"Official brucellosis test" means the official test defined by Title 9 CFR Part 78.1 (January 1, 2006).

"Official brucellosis vaccinate" means an official adult vaccinate or official calthood vaccinate as defined by Title 9 CFR Part 78.1 (January 1, 2006).

"Poultry" means chickens, turkeys, ratites, waterfowl, game birds, pigeons, doves, and other domestic fowl designated by statute. Poultry does not mean free ranging birds defined as wildlife in RCW 77.08.010(16).

"Restricted feedlot" means a feedlot holding a permit issued under chapter 16-30 WAC.

"Stage I, II, III, IV, or V Pseudorabies state" means states as classified by the Pseudorabies Eradication State - Federal - Industry Program Standards (November 1, 2003).

"USDA, APHIS" means the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

"Wild animals" is defined in RCW 77.08.010(17).

GENERAL IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-025 Transporting livestock--Sanitary requirements. All trucks, railway cars, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock must be maintained in a sanitary condition and cleaned and disinfected when required by the director in order to prevent the spread of disease.

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-028 Testing procedure requirements. (1) An accredited veterinarian or a veterinary technician under the direct supervision of an accredited veterinarian must collect and submit all test specimens.

(2) All livestock regulatory tests must be performed by a laboratory approved by the National Veterinary Services Laboratories.

(a) Official tuberculosis tests must be conducted by a licensed accredited veterinarian.

(b) Technicians employed and approved by state, federal, or tribal government and directly or indirectly supervised by state, federal, or tribal animal health veterinarians may conduct routine surveillance tests.

WAC 16-54-030 ((Health)) Certificate of veterinary inspection, and entry permit requirements. ((+1) All animals entering Washington shall be accompanied by an official health certificate except:

(a) Dogs and cats originating in Washington and visiting Canada for thirty days or less.

(b) Dogs, cats and ferrets that are family pets traveling by private automobile with their owners who possess a current rabies certificate for the animals. This exemption does not apply to dogs, cats or ferrets imported for sale or puppies, kittens, or kits too young to vaccinate.

(c) Horses traveling into Washington with their Oregon or Idaho owners in personal vehicles for round-trip visits of not more than ninety-six hours duration. This exemption does not apply during emergency disease conditions declared by the state veterinarian or extend to any required testing.

(d) Llamas and alpacas traveling into Washington with their Oregon or Idaho owners in personal vehicles for round-trip visits of not more than ninety-six hours duration. This exemption does not apply during emergency disease conditions declared by the state veterinarian.

(e) Sheep traveling into Washington with their Oregon or Idaho owners in personal vehicles for round-trip visits of not more than ninety-six hours duration. This exemption does not apply during emergency disease conditions declared by the state veterinarian or extend to any animals entering for breeding purposes.

(f) Those classes of animals specifically exempted in laws or regulations of this state.

(2) Official health certificate shall contain the following information:

(a) Date of inspection. All health certificates void after thirty days, except breeding cattle forty-five days from date of issue. The director may give special exemption for show animals.

(b) Names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.

(c) Certification that the animals are apparently free from evidence of infectious and communicable disease.

(d) Test or vaccination status when required.

(e) Description of each animal to include species, breed, age, sex, tag or tattoo and for cattle, only an official ear tag will be accepted or if registered, the registry name, number and tattoo for individual identification except one brand or other owner identified animals, all of the same description, for which tests are not required.

(f) Certification of disinfection of cars and trucks when required.

(g) An owner/agent statement which says "the animals in this shipment are those certified to and listed on this certificate" and is signed and dated by the owner, agent, or veterinarian.

(3) All health certificates shall be reviewed by the livestock

~~sanitary official of the state of origin and a copy shall be forwarded immediately to the department of agriculture, Olympia, Washington.))~~ (1) Certificate of veterinary inspection:

(a) A certificate of veterinary inspection must accompany all animals entering Washington state, except where specifically exempted in this chapter.

(b) The certificate of veterinary inspection must show that all livestock listed have been examined and found in compliance with vaccination, testing, and Washington animal identification requirements found in chapter 16-610 WAC.

(c) Any exemption to the requirement for a certificate of veterinary inspection may be suspended during an emergency disease condition declared by the director.

(2) Entry permit: An entry permit is required on:

(a) All domestic bovine (including Mexican cattle, Canadian cattle, and bison);

(b) Swine;

(c) Rams;

(d) Equine identified on a certificate similar to the Washington Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Movement Permit (form AGR-3027);

(e) Equine from states or countries where the diseases listed in WAC 16-54-071 have been diagnosed;

(f) Intact male equine that test positive to equine viral arteritis; and

(g) Equine reproductive products from donors that test positive to equine viral arteritis.

(3) Entry permits are granted at the discretion of the director and may be obtained from:

Washington State Department of Agriculture

Animal Services Division

1111 Washington Street S.E.

P.O. Box 42577

Olympia, Washington 98504-2577

360-902-1878.

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-032 Certificate of veterinary inspection--Required information. (1) A certificate of veterinary inspection must contain the following information:

(a) An entry permit, when required;

(b) Date of inspection;

(c) Names and addresses of the consignor and consignee;

(d) Shipment information, including:

(i) Origin of shipment;

(ii) Anticipated shipment date; and

(iii) Number of animals in the shipment;

(e) Certification that the animals are free from clinical signs or known exposure to any infectious or communicable disease;
(f) Test or vaccination status, when required;
(g) Description of each animal by:
(i) Identifying species;
(ii) Breed;
(iii) Age;
(iv) Sex of the animal;
(v) Color; and
(vi) Tag, tattoo, microchip, USDA-approved RFID (radio frequency identification device) ear tag, or other official method of identification, including ownership brands.

(2) All certificates of veterinary inspection must be reviewed by the animal health official of the state of origin and a copy must be immediately forwarded to:

Washington State Department of Agriculture
Animal Services Division
1111 Washington Street S.E.
P.O. Box 42577
Olympia, Washington 98504-2577.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1172, filed 12/15/70)

WAC 16-54-060 Quarantine. (~~Domestic animals entering the state without proper health certificate or official permission, or not meeting the health requirements of the state of Washington, shall be held in quarantine at the owner's expense and be subject to any required tests, inspection, vaccination at owner's expense until released from quarantine by the director.~~) Any animal entering Washington state without a required certificate of veterinary inspection, or required entry permit, or that does not meet the requirements of this chapter shall be quarantined at the owner's expense and subject to any required test, inspection, or vaccination at the owner's expense until released from quarantine by the director.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTIONS

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-065 Prohibited entries. (1) Any animal that is infected with or exposed to any infectious or communicable disease is prohibited from entering Washington state.

(2) Livestock susceptible to vesicular stomatitis that have been located within the past thirty days within ten miles of any premises under quarantine for vesicular stomatitis are prohibited from entering Washington state.

(3) The following animals are prohibited from entering Washington state for any purpose:

(a) Cattle originating from Mexican dairies;

(b) Feral swine;

(c) Domestic swine from herds where brucellosis is known to exist;

(d) Deleterious exotic wildlife, as defined by RCW 77.08.010 and designated at WAC 232-12-017, except as provided in WAC 232-12-017.

(4) The Washington state department of health under WAC 246-100-191 (Animals, birds, pets--Measures to prevent human disease) prohibits certain animals including bats, skunks, foxes, raccoons, and coyotes from being imported into Washington state except for exhibition by bona fide public or private zoological parks.

(5) Entry permits allowing bona fide public or private zoological parks to import bats, skunks, foxes, raccoons, and coyotes may be issued by the director in consultation with the secretary of the Washington state department of health.

Exemptions:

(6) Infected or exposed animals destined for immediate slaughter, or with an entry permit to a research facility, or with an entry permit to a veterinary facility for treatment may enter at the discretion of the director.

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-068 Restrictions. (1) It is a violation to import animals into Washington state that do not comply with the requirements of this chapter or any other Washington state regulation relating to animal health and care, or to the importation and movement of poultry, hatching eggs, and wildlife.

(2) All animals entering Washington state must comply with the requirements of USDA, APHIS regulations found at Title 9 CFR for movement or importation from foreign countries.

(3) (a) Livestock entering Washington state from a state where a reportable disease listed in WAC 16-70-010 has been diagnosed within the past thirty days must be accompanied by a valid entry permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection.

(b) The certificate of veterinary inspection shall also

include written verification that the animals have not been exposed to any reportable disease nor located within ten miles of an area where such a disease has been diagnosed.

(c) In the case of a state where vesicular stomatitis has been diagnosed, the certificate of veterinary inspection must be issued within twenty-four hours of shipment to Washington state and must contain:

(i) The temperature reading of each animal at the time of inspection; and

(ii) The following statement written by an accredited veterinarian:

"All animals identified on this certificate have been examined and found to be free from clinical signs of vesicular stomatitis. During the past thirty days, these animals have not been exposed to vesicular stomatitis or located within ten miles of an area where vesicular stomatitis has been diagnosed."

(d) Cattle entering Washington state from a state or a foreign state or province where vesicular stomatitis has been diagnosed must be held at their destination separate and apart from all other cattle for a period of seven days and reexamined by an accredited veterinarian at the end of that period.

(4) Dogs, cats, and ferrets must be accompanied by an entry permit and proof of current rabies vaccination if they originate from a rabies quarantined area or an area where the state or country of origin has designated terrestrial rabies as endemic.

HORSES, DONKEYS, MULES AND OTHER DOMESTIC EQUINE AND EQUINE REPRODUCTIVE PRODUCTS

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

WAC 16-54-071 Domestic equine and equine reproductive products--Importation requirements. (~~((1) Domestic equine animals shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are free from clinical symptoms of infectious and communicable disease. All equine over six months of age must have a record of a negative test for the diagnosis of equine infectious anemia made within six months prior to entry. Horses moving to Washington from Oregon or Idaho may be excluded from test requirements when reciprocal.~~

~~(2) Breeding stallions or their semen shall be tested negative for equine viral arteritis (EVA) within ninety days of import. Positive stallions or semen may be imported with a certifying~~

~~statement on the health certificate that the consignee has been advised and consents to the shipment. All positive stallions or semen entering Washington shall be moved on a permit issued by the office of the state veterinarian and may be subject to quarantine.~~

~~(3) Washington horses may reenter Washington when returning from shows, rides or other events from states that will accept travel to that state with a current "equine certificate of veterinary inspection and interstate movement permit" without additional animal health certifications. Within fourteen days of the return to Washington an "itinerary of interstate travel" must be filed with the state veterinarian's office. Likewise horses from the western state of Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, or New Mexico may enter the state of Washington for shows, rides or other events and return with documents similar to the above named documents under a state system of equine health certification acceptable to the Washington state veterinarian and the state origin by written agreement. In any case, travel under this alternative to normal thirty-day health certification will be limited to not more than ninety days duration for any one excursion and the movement permit shall expire in six months from the date of the certificate.)~~ Import health requirements.

(1) (a) In addition to the other requirements of this chapter, all horses, donkeys, mules, and other domestic equine and equine reproductive products entering Washington state must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection.

(b) Equine vaccinated against equine viral arteritis (EVA) must be accompanied by a vaccination certificate.

(c) Reproductive products from donors that test positive for EVA must be accompanied by an application and entry permit.

(d) Domestic equine from the western states of Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico may enter Washington state for shows, rides, or other events either with a certificate of veterinary inspection or with a document similar to the Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Movement Permit. Individual trips cannot exceed ninety days.

(e) An itinerary of interstate travel must be filed with the department within fourteen days of the expiration of the movement permit.

(2) All certificates and forms may be obtained from and sent to:

Washington State Department of Agriculture
Animal Services Division
1111 Washington Street S.E.
P.O. Box 42577
Olympia, Washington 98504-2577

Exemptions to import health requirements.

(3) Horses traveling into Washington state with their Oregon or Idaho owners in private conveyance for round-trip visits of not more than four days duration for purposes other than breeding are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection.

Import test requirements.

Equine infectious anemia (EIA).

(4) All domestic equine, except foals under six months of age accompanying their negative tested dams, must have a negative test for equine infectious anemia (EIA) within six months before entering Washington state.

Exemptions to EIA test requirements.

(5) Domestic equine moving to Washington from Oregon are excluded from EIA test requirements.

Equine viral arteritis (EVA).

(6) Intact males over six months of age must test antibody negative for EVA within thirty days before entry into Washington state or have proof of vaccination.

(7) Vaccinated equine that test antibody positive for EVA must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection that provides proof of:

(a) A prevaccination negative antibody blood test;

(b) Vaccination within ten days of the prevaccination blood test; and

(c) Approved method of animal identification. Approved methods of identification are:

(i) Photograph or clearly drawn picture of the animal (both sides and front);

(ii) Brand (hot iron or freeze brand);

(iii) Microchip; and/or

(iv) Lip tattoo.

(8) Intact males over six months of age and equine reproductive products from donors that test positive for EVA may enter Washington state only if accompanied by an entry permit and a statement on the certificate of veterinary inspection verifying that the consignee:

(a) Has been advised of the positive antibody test results and the associated risks of EVA infection;

(b) Agrees to follow the recommendations of the Office International des Epizooties of the World Organization of Animal Health regarding EVA and USDA recommendations found in the *Equine Viral Arteritis Uniform Methods and Rules*, effective April 19, 2004; and

(c) Consents to the shipment.

(9) Intact males that test antibody positive for EVA are required to have an entry permit and may be subject to quarantine.

(10) Equine semen and embryos must originate from donors that have proof of vaccination or a negative antibody test for EVA during the current breeding season.

(11) Equine semen and embryos from antibody positive donors must be used or implanted only in vaccinated or seropositive mares. These mares must be isolated for twenty-one days following insemination or implantation.

(12) Additional testing for EVA may be required during emergency disease conditions declared by the director.

Piroplasmiasis.

(13) Any equine that has ever tested positive for

piroplasmosis may not enter Washington state.

(14) Any equine that has originated from a country or state where piroplasmosis is endemic must be negative to a C-ELISA test within thirty days before entry into Washington state, and must be quarantined upon arrival and retested within sixty to ninety days. Horses that test positive on the post-arrival C-ELISA test are not permitted to remain in the state and must be removed.

CATTLE, BISON, AND OTHER DOMESTIC BOVINE

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-14-019, filed 6/24/05, effective 7/25/05)

WAC 16-54-082 Domestic bovine animals--Importation requirements. ((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 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. 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.)~~

Import health requirements.

(1) Domestic bovine entering Washington state must have a certificate of veterinary inspection and an entry permit issued by the office of the state veterinarian prior to entry. Entry permits are required on all feeder cattle entering restricted feedlots and are to be obtained by the brand inspector of the state of origin and recorded on the brand document.

Exemptions to import health requirements.

(2) A certificate of veterinary inspection is not required for domestic bovine that are:

(a) Consigned to federally inspected slaughter plants for immediate slaughter; or

(b) Consigned to state-federal approved livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter only; or

(c) Consigned to specifically approved livestock markets or restricted holding facilities where import requirements can be met;

or

(d) Consigned to a restricted feedlot.

WAC 16-54-083 Domestic and foreign bovine brucellosis requirements. (1) Female cattle, domestic and foreign, must have an official calthood brucellosis vaccination and legible vaccination tattoo before entry into Washington state.

(a) Cattle vaccinated with strain 19 vaccine must be permanently identified with a tattoo in the right ear that must bear the USDA registered V shield preceded by a number indicating the quarter of the year in which they were vaccinated, followed by the last digit of the year of vaccination.

(b) Cattle vaccinated with RB-51 strain of vaccine must be permanently identified with a tattoo in the right ear that must bear the USDA registered V shield preceded by the letter R followed by the last digit of the year of vaccination.

(c) Brucellosis vaccinated cattle from foreign countries must present original vaccination certificates. On arrival, the cattle must be tattooed with the USDA V shield and the year indicated on the vaccination certificate.

(2) Mature vaccinated domestic bovine that are identified by a legible vaccination tattoo and USDA vaccination and USDA identification tags will be allowed entry into Washington state if the state of origin allows mature vaccination and is of the same brucellosis class or higher.

(3)(a) Test eligible dairy cattle from all states and all cattle from Class A states must be tested negative for bovine brucellosis within thirty days before entry.

(b) Beef cattle from selected brucellosis free states designated by the director may be required to have a negative test thirty days before entry.

(c) Test eligible bovine are bulls over six months of age, brucellosis vaccinated dairy females over twenty months of age, and brucellosis vaccinated beef breed females over twenty-four months of age.

(4) All animals must be identified by USDA approved official identification.

Exemptions to domestic bovine brucellosis test and vaccination requirements.

(5) Domestic bovine that are exempt from brucellosis testing and vaccination requirements are:

(a) Those cattle from a class free state consigned to restricted feedlots;

(b) Those consigned to federally inspected slaughter plants for immediate slaughter;

(c) Heifer calves less than four months of age;

(d) Slaughter only dairy breed cattle from Oregon, Idaho, and Montana that are consigned to a state-federal approved livestock market;

(e) Bull calves less than six months of age;

(f) Steers and spayed heifers;

(g) Official brucellosis vaccinated dairy cattle less than twenty months of age;

(h) Official brucellosis vaccinated beef cattle less than twenty-four months of age;

(i) Cattle from a certified brucellosis free herd, as defined by Title 9 CFR Part 78.1; and

(j) Test eligible beef breed cattle and dairy cattle that are consigned to a state or federally approved livestock market to meet entry testing requirements. Heifer calves between four and twelve months of age may be consigned to a state-federal approved sale yard where they will remain until meeting vaccination requirements.

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-085 Domestic bovine tuberculosis requirements. (1) All domestic bovine from a modified accredited advanced or lower state must have a negative TB test within sixty days before entry into Washington state. Domestic bovine from a modified accredited or lower state shall be held separate and apart from native cattle for sixty days and retested negative at least sixty days after entry into Washington state.

(2) **Dairy cattle six months of age or older** must:

(a) Test negative for bovine tuberculosis within sixty days before entering Washington state; and

(b) Be identified with a USDA silver identification ear tag, or a USDA-approved RFID tag, or an orange brucellosis vaccination tag.

(3) **Dairy heifers and bull calves less than six months of age** must:

(a) Be issued a hold order or a quarantine order that requires the animals to be taken directly to a designated premises or facility;

(b) Be held separate and apart from all other domestic bovine until they test negative for bovine tuberculosis after six months of age; and

(c) Be identified with a USDA silver identification ear tag, or a USDA-approved RFID tag, or an orange brucellosis vaccination tag.

(4) **Mexican cattle** - All cattle imported from Mexico that enter Washington, including those imported for rodeo or recreation purposes, must be sexually neutered and must bear official Mexican identification and brand before entry.

(a) All Mexican cattle must be accompanied by proof of two negative bovine tuberculosis tests conducted in the United States after entry from Mexico. The second negative test must be a minimum of sixty days after the first test and within thirty days before entry into Washington state.

(b) All Mexican cattle that remain in the state of Washington shall be tested annually for tuberculosis.

(c) If Mexican cattle entering Washington state are not

accompanied by proof of two negative bovine tuberculosis tests prior to entry, they will be issued a hold order or a quarantine order that requires the animals to be taken directly to a designated premises or facility and kept separate and apart from Washington cattle until the completion of required tests.

(d) Sexually intact Mexican beef cattle may enter only with a prior entry permit and at the discretion of the director.

Exemptions to domestic bovine tuberculosis test requirements.

(5) **Dairy cattle** are exempt from bovine tuberculosis testing requirements if they:

(a) Originate from an accredited bovine tuberculosis-free herd, as defined by USDA, APHIS in Title 9 CFR Chapter 1 Part 77 (January 1, 2006), and if an accredited herd number and the date of the last bovine tuberculosis test are shown on the certificate of veterinary inspection;

(b) Are consigned to federally inspected slaughter plants for immediate slaughter; or

(c) Are consigned to slaughter through state and federally approved sale yards and remain in slaughter channels.

(6) **Adult dairy cows from Oregon and Idaho** that have not met the department's brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements may enter a WSDA approved brucellosis/tuberculosis holding facility in Washington state until testing requirements have been met.

(7) **Dairy steers and spayed heifers** are exempt from bovine tuberculosis testing requirements before entry into Washington state if they are entering restricted feedlots to be fed for slaughter.

(8) **Mexican cattle** are exempt from the second bovine tuberculosis test and isolation requirements if their official Mexican identification remains intact and they are consigned to a federally inspected slaughter plant for immediate slaughter.

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-088 Temporary grazing permits. Cattle moving interstate on grazing permits are exempt from a certificate of veterinary inspection and testing requirements.

(1)(a) Persons desiring to move cattle into Washington state for temporary grazing purposes must complete a temporary grazing application approved by both states. After approval, a permit number will be issued.

(b) Temporary grazing permits are valid for a period not to exceed six months and are valid only for movement to the destination specified on the permit and return to the location of origin.

(c) A copy of the approved application must accompany any vehicle transporting cattle into Washington state for temporary grazing purposes.

(d) Temporary grazing permits will be issued only for cattle entering from states that share common borders with the state of Washington.

(e) If cattle have been commingled with other herds or additional cattle have been added to the original grazing herd, they must have a certificate of veterinary inspection and entry permit in order to return to Washington.

(2) Permits are granted based on current disease conditions in both states. The director may specify conditions on the permit to prevent or control disease.

GOATS

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 92-21-039, filed 10/15/92, effective 11/15/92)

WAC 16-54-090 Goats--Importation and testing requirements.

~~((Goats except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease. Dairy goats shall be tested negative for brucellosis within thirty days prior to date of entry. Goats under six months of age are exempt from brucellosis test requirement.))~~ Import health requirements.

(1) All goats entering Washington state must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection. The certificate of veterinary inspection must state that the animals are free from clinical signs or known exposure to any infectious or communicable disease.

(2) Female dairy goats six months of age or older must test negative for brucellosis and tuberculosis within thirty days before they enter Washington state.

(3) Sexually intact goats must have official USDA scrapie identification.

Exemption to import health requirements.

(4) Goats traveling into Washington state with their Oregon and Idaho owners in private conveyance for round-trip visits of not more than four days duration for purposes other than breeding are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection.

SHEEP

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

WAC 16-54-101 Sheep--Importation and testing requirements.

~~((Sheep except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease and in addition shall comply with the following requirements which shall be stated on the health certificate:~~

~~(1) Originate from a flock in which no scrapie has existed for five years or is from a flock enrolled in the USDA Voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification Program.~~

~~(2) All breeding rams six months of age and over must have a negative ELISA test for brucella ovis within thirty days prior to entry into Washington and be palpated and certified free of brucella ovis or be from a brucella free flock. Each ram must be individually identified with an individual yardage or registration tattoo. This number, along with the test results and date of test, must be entered on the health certificate which must accompany the animal(s).~~

~~(3) All blackface rams imported into Washington state for the purpose of breeding must be determined by genetic testing to be QR or RR at the 171 codon.~~

~~(4) All blackface breeding rams shall be moved on a permit issued by the office of the state veterinarian.)) **Import health requirements.**~~

(1) A certificate of veterinary inspection must accompany all sheep entering Washington state. The certificate of veterinary inspection must state that the sheep:

(a) Are clinically free from the signs of infectious diseases, including footrot, sore mouth, and caseous lymphadenitis; and

(b) Originated from a flock in which scrapie has not been diagnosed in the past five years or are from a flock enrolled in the USDA Voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification Program described in Title 9 CFR Part 54 (January 1, 2006).

(c) Are officially identified with official USDA scrapie program identification. Sheep required to be officially identified include:

(i) All breeding sheep;

(ii) All sexually intact sheep imported for exhibition;

(iii) All sheep over eighteen months of age.

Import test requirements.

(2) All breeding rams over six months of age require an entry permit.

(3) The certificate of veterinary inspection must state that the rams:

(a) Tested negative on an ELISA test for *Brucella ovis* within

thirty days before entering Washington state; and

(b) Are palpated and certified free of any evidence of epididymitis; and

(c) Are individually identified with an official USDA scrapie program identification. Each ram's identification number, test results, and the date of the test must be entered on the certificate of veterinary inspection accompanying the animal.

(4) Any purebred rams of Suffolk, Hampshire, Shropshire, or Montadale descent, or cross thereof; any nonpurebred rams known to have Suffolk, Hampshire, Shropshire, or Montadale ancestors; and any nonpurebred rams of unknown ancestry with a black face, except for hair sheep, may enter Washington state for breeding purposes if they are determined by genetic testing before entry to be QR or RR at the 171 codon. Hair sheep known to have Suffolk, Hampshire, Shropshire, or Montadale ancestors are considered blackface sheep.

Exemptions to import health and test requirements.

(5) Sheep traveling into Washington state with their Oregon and Idaho owners in private conveyance for round-trip visits of not more than four days duration for purposes other than breeding are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(6) Sheep entering Washington state for immediate slaughter at a USDA inspected slaughter plant are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection and testing requirements.

(7) Official USDA approved scrapie identification is not required on slaughter sheep less than eighteen months of age.

LLAMAS AND ALPACAS

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-105 Llamas and alpacas. Import health requirements.

(1) All llamas and alpacas imported into Washington state shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the animals are free from signs of or exposure to infectious or communicable disease.

Exemptions to import health requirements.

(2) Llamas and alpacas traveling into Washington state with their Oregon and Idaho owners in private conveyance for round-trip visits of not more than four days duration for purposes other than breeding are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection.

SWINE

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 92-21-039, filed 10/15/92, effective 11/15/92)

WAC 16-54-111 Swine--Importation and testing requirements.

~~((1) Slaughter swine. Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to infectious or communicable diseases may be moved into the state without health certificate to a federally inspected slaughter establishment or public livestock market specifically approved under Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations for immediate slaughter and shall not be diverted enroute for any purpose. The waybills or certificates for movement must state "for immediate slaughter." Saleyards receiving for slaughter only swine may not offer such swine for sale for any other purpose without meeting all health certificate and test requirements and receive a permit from the state veterinarian.~~

~~(2) Feeder and breeder swine.~~

~~(a) Swine must be accompanied by a permit issued by the department of agriculture state veterinarian, or the state veterinarian's representative, and an official health certificate stating they are clinically free from infectious and contagious disease or exposure thereto. The consignor and consignee will be properly listed with exact mailing address and destination clearly shown. The name and address of the consignee for pet swine shipments will be verified prior to issuance of the permit to import and a written quarantine will be issued pending post entry pseudorabies testing.~~

~~(b) Swine brucellosis. All swine imported for breeding purposes over six months of age entering the state of Washington must be tested and found negative to brucellosis within thirty days prior to entry or originate in a validated brucellosis free herd or state or area. Swine from herds where brucellosis is known to exist will not be admitted.~~

~~(c) Swine pseudorabies. All swine being imported into the state of Washington must be:~~

~~(i) Tested and found negative to pseudorabies within thirty days prior to the date of importation, and~~

~~(ii) Isolated and held in quarantine at the point of final destination until retested and found negative to pseudorabies at least thirty days and not more than sixty days after the date of importation.~~

~~(d) The following classes of swine are exempt from these pseudorabies test requirements:~~

~~(i) Swine originating from a pseudorabies qualified negative herd where the qualifying test has been conducted within sixty days of shipment and all new additions since the test have been tested negative.~~

~~(ii) Swine being shipped directly to a federally inspected slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter.~~
~~(iii) Direct shipment from a stage IV or V state/area.~~
~~(iv) Swine from a country determined to be free of pseudorabies.)~~) Import health requirements.

(1) All swine entering Washington state must be accompanied by an entry permit, a certificate of veterinary inspection, and official USDA approved identification. Feral swine are prohibited in Washington state.

Import test requirements.

(2) Brucellosis. All intact male and intact female swine more than six months of age must be tested negative for brucellosis within thirty days before entering Washington state or must originate from a USDA validated brucellosis free herd or state (Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules, April, 1998).

(3) Pseudorabies. No test is required from states recognized as Stage IV or Stage V by Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards, November 1, 2003.

(4) A negative pseudorabies test within thirty days before entry is required for swine from any state or area that loses Stage IV or Stage V status.

Exemptions to import test requirements.

(5) Swine shipped directly to a federally inspected slaughter plant for immediate slaughter are exempt from testing requirements.

Swine semen and embryos.

(6) (a) Swine semen and swine embryos entering Washington state for insemination of swine or implantation into swine shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian stating that the donor swine are not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies, were negative to an official pseudorabies serologic test within thirty days prior to the collection of the semen or embryos or were members of a qualified pseudorabies negative herd, and had not been exposed to pseudorabies within thirty days prior to the collection of the semen or embryos.

(b) Brucellosis testing is not required on donor swine from brucellosis validated free states.

(c) Pseudorabies testing is not required on donor swine from pseudorabies Stage IV or Stage V states.

AVIAN SPECIES

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 94-23-121, filed 11/22/94, effective 12/23/94)

WAC 16-54-145 ((Ratites-)) Poultry, including ratites--
Importation and testing requirements. ((All ratites imported into Washington shall be accompanied by a permit number and a health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection unless otherwise exempted, stating that the birds are free from signs or exposure to infectious disease. Ratites as defined in chapter 16.57 RCW and/or their eggs or parent flock must be tested negative for the following diseases: *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid-enteritidis* [enteritis]. Health requirements for ratites also appears in chapter 16-59 WAC.)) Import health requirements.

(1) All poultry, including ratites, imported into Washington state must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection.

(a) USDA VS form 17-6 (Certificate for Poultry or Hatching Eggs for Export) will be accepted in lieu of the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(b) For hatching eggs and baby poultry, a USDA NPIP VS form 9-3 (Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, and Poults) may be used in lieu of the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(c) The certificate of veterinary inspection must include either the NPIP number or negative results of the required tests.

(2) Poultry or hatching eggs must originate from flocks or areas not under state or federal restriction.

(3) Each ratite entering Washington state must be permanently identified with USDA approved identification. The type of identification must be listed on the certificate of veterinary inspection.

Import test requirements.

(4) Poultry must:

(a) Originate from an NPIP participant flock that has met classification requirements for pullorum-typhoid, *Salmonella enteritidis*, and avian influenza; or

(b) Test negative within thirty days before entering Washington for pullorum-typhoid, *S. enteritidis*, and avian influenza.

(5) Hatching eggs must originate from an NPIP participant flock that has met classification requirements for the diseases listed in subsection (4) (a) of this section. If the parent breeder flock is not an NPIP participant, the parent birds must be tested for the above diseases within thirty days before entry.

(6) Turkeys, their poults, and eggs must originate from a producer who is participating in the mycoplasmosis control phase of the NPIP or must have been tested serologically negative for *M. gallisepticum* and *M. synoviae* within thirty days of entry.

Exemptions to import health requirements.

(7) Doves, pigeons, and poultry destined for immediate slaughter are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection and testing requirements.

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-160 Birds other than poultry--Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.

(1) Birds entering Washington state require a certificate of veterinary inspection that contains the following statement:

"To my knowledge, the birds listed on this certificate are free from clinical signs of or known exposure to infectious or communicable disease during the past thirty days."

(2) All birds must be individually identified in a manner appropriate to the species.

Exemptions to import health requirements.

(3) Family pet birds are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection.

SMALL ANIMALS

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-170 Dogs, cats, and ferrets--Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.

(1) Dogs, cats, or ferrets entering Washington state require a certificate of veterinary inspection.

(2) The certificate of veterinary inspection for dogs, cats, or ferrets must identify each animal and certify that each animal at the time of entry is current on rabies vaccination according to the manufacturer's label, and does not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies.

Exemptions to import health requirements.

(3) Dogs, cats, or ferrets less than ninety days of age do not require a rabies vaccination.

(4) Dogs and cats that originate in Washington state and visit Canada for thirty days or less are exempt from a certificate of veterinary inspection.

(5) Dogs, cats, or ferrets that are family pets and have current rabies vaccination certificates and are traveling by private conveyance with their owners are exempt from a certificate of veterinary inspection.

Import test requirements.

(6) The director may require dogs six months of age or older to be tested negative for heartworm.

Exemptions to import test requirements.

(7) Dogs that are family pets, have been owned more than one month, are not going to be sold or have a change of ownership, and

are traveling by private conveyance with their owner or handler are exempt from the heartworm test requirement.

WILD AND EXOTIC ANIMALS AND BIRDS, INCLUDING ZOO ANIMALS

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-54-180 Wild and exotic animals and birds--Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.

(1) Wild and exotic animals and birds entering Washington state must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian licensed in the state of origin, or accompanied by an international certificate of health.

(2) All wild and exotic animals must be accompanied by an entry permit.

Import test requirements.

(3) **Brucellosis:** Within thirty days before entering Washington state, negative serologic testing must be conducted on the following categories of captive wild or exotic animals that are more than six months of age:

**Table 1.
Wild and exotic animals that must be tested for
brucellosis**

Tested For	Species Scientific Name	Common Name Examples
<i>Brucella abortus</i>	<i>Camelidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vicuna ● Guanaco
	<i>Cervidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Elk ● Caribou ● Moose ● Reindeer ● Deer
	<i>Giraffidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Giraffe ● Okapi
	<i>Bovidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Antelope ● Wild cattle (gaur, banteng, kaupre, yak)

Tested For	Species Scientific Name	Common Name Examples
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bison (American bison, European bison) ● Buffalo (Asian water buffalo, tamaraw, lowland anoa, mountain anoa, African buffalo)
	<i>Ovidae, Capridae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wild sheep (bighorn sheep, dalls sheep, mouflon, argoli, uriol, blue sheep, barbary sheep, red sheep) ● Wild goats (Rocky Mountain goat, ibex, walia ibex, west caucasion tur, east caucasion tur, Spanish ibex, markhor)
<i>Brucella suis</i>	<i>Suidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wild swine (European wild boar, bearded pig, Jovan pig, pygmy hog, wart hog, giant forest pig, East Indian swine or Babirusa, African bush pig, peccaries)
<i>Brucella suis biovar 4</i>	<i>Cervidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Caribou ● Reindeer
<i>Brucella ovis</i>	<i>Ovidae, Capridae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All wild sheep and goats must be tested and found negative to <i>Brucella ovis</i> within thirty days before entering Washington state

(4) Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis* and *Mycobacterium*

tuberculosis):

(a) Animals less than six months of age that are nursing negative tested dams may be excluded from tuberculosis test requirements.

(b) Within thirty days before entering Washington state, the animals listed in the following table must test negative for *M. bovis* and *M. tuberculosis* by a skin test or other approved test that follows federal tuberculosis protocols:

Table 2.
Wild and exotic animals that must be tested for tuberculosis

Species Scientific Name	Common Name Examples
<i>Ceropithecidae</i>	● Old world primates
<i>Hylobotidae</i>	● Gibbons
	● Lessor apes
<i>Pongidae</i>	● Great apes
<i>Bovidae</i>	● Antelope
	● Wild cattle
<i>Ovidae, Capridae</i>	● Wild sheep
	● Wild goats
<i>Cervidae, Giraffidae</i>	● Elk
	● Caribou
	● Moose
	● Reindeer
	● Deer
	● Giraffe
	● Okapi

(c) *Cervidae*, such as elk, deer, caribou, moose, and reindeer and *Giraffidae*, such as giraffe and okapi, must be from herds not known to be infected with, exposed to, or affected by tuberculosis. They must also test negative for *M. bovis* using the testing requirements defined in Title 9 CFR Part 77.33 (January 1, 2006).

(d) For all captive wild or exotic animals not listed in Table 2 in subsection (2)(b) of this section, the following statement signed by the animal's owner or agent must be placed on the official certificate of veterinary inspection:

"To my knowledge, the animals listed on this certificate are not infected with tuberculosis and have not been exposed to animals infected with tuberculosis during the past twelve months."

(5) **Pseudorabies:** All wild swine imported for zoos, exhibitions or to a research facility must test negative for pseudorabies no more than thirty days before entry into Washington state and must be held in quarantine for thirty to sixty days pending a postentry retest.

(6) **Equine infectious anemia:** All wild horses, donkeys, and hybrids of the family *Equidae* must test negative on an approved test for equine infectious anemia no more than six months before

entry into Washington state.

(7) **Elaphostrongylinae** (*Parelaphostrongylus tenvis* (meningeal worm) and *Elaphostrongylus cervis* (muscle worm)): Before entering Washington state, all *Cervidae* must be examined for *Elaphostrongylinae* infection in the absence of anthelmintic treatment that could mask detection of the parasite.

(a) **All *Cervidae* residing for at least six months** west of a line through the eastern boundaries of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas must have a negative fecal exam for dorsal-spined larvae made by an approved laboratory using the Baermann technique and be certified that they have not been treated with or exposed to anthelmintics for at least thirty days before testing.

(b) **All *Cervidae* residing for less than six months** west of a line through the eastern boundaries of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas must be held in a preentry quarantine for thirty to sixty days and have two fecal tests for dorsal-spined larvae made by an approved laboratory using the Baermann technique.

(i) The first test must be conducted at least thirty days and not more than forty days before the second test.

(ii) Fecal samples of at least thirty grams per sample are to be collected by an accredited veterinarian from the animal's rectum and identified by the animal's official identification number.

(iii) During the thirty-day testing period, test animals must be held in quarantine and isolated from all other *Cervidae* not included in the shipment.

(iv) If any animal tests positive to either of the two fecal tests, neither that animal nor any other animal held in quarantine with the infected animal may be imported into Washington state.

(c) All imported *Cervidae* must be held for one hundred eighty days in an onsite quarantine and be available for inspection by the director during this time.

(d) Every thirty, sixty, ninety, one hundred twenty, one hundred fifty, and one hundred eighty days after arrival, fecal samples from the animals must be tested by the Baermann technique in an approved laboratory and be found negative for dorsal-spined larvae. Animals that test positive for dorsal-spined larvae must either be removed from Washington state or destroyed.

(e) To prevent the presence of the gastropod intermediate hosts of *Elaphostrongylinae* larvae, the quarantine site must be prepared and inspected before the imported animals enter. Preparation includes:

(i) Providing a hard surface, such as asphalt or concrete, on which to keep the animals;

(ii) Spraying the quarantine area with an EPA-registered molluscicide; and

(iii) Spraying a four-meter wide tract around the perimeter of the holding compound with an EPA-registered molluscicide. This perimeter tract must be treated once every five days and within twenty-four hours of precipitation (10 mm or more) to ensure that the gastropod population is kept to zero within the compound.

(8) **Rabies:** Any carnivorous mammal taken from the wild is prohibited from entering Washington state if rabies has been diagnosed in the state of origin during the past twelve months.

REPEALER

The following sections of the Washington Administrative Code are repealed:

WAC 16-54-018	Official brucellosis vaccinates.
WAC 16-54-020	Illegal importation.
WAC 16-54-035	Certification of health--Wild and exotic animals.
WAC 16-54-040	Immediate slaughter cattle and horses.
WAC 16-54-050	Vehicles.
WAC 16-54-120	Dogs and cats.
WAC 16-54-125	Species prohibited by state health department.
WAC 16-54-135	Llamas and alpacas.
WAC 16-54-155	Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) quarantine.