

WSR 23-07-134

PROPOSED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Filed March 22, 2023, 8:55 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Preproposal statement of inquiry was filed as WSR 22-22-096.

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: Chapter 16-70 WAC, Animal diseases—Reporting.

Hearing Location(s): On May 3, 2023, at 10:00 a.m., Microsoft Teams meeting. Join on your computer, mobile app, or room device. Click here to join the meeting [contact agency for link], Meeting ID 236 010 241 665, Passcode 2VnRs9; or call in (audio only) +1 564-999-2000, Phone Conference ID 239 345 996#.

Date of Intended Adoption: May 10, 2023.

Submit Written Comments to: Gloriann Robinson, Agency Rules Coordinator, P.O. Box 42560, Olympia, WA 98504-2560, email WSDARulesComments@agr.wa.gov, fax 360-902-2092, by May 3, 2023, 5:00 p.m.

Assistance for Persons with Disabilities: Contact Jodi Jones, animal services operations director, phone 360-402-0397, fax 360-902-2087, TTY 800-833-6388, email jjones@agr.wa.gov, by April 26, 2023.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: The department is proposing to amend chapter 16-70 WAC to:

- Clarify reporting requirements for veterinarians and veterinary laboratories;
- Modify the list of reportable diseases by making the list inclusive of all diseases that are required to be reported by Washington state department of agriculture (WSDA), the World Organisation of Animal Health (WOAH), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Washington state department of health (DOH);
- Simplify reporting times from 24 hours, 72 hours, monthly, etc. to immediate reporting for veterinarians;
- Create a new WAC 16-70-015 specific to reporting requirements for veterinary laboratories;
- Modify the definitions section to include:
 - o Adding definitions for "Case," "New, emerging or unusual animal diseases," WOAH notifiable diseases list, "WOAH," and "Zoonotic";
 - o Removing definitions for "OIE notifiable disease list," and "OIE"; and
 - o Amending definitions for "Reportable diseases list" and "Veterinary Laboratory."
- Revise language to increase clarity and readability.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The department has received feedback from veterinarians that the current format of the list of reportable diseases and requirements for reporting have made the process confusing, difficult to interpret, and cumbersome. Both in state and out of state veterinary laboratories have failed to report diseases to the Washington state veterinarian's office in a timely or consistent way.

The current list of reportable diseases does not list all the reportable diseases in one place, but rather references where to go to find the diseases established by other entities. Feedback received by the department from veterinarians and laboratories indicated that this

was time consuming to go to multiple sources to find all of the diseases and reduced the accuracy and likeliness of reporting the correct diseases for each species. The proposed amendment modifies the list to include ALL the reportable diseases for the different sources in one place and is arranged alphabetically by species, which ends up listing the same disease multiple times, but makes the list more user friendly, complete, and more specific to diseases that can affect multiple species. The "Animal Type" column includes a section for "multiple species" to cover uncommon animal species that don't have their own section (example: Nonhuman primates, mullosks, muscolids (ferrets)). The new list removes references to reporting time frames (24-hour, 72-hour, monthly) since the time frames are already listed in other sections. Making the list more complete and user friendly will increase the reporting behaviors by veterinarians and veterinary laboratories which in turn increases the department's ability to respond to disease outbreaks.

By removing the 24-hour, 72-hour, and monthly reporting schema and requiring immediate reporting, this removes the burden on veterinarians to remember what diseases are to be reported when and to whom. A review of the reporting behaviors over the last five years indicates that veterinarians were not following the required timelines. By providing a complete list that is searchable online and providing an immediate online reporting capability, the reporting steps are simplified and the department's notification of zoonotic diseases to DOH will be faster. Removing the complications of figuring out what the reporting time frame is for each disease alleviates stressful tracking by veterinarians and veterinary laboratories and reduces the chances that they will forget to report a disease if the reporting time frame is delayed (such as in the case of 72-hour or monthly reporting). Listing out all the reportable diseases specifically in the rule, rather than referring to outside lists (Office International des Epizooties (OIE), USDA, DOH), makes it easier to understand exactly what diseases need to be reported.

The current rule states that all veterinary laboratories and veterinarians are required to report the existence or suspected existence of all diseases on the OIE reportable disease list or in this chapter. With the changes made to the reportable disease list within this chapter including the OIE (which is now called WOA) reportable diseases, this section is being revised to clarify that all veterinarians must report diseases from our reportable diseases list, as well as any unusually high mortality or morbidity event and any highly unusual clinical signs and encephalitis conditions to the department. The proposed amendments to this section also list all the information required on the report and where a report can be filed. The information to include on the report is already reflected on the reporting form that the department uses. The rule is being updated in this manner to reflect the information already being collected.

WAC 16-70-015 has been created to separate the reporting requirements for veterinary laboratories from the veterinarians in WAC 16-70-010. The new section also includes instructions on the type of information that needs to be included in each report, and how to submit the reports to the state veterinarian. The reporting provisions for laboratories in WAC 16-70-015 (1)(a)-(c) require laboratories to notify the state veterinarian whenever a positive test result is confirmed for a disease on the reportable disease list, even if there are no clinical signs of the disease. Veterinary laboratories are already required to report diseases to the same state office under the exist-

ing rule, and the changes will not create additional steps for laboratories. The rule is being updated to help clarify the responsibilities and provide additional information about the reporting process. Clarifying the information required in the reporting process and explaining how to submit each form should improve the number of submissions and the accuracy of each report. Veterinary laboratories will have updated standards to follow in the new text, which should reduce the amount of time each business spends searching for the correct information in the administrative code, further reducing the amount of time they spend compiling each report.

OIE has changed their name to WOAHA, and all references to OIE are being updated to include the new name. The phrase "New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases" is being added to provide flexibility for testing new and unknown diseases as they emerge in the future. The zoonotic definition is being added because a category for these types of diseases is included in the updated list of reportable diseases in WAC 16-70-020. Adding to the list of definitions and updating organization names will make the rule current and accurate and will include terms that are being added to several sections of the rule.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 16.36.040.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 16.36 RCW.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: WSDA, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Dr. Ben Smith, 1111 Washington Street [S.E.], Olympia, WA 98504, 509-350-0081; Implementation: Jodi Jones, 1111 Washington Street [S.E.], Olympia, WA 98504, 360-402-0397; and Enforcement: Joel Williams, 1111 Washington Street [S.E.], Olympia, WA 98504, 360-688-4294.

A school district fiscal impact statement is not required under RCW 28A.305.135.

A cost-benefit analysis is not required under RCW 34.05.328. WSDA is not a listed agency under RCW 34.05.328 (5)(a)(i).

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt from requirements of the Regulatory Fairness Act because the proposal:

Is exempt under RCW 19.85.025(3) as the rules only correct typographical errors, make address or name changes, or clarify language of a rule without changing its effect.

Explanation of exemptions: Inclusion of the diseases listed by WOAHA, USDA, and DOH into the updated reportable diseases list in this rule are exempt from the small business economic impact statement (SBEIS) requirements because they are clarifying the rule without changing its effect.

Amending the definitions in the proposed rule is exempt from SBEIS requirements since they are clarifying the rule without changing its effect.

Scope of exemption for rule proposal:

Is partially exempt:

Explanation of partial exemptions: Inclusion of the diseases listed by WOAHA, USDA, and DOH into the updated reportable disease list in this rule are exempt from SBEIS requirements under RCW 19.85.025(3)/34.05.310 (4)(d). The rule currently just provides a reference of where to go to find the reportable diseases established by these outside entities. The proposed rule clarifies what diseases are reportable to [by] specifically listing them all within reportable diseases list within the

rule. This does not change the effect of the rule, because all of the same diseases are still required to be reported, but it does make the rule more user friendly by listing them all in one place.

Amending the definitions and removing the reference to the animal health handbook in the proposed rule are exempt from SBEIS requirements under RCW 19.85.025(3)/34.05.310 (4)(d), since they are clarifying the rule without changing its effect.

The proposed rule does not impose more-than-minor costs on businesses. Following is a summary of the agency's analysis showing how costs were calculated. While the proposed rule increases the time frame for reporting diseases to the state veterinarian's office from 24-hours, 72-hours, and monthly reporting to immediate reporting in most cases, the amendments also allow for submission of the report to be done online, where the current rule requires the report to be filled out and physically mailed in. It was determined that the increased reporting time frame is offset by the ability to submit reports online, as well as incorporating all of the reportable diseases into the reportable diseases list in this rule (rather than having to search other locations for all of the diseases) and would not impose any additional costs on the businesses that are already required to comply with the rule.

March 22, 2023
Jodi Jones
Operations Director

OTS-4255.3

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-027, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15)

WAC 16-70-005 Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter:

"Animal" means any animal species except fish and insects including all those so classified as wild, captive wild, exotic wild, alternative livestock, semidomesticated, domestic or farm.

~~("OIE notifiable disease list" means the diseases listed by the OIE in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (22nd Edition, 2013). The OIE notifiable disease list may be found on the internet at: <http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/>. The list may also be found in the Washington state department of agriculture's *Animal Health Handbook for Veterinarians*.~~

~~"OIE" means Office International des Epizooties. The OIE is the World Organization of Animal Health.)~~

"Case" means a mammalian species including piscine or apian, alive or dead, with a diagnosis or suspected diagnosis of a disease.

"New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases" means diseases in animals that have never or rarely been observed in Washington state (new or emerging); or appear in a new species; or show evidence of higher pathogenicity; or appear in a higher than expected number of animals clustered in time or space. Any of these diseases may or may not be of potential public health significance.

"Reportable disease list" means the list of diseases (~~that include the OIE notifiable disease list and other diseases listed in this chapter~~) identified in Table 1 of WAC 16-70-020.

"Veterinary laboratory" means a private or state-funded place equipped for performing diagnostic or investigative procedures on submitted specimens from animals and fish by personnel (~~whose primary duties are to conduct such procedures~~) who conduct such procedures for, and report to, Washington state licensed veterinarians or sample submitter.

"WOAH notifiable disease list" means the diseases listed by the WOA in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2022). The WOA notifiable disease list may be found at <https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/animal-diseases/>.

"WOAH" means World Organisation of Animal Health, founded as OIE (Office International des Epizooties).

"Zoonotic" means a disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 15-02-027, § 16-70-005, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 07-10-087, § 16-70-005, filed 5/1/07, effective 6/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.010(1), [16.36.]040 and [16.36.]080(4). WSR 00-06-064, § 16-70-005, filed 3/1/00, effective 4/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.096 and 16.36.040. WSR 93-19-127 (Order 5011), § 16-70-005, filed 9/21/93, effective 10/22/93.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-027, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15)

WAC 16-70-010 Reporting requirements for ((reporting diseases that are on the OIE notifiable disease list)) veterinarians. ((+1) Any veterinary laboratory or person licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state of Washington shall immediately report to the office of the state veterinarian the existence or suspected existence among any animals within the state of any reportable or notifiable diseases as published by the OIE (effective May 2013) or in this chapter.

(2) ~~Case definitions shall conform to OIE standards under the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (22nd Edition, 2013) and the *OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, 6th Edition, (2008), with updates published online at: <http://www.oie.int/manual-of-diagnostic-tests-and-vaccines-for-terrestrial-animals/>.~~

(a) ~~A case means an individual animal affected by one of the diseases listed on the OIE notifiable disease list or a disease listed in this chapter.~~

(b) ~~The criterion by which "affected" is defined for each disease (for example: Clinical signs, serological evidence, etc.) is found in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*.~~

(c) ~~The OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* can be found on the internet <http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>. The *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* is available in web format; a hard copy version may be ordered from~~

01E-)) (1) All licensed veterinarians must immediately notify the state veterinarian of:

(a) Any case of a reportable disease, including any new, emerging, or unusual animal diseases listed in Table 1 in WAC 16-70-020.

(b) Any higher than expected mortality or morbidity event.

(c) Any highly unusual clinical signs such as: Mouth or muzzle lesions, especially if accompanied by foot, udder, vulva, or skin lesions resembling blisters or vesicles.

(d) Encephalitis conditions in all animals and avians.

(2) Licensed veterinarians reporting to the state veterinarian shall provide the following information:

(a) Veterinarian's name;

(b) Veterinarian's phone number;

(c) Animal county of residence;

(d) Animal species;

(e) Diagnosis or suspected diagnosis of the condition;

(f) Laboratory name and laboratory confirmed test result.

(3) Reports may be submitted to the state veterinarian in the following ways:

(a) Online at <https://agr.wa.gov/departments/animals-livestock-and-pets/animal-health/reportable-diseases>;

(b) Phone at 360-902-1878;

(c) Email at ahealth@agr.wa.gov;

(d) Fax at 360-902-2087.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 15-02-027, § 16-70-010, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 07-10-087, § 16-70-010, filed 5/1/07, effective 6/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.010(1), [16.36.]040 and [16.36.]080(4). WSR 00-06-064, § 16-70-010, filed 3/1/00, effective 4/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.096 and 16.36.040. WSR 93-19-127 (Order 5011), § 16-70-010, filed 9/21/93, effective 10/22/93; Order 1005, Regulations 1-3, filed 7/22/66, effective 8/22/66; Order 655, Regulation 1, effective 5/19/53.]

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-70-015 Reporting requirements for veterinary laboratories. (1) All veterinary laboratories must notify the state veterinarian of preliminary and final positive test results of diseases identified in WAC 16-70-010 (1)(a) and (b) as follows:

(a) Immediately when a disease agent listed in Table 1 in WAC 16-70-020 is identified:

(i) By culture, isolation, PCR, or sequencing; or

(ii) By single serum titer and paired with clinical signs of disease; or

(iii) By paired serology (acute and convalescent) and paired with clinical signs of disease.

(b) Immediately when the disease is a new, emerging, or unusual animal disease, or a zoonotic disease.

(c) Monthly when the disease agent is identified by serology with no clinical signs of disease.

(2) Veterinary laboratories reporting to the state veterinarian shall provide a laboratory report with the following information:

(a) Laboratory name;

- (b) Submitter's name (name of veterinarian and/or owner);
- (c) Submitter's phone number;
- (d) Submitter's county;
- (e) Animal species;
- (f) Laboratory confirmed test result.

(3) Reports may be submitted to the state veterinarian in the following ways:

- (a) Online at <https://fortress.wa.gov/agr.apps/rad/>;
- (b) Phone at 360-902-1878;
- (c) Email at ahealth@agr.wa.gov;
- (d) Fax at 360-902-2087.

[]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-027, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15)

WAC 16-70-020 ((Other diseases reportable to WSDA.)) Reportable disease list. ((1) In addition to the diseases published on the OIE notifiable disease list, the state veterinarian may request reports on other diseases of concern from a statistical or survey standpoint associated with overall disease control measures.

(2) Any veterinarian or veterinary laboratory must report to the office of the state veterinarian any of the diseases listed in subsection (5) of this section. Reports may be faxed to 360-902-2087 or sent to:

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

(3) In addition to reporting requirements listed in the chart below, laboratories must send to the office of the state veterinarian reports of cultures of isolates from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Cryptococcus* excluding confirmed *Cryptococcus neoformans*, and Vancomycin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* immediately after they are identified or the next business day.

(4) Veterinary laboratory directors must submit positive specimens of the diseases listed in subsection (3) of this section and any requested information to the state public health laboratories at:

Washington State Public Health Laboratories
Washington State Department of Health
1610 N.E. 150th Street
Seattle, Washington 98155

(5) The tables below describe the time frames associated with reportable diseases.

EMERGENCY CONDITIONS or DISEASE Report to state veterinarian immediately upon suspicion
MULTIPLE SPECIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthrax (<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>) • Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever

EMERGENCY CONDITIONS or DISEASE
Report to state veterinarian immediately upon suspicion

- Foot-and-mouth disease
 - Heartwater (*Cowdria ruminantium*)
 - Japanese encephalitis
 - Livestock exposed to toxic substances which may threaten public health
 - Malignant catarrhal fever (all forms)
 - *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - Rabies in any species (excluding bats)
 - Rift Valley fever
 - Rinderpest (cattle plague)
 - Sereworm myiasis (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*)
 - Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
 - Theileriosis (Corridor disease, East Coast fever)
 - Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals
 - Vancomycin resistant (*Staphylococcus aureus*)
 - Vesicular stomatitis
- BOVINE**
- African trypanosomiasis (Tsetse fly diseases)
 - Bovine babesiosis (piroplasmosis)
 - Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow)
 - Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides*)
 - Lumpy skin disease
- CAPRINE/OVINE**
- Contagious agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactia*)
 - Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*)
 - Nairobi sheep disease
 - Goat plague (*Peste des petits ruminants*)
 - *Salmonella abortus ovis*
 - Sheep and goat pox
- PORCINE**
- African swine fever
 - Classical swine fever (hog cholera)
 - Nipah virus
 - Swine vesicular disease
 - Vesicular exanthema of swine
- POULTRY**
- Exotic Newcastle disease (Viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease)
 - High pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza
 - Turkey rhinotracheitis
- EQUINE**
- African horse sickness
 - Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)

EMERGENCY CONDITIONS or DISEASE Report to state veterinarian immediately upon suspicion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equine piroplasmiasis (<i>Theileria equi</i> and <i>Babesia caballi</i>) • Glanders (Farcy) (<i>Pseudomonas mallei</i>) • Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus) • Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis <p>OTHER SPECIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viral hemorrhagic disease of rabbits (calicivirus)

CONDITIONS OF REGULATORY IMPORTANCE Report to state veterinarian within twenty-four hours of suspicion or confirmation
<p>MULTIPLE SPECIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bluetongue • Brucellosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bovine (<i>Brucella abortus</i>) • Canine (<i>Brucella canis</i>) • Caprine (<i>Brucella abortus</i> and <i>B. melitensis</i>) • Cervids (<i>Brucella abortus</i>) • Ovine (<i>Brucella ovis</i>) • Porcine (<i>Brucella suis</i>) • <i>Cryptococcus</i> not confirmed to be <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> • Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>) • Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease) • Tularemia • West Nile virus <p>BOVINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bovine tuberculosis (<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>) • Trichomoniasis (<i>Trichomonas fetus</i>) <p>CAPRINE/OVINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contagious ecthyma (Orf) • Scrapie <p>POULTRY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avian infectious laryngotracheitis • Ornithosis (psittacosis or avian chlamydiosis) (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>) • Pullorum disease (fowl typhoid) (<i>Salmonella gallinarum</i> and <i>S. pullorum</i>) <p>EQUINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contagious equine metritis (<i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i>) • Ehrlichiosis (Potomac horse fever) • Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western equine encephalitis) • Equine infectious anemia (swamp fever) • Equine rhinopneumonitis (Equine herpesvirus-1 neurologic form) <p>SWINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv)

~~CONDITIONS OF REGULATORY IMPORTANCE~~
**Report to state veterinarian within twenty-four hours
of suspicion or confirmation**

OTHER SPECIES

- Chronic wasting disease in cervids
- Tuberculosis in cervids

MONITORED CONDITIONS
Report by monthly summaries

MULTIPLE SPECIES

- Avian tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium avium*)
- Coecidioomycosis (*Coccidioides immitis*) (valley fever)
- Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis (*Echinococcus* sp.)
- Johne's disease (*Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis*)
- Leishmaniasis
- Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Lyme Disease
- Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)
- Salmonella
- Scabies

BOVINE

- Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale* or *A. centrale*)
- Beef measles (*Taenia saginata*)
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*)
- Bovine viral diarrhea
- Enzootic bovine leukosis (Bovine leukemia virus)

CAPRINE/OVINE

- Caprine (contagious) arthritis/encephalitis)
- Caseous lymphadenitis
- Enzootic abortion of ewes (*Chlamydophila abortus*)
- Maedi-Visna (Ovine progressive pneumonia)

PORCINE

- Porcine circovirus (post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome)
- Porcine cysticercosis (*Taenia solium* in humans)
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Transmissible gastroenteritis (coronavirus)
- Trichinellosis (*Trichinella spiralis*)

POULTRY

- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)
- Duck viral hepatitis
- Fowl cholera (*Pasteurella multocida*)
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Infectious coryza (*Avibacterium paragallinarum*)
- Marek's disease

MONITORED CONDITIONS Report by monthly summaries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mycoplasmosis (<i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i>) <p>EQUINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equine influenza • Equine rhinopneumonitis (Equine herpesvirus-1 non-neurologic form) • Equine viral arteritis • Strangles (<i>Streptococcus equi</i> subsp. <i>equi</i>) • Pigeon Fever (<i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>) <p>OTHER SPECIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish diseases on the OIE notifiable disease list • Heartworm • Hemorrhagic diseases of deer (bluetongue, adenovirus, and epizootic hemorrhagic disease) • Myxomatosis in commercial rabbits)

This section sets forth the list of diseases that licensed veterinarians and veterinary laboratories must report to the state veterinarian as described in WAC 16-70-010 and 16-70-015. It includes diseases listed by the state veterinarian, by WOA on the WOA notifiable disease list, and by the state board of health under chapter 246-101 WAC.

Table 1: List of reportable diseases

Disease	Animal Type
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Amphibian</u>
<u>Ranaviriosis (<i>Ranavirus</i> species)</u>	<u>Amphibian</u>
<u>Acarapisosis (<i>Acarapis woodi</i>)</u>	<u>Apian (bee)</u>
<u>American foulbrood (<i>Paenibacillus larva</i>)</u>	<u>Apian</u>
<u>European foulbrood (<i>Melissococcus plutonius</i>)</u>	<u>Apian</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Apian</u>
<u>Small hive beetle infestation (<i>Aethina tumida</i>)</u>	<u>Apian</u>
<u><i>Tropilaelaps</i></u>	<u>Apian</u>
<u>Varroosis (<i>Varroa</i> spp.)</u>	<u>Apian</u>
<u>Avian infectious bronchitis</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Avian infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT)</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Avian influenza, high pathogenic</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Avian influenza, low pathogenic</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Avian mycoplasmosis (<i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i>)</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Avian mycoplasmosis (<i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i>)</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Carbapenem-resistant organisms</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Duck viral hepatitis</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Fowl typhoid (<i>Salmonella gallinarum</i>)</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Infectious coryza (<i>Avibacterium paragallinarum</i>)</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Japanese encephalitis</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Livestock exposed to toxic substances which may threaten public health</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>

Disease	Animal Type
<u>Newcastle disease</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Ornithosis (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>, psittacosis, parrot fever, or avian chlamydiosis)</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Pullorum disease (<i>Salmonella pullorum</i>)</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>St. Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV)</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Turkey rhinotracheitis</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>West Nile virus</u>	<u>Avian (bird)</u>
<u>Akabane disease (<i>Akabane virus</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Beef measles (<i>Taenia saginata</i>, Bovine cysticercosis)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Bluetongue (<i>Orbivirus</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Bovine anaplasmosis (<i>Anaplasma marginale</i>, <i>A. centrale</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Bovine babesiosis (<i>Babesia bovis</i>, <i>B. bigemina</i>, piroplasmosis, tick fever)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (<i>Campylobacter fetus venerealis</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, mad cow disease)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD, mucosal disease)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (<i>Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides</i>, CBPP)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus gattii</i></u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus</i> (undifferentiated species not identified as <i>C. neoformans</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Enzootic bovine leukosis (Bovine leukemia virus, BLV)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Hemorrhagic septicaemia (<i>Pastuerella multocida</i>, serotypes B/Asian or E/African)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Heartwater (<i>Ehrlichia ruminantium</i>, Cowdriosis)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR,S Infectious pustular vulvovaginitis)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Jamestown Canyon virus (JCV, California serogroup)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Johne's disease (paratuberculosis, <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> subspecies paratuberculosis, MAP, paratuberculosis)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Leptospirosis</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Livestock exposed to toxic substances which may threaten public health</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Lumpy skin disease (Lumpy skin disease virus)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Lyme disease (<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Malignant catarrhal fever (MCF)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Melioidosis (<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Q Fever (<i>Coxiella burnetti</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Rabies</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Rift Valley fever</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Rinderpest (cattle plague)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Scabies (<i>Sarcoptes sp.</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>

Disease	Animal Type
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Snowshoe hare virus (SSHV, California serogroup)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Theileriosis (<i>Theileria annulata</i>, <i>T. parva</i>, Corridor disease, East Coast fever)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Trichomoniasis (<i>Tritrichomonas fetus</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Trypanosomiasis (Tsetse fly diseases, <i>Trypanosoma congolense</i>, <i>T. vivax</i>, <i>T. brucei</i>, <i>T. evansii</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Tuberculosis (<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>)</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Vesicular stomatitis</u>	<u>Bovine (cow)</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Bluetongue (Orbivirus)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Camelpox Bluetongue (Orbivirus)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus gattii</i></u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus</i> (undifferentiated species not identified as <i>C. neoformans</i>)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Leptospirosis</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Livestock exposed to toxic substances which may threaten public health</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Rabies</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Rift Valley fever</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Rinderpest (cattle plague)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Scabies (<i>Sarcoptes sp.</i>)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Vesicular stomatitis</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Camelid (camel)</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella canis</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Coccidioidomycosis (<i>Coccidioides immitis</i>, valley fever)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus gattii</i></u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus</i> (undifferentiated species not identified as <i>C. neoformans</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis (<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis (<i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Ehrlichiosis (<i>Ehrlichia</i> species)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Heartworm</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>La Crosse encephalitis virus (LACV)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Leishmaniasis</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Leptospirosis</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Lyme disease (<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>

Disease	Animal Type
<u>Melioidosis (<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Pseudorabies (<i>Aujeszky's disease</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Q Fever (<i>Coxiella burnetti</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Rabies</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Rift Valley fever</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Scabies (<i>Sarcoptes sp.</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>West Nile virus</u>	<u>Canine (dog)</u>
<u>Akabane disease (<i>Akabane virus</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Bluetongue (<i>Orbivirus</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Caprine contagious arthritis and encephalitis (CAE)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Caseous lymphadenitis (<i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Contagious agalactia (<i>Mycoplasma agalactiae</i>, <i>M. capricolum capricolum</i>, <i>M. putrefaciens</i>, <i>M. mycoides mycoides</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (<i>Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Contagious ecthyma (Orf, sore mouth)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus gattii</i></u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus</i> (undifferentiated species not identified as <i>C. neoformans</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Enzootic abortion of ewes (<i>Chlamydophila abortus</i>, ovine chlamydiosis)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Goat pox</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Heartwater (<i>Ehrlichia ruminantium</i>, Cowdriosis)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Johne's disease (paratuberculosis)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>La Crosse encephalitis virus (LACV, La Crosse virus)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Leptospirosis</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Listeriosis</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Livestock exposed to toxic substances which may threaten public health</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Maedi-Visna (Ovine progressive pneumonia, OPP)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Malignant catarrhal fever (MCF)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Mange (<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>, <i>Chorioptes bovis</i>, <i>Psoroptes ovis</i>, <i>Psoroptes cuniculi</i>, <i>Psoregates ovis</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Melioidosis (<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Nairobi sheep disease</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Peste des petits ruminants</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>

Disease	Animal Type
<u>Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Q Fever (<i>Coxiella burnetti</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Rabies</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Rift Valley fever</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Rinderpest (cattle plague)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella abortus ovis</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Scrapie</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Sheep pox (Goat pox)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Theileriosis (<i>Theileria annulata</i>, <i>T. parva</i>, Corridor disease, East Coast fever)</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Vesicular stomatitis</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Caprine (goat)</u>
<u>Adenovirus hemorrhagic disease</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Bluetongue (<i>Orbivirus</i>)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Ehrlichiosis (<i>Ehrlichia</i> species)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Chronic wasting disease (CWD)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Jamestown Canyon virus (JCV, California serogroup)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>La Crosse encephalitis virus (LACV, La Crosse virus)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Leptospirosis</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Malignant catarrhal fever (MCF)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Ovine epididymitis (<i>Brucella ovis</i>)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Rabies</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Rift Valley fever</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Scabies (<i>Sarcoptes sp.</i>)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Tuberculosis (<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>)</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Vesicular stomatitis</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Cervine (deer)</u>
<u>Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>)</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>
<u><i>Aphanomyces astaci</i> (Crayfish plague)</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>
<u><i>Hepatobacter penaei</i> (necrotising hepatopancreatitis)</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>
<u>Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>

Disease	Animal Type
<u>Infectious myonecrosis virus</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>
<u>Macrobrachium rosenbergii nodavirus (white tail disease)</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>
<u>Taura syndrome virus</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>
<u>White spot syndrome virus</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>
<u>Yellow head virus genotype 1</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Crustacean</u>
<u>African horse sickness</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Contagious equine metritis (<i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i>, CEM)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus gattii</i></u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus</i> (undifferentiated species not identified as <i>C. neoformans</i>)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Dourine (<i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i>)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Ehrlichiosis (Potomac horse fever)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Equine encephalomyelitis, Eastern (EEE)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Equine encephalomyelitis, Venezuelan (VEE)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Equine encephalomyelitis, Western (WEE)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Equine infectious anemia (EIA, swamp fever)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Equine influenza</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Equine piroplasmiasis (<i>Babesia caballi</i>, <i>Theileria equi</i>, babesiosis, Theileriosis)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Equine rhinopneumonitis (Equine herpesvirus-1, EHV-1)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Equine rhinopneumonitis (Equine herpesvirus-1 neurologic form, EHV-1 myelocencephalopathy, EHV-1-EHM)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Equine rhinopneumonitis (Equine herpesvirus-1 non-neurologic form, EHV-1 myelocencephalopathy, EHV-1-EHM)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Equine viral arteritis (EVA)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Glanders (<i>Burkholderia mallei</i>)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Jamestown Canyon virus (JCV, California serogroup)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Japanese encephalitis</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Leishmaniasis</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Leptospirosis</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Livestock exposed to toxic substances which may threaten public health</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Lyme disease (<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Melioidosis (<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Pigeon Fever (<i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>, ulcerative lymphangitis)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Rabies</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Scabies (<i>Sarcoptes sp.</i>)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Snowshoe hare virus (SSHV, California serogroup)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Strangles (<i>Streptococcus equi</i> subsp. <i>equi</i>)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>St. Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>

Disease	Animal Type
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Vesicular stomatitis</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>West Nile virus (WNV)</u>	<u>Equine (horse)</u>
<u>Coccidioidomycosis (<i>Coccidioides immitis</i>, valley fever)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus gattii</i></u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus</i> (undifferentiated species not identified as <i>C. neoformans</i>)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Heartworm</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Leishmaniasis</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Listeriosis</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Melioidosis (<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Q Fever (<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Rabies</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Rift Valley fever</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Scabies (<i>Sarcoptes sp.</i>)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>West Nile virus (WNV)</u>	<u>Feline (cat)</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Myxomatosis</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Scabies (<i>Sarcoptes sp.</i>)</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Snowshoe hare virus (SSHV, California serogroup)</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Tularemia (<i>Francisella tularensis</i>)</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Viral hemorrhagic disease of rabbits (Rabbit hemorrhagic disease, RHD, calicivirus)</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>West Nile virus (WNV)</u>	<u>Lagomorph (hare, rabbit, pika)</u>
<u>Abalone viral ganglioneuritis (<i>Abalone herpesvirus</i>)</u>	<u>Mollusc</u>
<u>Bonamiosis (<i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>)</u>	<u>Mollusc</u>
<u>Bonamiosis (<i>Bonamia ostreae</i>)</u>	<u>Mollusc</u>
<u>Marteiliosis (<i>Marteilia refringens</i>)</u>	<u>Mollusc</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Mollusc</u>
<u>Perkinsosis (<i>Perkinsus marinus</i>)</u>	<u>Mollusc</u>

Disease	Animal Type
<u>Perkinsosis (<i>Perkinsus olseni</i>)</u>	<u>Mollusc</u>
<u>Withering abalone syndrome (<i>Xenohalictis californiensis</i>)</u>	<u>Mollusc</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Mollusc</u>
<u>Akabane disease (<i>Akabane virus</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Bluetongue (<i>Orbivirus</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Brucellosis</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella canis</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella ovis</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella suis</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Chikungunya</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Coccidioidomycosis (<i>Coccidioides immitis</i>, valley fever)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus gattii</i></u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus</i> (undifferentiated species not identified as <i>C. neoformans</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Dengue</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis (<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis (<i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Ehrlichiosis (<i>Ehrlichia</i> species)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Equine encephalomyelitis</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern, EEE)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Equine encephalomyelitis (Venezuelan, VEE)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Equine encephalomyelitis (Western, WEE)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Heartwater (<i>Ehrlichia ruminantium</i>, Cowdriosis)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Heartworm</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Jamestown Canyon virus (JCV, California serogroup)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Japanese encephalitis</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Johne's disease (paratuberculosis)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>La Crosse encephalitis virus (LACV)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Leishmaniasis</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Leptospirosis</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Livestock exposed to toxic substances which may threaten public health</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Lyme disease (<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Melioidosis (<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Malignant catarrhal fever (MCF)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Powassan virus (POWV)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Q Fever (<i>Coxiella burnetti</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Rabies</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>

Disease	Animal Type
<u>Rift Valley fever</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Rinderpest (cattle plague)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Scabies (<i>Sarcoptes sp.</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Screwworm</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Snowshoe hare virus (SSHV, California serogroup)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>St. Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Theileriosis (Corridor disease, East Coast fever, <i>Theileria annulata</i>, <i>Theileria parva</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Trichinellosis (<i>Trichinella spp.</i>, Trichinosis)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Tuberculosis (<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Tuberculosis (<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Tularemia (<i>Francisella tularensis</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Vancomycin resistant (<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Vesicular stomatitis</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>West Nile virus (WNV)</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Zika</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Zoonotic viral hemorrhagic fever</u>	<u>Multiple Species</u>
<u>Akabane disease (<i>Akabane virus</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Bluetongue (<i>Orbivirus</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella ovis</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Caprine arthritis and encephalitis (CAE)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Caseous lymphadenitis (<i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Contagious agalactia (<i>Mycoplasma agalactiae</i>, <i>M. Capricolum capricolum</i>, <i>M. putrefaciens</i>, <i>M. mycoides mycoide</i>, <i>M. mycoides mycoides</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Contagious ecthyma (Orf, sore mouth)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus gattii</i></u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus</i> (undifferentiated species not identified as <i>C. neoformans</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Enzootic abortion of ewes (<i>Chlamydophila abortus</i>, ovine chlamydiosis)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis (<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis (<i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Goat pox (Sheep pox)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>

Disease	Animal Type
<u>Heartwater (<i>Ehrlichia ruminantium</i>, Cowdriosis)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Jamestown Canyon virus (JCV, California serogroup)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Johne's disease (paratuberculosis)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Leptospirosis</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Livestock exposed to toxic substances which may threaten public health</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Maedi-Visna (Ovine progressive pneumonia, OPP)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Malignant catarrhal fever (MCF)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Mange (<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>, <i>Chorioptes bovis</i>, <i>Psoroptes ovis</i>, <i>Psoroptes cuniculi</i>, <i>Psoregates ovis</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Melioidosis (<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Nairobi sheep disease</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Peste des petits ruminants</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Q Fever (<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Rabies</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Rift Valley fever</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Rinderpest (cattle plague)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella abortus ovis</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Scrapie</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Sheep pox</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Snowshoe hare virus (SSHV, California serogroup)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Theileriosis (Corridor disease, East Coast fever, <i>Theileria annulata</i>, <i>T. parva</i>)</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Vesicular stomatitis</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Ovine (sheep)</u>
<u>Epizootic hematopoietic necrosis disease</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>Epizootic ulcerative syndrome (<i>Aphanomyces invadans</i>, EUS)</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u><i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> (<i>Gyrodactylosis</i>)</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>Salmon anemia virus</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>HPR-deleted or HPRO infectious salmon anaemia virus</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>Koi herpesvirus disease</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>Salmonid alphavirus infection</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>Red sea bream iridoviral disease</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>Spring viremia of carp (SVC)</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>Tilapia lake virus disease (<i>Tilapia tilapinevirus</i>, <i>TiLV</i>)</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS)</u>	<u>Piscine (fish)</u>
<u>African swine fever (ASF)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>

Disease	Animal Type
<u>Brucellosis (<i>Brucella suis</i>)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Classical swine fever (CSF, hog cholera)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus gattii</i></u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u><i>Cryptococcus</i> (undifferentiated species not identified as <i>C. neoformans</i>)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Japanese encephalitis</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Leptospirosis</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Livestock exposed to toxic substances which may threaten public health</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Malignant catarrhal fever (MCF)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Melioidosis (<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Nipah virus</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Porcine circovirus (post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Porcine cysticercosis (<i>Taenia solium</i>)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Q Fever (<i>Coxiella burnetti</i>)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Rabies</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Rinderpest (cattle plague)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Scabies (<i>Sarcoptes sp.</i>)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Screwworm, new world (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Screwworm, old world (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Senecavirus A (SVA, Seneca Valley virus)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Swine influenza</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Swine vesicular disease</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Transmissible gastroenteritis (<i>coronavirus</i>, TGE)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Trichinellosis (<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>, Trichinosis)</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Vesicular exanthema of swine</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>Vesicular stomatitis</u>	<u>Porcine (pig)</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases</u>	<u>Reptilian</u>
<u>Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals</u>	<u>Reptilian</u>
<u>Anthrax</u>	<u>Rodent</u>
<u>Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)</u>	<u>Rodent</u>
<u>La Crosse encephalitis virus (LACV)</u>	<u>Rodent</u>
<u>Leishmaniasis</u>	<u>Rodent</u>
<u>New, emerging, or unusual animal diseases/zoonotic diseases</u>	<u>Rodent</u>
<u>Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)</u>	<u>Rodent</u>
<u>Q Fever (<i>Coxiella burnetti</i>)</u>	<u>Rodent</u>
<u>Rift Valley fever</u>	<u>Rodent</u>
<u>Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections/enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infections</u>	<u>Rodent</u>

Disease	Animal Type
Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals	Rodent

[Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 15-02-027, § 16-70-020, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 10-13-055, § 16-70-020, filed 6/10/10, effective 7/11/10; WSR 07-10-087, § 16-70-020, filed 5/1/07, effective 6/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.096 and 16.36.040. WSR 93-19-127 (Order 5011), § 16-70-020, filed 9/21/93, effective 10/22/93; Order 1005, Regulation 4, filed 7/22/66, effective 8/22/66.]