Chapter 16-54 WAC

ANIMAL IMPORTATION

WAC 16-54-010 Definitions.

16-54-012 Breeding cattle defined. [Order 1540, § 16-54-012, filed 10/17/77.] Repealed by WSR 84-16-022 (Order 1838), filed 7/24/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and 16.36.050.

16-54-025 Transporting livestock—Sanitary requirements.


16-54-028 Testing procedure requirements.

16-54-045 Official calfhood vaccines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.096 and 16.36.040. WSR 93-19-126 (Order 5010), § 16-54-020, filed 9/21/93, effective 10/22/93; WSR 92-21-039, § 16-54-020, filed 10/15/92, effective 11/15/92; Order 1540, § 16-54-020, filed 10/17/77; Order 1172, § 16-54-020, filed 12/15/70; Order 1024, filed 7/22/66, effective 8/22/66; Order 957, Regulation 2, filed 8/31/64; Order 915, filed 4/1/63; Order 856, effective 7/19/61; Order 837, filed 4/1/63; Order 818, filed 1/20/61; Order 756, filed 3/22/60.] Repealed by WSR 07-14-056, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW.

16-54-030 Certificate of veterinary inspection, and entry permit requirements.

16-54-049 Official certification. [Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and 16.36.096. WSR 93-19-126 (Order 5010), § 16-54-040, filed 4/8/83; Order 1172, § 16-54-040, filed 12/15/70; Order 1024, Regulation 7, filed 7/22/66, effective 8/22/66; Order 957, filed 8/31/64; Order 915, filed 4/1/63; Order 856, effective 7/19/61; Order 837, filed 4/1/63; Order 818, filed 1/20/61; Order 756, filed 3/22/60.] Repealed by WSR 07-14-056, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW.

16-54-031 Physical address requirements.

16-54-050 Vehicles. [Order 1172, § 16-54-050, filed 12/15/70; Order 1024, Regulation 4, filed 7/22/66, effective 8/22/66; Order 957, filed 8/31/64; Order 915, filed 4/1/63; Order 856, effective 7/19/61; Order 837, filed 4/1/63; Order 818, filed 1/20/61; Order 756, filed 3/22/60.] Repealed by WSR 07-14-056, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW.

16-54-032 Certificate of veterinary inspection—Required information.

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16-54-071 Domestic equine and equine reproductive products—Importation requirements.

16-54-080 Domestic bovine animals. [Order 1172, § 16-54-080, filed 12/15/70; Order 1024, Regulation 8, filed 7/22/66, effective 8/22/66; Order 957, filed 8/31/64; Order 915, filed 4/1/63; Order 856, effective 7/19/61; Order 837, filed 4/14/61; Order 818, filed 1/20/61; Order 756, filed 3/22/60.] Repealed by WSR 07-14-056, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW.

16-54-074 Domestic and foreign bovine brucellosis requirements.

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

16-54-001 Promulgation. [Order 957, filed 7/22/66, effective 8/22/66.] Repealed by WSR 81-10-047 (Order 1730), filed 5/1/81. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.40 RCW.

16-54-002 Promulgation. [Order 1172, § 16-54-002, filed 12/15/70.] Repealed by Order 1430, filed 2/9/76.

16-54-003 Promulgation. [Order 1430, § 16-54-003, filed 2/9/76.] Repealed by Order 1488, filed 11/27/76.

16-54-004 Promulgation. [Order 1488, § 16-54-004, filed 11/2/76.] Repealed by WSR 81-10-047 (Order 1730), filed 5/1/81. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.40 RCW.

(1/3/12)

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**Definitions.** 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 the 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 C.F.R. Part 77.79 (January 1, 2006).

"Approved veterinary laboratory" means a laboratory that has been approved by the 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 C.F.R. Part 78.41 (January 1, 2006).

"Consigned" means to deliver for custody or sale.

"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.

"Feral swine" means animals included in any of the following categories:

- Animals of the genus *Sus* that are free roaming on public or private lands and do not appear to be domesticated;
- Swine from domesticated stocks that have escaped or been released or born into the wild state;
- European wild hogs and their hybrid forms (also known as European wild boars or razorbacks), regardless of whether they are free roaming or kept in confinement; or
- Animals of the family *Tayassuidae* such as peccaries and javelinas, regardless of whether they are free roaming or kept in confinement.

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

"Mature vaccine" 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 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. Part 78.1 (January 1, 2006).
"Official brucellosis vaccinate" means an official adult vaccinate or official calfhood vaccinate as defined by Title 9 C.F.R., Part 78.1 (January 1, 2006).

"Official individual identification" means identifying an animal or group of animals using USDA-approved or WSDA-approved devices or methods, including, but not limited to, official tags, unique breed registry tattoos, and registered brands when accompanied by a certificate of inspection from a brand inspection authority who is recognized by the director.

"Poultry" means chickens, turkeys, ratites, waterfowl, game birds, pigeons, doves, and other domestic fowl.

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

"Restricted holding facility" means an isolated area approved and licensed by the director, as advised by the state veterinarian.

"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.

"Virgin bull" means a sexually intact male bovine less than twelve months of age that is certified by the owner or the owner's designee as having had no breeding contact with female cattle.

"Wild animals" is defined in RCW 77.08.010(61).

GENERAL IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

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.

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 Certificate of veterinary inspection, and entry permit requirements. (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. Certificates of veterinary inspection expire thirty days from the date of issuance.

(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.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-14-057, § 16-54-030, filed 6/25/08, effective 7/26/08.]

WAC 16-54-031 Physical address requirements. (1) Certificate of veterinary inspection, entry permit, movement permit, and temporary grazing permits shall contain the destination physical address for animals entering Washington state except where specifically exempted in this section. For
purposes of this section, a physical address is the actual street location of the destination.

(2) All animals must be transported and delivered directly to the physical address noted on the certificate of veterinary inspection, entry permit, movement permit, or temporary grazing permit.

(a) Animals shall not be diverted to any other physical address except for a temporary destination due to a medical emergency where the immediate health of the animal is in jeopardy. If a physical address destination change is necessary for a medical emergency, the notification requirements listed in subsection (3) of this section shall apply.

(b) Notification requirements listed in subsection (3) of this section will apply to category two restricted holding facilities, as defined in chapter 16-30 WAC, when cattle are not transported and delivered to the destination physical address as permitted on the original entry permit. Category two restricted holding facilities may only change the destination physical address as permitted on the original permit if the cattle will be transported and delivered to a lot of like status.

(3) Requirements for reporting changes to physical address destinations noted in subsection (2) of this section.

(a) Contact the department within twenty-four hours by phone at 360-902-1878 or by e-mail at ahealth@agr.wa.gov.

(b) Report the official document number and the physical address to where the animal(s) was transported and delivered to.

(4) Failing to provide the required destination physical address or acceptable alternative per subsection (5)(a) of this section or diverting animals from the destination physical address may result in a civil penalty as authorized by RCW 16.36.113 and defined in chapter 16-90 WAC.

(5) Exemptions to destination physical address requirements.

(a) If the destination physical address cannot be determined due to no physical address assigned by the appropriate county jurisdiction or local emergency services, the following shall apply:

(i) Descriptive driving directions to the physical location of where the animal(s) is being transported and delivered to must be included on the certificate of veterinary inspection, entry permit, movement permit or temporary grazing permit; or

(ii) The global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of the physical location of where the animal(s) is being transported and delivered to must be included on the certificate of veterinary inspection, entry permit, movement permit or temporary grazing permit. GPS coordinates must contain two latitude or three longitude digits to the left of the decimal point and six digits to the right of the decimal point.

(b) Poultry, or other animals, that are permitted under this chapter and chapter 16.30 RCW and are approved by the United States Postal Service's (USPS) list of mailable live animals are exempt from the destination physical address requirement. For a list of mailable live animals, please visit http://pe.usps.com/text/pub52/pub52c5_007.htm.

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, that includes the physical addresses of the premises of origin and destination;

(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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-14-057, § 16-54-032, filed 6/25/08, effective 7/26/08. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 07-14-056, § 16-54-032, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07.]

WAC 16-54-060 Quarantine. 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.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 07-14-056, § 16-54-060, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07; Order 1172, § 16-54-060, filed 12/15/70; Order 1024, Regulation 5, filed 7/22/66, effective 8/22/66; Order 957, filed 8/31/64; Order 915, filed 4/1/63; Order 856, effective 7/19/61; Order 837, filed 4/14/61; Order 818, filed 1/20/61; Order 756, filed 3/22/60.]

IMPORTATION RESTRICTIONS

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:
Animal Importation 16-54-071

(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.

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 C.F.R. 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.
(c) In the case of a state where vesicular stomatitis has been diagnosed, the certificate of veterinary inspection for susceptible livestock must be issued within twenty-four hours of shipment to Washington state and must contain:
(i) The temperature reading of each equine 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."
(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 the state veterinarian or designee at the end of that period.

WAC 16-54-071 Domestic equine and equine reproductive products—Importation requirements. Import health requirements.
(1)(a) In addition to the other requirements of this chapter, all 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.

[Ch. 16-54 WAC p. 5]
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 twelve 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) Liv 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 require an entry permit and 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 seronegative 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.

Piroplasmosis.

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 may 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.

[C] [Ch. 16-54 WAC p. 6]
WAC 16-54-083 Domestic and foreign bovine brucellosis requirements. (1) Female cattle, domestic and foreign, must have an official calfhood 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) Bully calves less than six months of age;

(f) Steers and spayed heifers;

(g) Official brucellosis vaccinated dairy cattle less than twenty-four 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 C.F.R. 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.

(6) Cattle that have not met the department's brucellosis requirements may enter, with approval from the director, a restricted holding facility in Washington state until testing and vaccination requirements have been met. The restricted holding facility must be approved by the director and operated in accordance with a written agreement between the facility owner and the director. The restricted holding facility must be maintained and all inspections, testing, and vaccination done at the owner's expense.

[WAC 16-54-085 Bovine tuberculosis requirements.]

(1) All domestic bovine must have a negative tuberculosis (TB) test within sixty days before entry into Washington state and must be identified with a USDA silver identification ear tag, or a USDA-approved RFID tag, or an orange brucellosis vaccination tag when:

(a) Originating from a state or country where a tuberculosis affected herd has been identified within the past twelve months;

(b) Originating from a state or country where there is an ongoing epidemiological investigation related to bovine infected with tuberculosis;

(c) Originating from a state or country where tuberculosis is endemic or present in wildlife populations; or

(d) Originating from a modified accredited advanced or lower state as defined by USDA, APHIS in Title 9 C.F.R., Chapter 1, Part 77 (January 1, 2010) or a country equivalent in status. Such domestic bovine 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 (including steers and spayed heifers) 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, steers, 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) Dairy cattle are exempt from bovine tuberculosis testing requirements of subsections (2) and (3) of this section if they:

(a) Originate from an accredited bovine tuberculosis-free herd, as defined by USDA, APHIS in Title 9 C.F.R., Chapter 1, Part 77 (January 1, 2010), and if an accredited herd number and the date of the last bovine tuberculosis test are shown on the certificate of veterinary inspection;
(1) All cattle used for rodeo or timed events, except those imported directly from Mexico, must be accompanied by proof recorded on a certificate of veterinary inspection of a negative bovine tuberculosis test within twelve months before entry into Washington state.

(b) Calves under six months old that were born and have continuously resided in the state of Washington are excluded from this requirement.

(2) 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.

(e) 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.

7(a) Cattle that have not met the tuberculosis requirements in this subsection may enter, with approval from the director, a category 1 restricted holding facility in Washington state until testing requirements have been met.

(b) The category 1 restricted holding facility must be approved by the director and operated in accordance with a written agreement between the facility owner and the director.

(c) The restricted holding facility must be maintained and all inspections and testing done at the owner's expense.

WAC 16-54-086 Bovine trichomoniasis requirements.

(1) Breeding bulls may be imported into the state of Washington if they meet the following requirements:

(a) The bulls originate from a herd wherein all bulls have tested negative for bovine trichomoniasis since they were removed from female cattle; or

(b) The bulls have tested negative to a bovine trichomoniasis quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) test within thirty days before import and have had no contact with female cattle from the time of the test to the time of import; or

(c) The bulls have tested negative to a bovine trichomoniasis culture test, if from a state that recognizes a culture test as an official test; or

(d) If the bulls originate from a herd where one or more bulls or cows have been found infected with bovine trichomoniasis within the past twelve months, the bulls must have two negative qPCR tests one week apart. The samples for each test must be collected within thirty days before cattle are imported into Washington state, and an import permit must be obtained from the director and include a certifying statement that the bulls originated from an infected herd.

(2) Before arrival at their destination in Washington state, all imported bulls must be identified with official identification or an official trichomoniasis bangle tag.

(3) Bulls that enter Washington state without meeting the bovine trichomoniasis requirements of this section will be quarantined at the owner's expense until they have had two negative qPCR tests one week apart.

(4)(a) Any bull or cow that is positive to a trichomoniasis test, and any herd in which one or more bulls or cows are found infected with trichomoniasis is considered infected.

(b) In the case of bulls testing positive to trichomoniasis, the herd shall be quarantined pending an epidemiological investigation to determine the source of the infection, and as long as infection persists in the herd.

(c) Infected bulls will be quarantined and will not be used for breeding. They must be slaughtered, sold for slaughter, or sent to a restricted feedlot or category 2 restricted holding facility to remain in slaughter channels.

(5) Certification and proficiency testing and types of tests. The state veterinarian will determine trichomoniasis training for veterinarians and laboratories, and the types of tests used to determine trichomoniasis infection. All sampling will be obtained by pipette scrapings from the prepuce and glans of a bull.

(a) All trichomoniasis testing of bulls in Washington state shall be performed by a veterinarian accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA APHIS). In addition, all accredited veterinarians testing bulls in Washington state for trichomoniasis are required to successfully complete training and pass a trichomoniasis testing procedure proficiency examination provided by the department. Effective January 1, 2011, accredited veterinarians may not perform official trichomoniasis testing of bulls in Washington state until they have successfully completed the training and passed the proficiency examination.

A schedule of training opportunities is available by contacting the department at:

Washington State Department of Agriculture
Animal Services Division
1111 Washington Street S.E.
Animal Importation

(b) Registered veterinarians shall only utilize official laboratories recognized by the state veterinarian for testing of trichomoniasis samples.

(c) Registered veterinarians collecting samples in the state of Washington shall submit results of all trichomoniasis tests and all official identification on official trichomoniasis test and report forms to the animal services division within five business days of receiving test results from an official laboratory or identifying virgin bulls with official trichomoniasis bangle tags.

(d)(i) Polymerase chain reaction is accepted as an official test when completed by a qualified laboratory approved by the director and when the sample is received by the laboratory within forty-eight hours of collection.

(ii) Other tests for trichomoniasis may be approved as official tests by the state veterinarian after the tests have been proven effective by research, have been evaluated sufficiently to determine efficacy, and a protocol for use of the test has been established.

(iii) An official test is one in which the sample is received in the official laboratory in good condition within forty-eight hours of collection. Samples in transit for more than forty-eight hours will not be accepted for official testing and must be discarded. Samples that have been frozen or exposed to high temperatures must also be discarded.

Exemptions to bovine trichomoniasis test requirements.

(6) Virgin bulls are exempt from bovine trichomoniasis test requirements. If sold, virgin bulls must be officially identified and accompanied by a certificate signed by the owner or the owner's designee that they have had no breeding contact with female cattle.

GOATS

WAC 16-54-090 Goats—Importation and testing requirements. 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 goats are free from clinical signs or known exposure to any infectious or communicable disease including, but not limited to, footrot, sore mouth, and caseous lymphadenitis.

(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

WAC 16-54-101 Sheep—Importation and testing requirements. 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 C.F.R. 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.


LLAMAS AND ALPACAS

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. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 07-14-056, § 16-54-105, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07.]

SWINE

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

(2) Feral swine are prohibited in Washington state. Import test requirements.

(3) 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).

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

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

Swine semen and embryos.

(7)(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. [Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-14-057, § 16-54-111, filed 6/25/08, effective 7/26/08. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 07-14-056, § 16-54-111, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and 16.36.096. WSR 92-21-039, § 16-54-111, filed 10/15/92, effective 11/15/92. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.44 RCW. WSR 83-02-001 (Order 1780), § 16-54-111, filed 12/23/82; Order 1540, § 16-54-111, filed 10/17/77; Order 1430, § 16-54-111, filed 2/9/76. Formerly WAC 16-54-110.]

AVIAN SPECIES

WAC 16-54-145 Poultry and game birds, including ratites—Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.

(1) All poultry, excluding doves and pigeons, imported into Washington state must be accompanied by a:

(a) Certificate of veterinary inspection; or

(b) USDA NPIP VS form 9-3 (Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, and Poults); or

(c) USDA VS form 17-6 (Certificate for Poultry or Hatching Eggs for Export).

(2) The certificate of veterinary inspection and the USDA VS form 17-6 must include either the NPIP number or negative results of the required tests.

(3) Poultry or hatching eggs must originate from flocks or areas not under state or federal restriction.
(4) 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.**

(5) Poultry, poult, and eggs, excluding doves and pigeons, that originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a pullorum-typhoid clean rating given by the state animal health official or are from an NPIP participant flock must meet the classification requirements stated in subsection (8) of this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease control classifications</th>
<th>Poultry type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Egg-type chickens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullorum-typhoid</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian influenza</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycoplasma synoviae</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmonella enteritidis</td>
<td>YES (commercial)¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Waterfowl, hobby, fancy, exhibition chickens, game birds, ratites, and backyard flocks.
²Excluding waterfowl.
³Commercial means producers with three thousand or more birds regardless of shipment size.

**Exemptions to import health requirements.**

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

**WAC 16-54-160** Birds other than poultry, including exotic birds—Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.

(1) All birds other than poultry entering Washington state require a certificate of veterinary inspection that contains the following statement:

"To the best of my knowledge, the birds listed on this certificate are not infected with exotic Newcastle disease, psittacosis, or avian influenza and have been 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 with a number leg band or in a manner appropriate to the species.

**Exemptions to import health requirements.**

(3) Family pet birds are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection and identification requirements if they:

(a) Are two or less in number; and

(b) Have not been purchased within thirty days of entry into Washington state; and

(c) Are traveling by private conveyance with their owners.

**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 owners.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-14-057, § 16-54-160, filed 6/25/08, effective 7/26/08. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 07-14-056, § 16-54-160, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07.]
owner or handler are exempt from the heartworm test requirement.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 07-14-056, § 16-54-170, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07.]

**WILD AND EXOTIC ANIMALS, INCLUDING ZOO ANIMALS**

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

(1) Wild and exotic animals 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tested For</th>
<th>Species Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Brucella abortus | Camelidae | • Vicuna
• Guanaco |
| Cervidae | • Elk
• Caribou
• Moose
• Reindeer
• Deer |
| Giraffidae | • Giraffe
• Okapi |
| Bovidae | • Antelope
• Wild cattle (gaur, banteng, kaupre, yak)
• Bison (American bison, European bison)
• Buffalo (Asian water buffalo, tamaraw, lowland anoa, mountain anoa, African buffalo) |

(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceropithecidae</td>
<td>• Old world primates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephantidae</td>
<td>• Elephants¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hylobotidae</td>
<td>• Gibbons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pongidae</td>
<td>• Great apes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovidae</td>
<td>• Antelope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(1) Before entering Washington state, all meningeal worm and pseudorabies must be held in quarantined 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) 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 C.F.R. 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 (Parelophostrongylus tenuis (meningeal worm) and Elaphostrongylus cervis (muscle worm)): Before entering Washington state, all Cervidae must be examined for Elaphostrongylinae infection in the absence of anthelminthic 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 or geographical boundaries as otherwise designated by the state veterinarian must have a negative fecal exam for dorsal-spined larvae made by an approved laboratory using the Baermann technique. Animals must 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 or geographical boundaries as otherwise designated by the state veterinarian or from east of that line must be held in a preen-