

# Chapter 16-86 WAC

## CATTLE AND BISON DISEASES IN WASHINGTON STATE

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16-86-140	Tuberculosis testing requirements for raw milk dairies.	16-86-093
16-86-150	Tuberculosis quarantine and release.	Indemnity for scrapie infected or exposed sheep or goats. [Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.096 and 16.36.040. WSR 90-10-045 (Order 2035), § 16-86-093, filed
16-86-160	Indemnity for tuberculosis affected or exposed cattle and bison.	
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16-86-001	Promulgation. [Order 956, Promulgation, filed 8/31/64; Order 855, Promulgation, effective 7/19/61.] Repealed by Order 1171, filed 12/15/70. See WAC 16-86-002.	
16-86-002	Promulgation. [Order 1171, § 16-86-002, filed 12/15/70. Formerly WAC 16-86-001.] Repealed by Order 1429, filed 2/9/76.	
16-86-003	Promulgation. [Order 1429, § 16-86-003, filed 2/9/76.] Repealed by Order 1539, filed 10/17/77.	
16-86-006	Department defined. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.40 RCW. WSR 79-09-076 (Order 1642), § 16-86-006, filed 8/30/79.] Repealed by WSR 84-08-037 (Order 1814), filed 3/30/84. Statutory Authority: Chapter 16.36 RCW.	
16-86-007	Definition—Accredited veterinarian. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.40 RCW. WSR 79-09-076 (Order 1642), § 16-86-007, filed 8/30/79.] Repealed by WSR 84-08-037 (Order 1814), filed 3/30/84. Statutory Authority: Chapter 16.36 RCW.	
16-86-009	Definition—Commercial dairy herd. [Order 1539, § 16-86-009, filed 10/17/77.] Repealed by WSR 84-08-037 (Order 1814), filed 3/30/84. Statutory Authority: Chapter 16.36 RCW.	
16-86-010	Definitions. [Order 1171, § 16-86-010, filed 12/15/70; Order 855, Regulation 1, effective 7/19/61.] Repealed by Order 1429, filed 2/9/76.	
16-86-011	Definition—Official calfhood vaccination. [Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.40 RCW. WSR 81-01-072 (Order 1717), § 16-86-011, filed 12/17/80, effective 4/1/81; Order 1539, § 16-86-011, filed	

- 4/30/90, effective 5/31/90.] Repealed by WSR 99-09-025, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040.
- 16-86-095 Official brucellosis vaccination. [Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040. WSR 99-09-025, § 16-86-095, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and 16.36.050. WSR 88-05-003 (Order 1964), § 16-86-095, filed 2/5/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 16.36 RCW. WSR 84-08-037 (Order 1814), § 16-86-095, filed 3/30/84. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.40 RCW. WSR 81-10-049 (Order 1732), § 16-86-095, filed 5/1/81, effective 7/1/81; WSR 79-09-076 (Order 1642), § 16-86-095, filed 8/30/79.] Decodified and amended by WSR 08-01-094, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. Recodified as § 16-86-025.
- 16-86-100 Criminal penalty—Civil injunction. [Order 1171, § 16-86-100, filed 12/15/70; Order 855, Penalty and Injunction Clause, effective 7/19/61.] Repealed by WSR 99-09-025, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040.

**WAC 16-86-005 Definitions.** In addition to the definitions found in RCW 16.36.005, the following definitions apply to this chapter:

"Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry in the state of Washington and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Veterinary Services to participate in state-federal cooperative programs.

"Adult vaccination tattoo" means a tattoo in the right ear with the letters RAV followed by the last digit of the year in which the vaccination was administered with RB-51 *Brucella* vaccine. An example is RAV2 for an adult vaccinated in 2012.

"Breed registry tattoo" means individual registry tattoos issued by breed associations.

"Brucellosis vaccine" means only those *Brucella abortus* products that are approved by and produced under license of the USDA for injection into cattle to enhance their resistance to brucellosis.

"Calfhood vaccination tattoo" means a tattoo in the right ear consisting of an R, the United States registered V-shield, and the last digit of the year in which the animal was vaccinated with RB-51 *Brucella* vaccine. An example is RV-shield2 for a calf vaccinated in 2012.

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

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

"Herd plan" means a written management agreement between the animal owner and the state veterinarian, with possible input from a private accredited veterinarian designated by the owner, in which each participant agrees to undertake actions specified in the herd plan to control the spread of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease within and from an infected herd and to work toward eradicating the disease in the infected herd.

"Official calfhood vaccinate" means female cattle between four and twelve months of age that are vaccinated with brucellosis vaccine at a calfhood dose (2cc subcutaneously) and officially individually identified.

"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 regis-

tered brands when accompanied by a certificate of inspection from a brand inspection authority who is recognized by the director. If a radio frequency identification device is used for identification, the device must be placed in the left ear. The official tattoo must be placed in the middle third of the right ear.

"Official Washington adult vaccinate" means female cattle over the age of twelve months that have resided in Washington state for ninety days or more and are vaccinated with a dose of brucellosis vaccine (2cc subcutaneously) under directions issued by the director.

"Premises" means a location where livestock are kept.

"Timed events" means competitive events that take place where time elapsed is the factor that determines the placing of individuals competing in the event.

"USDA" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Virgin bull" means a sexually intact male bovine less than eight hundred pounds and less than twelve months of age, as determined by dentition inspection by an accredited veterinarian. Virgin bulls must be certified by the owner or the owner's designee with a signed statement as having had no breeding contact with female cattle.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 12-21-009, § 16-86-005, filed 10/5/12, effective 11/5/12; WSR 10-20-093, § 16-86-005, filed 9/30/10, effective 10/31/10; WSR 09-03-019, § 16-86-005, filed 1/9/09, effective 2/9/09; WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-005, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040. WSR 99-09-025, § 16-86-005, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.096 and 16.36.040. WSR 90-10-045 (Order 2035), § 16-86-005, filed 4/30/90, effective 5/31/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and 16.36.050. WSR 87-08-020 (Order 1917), § 16-86-005, filed 3/25/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 16.36 RCW. WSR 84-08-037 (Order 1814), § 16-86-005, filed 3/30/84; Order 1539, § 16-86-005, filed 10/17/77.]

**WAC 16-86-008 Forms used in this chapter.** Forms used in this chapter may be obtained from the department at:

Animal Services Division  
Washington State Department of Agriculture  
1111 Washington St. S.E.  
Olympia, WA 98504-2560  
Phone: 360-902-1878.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-008, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08.]

## BRUCELLOSIS

**WAC 16-86-013 Quarantine.** Cattle or bison that are infected or suspected of being infected with an infectious or communicable disease after an official test will be quarantined as provided under RCW 16.36.010. If owners refuse to allow the department to test for diseases provided for in this chapter, all cattle or bison will be regarded as a menace to the health of livestock, and the premises on which they are kept will be immediately quarantined and no animals or products of these animals may be removed from the premises.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, amended and recodified as § 16-86-013, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040. WSR 99-09-025, § 16-86-020, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99; Order 1539, § 16-86-020, filed 10/17/77; Order 1171, § 16-86-020, filed 12/15/70; Order 855, Regulation 2, effective 7/19/61.]

**WAC 16-86-014 Adoption of United States Department of Agriculture Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.** In addition to the rules adopted in this chapter, the Washington state department of agriculture adopts the procedures and methods of the *USDA Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules*, effective October 1, 2003. The department maintains a copy of this document for public inspection. You may also find the information on the internet at: [www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/animal\\_diseases/brucellosis/downloads/umr\\_bovine\\_bruc.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/brucellosis/downloads/umr_bovine_bruc.pdf).

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-014, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08.]

**WAC 16-86-015 Change of ownership requirements for cattle and bison in Washington.** (1) **Cattle.** All female cattle must be official calfhood or official Washington mature vaccinates and bear legible vaccination tattoos before being sold or introduced into any breeding herd in the state of Washington. This rule does not apply to the following:

- (a) Cattle sold or consigned to a restricted feedlot;
- (b) Cattle sold or consigned to a federally inspected slaughter plant;
- (c) Cattle sold or consigned to a public livestock market for immediate slaughter within three days of sale;
- (d) Spayed heifers;
- (e) Cattle sold to buyers in states or countries without brucellosis vaccination import requirements; and
- (f) Calves under four months of age.

(2) **Bison.** All bison, except calves under eight months of age at the side of their negative-tested mothers, are required to test negative for brucellosis upon change of ownership.

(3)(a) Under RCW 20.01.380, as cattle and bison move throughout the marketing system, livestock dealers are required to retain cattle and bison identification to the herd of origin. Official identification devices provide permanent identification of livestock and ensure the ability to find the source of animal disease outbreaks.

(b) Removing an official animal health tag, or official animal identification tag, permanent mark, or other device is prohibited except at the time of slaughter.

(c) If an official identification device is lost and it is necessary to retag an animal, the new official number shall correlate, whenever possible, with the previous official number of the animal and shall be reported to the office of the state veterinarian.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-015, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040. WSR 99-09-025, § 16-86-015, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99; WSR 97-01-067 (Order 6009), § 16-86-015, filed 12/16/96, effective 1/16/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.096 and 16.36.040. WSR 94-05-008 (Order 5032), § 16-86-015, filed 2/3/94, effective 3/6/94; WSR 92-21-023, § 16-86-015, filed 10/13/92, effective 11/13/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and 16.36.050. WSR 88-05-003 (Order 1964), § 16-86-015, filed 2/5/88; WSR 87-08-020 (Order 1917), § 16-86-015, filed 3/25/87. Statutory Authority: Chapter 16.36 RCW. WSR 84-08-037 (Order 1814), § 16-86-015, filed 3/30/84. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.44 RCW. WSR 83-06-002 (Order 1785), § 16-86-015, filed 2/17/83. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.40 RCW. WSR 81-14-078 (Order 1742), § 16-86-015, filed 7/1/81; WSR 81-10-048 (Order 1731), § 16-86-015, filed 5/1/81; WSR 79-09-076 (Order 1642), § 16-86-015, filed 8/30/79; WSR 79-07-089 (Order 1634), § 16-86-015, filed 6/29/79; WSR 78-12-053 (Order 1588), § 16-86-015, filed 11/29/78; Order 1539, § 16-86-015, filed 10/17/77.]

(10/5/12)

**WAC 16-86-017 Grazing permits.** (1) Washington herd owners desiring to move cattle interstate for grazing purposes and return to Washington shall request a permit for such movement from the animal health program of the department. The state to which the animals are to be moved for grazing must approve the movement. A separate permit must be obtained from the animal health program for the return of such cattle.

(2) Grazing permits will be issued only for movements to states that are class free or A for brucellosis and that share common borders with the state of Washington.

(3) Cattle moving interstate on grazing permits are generally exempt from interstate health certificate and testing requirements unless required by the state veterinarian in either state due to changing disease conditions.

(4) Cattle moving interstate on grazing permits must meet the brand or animal identification requirements of each state before interstate movement.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-017, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040. WSR 99-09-025, § 16-86-017, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99; Order 1539, § 16-86-017, filed 10/17/77.]

**WAC 16-86-025 Official brucellosis vaccination.** (1) An official vaccination report of all brucellosis vaccinations must be made to the department within thirty days of vaccination by the accredited veterinarian who performed the vaccination. The vaccination report must be made on an approved report form (USDA form number VS 4-26) issued by the department for the purpose of individually identifying the cattle and recording official brucellosis vaccinations.

(a) All vaccinations must be performed by a licensed accredited veterinarian or federal or state employed veterinarian and are not official until they are reported to the department.

(b) Veterinarians must record all vaccinations in a ledger that records the owner of the animal, official individual identification numbers, and the date of vaccination. These records must be maintained for seven years.

(2) Official calfhood vaccinates must be:

(a) Vaccinated with 2cc subcutaneous RB-51 *Brucella* vaccine; and

(b) Permanently identified with official individual vaccination identification and calfhood vaccination tattoo.

(3) Official adult vaccinates must not be pregnant and must have prevaccination blood samples for brucellosis submitted on USDA form number VS4-33 to the office of the state veterinarian. An official adult vaccinate must be:

(a) Vaccinated with 2cc subcutaneous RB-51 *Brucella* vaccine;

(b) Permanently identified with individual official identification; and

(c) Permanently identified as a vaccinate by an adult vaccination tattoo in the right ear.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 12-21-009, § 16-86-025, filed 10/5/12, effective 11/5/12; WSR 08-01-094, amended and recodified as § 16-86-025, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040. WSR 99-09-025, § 16-86-095, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040 and 16.36.050. WSR 88-05-003 (Order 1964), § 16-86-095, filed 2/5/88. Statutory Authority: Chapter 16.36 RCW. WSR 84-08-037 (Order 1814), § 16-86-095, filed 3/30/84. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.40 RCW. WSR 81-10-

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049 (Order 1732), § 16-86-095, filed 5/1/81, effective 7/1/81; WSR 79-09-076 (Order 1642), § 16-86-095, filed 8/30/79.]

**WAC 16-86-026 Brucellosis testing requirements for raw milk dairies.** (1) All cattle whose raw milk or raw milk products are offered for sale must be from a herd that has tested negative to a serological test for brucellosis within the previous twelve months.

(2) Any additions to the herd must be serologically tested negative at the owner's expense for brucellosis within thirty days before introduction into the herd.

(3) Herds must be serologically tested negative at the owner's expense annually to maintain the dairy's raw milk license.

(4) The state veterinarian shall direct all testing procedures in accordance with state and federal standards for animal disease eradication.

(5) All raw milk and raw milk products from animals that test positive for brucellosis are prohibited from sale and must be destroyed.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-026, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08.]

**WAC 16-86-040 Brucellosis quarantine and release.**

(1) Any herd of cattle or bison in which brucellosis reactors are found will be quarantined. Positive or reactor classification shall be based on standards listed in *USDA Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules*, effective October 1, 2003.

(2) The quarantine will be released when the entire quarantined herd has passed two consecutive negative blood tests without reactors.

(a) The first test must be not less than thirty days following removal of all reactors from the herd. The second test must not be less than ninety days nor more than one year following the date of the previous test.

(b) Steers, spayed heifers, officially vaccinated dairy cattle under twenty months of age, and officially vaccinated beef animals under twenty-four months of age need not be tested.

(c) Adult vaccination for cattle may be used as a whole herd vaccination under the terms of a herd plan and based on the standards listed in *USDA Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules*, effective October 1, 2003.

(3) Cattle or bison that test positive to the brucellosis test must not be sold or offered for sale except for immediate slaughter.

(4) Quarantined cattle and bison may only be moved when accompanied by an official USDA form number VS1-27.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-040, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040. WSR 99-09-025, § 16-86-040, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.38.060. WSR 87-23-043 (Order 1958), § 16-86-040, filed 11/18/87; Order 1539, § 16-86-040, filed 10/17/77; Order 1171, § 16-86-040, filed 12/15/70; Order 855, Regulation 4, effective 7/19/61.]

**WAC 16-86-092 Indemnity for brucellosis affected or exposed cattle.** (1) As provided under RCW 16.36.090, the director may order the slaughter or destruction of any cattle affected with or exposed to brucellosis.

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(2) Under RCW 16.36.096, subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, owners, individuals, partnerships, corporations or other legal entities whose animals have been slaughtered or destroyed by order of the director may be eligible for indemnification in an amount not to exceed seventy-five percent of the appraised or salvage value of the animal ordered slaughtered or destroyed.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-092, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.040. WSR 99-09-025, § 16-86-092, filed 4/15/99, effective 5/16/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 16.36.096. WSR 86-08-055 (Order 1879), § 16-86-092, filed 3/28/86. Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 16.40 RCW. WSR 79-11-096 (Order 1660), § 16-86-092, filed 10/26/79.]

## Q FEVER

**WAC 16-86-110 Q fever testing requirements for raw milk dairies.** (1) All cattle whose raw milk or raw milk products are offered for sale must be from a herd that has tested negative serologically for Q fever within the previous twelve months. Q fever is caused by the coccobacillus *Coxiella burnetii* and is highly infectious to humans.

(2) Any additions to the herd must be tested negative for Q fever at the owner's expense within thirty days before introduction into the herd.

(3) Herds must be tested negative annually at the owner's expense to maintain the dairy's raw milk license.

(4) The state veterinarian shall direct all testing procedures in accordance with state and federal standards for animal disease eradication.

(5) All raw milk and raw milk products from animals that test positive for Q fever are prohibited from sale and must be destroyed or pasteurized according to industry standards.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-110, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08.]

## TRICHOMONIASIS

**WAC 16-86-114 Trichomoniasis testing at public livestock markets.** (1) Bulls presented at a public livestock market that are less than eight hundred pounds and judged to be less than twelve months of age by the market veterinarian using dentition inspection are exempt from trichomoniasis testing.

(2) Bulls presented at a public livestock market that are less than eight hundred pounds and determined to be more than twelve months of age by the market veterinarian using dentition inspection must be tested for trichomoniasis, or be castrated prior to leaving the market, or be sent to a category 2 restricted holding facility as defined in WAC 16-30-035, or be delivered directly to a USDA-inspected slaughter facility.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 12-21-009, § 16-86-114, filed 10/5/12, effective 11/5/12.]

**WAC 16-86-115 Trichomoniasis in Washington cattle.** (1) Any sexually intact bovine, except for bison, that is found test-positive for trichomoniasis, and any herd in which one or more bulls or cows are found test-positive for trichomoniasis, is considered infected. Test-positive means a posi-

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tive result on a quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) test for trichomoniasis.

(2) In the case of infected sexually intact bovine, the herd shall be quarantined pending an epidemiological investigation to determine the source of the infection.

(3) All exposed herds will be identified by an accredited veterinarian in conjunction with the department. An exposed herd is defined as a cattle herd which has had, within the past twelve months, direct commingling or cross-fence contact with an infected herd during a time of potential breeding activity. The owner of exposed herds will be notified of the possible exposure and requested to test the herd using a qPCR test. All testing will be at the owner's expense.

(4)(a) Infected bulls will be quarantined and branded high on the tail head by the department with a USDA regulatory S-brand, and will not be used for breeding.

(b) Infected bulls must be slaughtered, sold for slaughter, sent to a restricted feedlot, or to a category 2 restricted holding facility to remain in slaughter channels. Infected bulls shall only be moved when accompanied by a USDA form VS 1-27.

(c) Bulls of unknown origin or unknown breeding history offered for sale at a livestock market must be tested negative for trichomoniasis by a qPCR test before being turned out with breeding stock or must be sold for slaughter, sent to a restricted feedlot, or to a category 2 restricted holding facility to remain in slaughter channels.

(d) A nonpregnant female, with no calf at side, which is identified by the owner as being from an infected herd and is offered for sale at a livestock market, must remain in slaughter channels.

(5) The quarantine will be removed when all remaining bulls in the herd test negative to a second qPCR test for trichomoniasis and following proof of removal of infected bulls. Bulls must have a minimum of two negative qPCR tests at least one week apart for quarantine release. All bulls from infected herds, except virgin bulls, will be tested using a qPCR test the following trich-year before breeding. A trich-year means the period from September 1st to August 31st of any given year. Bulls from infected herds may not have to be tested the following trich-year if a herd plan has been approved by the state veterinarian.

(6) Information that cattle have tested positive for trichomoniasis may be supplied to county extension agents, accredited veterinarians, and industry representatives. Each month, the department may publish a press release of counties that have infected herds.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 10-20-093, § 16-86-115, filed 9/30/10, effective 10/31/10.]

**WAC 16-86-116 Duties of certified, accredited veterinarians—Training requirement for veterinarians performing trichomoniasis testing in cattle.** (1) Effective January 1, 2011, accredited veterinarians may not perform official trichomoniasis testing of bulls in Washington state until they are certified to do so by having successfully completed training and passed a proficiency examination provided by the department.

(2) All official trichomoniasis testing of bulls in Washington state shall be performed by a certified, accredited veterinarian.

(10/5/12)

(3) 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.  
P.O. Box 42577  
Olympia, Washington 98504-2577  
360-902-1878

(4) Certified veterinarians shall utilize only official laboratories recognized by the state veterinarian for testing trichomoniasis samples. Positive test results will be sent to the department by the next business day.

(5)(a) Quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) is the test method for official tests accepted by the department.

(b) An official test is one in which the sample is collected by a certified veterinarian and received in the official laboratory in good condition within forty-eight hours of collection. Samples in transit for more than forty-eight hours or have been frozen or exposed to high temperatures will not be accepted for official testing. All samples shipped to the laboratory must be in pouch media, lactated Ringer's solution, or in normal saline solution. All sampling will be obtained by pipette scrapings from the prepuce and glans of a bull.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 10-20-093, § 16-86-116, filed 9/30/10, effective 10/31/10.]

## TUBERCULOSIS

**WAC 16-86-120 Adoption of United States Department of Agriculture Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.** The Washington state department of agriculture adopts the *Procedures and Methods of the USDA Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules*, effective January 1, 2005. The department maintains a copy of the *Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules* for public inspection. You may also find the information on the internet at:

[www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/animal\\_diseases/tuberculosis/downloads/tb-umr.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/tuberculosis/downloads/tb-umr.pdf).

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-120, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08.]

**WAC 16-86-125 Duties of accredited veterinarians—Training requirement for veterinarians performing tuberculosis testing in cattle and bison.** (1) All testing of cattle or bison in Washington state for tuberculosis 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 cattle or bison in Washington state for tuberculosis are required to successfully complete training in tuberculosis testing procedures provided by USDA or the department. Accredited veterinarians who have not successfully completed the training by April 30, 2010, may not perform official tuberculosis testing of cattle or bison in Washington state. A schedule of training opportunities is available by contacting the department at:

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Washington State Department of Agriculture  
 Animal Services Division  
 1111 Washington Street S.E.  
 P.O. Box 42577  
 Olympia, Washington 98504-2577  
 360-902-1878.

(2) The department may review the testing results and other records associated with tuberculosis testing of cattle or bison by accredited veterinarians in Washington state. In the event that the response rates reported by an accredited veterinarian do not meet the response rates standards established in Appendix C of the *Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules*, effective January 1, 2005 (adopted in WAC 16-86-120), the director may require additional training or may refuse to accept the testing of cattle or bison for tuberculosis performed by that veterinarian.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 09-03-019, § 16-86-125, filed 1/9/09, effective 2/9/09.]

**WAC 16-86-130 Cattle used in rodeo or timed events.**

All cattle used for rodeo or timed events must be accompanied by proof recorded on a tuberculosis test chart (USDA form number VS6-22) of a negative bovine tuberculosis test within twelve months of the event. Calves under six months old that were born and have continuously resided in the state of Washington and Washington origin timed event cattle that are not commingled with high-risk are excluded from this requirement.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-130, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08.]

**WAC 16-86-140 Tuberculosis testing requirements for raw milk dairies.** (1) All cattle whose raw milk or raw milk products are offered for sale must be from a herd that has tested negative for tuberculosis within the previous twelve months.

(2) Any additions to the herd must be tested negative for tuberculosis at the owner's expense within thirty days before introduction into the herd.

(3) Herds must be tested negative annually at the owner's expense to maintain the dairy's raw milk license.

(4) The state veterinarian shall direct all testing procedures in accordance with state and federal standards for animal disease eradication.

(5) All raw milk and raw milk products from animals that test positive for tuberculosis are prohibited from sale and must be destroyed.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-140, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08.]

**WAC 16-86-150 Tuberculosis quarantine and release.** (1) Any herd of cattle or bison in which tuberculosis reactors are found will be quarantined. The sale or removal of any animal out of a quarantined herd is prohibited except for removal for immediate slaughter.

(2) Herds in which no gross lesions reactors occur and in which no evidence of *Mycobacterium bovis* infection has been disclosed may be released from quarantine after a sixty-day negative caudal fold tuberculosis retest of the entire herd.

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Herds containing one or more suspects to the caudal fold tuberculosis test will be quarantined until the suspect animals are:

(a) Retested by the comparative-cervical tuberculosis test within ten days of the caudal fold injection; or

(b) Retested by the gamma interferon tuberculosis test and the tuberculosis status of the suspect has been determined; or

(c) Retested by the comparative-cervical tuberculosis test after sixty days and the tuberculosis status of the suspect has been determined; or

(d) Shipped under permit directly to slaughter in accordance with state or federal laws and regulations and the tuberculosis status of the suspect has been determined.

(3) Herds in which *Mycobacterium bovis* infection has been confirmed and the herd has not been depopulated will remain under quarantine and must pass two tuberculin tests at intervals of at least sixty days and one additional test after six months from the previous negative test. Following the release from quarantine, these herds will also be subject to five annual tests on the entire herd.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-150, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08.]

**WAC 16-86-160 Indemnity for tuberculosis affected or exposed cattle and bison.** (1) As provided under RCW 16.36.090, the director may order the slaughter or destruction of any cattle and bison affected with or exposed to tuberculosis.

(2) As provided for under RCW 16.36.096, subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, owners, individuals, partnerships, corporations or other legal entities whose animals have been slaughtered or destroyed by order of the director may be eligible for indemnification in an amount not to exceed seventy-five percent of the appraised or salvage value of the animal ordered slaughtered or destroyed.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 16.36 and 34.05 RCW. WSR 08-01-094, § 16-86-160, filed 12/17/07, effective 1/17/08.]