



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PO Box 42560 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2560 • <http://agr.wa.gov> • (360) 902-1800

DATE: February 18, 2015

TO: Persons Involved with Livestock Exhibits at Washington Fairs

FROM: Dr. Joe B. Baker, State Veterinarian

RE: **2015 EXHIBITION LIVESTOCK HEALTH REQUIREMENTS  
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THERE ARE ADDED RECOMMENDATION FOR  
SWINE EXHIBITORS**

Enclosed are the recommended animal health requirements and livestock inspections for entries to Washington fairs. These are minimum standards only and individual fairs may wish to apply more stringent regulations if they believe them to be appropriate.

Entry permits are required for all out-of-state cattle and swine. A blanket entry permit to each fair will be issued upon request by calling (360)-902-1878.

Permission for special livestock sales may be obtained by calling the Livestock Identification Program at (360) 725-5505. A copy of the application is enclosed.

All out-of-state animals going to the fairs must have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

Please remember that E. coli 0157H7 infections can be transmitted by contact with animals. Youngsters, seniors and immune impaired persons are particularly susceptible. Hand washing facilities should be available wherever human-animal or animal waste contact is possible and signage directing the public to those facilities is appropriate.

#### OUT-OF-STATE CATTLE

All cattle are required to have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (health certificate) listing official individual identification and an entry permit number, which may be a blanket permit number issued to individual fairs.

All **dairy** bulls over six months and any **dairy** females over 20 months that **WILL BE SOLD** at the fair require a negative Brucellosis test within 30 days of shipment. No test required if for show only.

All **dairy** bulls and heifers over 12 months of age require a negative tuberculosis test within 60 days of shipment.

All **cattle** over 12 months of age from the state of Michigan and from the countries of Canada and Mexico require a negative tuberculosis test within 60 days of shipment.

All **cattle** over six months of age from the countries of Canada and Mexico require a negative test for Brucellosis within 30 days of shipment.



**All cattle** used for rodeo or timed events must have a negative test for tuberculosis and trichomoniasis within twelve months before entry into Washington State.

**Any breeding bull** twelve months of age or older that **WILL BE SOLD** during the fair requires a negative bovine trichomoniasis qPCR test within 60 days before import. Bulls under twelve months of age require a certifying statement that they are virgin bulls and have had no breeding contact with female cattle.

All cattle are required to have an ownership inspection (brand) from the state of origin prior to entering the fair.

### **OUT-OF-STATE-HORSES**

All horses must have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and horses over six months of age are required to have evidence of a negative test for (EIA) equine infectious anemia within twelve months of entry. Horses from the state of Idaho and Oregon are exempt from the EIA test.

All horses are required to have an ownership inspection (brand) from the state of origin prior to entering the fair.

### **OUT-OF-STATE-SHEEP-AND-GOATS**

All sheep and goats are required to have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection with a statement saying they are free of clinical signs of sore mouth, foot rot and caseous lymphadenitis and rams over six months of age require an entry permit number. All sheep and goats must have official individual scrapie identification. If lactating goats are entering, their milk must be discarded during any stay in Washington unless they have been tested for Brucellosis, tuberculosis and Q Fever.

Any breed ram six months of age or older that **WILL BE SOLD** at the fair requires a negative test for *Brucella ovis*. Any black-faced ram offered for sale requires a genotype test for scrapie and must show a test result of QR or RR at the 171 Condon.

### **OUT-OF-STATE-SWINE**

All swine are required to have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, Official USDA Identification and an entry permit number, which may be a blanket permit number issued to that specific fair.

Due to the discovery of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDv) in the U.S. in May of 2013 and Swine Influenza the last couple of years, I strongly recommend to all swine fair superintendents

and 4-H leaders to eliminate the weigh-in that takes place prior to the fair or any other unnecessary comingling of show animals.

If the show animal is not entered into a terminal event, be sure to practice the biosecurity necessary to prevent the spread of disease to the farm of origin. Please refer to the enclosed biosecurity guidelines for additional information.

I reserve the right to apply further restrictions should the PEDv threat become greater as the fair season approaches.

If you have any questions please contact Animal Service Division at (360) 902-1878 or email at [animalhealth@agr.wa.gov](mailto:animalhealth@agr.wa.gov). For up-to-date information, please check <http://agr.wa.gov/>.

### **OUT-OF-STATE-ALPACAS-AND-LLAMAS**

All alpacas and llamas are required to have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection

### **OUT-OF-STATE-POULTRY**

All poultry entering Washington State for exhibition purposes must be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (health certificate) within 30 days of shipment.

All chickens and game birds entering Washington State for exhibition must originate from an NPIP participant flock that has met Pullorum-Typhoid and Avian Influenza classification requirements or has tested negative for pullorum-typhoid and Avian Influenza within 30 days of shipment.

All waterfowl entering Washington State for exhibition must originate from an NPIP participant flock that has met Avian Influenza classification requirements or has tested negative for Avian Influenza within 30 days of shipment.

All turkeys entering Washington State for exhibition must originate from an NPIP participant flock that has met Pullorum-Typhoid, Avian Influenza, Mycoplasma gallisepticum and Mycoplasma synoviae classification requirements or has tested negative for Pullorum-Typhoid, Avian Influenza, Mycoplasma gallisepticum and Mycoplasma synoviae within 30 days of shipment.

### **IN-STATE-POULTRY**

As a reminder, all poultry going to exhibit must test negative for Salmonella Pullorum-Typhoid (P-T). This rule applies to chickens, exotic fowl, and game birds; but excludes waterfowl, doves, and pigeons. Exhibitors that meet one of the two options below **do not** need to have their birds P-T tested prior to exhibit:

1. The exhibitor is a participant in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP); or
2. Within the past twelve months, the show birds were bought from:
  - a. NPIP participants;
  - b. Hatcheries (must be a NPIP participant); or
  - c. Feed stores (must be a NPIP participant)

Exhibitors that do not meet the criteria above **must** test negative for P-T within 90 days of going to exhibition. Exhibitors can meet the requirements using the options below:

Livestock exhibition requirements

1. A veterinarian, vet tech or trained personnel can draw ½ cc of blood from each bird and send the samples to the WSU Avian Health and Food Safety Laboratory in Puyallup; or
2. A WSDA field veterinarian can perform P-T testing at the fair (applicable fee will apply). If you are interested in this service, please contact Beth Corder (see contact information below).

If you have any questions please contact Beth Corder at (360) 725-5494 or email [bcorder@agr.wa.gov](mailto:bcorder@agr.wa.gov); or Dr. Lynden Badcoe at (360) 725-5763 or email [lbadcoe@agr.wa.gov](mailto:lbadcoe@agr.wa.gov)

Resources for Fairs and Exhibitors

<http://agr.wa.gov/FoodAnimal/AvianHealth/Fairs.aspx>



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**RECOMMENDED MINIMUM ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS AND LIVESTOCK INSPECTION  
FOR COUNTY, DISTRICT & STATE FAIRS**

1. Each fair should have an official fair veterinarian in attendance.
2. Individual Certificate of Veterinary Inspections on Washington animals is not required for entry into the fair. If the fair requires a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection on in-state animals, then a private veterinarian can issue a blanket Certificate of Veterinary Inspection per group or individual.
3. No animal from a quarantined area or premises may be permitted to enter the fair or show.
4. **OUT-OF-STATE ANIMAL ENTRIES MUST COMPLY WITH STATE OF WASHINGTON IMPORT REGULATIONS. NO EXEMPTIONS UNLESS EXEMPTED BY RULE.**
5. Fair veterinarians should inspect all classes of livestock and poultry (including but not limited to cattle, sheep, swine, horses, pet animals, rabbits, fur-bearing animals, pigeons, ducks, geese and turkeys, etc.) before they are exhibited to determine that the livestock and poultry show no clinical indications of contagious, infectious diseases and ectoparasites.
6. Fair veterinarians should reject any animal with infectious or contagious diseases or ectoparasites. Exhibitors should be made aware that ringworm, warts, pinkeye, strangles, contagious ecthyma, scabies, lice, mites, ticks and fleas fall into these categories. The decision of the private fair veterinarian should be final on potentially infectious disease conditions to maintain a healthy show environment for all exhibitors.
7. Fair veterinarians must check out-of-state exhibitors for proper import documents and required testing.
7. Animals exhibiting disease symptoms during the course of the fair should be rejected by the fair veterinarian and removed from the exhibit area.
8. It is strongly recommended, but not required, that cattle be vaccinated in the current show year against respiratory diseases.
9. **The fair veterinarian's professional decision as to the health status of an animal must be final and be upheld by the fair board.**
10. It is strongly recommended to supply separate barns for separate species. Wash racks, show rings and loading and unloading equipment should not be shared between cattle and sheep/goats. If this is not possible, cattle should be exhibited first, then exhibit the sheep/goats. Practice good animal health biosecurity which includes cleaning and disinfection.

Show and fair boards may require additional tests or vaccinations such as Leptospirosis vaccination or Brucellosis testing. Additional health requirements should be listed in the fair premium book.





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DATE: February 18, 2015  
TO: Persons Involved With Livestock Exhibits at Washington Fairs  
FROM: Dr. Joe B. Baker, State Veterinarian  
RE: **POLICY - ALLOWING ENTRY OF NON-VACCINATED CANADIAN CATTLE  
BEING EXHIBITED AT WASHINGTON FAIRS**

Our minimum animal health requirements on non-vaccinated Canadian cattle for county, district and state fairs are as follows:

“Out-of-state animal entries must comply with Washington State import requirements.”

Our policy will be to allow non-vaccinated Canadian cattle entry to the fair and return to Canada provided the fair board rules allow non-vaccinates to be exhibited. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, an entry permit number, a negative Tuberculosis test within 60 days of shipment and a negative Brucellosis test within 30 days of shipment are required.

If the cattle remain in the state, they must meet Washington Brucellosis vaccination and brand program requirements. They will be CAN branded by a representative of the Animal Services Division.





Washington State Department of Agriculture  
 Livestock Brand Inspection Program  
 Attn: Brand Recorder  
 PO Box 42591  
 Olympia WA 98504-2591  
 (360) 902-1855



3104

## SPECIAL SALE APPLICATION

Please complete this form to apply for a special sale permit to sell livestock.

**The Department must receive this application 15 days prior to the sale date to be considered.**

**A \$50.00 application fee is required for all sales except those affiliated with 4-H/FFA.**

**Cancellation Policy: Sale cancellation must be made at least 24 hours prior to the sale to avoid time and mileage charges.**

Producer    Livestock Market    Breed Association (may require verification)    4H/FFA

APPLICANT'S NAME		TELEPHONE
ADDRESS (Street or PO Box)		
CITY	STATE	ZIP
CONTACT PERSON		TELEPHONE

Name of Livestock Sale: \_\_\_\_\_

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Cattle: \_\_\_\_\_ Horses: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Sale: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of Sale: \_\_\_\_\_ Premises ID #: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

Veterinarian, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, telephone \_\_\_\_\_ has been contacted and has agreed to service the sale on the above date in accordance with the animal health requirements of the Department of Agriculture. For more information concerning the responsibilities of the attending veterinarian, contact the State Veterinarian's office at (360) 902-1878.

Applicant's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please submit this application, along with the \$50.00 application fee (not required for 4H/FFA), to the address above. If you have questions, please call (360) 902-1855.

OFFICE USE ONLY	
THIS SPECIAL SALE PERMIT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY:	
STATE VETERINARIAN _____	DATE _____
LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR ASSIGNED _____	PERMIT ISSUED _____
PERMIT # _____	SS # <b>04</b> - _____

## BIOSECURITY CHECKLIST FOR LIVESTOCK EXHIBITORS

### Before and During the Fair:

- Prohibit visitors to your animals and farm especially if they have traveled outside the country within the 30 days.
- Make sure all veterinary health inspections and certificates of veterinary inspection are current for all the animals you will take to the fair.
- Recommend separate barns for separate species.
- Follow the fair vaccination guidelines and give recommended vaccination at least 10 days before the event.
- Disinfect all equipment, such as buckets, shovels, wheelbarrows, manure baskets, lead ropes, blankets, snares, clippers, scissors, brushes, showbox, and so forth before entering the fairgrounds.
- Don't share equipment with other exhibitors unless it has been cleaned and disinfected before and after use.
- Avoid entering the pens/stalls and coming in contact with animals from other farms. Contact the fair veterinarian or exhibition manager when animals are in need of attention. If you must come in contact with animals other than your own, properly wash your hands and thoroughly clean and disinfect your boots and clothing before returning to your animals.
- Eliminate traffic between exhibitors of different species (especially sheep/goats and cattle). If it is not possible to eliminate this traffic, change clothing and disinfect hands before handling a different species.
- As much as possible, minimize feed and water changes from home to fair.
- Keep unused equipment and feed bagged or covered to reduce the risk of contamination.
- Vehicles and trailers used to transport animals to and from the fair should be well cleaned and disinfected, inside and out, between uses.
- Do not mix species in the same trailer (especially sheep/goats and cattle). Avoid commercial haulers with multiple animals from multiple farms.
- Clean and disinfect all items at the end of the fair before taking them home.
- Properly dispose of unused bedding, hay, and feed after the fair. Do not bring it home.
- Minimize stress by keeping animals cool, well bedded and comfortable.
- Carefully consider whether exhibition animals should return home after the fair, and what risk that presents to other animals at home.
- If an animal becomes ill at the exhibit, consult the fair veterinarian and isolate the animal.

### After the Fair:

- The safest way to transport your animals is in your own vehicle. Do not haul animals from other farms.
- Keep fair animals isolated from other animals and pets for at least 30 days.
- Check these isolated animals every day for any signs of illness.
- Care for isolated animals separately, then shower, change your clothes, and clean and disinfect your boots before going to other areas of the farm.
- The person caring for animals at the fair should not perform animal-related chores at home. If the same person must do both, chores at home should be done first. Do not wear the same clothes, hats, and shoes to care for the animals at home and the fair

animals. Garments should be cleaned and disinfected between each trip to the fairgrounds and barn/pasture. (It's also a good idea to shower between trips.)

- Horses taken to the fair should be isolated from livestock and pets for at least 30 days after returning to the farm. (Although horses don't get many of the livestock diseases, they could carry disease back to the farm.)
- Contact a veterinarian as soon as you see any unusual symptoms in any animal. Many diseases can look similar to a foreign animal disease, only a veterinarian can tell for sure.

These biosecurity practices are a good idea no matter what disease might be of concern. The goals are to keep every animal healthy and to safeguard the Washington livestock industry.

#### **TOP FIVE DISEASE PREVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Segregation—Prevent contact of your livestock with other animals.
- Restrict use of feed, equipment, and trailers to your animals and disinfect after use.
- What happens at the fair stays at the fair. This includes equipment (unless cleaned and disinfected), feed and bedding.
- Notify a veterinarian immediately if an animal becomes sick.
- Isolate animals returning home for 30 days.



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### PED Advisory for Washington Fairs and Exhibitions

#### Basic Facts

- Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) is an emerging swine disease in the United States that was first confirmed in the US in Spring 2013.
- PED is caused by a Corona virus and is highly infectious to swine. The virus is shed in large quantities and the infectious dose is very small so cleanliness is critical.
- PED only infects swine. It is not infectious to people or other animals.
- When a herd is first exposed to PED the primary clinical sign is severe diarrhea in pigs of all ages.
- The virus is spread by ingestion of feces containing the PED virus. The sources for infected feces include pigs, trucks, boots and other fomites.
- The incubation period is 12 to 24 hours and the virus is shed for 7-10 days.
- PED can kill 100% of piglets less than 10 days old. Pigs older than 10 days are expected to recover
- Piglets born to recovered sows are protected by antibodies in the colostrum while nursing. They may become susceptible after weaning.
- Strict biosecurity is the best control measure to keep it out of a farm.
- If it already is on a farm treatment is supportive therapy to address dehydration. You can consult with your veterinarian regarding additional control measures.

#### Guidance for Exhibitors

- If you are purchasing feeder pigs for your project make sure you know where they are coming from. If they're from out of state ask to see the certificate of veterinary inspection.
- A rectal temperature is recommended prior to movement. The normal temperature is 101.5 to 102.5 degrees. If temperature is elevated do the right thing and leave the animal home. (In hot weather the temperature may be elevated. Cool the pig down and retake in 15 minutes.) If the temperature is still elevated, leave the pig home.
- If **any** of your pigs have diarrhea, **no** pigs from your farm should go to the fair.
- Make sure your show box and equipment is cleaned and disinfected prior to going to the fair. All organic material must be removed prior to disinfection. Do not share any equipment with other exhibitors.
- While at the fair avoid unnecessary contact with other swine and other exhibitor's equipment.
- Keep your pens clean. Minimize the tracking of manure from your pens to other areas. Keep your clothing and footwear clean.
- If your pigs become sick during the fair immediately notify the swine superintendent and fair veterinarian.
- Left over feed and bedding and material such as rough cut lumber are difficult or impossible to clean and disinfect. It is recommended these be discarded at the fair so bring only what you need.

- Isolate all pigs after returning home for at least 2 weeks. Observe pigs closely during this period and consult a veterinarian if any become sick.
- Clean and disinfect all equipment, clothing, shoes and trailers.
- Care for the isolated pigs last, **after** being in contact with other pigs on the farm. Make sure nothing from the isolated pigs comes in contact with the resident pigs. Ideally dedicated equipment and protective clothing should be used for handling the isolated pigs.

#### **Guidance for Pre-fair Weigh-in/Tagging Activities**

- It is recommended that wherever possible pre-fair weigh-ins where all the pigs are taken to a central location be **avoided**.
- If the weigh-in is held an effort should be made to avoid direct contact between swine from different farms. If possible the swine should remain on the transport vehicles.
  - More specifically with regard to weigh-ins: I received a great idea from another fair. They took a 55 gal plastic barrel and cut a large enough section out of the side-the full length, cut 4 holes in the side for handles and used it for a pig transport from the trailer to the scale and back. The pigs were not comingled and the "pig transporter" was cleaned and disinfected between exhibitors. I would expect the pigs could be tagged in that confined environment as well.
- Weigh-in staff should utilize good biosecurity practices when handling pigs. If it is necessary to enter vehicles protective clothing should be used and changed between uses. Disposable gloves or hand sanitizer should be utilized for staff having direct contact with pigs.
- Tagging equipment should be disinfected between uses. Ideally 2 or 3 sets of pliers should be utilized so pliers can rotate through a disinfectant bath.

#### **Guidance for Fairs**

- All facilities holding animals are required to be cleaned and disinfected prior to the fair.
- An isolation area for sick animal should be established. This area should be utilized if sick animals cannot be immediately removed from the fair grounds. This area should be away from the general exhibit traffic and other animals. Disposable coveralls and boots should be utilized as well as a hand wash station or hand sanitizer.
- Swine should be observed at check-in by the veterinarian or animal health inspector prior to unloading if possible. The required certificates of veterinary inspection will be reviewed at this time. If sick pigs are observed they ideally should not be unloaded and immediately removed from the fairgrounds. If that is not possible they should be moved to the isolation area. The veterinarian will determine if the entire load must be removed from the grounds.
- The swine superintendent and veterinarian/animal health inspector should check the exhibit on a regular basis for sick pigs. You should have a thermometer available to check temperatures if necessary. The veterinarian should be immediately notified if a sick pig is observed. The pig should be moved to isolation if the veterinary exam is going to be delayed.
- All pens must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between exhibits or after a sick pig is removed. A pen that held a sick pig should not be reused during the fair. Any walkways, bath stalls and scales used by suspect pigs must be cleaned and disinfected.
- When cleaning and disinfection are necessary, follow these steps:
  1. Dry clean: Remove as much soiled material as possible with shovel and broom. Avoid generating clouds of dust (lightly spray area with water if necessary to keep dust to a minimum). Dispose of soiled materials in a way that doesn't expose other swine.

2. Wet clean: Use hot water and detergent to remove as much organic material as possible. Avoid using large quantities of water that run into other pens.
  3. Rinse: Again, avoid using too much water.
  4. Disinfect: Chemicals such as Virkon, Tek-Trol, One-Stroke, and Clorox will all work against PEDv. **Follow the label instructions exactly.** Using more than the label instructs is counterproductive and possibly illegal. When using Clorox, remember that bleach is quickly de-activated by organic material, so thorough cleaning is very important.
  5. Allow the area to dry out.
- If a sick pig is removed from a pen, the neighboring pigs should remain in place unless removed to go home or to slaughter. These pigs should be closely observed.
  - The show area should be kept clean during the shows and cleaned and disinfected between shows.
  - Do not use a pressure washer on animals or equipment.
  - **It is recommended that fairs only hold market class or auction class swine shows where pigs are slaughtered after the show and do not return home. Breeding swine classes are discouraged.**
  - **It is recommended that sow with litter exhibits be avoided.**

#### **Guidance for Veterinarians**

- If PED is observed or suspected on a farm, a certificate of veterinary inspection should not be issued for any swine from that farm.
- The practice of inspecting swine on designated fair exam days on numerous farms the same day should be reconsidered. If you are going to proceed with fair exam days, please pay close attention to biosecurity measures between animals and farms.

#### **Washington Swine—Importation and testing requirements (WAC 16-54-111)**

- **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.

**Emergency rule for all swine entering the state - Washington now requires that the certificates include the following statement:**

- a) "To the best of my knowledge, swine represented on this certificate have not originated from premises known to be affected by Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv), and have not been exposed to PEDv within the last 30 days."
- b) The certificate must be signed by the animal owner as well as a veterinarian.

- **Import test requirements.**

1. **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).
2. **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.
3. 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.



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**DATE:** February 20, 2015  
**TO:** Poultry Superintendents  
**FROM:** Dr. Joe B. Baker, State Veterinarian  
**SUBJECT:** Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT)

Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) is a highly contagious, respiratory disease of chickens caused by a herpes virus. ILT in mature chickens may result in a drop in egg production, coughing, watery eyes, swollen sinuses, and nasal discharge. ILT infections also may result in a flock death rate of 5 to 70%. In Washington State, ILT has only been reported in chickens. However, there have been published reports of ILT in peafowl, pheasants and turkeys in other states.

ILT can occur naturally (field strain) and also from vaccines (vaccine-like strains). "Vaccine-like strains" specifies that the chickens acquired ILT from the vaccine. Over the past few years, there have been an increased number of vaccine-like strains of ILT. There are 3 types of ILT vaccinations currently being used, Tissue Culture Origin (TCO) vaccine, Recombinant ILT vaccine, and Chicken Embryo Origin (CEO) vaccine. The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) recommends the following to fair poultry superintendants:

1. **Restrict** poultry from showing that have been vaccinated with the CEO vaccine or have been infected with ILT in the past 24 months. The CEO vaccine has been shown to cause a vaccine-like strain of ILT. Poultry infected with the field strain or the vaccine-like strain of ILT can shed the virus when stressed, resulting in other birds becoming infected.
2. **Restrict** poultry from showing that have been vaccinated with the TCO vaccine in the past 30 days. Birds that were recently vaccinated with the TCO vaccine can infect non-vaccinated birds with ILT.
3. **If owners choose to vaccinate their birds for ILT, WSDA recommends that they use the TCO ILT vaccine.**
4. As a reminder, per the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 16.36.082, it is unlawful for any person with an animal having any contagious, communicable, or infectious disease to knowingly stable the animal or allow the animal to be stabled in any barn with other animals without notifying the other owners.
5. Exhibitors should be reminded that when they return home from the fair, birds that attended the fair should be separated from other birds for 30 days, and examined for signs of illness.

If you have sick birds after returning from the fair or other questions, please contact Dr. Lyndon Badcoe at (360)725-5763 or [lbadcoe@agr.wa.gov](mailto:lbadcoe@agr.wa.gov), or contact your local veterinarian.



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DATE: April 1, 2015  
TO: Persons Involved With Livestock Exhibits at Washington Fairs  
FROM: Joe B. Baker, State Veterinarian  
RE: Supplemental to Fair Requirements

Some good news for poultry exhibitors:

USDA will now allow pullorum-typhoid (P-T) testing to be done on exhibition, 4-H and other small non-commercial flocks under the work plan activities for the avian health cooperative agreement funds. We have submitted and were approved by the USDA on an addendum to the avian health work plan for the agreement which starts 4/1/15 to conduct such testing. This does not alter the requirement that exhibition poultry be P-T tested (or originate from an NPIP flock). It does mean that we will be able to perform the testing at the fairs that were pre-approved without charging the owners, 4-H groups or fair/exhibition organizers a fee for service. We hope that this will encourage more of our exhibition poultry owners to have their birds tested for the exhibition season, and small private flock owners to become NPIP Pullorum-Typhoid Free flocks.

We also want to issue one last reminder about the importance of following strict biosecurity measures in light of the presence of highly-pathogenic avian influenza viruses in the Pacific Northwest. Exhibition organizers should be implementing policies and requirements for practices that will help prevent the spread of HPAI should an infected bird be detected at a show. These protections were discussed at the recent meeting of the Washington Fair Association and Fair Superintendent School held in Moses Lake.

Biosecurity measures might include measures like asking exhibitors not to bring show birds from a flock where any of the birds are sick, having foot baths with disinfectant for shoes and boots worn around poultry housing areas, providing hand washing stations and/or hand sanitizers, discouraging owners from handling other birds at an event, establishing an effective quarantine area for symptomatic birds where they can be separated from the poultry housing area at an event, having a show veterinarian or at least a veterinarian on-call who can examine birds for signs of illness at check-in and monitor the birds during the course of the event if they are on show grounds for several days.

Information on biosecurity for poultry and events is available on the avian health page on our website at <http://agr.wa.gov/FoodAnimal/AvianHealth/AvianDiseasesResources.aspx>

Notes from the Livestock Inspection Program:

With fair season just around the corner we would like to take this opportunity to highlight a few requirements pertaining to cattle sales.

- 1) Make sure to get your special sale permit in on time (**15 days prior to the sale to be considered**). Please call to receive special sales permit at (360) 902-1808 .The program needs some time to process and to assign a Livestock inspector for the sale.
- 2) A Certificate of Permit (Haul Slip) needs to be filled out completely by the consigner prior to transporting and consigning the animal to the sale, as required by law RCW 16.57.243. You can purchase by calling (360) 902-1855.
- 3) Cattle being consigned must provide proper proof of ownership documents at the time of inspection. If proof of ownership is not satisfied, proceeds of the animal's sale will be held until proper ownership documentation is presented. If a brand inspection is needed, it will be done prior to the sale.

If you have any questions please contact:

Kris Budde, Program Support Supervisor (509) 994-3345 or  
Kyle Schaffer, Brand Inspector 2 (360) 303-1549