

**STATE OF ALASKA**



***ALASKA BOARD  
OF  
VETERINARY EXAMINERS***

***Handbook***

*Printed November 2010*

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# **INTRODUCTION**

## **Welcome Statement**

The purposes of this handbook are to:

1. Provide general information to help promote good veterinary health practices in the State of Alaska.
  - a. Mission Statement
  - b. Public Information and access
  - c. General Practice Guidelines
2. Assist veterinarians new to the state to become familiar with disease problems that exist in the state, including diseases with public health importance.
3. Provide a list of special resource people and agencies.
4. Provide information on accreditation and health certificates.
5. Provide information on state laws and regulations pertaining to domestic animals.



# **STATE OF ALASKA**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, COMMUNITY,  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS, BUSINESS  
AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSING**

**BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS**

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

**To protect the health, safety, and welfare of Alaskans by ensuring that veterinarian practitioners possess and maintain a level of skill and knowledge necessary to provide safe, competent professional veterinary services to consumers and to protect the public from veterinary practitioners who pose a risk to the public's health, safety, and welfare.**

## **VISION STATEMENT**

**To ensure that quality veterinary care be available for Alaskans.**

## INFORMATION AND RESOURCE AGENCIES

### A. LICENSING

#### 1. Information on Examination, Licenses, Veterinary Board Meeting Dates and Agendas.

State of Alaska  
Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development  
Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing  
P.O. Box 110806  
Juneau, AK 99811-0806  
Brenda Donohue, Licensing Examiner  
Telephone: (907) 465-2542

#### 2. Complaints Against Licensees

Dawn Bundick, Investigator  
Telephone: (907) 269-7189

Quinten Warren, Chief Investigator  
Telephone: (907) 269-7646

#### 3. Board of Veterinary Examiners

**Teresa Beck, DVM**  
1150 S Colony Way  
STE 3, PMB 133  
Palmer, AK 99645  
Telephone: (907) 746-7387

**David J. Hunt, DVM**  
Sitka Animal Hospital  
P.O. Box 1774  
Sitka, AK 99835  
Telephone: (907) 747-7387

**Margaret J. Eastman, DVM**  
900 Nordic St.  
North Pole, AK 99705  
Telephone: (907) 347-2433

**Martin Buser**  
Public Member  
P.O. Box 520997  
Big Lake, AK 99652  
Telephone: (907) 892-7899

**John E. Tuomi, DVM**  
P.O. Box 3329  
Palmer, AK 99645  
Telephone: (907) 745-3219

## **B. REGULATORY MEDICINE**

### **1. Federal Veterinarian (Accreditation, Permits, etc.)**

Area Veterinarian in Charge  
Dr. Gary L. Brickler, DVM  
USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services  
Washington/Alaska/Hawaii Area  
Olympia, WA (360) 753-9430  
Veterinary Medical Office & Port Veterinarian  
5251 Hinkle Road  
Anchorage, AK 99507  
Mailing Address: PO Box 2327, Palmer, AK 99645  
Phone: (907) 745-3253  
Fax: (907) 745-6050

### **2. State Veterinarian (Health Certificate Books, Import Permit and Regulations, Testing Forms, etc.)**

Dr. Bob Gerlach, V.M.D.  
Jay Fuller, DVM, Assistant State Veterinarian  
Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Environmental Health  
Office of State Veterinarian  
5251 Dr. MLK Jr. AVE  
Anchorage, AK 99507  
Telephone: (907) 375-8200  
Fax Number: (907) 929-7335  
E-mail: [Bob.Gerlach@alaska.gov](mailto:Bob.Gerlach@alaska.gov)

### **3. Diagnostic Laboratory Services (contact Dr. Thom Hathaway for availability of specific tests)**

Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Environmental Health  
5251 Dr. MLK Jr., AVE  
Anchorage, AK 99507  
Telephone: (907) 375-8200

## **C. ALASKA WILDLIFE DISEASES**

Dr. Kimberlee B. Beckmen, M.S., D.V.M, Ph. D.  
Wildlife Veterinarian  
Alaska Department of Fish & Game  
Division of Wildlife Conservation  
1300 College Rd  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
Telephone: (907) 459-7257  
After-Hours Cell: (907) 322-2384  
Fax: (907) 459-7332  
Email: [kimberlee.beckmen@alaska.gov](mailto:kimberlee.beckmen@alaska.gov)

Wildlife Research Projects

(An excellent resource text on wildlife diseases is available through this office.)

**D. PUBLIC HEALTH (Zoonotic Diseases, Rabies Control)**

1. Department of Health and Social Services  
Section of Epidemiology  
Louisa Castrodale, DVM, MPH  
For most recent copy of compendium, contact this office.  
3601 C Street, Suite 540  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
Telephone: (907) 269-8000  
Emergency Number: 800-478-0084  
Fax: (907) 562-7802  
E-mail: [Louisa.Castrodale@alaska.gov](mailto:Louisa.Castrodale@alaska.gov)
  
2. Terry Schmidt  
Manager, State Virology Laboratory  
Alaska Division of Public Health  
University of Alaska-Fairbanks  
931 Sheeniek Drive  
PO Box 60230  
Fairbanks, AK 99706-0230  
Telephone: (907) 474-7017 or Fax: (907) 474-4036

**E. PERMITS FOR POSSESSION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS**

Alaska Department of Fish & Game  
Division of Wildlife Conservation  
Capital Office Park  
1255 West 8<sup>th</sup> Street  
P.O. Box 25528  
Juneau, AK 99802-5526  
Telephone: (907) 465-4190

**F. TREATMENT OF MIGRATORY BIRDS & ENDANGERED SPECIES**

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Division of Law Enforcement  
P.O. Box 92597  
Anchorage, AK 99509-2597  
Telephone: (907) 786-3311

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services  
3000 Vintage Blvd., Suite 240  
Juneau, AK 99801

Migratory Bird Permit Office  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services  
1011 E. Tudor Road  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
Telephone: (907) 786-3459 or 3693

## **G. U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE**

Division of Management Authority  
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES)  
Telephone: 1-800-358-2104  
Website: [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)

## **H. IMPORT/EXPORT OFFICE WILDLIFE**

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Import/Export Office of Wildlife  
Internet Address: <http://international.fws.gov/permits/permits.html>

Anchorage International Airport  
Telephone: (907) 271-6198

### **ACCREDITATION**

Veterinarians who are licensed to practice without supervision in the State of Alaska may apply for federal accreditation at the following phone numbers (907) 349-0125, (907) 375-7749, (907) 745-3253 and (360) 753-9430, which will permit the veterinarian to issue certificates of veterinary inspection for pets and livestock and participate in animal health regulatory work. The APHIS website ([http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_05/9cfr161\\_05.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_05/9cfr161_05.html)) lists the duties, standards and other information related to veterinary accreditation.

A veterinarian already accredited in another state may have his/her accreditation transferred to Alaska by filling out the proper paperwork. A veterinarian not already accredited in another state must have successfully completed the accreditation core orientation course. This course can be taken in veterinary school or at VS Area Offices.

A veterinarian desiring federal accreditation should call the APHIS-VS WA/AK/HI Area Office at (360) 753-9430. The Area Office will check the national accreditation database to determine whether the veterinarian is listed as being accredited in another state or as having completed the core orientation. If the veterinarian is listed, he/she will be sent an application for transfer of accreditation or directed to the APHIS website for a first-time accreditation application.

The applicant sends the completed application to the State Veterinarian. After the State Veterinarian discusses state aspects of accreditation with the applicant he forwards the application to the VS Area Office for processing.

Once accredited, the veterinarian is responsible for keeping his/her contact information up to date with both the State Veterinarian and USDA-VS Area Office. Contact the federal veterinarian for instructions on how to do so.

Accreditation applications are available from the federal veterinarian-in-charge in care of the Department of Environmental Conservation office. When the completed application has been returned to the federal veterinarian, the applicant will be interviewed and receive guidelines detailing the rules for interstate and intrastate shipment of animals. When accredited, veterinarians must perform TB and Brucellosis testing according to the procedures of the Code of Federal Regulations and the Uniform Methods and Rules. Testing forms, eartags, and tuberculin may be obtained from the Department of Environmental Conservation in Anchorage.

## REPORTABLE DISEASES

### **Reportable Diseases for Animals and Animal Products to the State Veterinarian:**

Certain disease conditions pose or may pose significant threats to animal health, public health, the environment, or the food supply. Any licensed veterinarian, any person operating a diagnostic laboratory, or any person who has been informed, recognizes or should recognize, by virtue of education, experience, or occupation, that any animal or animal product is, or may be affected by, has been exposed to, or may be transmitting or carrying any of the following diseases must report that information to the State Veterinarian by telephone at (907) 375-8200 or fax at (907) 929-7335.

Any animal disease not known to exist in the United States, any disease for which a control program already exists, or any unexplained increase in the morbidity or mortality of any animal population must be reported. Any conditions caused by exposure to toxic substances that have or may have the potential to be an animal health, public health, or food safety threat must be reported immediately.

### **Immediate Reporting the discovery of, the existence of, or the suspected existence of the following foreign or eradicated diseases:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) African Horse Sickness;                                    | (19) Japanese Encephalitis;                                       |
| (2) African Swine Fever;                                       | (20) Lumpy Skin Disease;  |
| (3) Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE);                    | (21) Malignant Catarrhal Fever<br>(Wildebeest or foreign strain); |
| (4) Caprine and Ovine Brucellosis (excluding <i>B. ovis</i> ); | (22) Nairobi Sheep Disease;                                       |
| (5) Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera);                       | (23) Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis;                                |
| (6) Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia;                         | (24) Peste des Petits Ruminants;                                  |
| (7) Contagious Equine Metritis;                                | (25) Rabies;  |
| (8) Contagious Agalactia;                                      | (26) Rift Valley Fever;   |
| (9) Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia;                        | (27) Rinderpest;  |
| (10) Dourine;  | (28) Salmonellosis ( <i>S. abortus ovis</i> );                    |
| (11) Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis (exotic strains);           | (29) Screwworm;   |
| (12) Epizootic Lymphangitis;                                   | (30) Pox in sheep or goats;                                       |
| (13) Equine Piroplasmiasis;                                    | (31) Surra ( <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> );                         |
| (14) Exotic Newcastle Disease;                                 | (32) Theileriosis;  |
| (15) Foot and Mouth Disease (all types);                       | (33) Trypanosomiasis;   |
| (16) Glanders;   | (34) Venezuelan Equine<br>Encephalomyelitis.                      |
| (17) Heartwater;   |   |
| (18) Horse Pox;  |   |

### **Report by the End of the Day the discovery of, the existence of, or the suspected existence of the following domestic animal diseases:**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| (1) Anthrax;                                | (4) Sylvatic Plague;      |
| (2) Avian influenza (High or Low Pathogen); | (5) Vesicular Stomatitis; |
| (3) Swine Vesicular disease;                | (6) West Nile virus.      |

The following **Foreign Fish Diseases** are included in this category:

- (1) Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis;
- (2) Herpesvirosis of Salmonids (Onchorynchus Masou Virus Disease);
- (3) Spring Viremia of Carp;
- (4) Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (European Strain).

**Report by the Next Working Day** after discovery of, the existence of, or the suspected existence of the following animal diseases (presence of clinical signs or positive diagnostic tests):

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Brucellosis;                                   | (11) Ornithosis or Psittacosis in birds;  |
| (2) Contagious Ecthyma;                            | (12) Pullorum Disease;  |
| (3) Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD);                 | (13) Potomac Horse Fever;   |
| (4) Eastern or Western Equine Encephalitis;        | (14) Pseudorabies;  |
| (5) Equine Infectious Anemia;                      | (15) Scrapie;   |
| (6) Fowl Typhoid ( <i>Salmonella gallinarum</i> ); | (16) Tuberculosis ( <i>M. tuberculosis</i> ,<br><i>M. bovis</i> or <i>M. avium</i> ); |
| (7) Infectious Coryza;                             | (17) Tularemia.   |
| (8) Infectious Bronchitis (Avian);                 |   |
| (9) Laryngotracheitis (Avian Infectious);          |   |
| (10) Lyme disease;                                 |   |

**Report by the Fifth Working Day of Each Month** the first case of the following animal diseases as diagnosed by laboratory procedures on any animal during the previous month:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Anaplasmosis;   | (20) Fowl Pox;   |
| (2) Atrophic rhinitis;  | (21) Hemorrhagic Septicemia<br>( <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> );   |
| (3) Babesiosis;   | (22) Horse Mange;  |
| (4) Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis;                        | (23) Infectious Bursal Disease;                                    |
| (5) Avian Infectious Bronchitis;                              | (24) Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis;                            |
| (6) Avian Tuberculosis;                                       | (25) Infectious Hematopoietic<br>Necrosis;                         |
| (7) Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis;                           | (26) Leptospirosis;  |
| (8) Cysticercosis;  | (27) Ovine Progressive Pneumonia;                                  |
| (9) Dermatophilosis ( <i>Dermatophilus congolensis</i> );     | (28) Marek's Disease;  |
| (10) Duck Viral Enteritis;                                    | (29) <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> ;                             |
| (11) Duck Viral Hepatitis;                                    | (30) Ovine Epididymitis ( <i>B. ovis</i> );                        |
| (12) Blue Tongue;   | (31) Mycobacterium avium<br>Paratuberculosis (Johne's<br>Disease); |
| (13) Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis;                              | (32) Porcine Reproductive/Respiratory<br>Syndrome;                 |
| (14) Enzootic Abortion of Ewes ( <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> ); | (33) Q Fever ( <i>Coxiella burnetti</i> );                         |
| (15) Enzootic Bovine Leukosis;                                | (34) Transmissible Gastroenteritis;                                |
| (16) Equine Influenza (Virus type A);                         | (35) Trichomoniasis.   |
| (17) Equine Rhinopneumonitis (1 and 4);                       |  |
| (18) Equine Viral Arteritis;                                  |  |
| (19) Fowl Cholera ( <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> );           |  |

**Report by the Tenth Working Day of Each Month** the first case of the following animal diseases where there are clinical signs or as diagnosed by a laboratory performing testing or diagnostic procedures on any animal during the previous month:

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (1) Aleutian Disease in mink; | (17) Listeriosis;                         |
| (2) Avian Chlamydiosis;       | (18) Malignant Edema in equine or cattle; |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (3) Blackleg ( <i>Clostridium chauvoei</i> ); | (19) Malignant Catarrhal Fever<br>(Sheep associated strain);       |
| (4) Bovine Viral Diarrhea;                    | (20) Mycotic Stomatitis;   |
| (5) Botulism;                                 | (21) Newcastle Disease (lentogenic or low<br>pathogenic strain);   |
| (6) Campylobacteriosis;                       | (22) Salmonellosis;  |
| (7) Cryptosporidiosis (clinical cases only);  | (23) Scabies in swine or other small<br>animals (Psoroptic mange); |
| (8) Distemper in dogs or mink;                | (24) Strangles ( <i>S. equi</i> );                                 |
| (9) Edema Disease;                            | (25) Tetanus ( <i>C. tetani</i> );                                 |
| (10) Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis;      | (26) Transmissible Encephalopathy<br>in mink;                      |
| (11) Erysipelas;                              | (27) Toxoplasmosis;  |
| (12) Feline Panleukopenia;                    | (28) Trichomoniasis.   |
| (13) Heartworm;                               |  |
| (14) Histoplasmosis;                          |  |
| (15) Influenza in swine or equine;            |  |
| (16) Bovine Leukosis;                         |  |

### **MILK ORDINANCE**

Alaska has a Grade A Milk Ordinance, which makes it illegal to sell raw milk to the public, but raw milk may be sold as pet food (18 AAC 32.010). Farm milk, pasteurized where it is produced, cannot be sold since it is not processed under Grade A conditions or within the guidelines of state dairy processing inspection regulations. Veterinarians should not advocate the sale or consumption of raw milk.

### **CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION**

Small animal certificate of veterinary inspection books as well as Equine International Health Certificates (VS-Form 17-145) and the approved forms for EIA, TB, and Brucellosis testing are available from the Department of Environmental Conservation. Electronic forms are also available. When the small animal certificates are used, the white copy accompanies the shipment, the pink copy is returned to the Alaska state office, and the yellow copy is sent to the Office of the State Veterinarian of the state of destination within 14 days. Failure to return the forms promptly, improper completion of the forms, or falsification may result in revocation of accreditation. The certificates are to be dated at the time of examination; issuing certificates without examining the animal or postdating the certificates are illegal procedures.

All blanks are to be completed in ink or typewritten to include full names of the owner and veterinarian, signature of the veterinarian, animal name and identification, and addresses. (Ditto marks are unacceptable). It is advisable to use blue ink for handwritten entries on international certificates. All signatures must be original (no stamped signatures).

International small animal health certificates (APHIS Form 7001) are available from the Federal Veterinary Medical Officer. These forms have a federal endorsement section for use when endorsement is required by the importing country. Multiple animals can be listed on one certificate and the certificate is good for 30 days. Copies go to the State Veterinarian, Federal Veterinarian, issuing veterinarian and owner.

Animal import requirements vary GREATLY among countries, and all are subject to change at any time. The ultimate responsibility for compliance is with the owner/shipper. Some information is available at the APHIS website (<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie/iregs/animals/>) and from the APHIS Veterinary Services offices in Anchorage, Palmer and Olympia (WA). However, the owner/shipper is responsible for making sure he/she has the most current requirements from the receiving country.

The ability to issue certificates of veterinary inspection is restricted to Federally Accredited Veterinarians. As an Accredited Veterinarian it is your responsibility to know and follow the shipping regulations for the state or country of destination. The entry requirements for animals traveling interstate can be found on the following website:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/sregs/>

or by calling the Office of the State Veterinarian of the state of destination.

<http://www.usaha.org/StateAnimalHealthOfficials.pdf>.

Import requirements for some countries may be found at the following USDA web site:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie/iregs/animals/> .

Alternatively you may call the Federal Veterinary Medical Officer stationed in Alaska:

(907) 375-7749, or

the USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge for Alaska at:

**WASHINGTON/ALASKA/HAWAI**

**Dr. Gary Brickler**, DVM, AVIC

USDA, APHIS, VS

2604 12<sup>th</sup> Court, SW, Suite B

Olympia, WA 98502

Comm: (360) 753-9430

FAX: (360) 753-9585

Regulations governing the shipment of cats and dogs, either interstate or into foreign countries, are subject to frequent changes. Please call the Federal Veterinarian or the State Veterinarian office for current requirements. Following is a list of the most frequently encountered regulations for shipments. Note there are different regulations governing the shipment of pets versus animals for commercial purposes.

### **SHIPPING REGULATIONS**

For the most up-to-date shipping regulations, visit [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

#### **Alaska to Canada**

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) website (<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/>) includes information on importing pets and other animals into Canada.

**DOGS, CATS & FERRETS** over the age of three (3) months must have been vaccinated for rabies per compendium, (<http://www.nasphv.org/Documents/RabiesCompendium.pdf>)

Certificate of vaccination must accompany the animals and no health certificate is required.

**PET BIRDS:** A maximum of two birds per family within any 90-day period. Owner must sign Canadian Declaration Form (AGR 1553) provided by Canadian customs agent at port of entry stating that birds have been in owner's possession for 90 days preceding entry.

**BIRDS THROUGH CANADA:** If your client is traveling through Canada with a pet bird from one of the below-listed order of birds, they will need to obtain a CITES Permit from U.S. Department of Interior. You should also check the state of final destination for further requirements. All domestic birds require international health certification to go through Canada. They should call U.S. Fish & Wildlife at (800) 358-2104 ext. 2185, or check <http://endangered.fws.gov/cites.html>.

1. Falconiiformes – Buteo buteo (European buzzard)
2. Columba livis (Rock Dove)
3. Psittaciformes – To numerous to mention

The types of birds exempt from the CITES Permit requirements are:

1. Budgerigar
2. Rose Ring Parakeet
3. Cockatiels

**POULTRY:** Canada requires the use of the Certificate For Poultry Or Hatching Eggs For Export, VS Form 17-6. The certificate must be completed by an accredited veterinarian and endorsed by a federal veterinarian.

**HORSES:** For import into Canada, horses must have a negative EIA test within 180 days prior to entry and must be accompanied by an International Health Certificate Form VS 17-145. This form along with an original copy of the EIA (Coggins) test results must be submitted, stamped and endorsed to a Federal veterinarian for endorsement. The user fee is currently \$38 for the first horse. The cost for additional horses varies; contact the Federal Veterinarian for information. The statement “THESE HORSES HAVE RESIDED IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE BIRTH” **must be typed** on the certificate. An International health certificate is valid for 30 days only. During the periodic Vesicular Stomatitis outbreaks in the U.S., Canada has required the following statement on the VS Form 17-145 and can be expected to require it during any future outbreaks;

“DURING THE PREVIOUS TWENTY-ONE (21) DAYS, THE ANIMAL(S) IN THIS SHIPMENT HAS/HAVE NOT BEEN IN ANY STATE WHERE A PREMISES IS UNDER QUARANTINE FOR VESICULAR STOMATITIS ON THIS DATE.”

### **Alaska to Continental USA via Canada and Re-enter USA**

**DOGS AND CATS** must conform to Canadian regulations and the requirements of the state of final destination (certificate of veterinary inspection).

**HORSES, LIVESTOCK, AND POULTRY** must meet requirements for importation into Canada, APHIS import requirements, and the requirements for the state of final destination. Check with Federal Veterinarian for current cost.

### **Alaska to Continental USA without Entry into Canada**

**DOGS AND CATS** must conform to the requirements of the state of final destination. Requirements can be obtained by contacting the destination State Veterinarian. The Alaska State Veterinarian’s website has contact information for animal health officials in all states. Note: Animals traveling on an air carrier or the ferry system may need to meet additional regulations. Call ahead to check these requirements.

**HORSES, LIVESTOCK, AND POULTRY** must meet the requirements of the state of destination, be accompanied by an Alaskan certificate of veterinary inspection, which is valid for 30 days. For some states, a permit prior to importation is needed. Information and the entry permit may be obtained by calling the destination State Veterinarian.

### **Alaska to Canada and Re-enter Alaska**

**DOGS AND CATS** must conform to Canadian regulations. A current rabies vaccination certificate is required to re-enter Alaska. If animals stay in Canada over 30 days, a health certificate is required to re-enter Alaska.

**HORSES, LIVESTOCK, AND POULTRY** must meet requirements for import into Canada. Check with the Federal Veterinarian regarding APHIS regulations for current cost. They must also meet Alaska import requirements. For specific low risk animal movements, the Alaska State Veterinarian may grant a waiver for certain Alaska state import (re-entry) requirements. Check with the Office of the State Veterinarian at (907) 375-8200 for more information regarding state import requirements.

### **FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS CONCERNING TAKE AND POSSESSION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS BY VETERINARIANS IN ALASKA:**

In general, it is not legal to possess sick or injured migratory birds without a federal migratory bird rehabilitation permit. The term “migratory bird”, as used in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, does not refer to birds which migrate, but rather refers to almost all wild native birds in North America, as listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, part 10 (usually cited as 50 CFR 10). In Alaska, all wild native birds, except grouse and ptarmigan, are protected by this federal law. They are also protected by State of Alaska law. Grouse and ptarmigan are protected and managed under State of Alaska statutes alone.

Non-native birds which sometimes escape to the wild in Alaska are not protected by either federal or state law. Non-protected birds include European starlings, English sparrows (also called house sparrows), rock doves (pigeons), wild turkeys and pheasants.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, together with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, manages migratory bird populations. The Service issues rehabilitation permits to those who treat migratory birds, and any veterinarian who plans to treat wild birds on a regular basis should obtain a permit. Application materials and salient regulations are available on the web at <http://permits.fws.gov>. At present, the State of Alaska does not require a state permit for migratory bird rehabilitation.

However, the Service has a policy, known informally as the “Good Samaritan” policy, which allows any individual to pick up an injured bird and take it immediately to a permitted rehabilitator. (Please note that this policy does not mean that untrained individuals may treat birds themselves.) Veterinarians without rehabilitation permits sometimes receive such injured birds on an emergency basis. Such veterinarians should stabilize the bird and send it as soon as possible to a permitted rehabilitator. To locate a rehabilitator in your area, or to get further instructions if one is not available, please call the Migratory Bird Permit Office (contact numbers below).

Special regulations apply to birds (and other organisms) listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. In Alaska, the spectacled eider, Steller’s eider and short-tailed albatross are listed under this Act. If you receive one of these birds, please contact the Migratory Bird Permit Office immediately for further instructions.

The Service is currently writing new, specific regulations for rehabilitation permits. These new regulations will create a formal permit exemption for veterinarians who receive and stabilize migratory birds on an emergency basis. The regulations will also outline record-keeping requirements for veterinarians who operate under the exemption. These regulations will appear in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 21.31) during the winter of 2002-2003.

For further information, please contact Beth Pattison (907) 786-3693, [beth\\_pattison@fws.gov](mailto:beth_pattison@fws.gov), in the Migratory Bird Permit Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 E. Tudor Road, MS 201, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

State of Alaska  
 Department of Environmental Conservation  
 Office of State Veterinarian  
 5251 Hinkle Road, Anchorage, AK 99507  
 (907) 375-8200

**Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Permit to Ship  
 (Expires 30 days from date of issue)**

No. xxxxxxxx  
 Permit Number  
 (if required by State of destination)

Owner			Consignee		
Address			Destination		
City	State	Zip Code	Species		
Number of Animals and remarks					
Date Rabies Vaccinated		Tag Number			Type Vaccine
I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I have inspected the _____ animals above described and have found them to be apparently free from symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable disease. To my knowledge the animal(s) has/have not been exposed to rabies and did/do not originate from a rabies quarantines area.					
Shipped via		Origin			Date
Accredited Veterinarian					

## IMPORT TO ALASKA

**Note:** All animals destined for the State of Alaska that are being shipped via the Alcan Highway through Canada must also meet Canadian import regulations.

1. A person may not import, transport, or otherwise move into the state an animal which is affected with an infectious or communicable disease, which is known by that person to be been exposed to an infectious or communicable disease, or which originates from a quarantine area imposed by state or federal government.
2. Unless exempted, an animal transported or otherwise moved into the state must be accompanied by a state permit and a health certificate which must be attached to the waybill for the animal or be in the possession of either the driver of the vehicle transporting or moving the animal or the person in charge of the animal. An APHIS import permit is also required in many cases.
3. Permits

### A. State Permits

Is required for the importation of all poultry and livestock; for dogs, cats, and ferrets without a rabies vaccination. Importation permits are issued only to accredited veterinarians or official veterinary medical officers or the state or country of origin. An application for a permit to the state veterinarian must include the name and address of the consignor and the consignee; a reasonable estimate of the number, age, sex, and breed of animals to which the permit will apply, and other information the state veterinarian may require; and the proposed method of transporting the animals. A permit is valid for 30 days after the date of its issuance. If necessary the state veterinarian will, in his discretion, issue a permit number by telephone. A permit number issued by telephone must be affixed to the health certificate and any other official document as "Alaska Permit No."

Permits may be obtained via telephone at the following numbers:

Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. or 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., Telephone: (907) 375-8200

Weekends – State Veterinarian, (907) 351-7848

Assistant State Veterinarian, (907) 632-2558

### B. APHIS Permits

Most livestock, poultry and birds that originate in Canada must have an APHIS import permit (VS Form 17-135). Currently, a Canadian origin horse DOES NOT need an APHIS permit. Application for an APHIS permit can be submitted online, via the APHIS website. Applicants can call the APHIS National Center for Import and Export (301-734-3277) for information on the application process. The current application user fee is \$94.

Some livestock, poultry and birds transiting Canada from the Lower 48 must have APHIS permits. Contact the Federal VMO for specifics.

4. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection

In addition to information required for particular species the certificate of veterinary inspection must contain the complete name and address of the consignor and consignee; the point of origin and destination of shipment; a certification that the animals are free from clinical evidence of infectious or communicable disease or known recent exposure to such

a disease; an accurate description of the animals, including breed, sex, age, color, and markings, bands, ear tag, or tattoo number, and if registered, the name and registry number of each animal; dates and records of required tests or vaccinations; date and place of examination; and the approval of the health certificate by the livestock official of the state of origin or approval of APHIS before the animals are imported.

A certificate of veterinary inspection is valid for 30 days after its issuance.

Livestock, poultry and birds that originate in Canada must have a health certificate that is completed by a CFIA-accredited Canadian veterinarian and endorsed by a CFIA veterinarian. As an alternative, the certificate can be completed by a CFIA veterinarian.

Livestock and poultry that transit Canada from the Lower 48 must have a U.S.-origin health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection completed by an APHIS-accredited veterinarian and endorsed by an APHIS veterinarian. Health certificates or certificate of veterinary inspection for U.S. origin birds do not need to be endorsed. Health certificates or certificate of veterinary inspection for all livestock, poultry and birds that transit Canada from the U.S. must contain the date, time, port and signature of the Canadian official who inspected the animals on entry into Canada.

Currently, Canadian regulations prevent the transit of ruminants from the Lower 48 to Alaska. U.S. regulations do not currently permit importation of Canadian sheep or goats into Alaska. This situation may change. Cattle, bison, cervids and camelids may be imported from Canada into Alaska if they meet the state and federal requirements.

#### 5. Immediate Slaughter Exemption

An animal may be shipped into the state without a health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection if a permit obtained from the state veterinarian before shipment accompanies the shipment; the waybill states that the operating under state or federal supervision; the animal will be shipped directly to the consigned slaughter establishment; and the animal will be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at the consigned slaughter establishment or within an extended date granted by the state veterinarian.

Under federal regulations, Canadian animals may be imported under special slaughter-only provisions if they are transported directly to slaughter plants that are inspected and approved by APHIS to receive foreign shipments. Currently there are no approved feedlots or slaughter facilities that are licensed to receive slaughter-only animals from Canada. Animals intended for slaughter at other locations must meet the regular import requirements.

#### 6. Vehicles

Trucks, railway cars and other conveyances used for the transportation of animals must be maintained in a sanitary condition.

#### 7. Quarantine

The state veterinarian may quarantine an animal entering the state without the required entry requirements, permit or certificate of veterinary inspection, or which, upon inspection, exhibits clinical evidence of an infectious or communicable disease. The owner must quarantine the animal at his expense until the state veterinarian releases the animal from quarantine or orders its disposal.

### **\*\*\*CATTLE BISON & LLAMAS\*\*\***

1. Cattle, bison and llamas imported into the state must be accompanied by a permit and certificate of veterinary inspection which, for an animal over 6 months old, must include certification that within 30 days before importation the animals tested negative to:
  - a) a Brucellosis test unless the animal is under 6 months of age or has been officially vaccinated and permanently identified as an official brucellosis vaccinee;
  - b) an anaplasmosis test; and
  - c) a bluetongue test: such tests conducted at laboratories approved by the USDA.
2. Cattle, bison and llamas over 6 months of age must be negative to a tuberculin test within 30 days before importation.
3. The certificate of veterinary inspection required must indicate that the animals are free of ectoparasites or have been dipped or sprayed within 10 days before importation with an insecticide approved by the EPA and USDA.
4. Cattle, bison and llamas imported into Alaska are subject to being retested 45 to 180 days after their arrival in the state at the discretion of the state veterinarian. Imported cattle, bison and llama must be kept isolated from resident livestock until retests are concluded or the state veterinarian has approved the release of the animals.

### **\*\*\*HORSES & OTHER EQUIDAE\*\*\***

An equine imported into the state must be accompanied by a permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection which, for an equine over 6 months old, must include certification that the equine has been tested negative for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) within 180 days before the date of importation. The EIA test must have been performed at a laboratory approved by the USDA.

### **\*\*\*HOGS\*\*\***

1. Swine imported into the state must be accompanied by a permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection which, for swine over 4 months old, must include a certification that within 30 days before importation the animal has tested negative to:
  - a) an official brucellosis test unless the swine is from a swine herd validated to be brucellosis free; and
  - b) a serum neutralization (SN) test or other pseudorabies test approved by the USDA, unless the swine is from a herd certified by an accredited veterinarian to have had no clinical or serological evidence of pseudorabies in the previous 12 months.
2. Swine imported into the state must be inspected within 10 days before shipment and must be identified by an ear tag, tattoo or other permanent identification.
3. Swine which has at any time been fed raw garbage may not be imported into the state.
4. Swine imported into the state may not originate from a state in which there is imposed a USDA quarantine for swine disease.

**\*\*\*SHEEP\*\*\***

1. Sheep imported into the state must be accompanied by a permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection which, for sheep over 3 months of age, must include certification that the animal has tested negative to bluetongue at a laboratory approved by the USDA within 30 days before importation.
2. If the sheep does not originate from a state/federal approved scabies-free area the sheep must be dipped under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian within 14 days before importation in a solution approved by the USDA. The certificate of veterinary inspection must also include certification that the sheep are from a herd in which there has been no incidence of scrapie for 3 years prior to importation.
3. Sheep imported into the state must originate from a flock which is not under state or federal restriction.

**\*\*\*GOATS\*\*\***

1. A goat imported into the state must be accompanied by a permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection which, for a goat over 6 months of age, must include certification that the goat has tested negative to a tuberculin test and to a brucellosis test conducted at a laboratory approved by the USDA. Both tests must have been performed within 30 days before importation.
2. The certificate of veterinary inspection required must indicate that the goat is free of ectoparasites or has been dipped or sprayed within 10 days before importation with an insecticide approved by the USDA.
3. An imported goat is subject to being retested 45 days to 180 days after its arrival in the state at the discretion of the State veterinarian. An imported goat must be kept isolated from resident livestock until retests are concluded or the State veterinarian has approved the release of the goat.

**\*\*\*DOGS\*\*\***

1. Dogs, cats and ferrets imported into the state from a rabies quarantine area must be accompanied by a permit. Dogs, cats and ferrets not vaccinated for rabies must obtain a permit
2. A dog or cat imported into the state must be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection which includes certification that:
  - a) the animal has not been exposed to rabies; and
  - b) the animal has been vaccinated against rabies according to procedures recommended in the latest version of the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) Compendium for Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, the certificate must include the rabies tag serial number.

**\*\*\*CATS\*\*\***

**See Dogs**

**\*\*\*PSITTACINE BIRDS\*\*\***

Health Certificate required. No permit required.

**\*\*\*POULTRY & HATCHING EGGS\*\*\***

1. Poultry and hatching eggs imported into the state must be accompanied by a permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection which includes certification that:

- a) the flock from which the poultry or hatching eggs have originated tested negative for Pullorum and Typhoid disease;
- b) the poultry or hatching eggs were produced in full compliance with the National Poultry Improvement Plan ; and
- c) the poultry or hatching eggs originated from flocks or areas not under state or federal restriction.

2. The applicable National Poultry Improvement Plan forms must accompany the shipment.

**\*\*\*RABBITS & POCKET PETS\*\*\***

Certificate of veterinary inspection required. No permit required.

**\*\*\*ZOO, FUR-BEARING & OTHER WILD ANIMALS\*\*\***

Certificate of veterinary inspection required. A permit to import any wild and/or domesticated wild animals (except ferrets) must be obtained from the Commissioner, Department of Fish & Game, P.O. Box 3-2000, Juneau, Alaska 99802, PRIOR to importation.

**\*\*\*SEMEN & FROZEN EMBRYOS\*\*\***

No requirements.

**\*\*\*BIOLOGICS, MICROORGANISMS & PARASITES\*\*\***

A person may not manufacture in the state, or transport or introduce into the state, biological products without first obtaining a permit from the state veterinarian. A person who is not a licensed veterinarian may not use biological products for veterinary purposes without a permit from the state veterinarian.

**\*\*\* CERVIDAE (ELK, REINDEER, DEER) \*\*\***

Permit from the Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, P.O. Box 3-2000, Juneau, Alaska 99801, (907) 465-4100, required PRIOR to entry.

Certificate of veterinary inspection required. Permit from the office of the State Veterinarian:

- (1) originates from a herd designated by USDA as free of Brucellosis and tuberculosis;

(2) originates from an established herd in a state or country designated by USDA as free of blue tongue and anaplasmosis within 30 days of importation, unless each animal tested negative to the following tests conducted by a laboratory:

(A) anaplasmosis; and

(B) blue tongue;

(3) is free of ectoparasites or was treated for ectoparasites within 10 days before importation with an insecticide or medication approved by the USDA, FDA, or EPA, as appropriate. All cervidae will have received an appropriate anthelmintic medication approved by the USDA, FDA, or EPA, as appropriate within 20 days of shipment. This treatment is to be documented on the health certificate;

(4) The following statement must be attached or written on the Health Certificate: "To the best of my knowledge, animals listed herein are not infected with Mycobacterium avium (Johnes Disease) and have not been exposed to animals infected with para tuberculosis. To the best of my knowledge, the premises of origin have not been the site of significant disease outbreak in the previous 24 months that was not contained and extirpated using recognized disease control standards."

(5) does not originate from or has ever been located east of 97° West longitude; and

(6) originates from a herd:

(A) that participates in a CWD surveillance identification program established by the USDA or state in which the originating herd is located. Final decision on permitting the importation of CWD susceptible species from a state or area in which CWD positive diagnosis has been made in the 60 months immediately preceding shipment will be made by the State Veterinarian in consultation with the Department of Fish and Game. Such a decision will include an evaluation of the equivalency of the CWD detection, control, and eradication program in the state of or area of origin; and

(B) that has achieved CWD-free status for at least 60 months prior to importation into this state.

Importation of CWD susceptible cervids from a CWD infected zone is prohibited. Alaska will not accept any cervids or CWD susceptible species from an area within 10 miles of any CWD positive wild cervid diagnosed in the past 60 months.

**The importation of whole carcasses and certain carcass parts from cervidae (including: mule deer, white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer, moose and elk) and other CWD susceptible species into the State of Alaska is banned.**

**Approved Importation of carcass parts from such species is restricted to:**

De-boned meat (cut and wrapped commercially or privately)

Quarters or other meat portions with no portion of the spinal column (including dorsal root ganglion) or head attached

Processed meat (cut and wrapped commercially or privately)

Hides with no head attached

Clean and disinfected skull plates

Antlers with no meat or tissue attached

Clean and disinfected whole skull (European mount), no meat or nervous tissue (brain, cranial nerves) attached

Teeth (Upper canine teeth-buglers, whistlers or ivories)

Taxidermy mounts or trophies

A person that is notified that a carcass imported into Alaska tested positive for CWD shall report these findings within a 7 day period to the Office of the State Veterinarian and the Department of Fish and Game Veterinarian.

### **Exotic Animal for Import Into Alaska**

Exotics such as skunks and raccoons cannot be imported into Alaska without first obtaining a permit from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game. Furthermore, all exotic pets within Alaska must be neutered and be accompanied by the ADF&G permit. Telephone: (907) 465-4100. If permitted by ADF&G a certificate of veterinary inspection is also required.

### **Intrastate – Alaska to Alaska**

Dogs, cats and ferrets are required to have unexpired rabies vaccination as evidenced by a standard vaccination certificate. Check your transportation provider to determine their transport requirements within Alaska.

### **Interstate Requirements for Dogs and Cats**

Consult with the destination State Veterinarian's office for latest requirements. In general, states will require an interstate health certificate and current rabies vaccine. Some states may require an entry permit. Rabies vaccine currency will vary by state.

Visit <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie/> and follow links for "State Animal Import Regulations" and "State Veterinarian Listing" for contact info and state by state rules.

Inspection should be made and health certificate issued within 30 days of shipment. If shipment is subject to the USDA Animal Welfare Act (wholesalers, researchers) health certificate must be issued within 10 days of shipment. If in doubt, call state of destination.

Health Certificates for animals in commerce must be issued within 10 days of shipment to conform with the Animal Welfare Act, and dogs and cats must be over 8 weeks of age. Cats and dogs for resale must be inoculated against distemper not more than 30 nor less than 7 days before entry.

### **Small Animal Export Requirements**

Most foreign countries require a health certificate endorsed by the USDA Federal Veterinarian. Forms and procedures vary greatly among countries. The official certificate of veterinary inspection issued by the Alaska State Veterinarian's Office is acceptable for endorsement by the USDA. Please print your name under your signature.

Check with the appropriate airline company regarding the need for an Acclimation Statement. Contact private carriers, (airlines, train, ferry) to obtain any additional requirements they may have.

Visit <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie/> and click on links to "International Animal Export Regulations" for specific country requirements. Contact the USDA/APHIS/VS office at (907) 349-0125 for more information.

Canadian animal health regulations can be found at:  
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/index/ahsae.shtml>

### Large Animal Export Requirements

Contact the USDA Veterinary Services office for individual country of destination requirements

### LIVESTOCK DISEASES REPORTED HISTORICALLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Haemophilus Sp.	Dairy Cattle, Sheep
Johne's Disease	Cattle, Sheep, Musk Ox, Bison
IBR/BVD-P13	Cattle
Bovine Leukosis	Cattle
Avian Tuberculosis	Swine
Slipped hock-Manganese deficiency	Poultry
Vitamin E deficiency-Encephalomalacia	Poultry
Corynebacterium Pseudotuberculosis	Goats
Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis	Goats
Contagious Ecthyma	Wildlife and Domestic Sheep, Goats
Tularemia	Rabbits, Cats, Hares
E. Coli	Sheep Enteritis, Poultry
Vit. E & Se Deficiency	Sheep, Bovine, Goats, Hogs
Pasteurella Sp.	Bovine, Chickens, Turkeys
Echinococcus	Moose Lungs
Blackhead	Pheasant
Clostridial Enterotoxemia	Goats, Calves, Sheep
Clostridial Myostis	Bovine
Overeating Disease	Sheep
Mycoplasma Gallisepticum	Turkey-Infectious Sinusitis
Rabies	Reindeer
Mycoplasma Mastitis	Dairy Cows
Erysipelas	Hogs
Scabies	Hogs
Actinomycosis	Cattle
Brucella Suis Type 4	Reindeer
Brucella Abortus Type 1	Reindeer – Historical 1 Report
Lice	Horses, Cattle, Goats
Lungworms	Goats, Musk Ox
Visceral Leukosis	Chickens
Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis	Goats
Equine Infectious Anemia	Horses
Horse Fever	Horses
Strangles Strep Equi	Horses

Alaska has been validated swine brucellosis-free and bovine tuberculosis-free by the USDA. To date, there have been no confirmed cases of bluetongue in livestock.

Alaska has also been recognized as bluetongue free by Canada. This came about as a result of Hawaii attaining this status. There probably is no reason why the same consideration should be made for anaplasmosis; there has not any reported since fall of 1984.

Heartworm disease and West Nile Virus are not endemic as of Sept. 2006. Scrapie, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, and Chronic Wasting Disease have not been found in Alaska. The state conducts ongoing surveillance programs for these spongiform encephalopathies.

## **Alaska Division of Public Health Public Health Information**

### **I. General Information**

The Alaska Sections of Epidemiology (SOE) and Laboratories are within the Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Social Services. Veterinarians should feel free to contact SOE with any questions they may have about zoonotic diseases or other issues of public health importance. A general resource for pets and zoonoses can be found at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Healthy Pets website: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/>. Aside from common zoonoses, such as toxoplasmosis, psittacosis, or salmonellosis which are found in the rest of the U.S., there are other zoonoses with epidemiology unique to Alaska of which veterinarians should be aware. Two examples are rabies and tularemia.

Rabies is enzootic in northern and western Alaska among fox populations. While animals outside of these regions are unlikely to acquire rabies, veterinarians should continue to consider rabies as a possible diagnosis for any animal with compatible symptoms. More information about rabies prevention and control activities related to public health follow in Section II.

Tularemia is also a zoonosis that Alaska veterinarians may encounter in domestic animals. Cases in cats (that have been transmitted to veterinarians!) have been documented. More information about this disease in wildlife is available on page 28.

The Division of Public Health has regulations that govern rabies prevention and control and may be applied to other animal diseases of public health importance (see Section III). All reportable conditions in animals are governed by the Office of the State Veterinarian (see page 4). Nothing is legally required to be reported to SOE; however, SOE would like to be contacted if veterinarians suspect a case of rabies, would like assistance in managing a dog-bite-to-human scenario, or have other concerns about zoonotic disease potential in their patients. Additionally, the Division of Public Health in general intends to be in more regular contact with veterinarians for the purposes of improving statewide preparedness capacity for dealing with newly emerging (zoonotic) diseases and disaster management.

### **II. Rabies Prevention and Control Services Offered**

#### **General Rabies Information**

In Alaska, rabies is always present in a small number of arctic and red foxes in the coastal regions of northern and western Alaska. Periodically, as the fox population increases, rabies becomes more widespread in those regions and sometimes spills over into inadequately vaccinated dogs. In addition, two bats found in Southeastern Alaska have tested positive for rabies; a little brown bat in 1993 and a Keen's myotis in 2006. More information about rabies in Alaska is available online

(<http://www.epi.alaska.gov/id/rabies/default.htm>), or by calling the Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Epidemiology in Anchorage at 907-269-8000.

Three human cases of rabies have been documented in Alaska. In 1914, a man was bitten by a sled dog near Candle. In 1942, a hunter was bitten by a wolf near Noorvik. The third case was a year later, in 1943, when a small child was bitten by a wolf near Wainwright. The Section of Epidemiology has several efforts in place to ensure that human cases of rabies are prevented. One is to promote the vaccination against rabies of domestic animals, which can serve as a transmission vehicle for rabies from wildlife reservoirs. Another is to ensure that anyone possibly exposed to rabies virus receives rabies post-exposure prophylaxis if indicated. The Section of Laboratories assists in this effort by providing rabies testing for animals suspected to have rabies or that have bitten humans.

### **Rabies testing at ASVL**

The Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Laboratories maintains a State Virology Laboratory (ASVL) in Fairbanks that provides testing of animals every day, including weekends and holidays, if necessary and arranged in advance. Testing is performed on brain tissue that must be anatomically recognizable to yield a satisfactory result. Note that requests for testing animals that have bitten a human must be routed through the Section of Epidemiology (SOE). [Specimen submission forms and details on packing and shipping are available on the SOE Rabies webpage: http://www.epi.alaska.gov/id/rabies/default.htm](http://www.epi.alaska.gov/id/rabies/default.htm), or the Section of Laboratories general test request webpage: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/labs/publications/>.

ASVL does not perform titers for rabies antibody on human sera. Please contact SOE for a list of possible sources for RFFIT testing.

### **Lay Vaccinator Program**

In Alaska, rabies vaccinations are considered legal only if administered by a licensed veterinarian or state-certified rabies lay vaccinator [7 AAC 27.022(a)(4)]. Lay Vaccinators (LVs) are persons certified by SOE to administer rabies vaccine to animals. LVs are sponsored by an appropriate public service agency and are located only in those areas of Alaska that are considered enzootic for rabies, i.e., the northern and western coastal regions of the State. SOE provides these LVs with animal rabies vaccine and supplies. The governing policies of the Program are available online: [http://www.epi.alaska.gov/bulletins/docs/b2007\\_02.pdf](http://www.epi.alaska.gov/bulletins/docs/b2007_02.pdf).

## **III. Public Health Regulations**

### **7 AAC 27.020. Control of animal diseases transmissible to humans.**

(a) The standards for animal disease quarantine are

(1) if a case of rabies or other animal disease dangerous to the health of individuals is reported as existing in an area, the department may, independently or in cooperation with federal and other state agencies, investigate to determine whether the disease exists and to identify the probable area of the state in which an individual or animal is endangered by it; if the department finds that the disease exists, a quarantine will be declared against all of those animals that are designated in the quarantine order within the area specified in the order, if the quarantine is for the purpose of preventing the spread of rabies or other animal disease dangerous to the health of individuals;

(2) following the order of quarantine, the department may make an investigation as to the extent of the disease, the probable number of individuals and animals exposed, and the area found to be involved, if the department determines that a thorough investigation is necessary to ascertain the extent of the disease; as part of an investigation, the department may order euthanasia of one or more exposed animals if the department makes a determination that samples are required for testing and cannot otherwise be obtained;

(3) during the period for which any quarantine order is in force, all peace officers are empowered to euthanize, or, in their discretion, to capture and hold for further action by the department all animals in a quarantined area not held in restraint in facilities or on private premises;

(4) for the purposes of this subsection, "quarantine" means the strict confinement upon the owners' private premises, in a veterinarian's office or animal hospital, in an animal shelter or pound, or at other locations approved by the department, and under restraint by leash, chain, closed cage, or paddock of all animals specified by the order; "quarantine" may also include limiting access to or egress from an area that is suspected to contain or be a source of a contaminated material that could transmit the disease.

An animal that is required to be vaccinated against rabies is subject to the vaccination standards set out at 7 AAC 27.022. An animal that is suspected to have been exposed to the rabies virus is subject to the rabies quarantine standards set out at 7 AAC 27.022.

If the department determines that an animal may be carrying a disease that may be transmissible to humans and that euthanasia is necessary to conduct an investigation, the animal may be euthanized immediately.

**History:** Eff. 6/10/62, Register 6; am 8/21/74, Register 51; am 6/21/78, Register 66; am 3/28/84, Register 89; am 1/19/96, Register 137; am 2/10/99, Register 149; am 9/29/2002, Register 163; am 12/29/2006, Register 180; am 5/3/2007, Register 182

**Authority:** AS 18.05.010 AS 18.15.355  
AS 18.05.040

### **7 AAC 27.022. Rabies vaccination and quarantine.**

The standards for animal rabies vaccination are the following:

(1) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control*, 2005, prepared by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. as amended from time to time is adopted by reference to govern the use of animal rabies vaccines;

(2) the rabies vaccination certificate developed by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. is adopted as the only valid rabies vaccination certificate; these certificates are available from the division; computer generated certificates may be used if they contain all of the information required in the certificate developed by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. and the certificate is signed by a licensed veterinarian or lay vaccinator approved by the department;

(3) rabies vaccination of dogs, cats, and ferrets is required in accordance with schedules in the *Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control*, 2005, as adopted in (1) of this subsection; evidence of such a vaccination is to be recorded on the rabies vaccination certificate specified in (2) of this subsection; at the time of vaccination, the owner or keeper of a vaccinated dog must be given a metal tag bearing a number and the year of the vaccination as it is recorded on the rabies vaccination certificate; the owner or keeper of a dog must affix the tag to a collar or harness that must be worn by the dog for which the certificate is issued, except that the dog need not wear the tag while harnessed in a dog team or while participating in organized training or competition;

(4) a rabies vaccination is valid only when performed by or under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian or by a lay vaccinator approved by the department as qualified to administer the vaccine and for whom the department determines, in its discretion, that approval is in the best interests of the state in carrying out the purposes of this section and 7 AAC 27.030; the availability of a licensed veterinarian does not of itself preclude this approval;

(5) sale of rabies vaccine to any person or entity other than a licensed veterinarian, veterinary biologic supply firm, or public agency is prohibited;

(6) any dog, cat, or ferret not vaccinated in compliance with this subsection may be confiscated and either vaccinated or euthanized; owners of confiscated animals are subject to payment of costs of confiscation, boarding, and vaccination, as well as any other penalties established by a municipality under AS 29.35.

An order for quarantine for the purpose of preventing the spread of rabies will contain a warning to the owners of animals within the quarantined area to confine on the owner's premises or tie down all animals so as to prevent biting; after such an order is issued, any animal found running at large in the quarantined area or known to have been removed from or to have escaped from the area may be destroyed by a peace officer or by a person designated by the department.

The standards for impounding or euthanizing animals that may be rabid are the following:

(1) a dog, cat, or ferret vaccinated for rabies in accordance with (a)(3) of this section that bites an individual must be placed under observation for 10 days, except that a clinically ill or stray animal that does so may be euthanized immediately and submitted to the department or to a laboratory designated by it for rabies testing;

(2) a dog, cat, or ferret not vaccinated for rabies in accordance with (a)(3) of this section that bites an individual may be euthanized immediately and submitted to the department or to a laboratory designated by it for rabies testing;

(3) a bat or a free-ranging carnivorous wild animal that bites an individual must be euthanized immediately and submitted to the department or to a laboratory designated by the department for rabies testing;

(4) an unvaccinated dog, cat, or ferret bitten by a known or suspected rabid animal may be euthanized immediately; if the bitten animal has a current rabies vaccination, as defined in the *Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, 2005*, adopted by reference in (a)(1) of this section, the animal must be immediately revaccinated and confined a minimum of 45 days;

(5) a prior rabies vaccination of an animal does not preclude the necessity for euthanasia and testing if the vaccine was not administered in accordance with its label specifications or the vaccine is not licensed for that species.

**History:** Eff. 12/29/2006, Register 180

**Authority:** AS 18.05.010  
AS 18.05.040

AS 18.15.355  
AS 44.62.245

AS 47.05.012

**Editor's note:** The *Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, 2005*, is on file in the Lieutenant Governor's Office and is available from the section of epidemiology, division of public health, Department of Health and Social Services, State of Alaska, 3601 C Street, Suite 540, Anchorage, Alaska 99524-0249.

On December 12, 2006, as required by AS 44.62.245 and AS 47.05.012, the department gave notice that the following amended version of material, previously adopted by reference in 7 AAC 27.022,

would be in effect on January 1, 2007: the *Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control*, 2007. The amended version may be reviewed at the Dept. of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Section of Epidemiology, 3601 C Street, Suite 540, Anchorage, Alaska 99524-0249.

## **7 AAC 27.030. Export and intrastate transportation of animals.**

Areas of Infection. Whenever the commissioner of health and social services finds that animals of any kind in a specific area are afflicted with a disease contagious to man and are liable to spread that disease from that area so as to endanger the public health he will, in his discretion, declare it an area of infection. No person may, after the date of that declaration, transport or offer for transportation into or within the State of Alaska any such animal from the area described in the declaration, except with the permission of, and in accordance with precautions against the spread of the disease specified by, the Department of Health and Social Services.

(b) Repealed 12/29/2006

**History:** Eff. 6/10/62, Register 6; am 8/21/74, Register 51; am 6/21/78, Register 66; am 9/29/2002, Register 163; am 12/29/2006, Register 180

**Authority:** AS 18.05.040

### **Wildlife Disease Surveillance in Alaska**

Currently, there are several specific as well as general wildlife disease surveillance programs in Alaska administered through the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) in association with other state departments (Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Environmental Conservation) that you should be aware of.

First, there is general wildlife disease surveillance conducted on wildlife that is sick or found dead of unknown cause. This includes all vertebrate species from frogs to whales but excludes fish. The Division of Wildlife Conservation within ADFG is charged with monitoring diseases and parasites in wildlife including disease/parasite expansion of distribution or introduction into new host species. If you are presented with a sick wild animal that you euthanize for humane reasons, or a client brings you a dead wild animal, if it is wildlife other than those that were hunted or trapped legally, it is property of the state. In many cases, small carcasses may be shipped to Fairbanks for necropsy but there are always exceptions that would be too lengthy to list. When presented with a sick or freshly dead wildlife case, call the ADFG Wildlife Veterinarian at 907-459-7257 (after hours 907-322-2384) to consult on disposition of the carcass. Please keep the carcass cool but not frozen (unless it already is) until it is determined whether or not the carcass is suitable for testing and where it should be sent (or picked up).

We also accept samples of ectoparasites from wildlife. We ask everyone to be especially vigilant for the expansion of the range of Moose Winter Tick, *Dermacentor albipictus*, currently infesting elk on the Yukon/Alaska border to any cervid or bovid in Alaska. It was last detected in Alaska on a horse in the Palmer area years ago. In Alaska, there is one species of *Ixodes* typically found on squirrels or their predators and six species of ticks known to occur on birds but ticks on anything else should be collected and sent in for identification.

Avian Influenza and West Nile Virus. The state no longer maintains a hot-line for reporting of sick or dead birds. However, unusual findings of groups of dead birds should still be reported to the nearest ADF&G or USFWS office.

Rabies. In Alaska rabies is most common in arctic foxes in coastal areas but we also have had cases of bat rabies in southeast Alaska as recently as July 2006. All cases of animal bites on humans should be handled through the health care provider. Wildlife causing human bites may be tested for rabies after consultation with the Department of Health and Social Services. Cases of wildlife that are suspect for rabies (neurological signs prior to death) or have a high risk (any sick or found dead arctic fox, red fox, bat, coyote or wolf) should be submitted to ADFG for diagnostic testing including rabies. Please call Dr. Beckmen directly at 907-459-7257 (after hours 907-322-2384).

Chronic Wasting Disease. Chronic Wasting Disease has not been detected in any cervid species, wild or captive, in Alaska. The ADFG has a program to necropsy and test all wild cervids with signs consistent with CWD and found dead cervids. Clinical signs consistent with CWD include: Emaciation, neurological deficits such as ataxia and stupor, excessive salivation, excessive drinking, unusual lack of fear of human presence. Biologists at most ADFG offices are trained and have sampling supplies to collect and fix the appropriate tissues (obex, retropharyngeal LN and tonsil). Please contact Dr. Beckmen to report sick or dead moose, caribou, deer, and elk so appropriate sampling can be conducted. The Office of the State Veterinarian administers the CWD certification program for captive elk and reindeer in Alaska.

Tularemia. Tularemia is a reportable disease (to the State Veterinarian's office) whether occurring in wildlife or domestic animals. Tularemia outbreaks in wild hares and pets are common nearly every summer in the Interior. Any sick or dead hares should be reported immediately to Dr. Beckmen at 907-459-7257 (after hours 907-322-2384). Serum from pets should be submitted to a veterinary diagnostic laboratory as the state no longer provides this service.

There is a notebook on common disease and parasites of Alaskan wildlife available on the web at <http://wildlife.alaska.gov/> or in print by contacting Dr. Kimberlee Beckmen, Alaska Dept of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, 1300 College Rd. Fairbanks AK 99701.

## WOLF HYBRID

**5 AAC 92.030. Possession of wolf hybrid prohibited.** (a) It is unlawful, without a permit issued by the department, for a person to possess, transport, sell, advertise or other wise offer for sale, purchase, or offer to purchase a wolf hybrid.

- (b) It is affirmative defense to a prosecution for illegal possession of a wolf hybrid under this section that
- (1) the person possessed the wolf hybrid as a pet before January 23, 2002;
  - (2) by July 1, 2002, the wolf hybrid is
    - (A) registered with a national registry, approved by the department, by the implantation of a microchip; and
    - (B) properly spayed or neutered;
  - (3) the owner of the wolf hybrid has current and accurate licensing, vaccination, including rabies vaccination, and spay/neuter records, and has made the records available for inspection by animal control officers and other enforcement officers;
  - (4) beginning January 23, 2002, the wolf hybrid has not been transferred to any person, other than an immediate family member of the person who owned the wolf hybrid on January 23, 2002; and
  - (5) if the wolf hybrid has bitten a person, the wolf hybrid is immediately surrendered to the local authorities for any action determined appropriate by the authorities.

- (c) For purposes of this section,
- (1) "immediate family member" has the meaning given in AS 39.52.960.
  - (2) "wolf hybrid" includes
    - (A) the offspring from a mating of a wolf or wolf hybrid with a dog or another wolf hybrid;  
**and**
    - (B) an animal represented to be a wolf or part wolf by any name or description.

## **DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF WOLVES AND WOLF HYBRIDS**

As you know positive identification of a wolf is only possible through skull measurements once the animal is dead. Obviously, that is not an option for you. But there are some distinctive phenotypic and behavioral characteristics that we look for when evaluating whether an animal is a wolf or wolf hybrid.

- Length of hair is an important clue. Wolves have a very characteristic long-hair mane and ruff. The mane starts at the back of the head and continues down the center of the back to the base of the tail. Dogs have an even-length hair and with the possible exception of some huskies, they don't have a mane.
- Wolves have pink/reddish colored hair between their toe pads. Their ears are short and erect.
- Wolves' tails hang straight down. They have a dense undercoat, even in the groin area.
- Hybrids' colors vary widely due to the dominance of the mix so it is a less reliable indicator. There also is a wide variety of color in wild wolves, so it cannot be the sole determinant.
- Size also is a less reliable indicator. Wolves typically range from 70-120 pounds, with the occasional exception exceeding 130 pounds.
- Finally, behavior is one of the biggest clues. Wolves are shy and avoid eye contact with humans other than their owner. They generally listen to and take commands only from their owner. They will leave the room or hide when a "new" person walks in.

Obviously, not every hybrid will exhibit all these qualities. The more of them exhibited, the more likely the animal has a high degree of wolf lineage.

## **PERMITS FOR POSSESSION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS**

**5 AAC 92.029. PERMIT FOR POSSESSING LIVE GAME.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, or in AS 16, no person may possess, import, release, export, or assist in importing, releasing, or exporting live game, unless the person holds a possession permit issued by the department.

(b) The following species may be possessed, imported, exported, bought, sold, or traded without a permit from the department, but may not be released into the wild:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Chimpanzee	<i>Pan spp.</i>
Dog	<i>Canis Familiarus</i>
Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>
Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>
Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>
Cattle	<i>Bos taurus</i>
Oxen	<i>Bos spp.</i>
Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>
Guinea Pig	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>
Reindeer	<i>Rangifer tarandus Var.</i>
Llama	<i>Lama peruana</i>
Alpaca	<i>Lama pacos</i>
Once-humped camel	<i>Caelus dromedariuscus</i>
Ass	<i>Equus asinus Var.</i>
Mule	<i>Equus asinus x caballus</i>
Swine	<i>Sus scoba Var.</i>
European ferret	<i>Mustela putoriu furo.</i>
European rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus Var.</i>
White rat	<i>rattus norvegicus Var. albinus</i>
Mice: white, waltzing, signing, shaker, piebald	<i>Musmusculus Var.</i>
Fat-tailed gerbil	<i>Pachyuromus duprasi</i>
Gerbil	<i>Gerbilus spp.</i>
Hamster (golden)	<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>
Chinchilla	<i>Chinchilla laniger</i>
Cavy	<i>Cavia apera</i>
Hedgehog, African Pygmy	<i>Erinaceus albiventris</i>
Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus Var.</i>
Pigeon	<i>Columbia livia Var.</i>
Any Turkey species	<i>Subfamily Meleagridinae</i>
Any Pheasant, Jungle fowl or Coturnix species	<i>Subfamily Phasianinae</i>
Any Guinea fowl species	<i>Subfamily Phasianinae</i>
Canary	<i>Seninus canaria Var.</i>
Parrot, parakeet, cocktail, macaw, and other members of the Family Psittacidae not prohibited by federal or international law	<i>Family Psittacidae</i>
Toucan	<i>Family Ramphastidae</i>
Any New World Quail Species (Including Bobwhite)	<i>Subfamily Odontophorinae</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mynah	<i>Acndotheres spp.</i>
Any Peafowl species	<i>Pavo spp.</i>
Chukar partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
Button "quail"	<i>Family turnicidae in the Order of Gruiformes</i>

Any duck, goose, swan, or other migratory waterfowl that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determines does not require a federal permit for private ownership.

Members of the bird families Fringillidae, Turdidae, Zosteripidae, Pycnonotide, Timaliidae, and Ploceidae of non-Holarctic origin. Members of the Columbidae and Tringonidae of non-Mearctoc origin.

Any non-venomous reptile.  
(crocodile, alligator, snake, turtle, or lizard).....Class Reptilia

(c) The Department of Fish and Game may not issue a permit for the capture, possession, import or export of any game animal for use as a pet.

Definition of Game: (AS 16.05.940) any species of bird, reptile and mammal, including a feral domestic animal, found or introduced in the state, except domestic birds and mammals.

The proceeding table is an excerpt from 5 AAC 92.029, 1997-98, Alaska State Miscellaneous Game Regulation Booklet No. 18. For the complete and updated regulation or additional information on the permitting process for live game, contact the Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, at (907) 465-4190.

## STATE VETERINARIANS

Please address all to "State Veterinarian."

### Alabama:

P.O. Box 3336  
Montgomery, AL 36109  
Phone: (334) 240-7255

### Arizona:

1688 W. Adams  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
Phone: (602) 542-4293  
Fax: (602) 542-4290

### Arkansas:

P.O. Box 8505  
Little Rock, AR 72215  
Phone: (501) 225-5650

### California:

P.O. Box 942871  
1220 N. St., Rm. A-114  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Phone: (916) 654-0881  
Fax: (916) 653-4249  
e-mail: [CaVet@cdfa.ca.gov](mailto:CaVet@cdfa.ca.gov)

### Colorado:

Ste. 4000, 700 Kipling St.  
Lakewood, CO 80215  
Phone: (303) 239-4161  
Fax: (303) 239-4164

### Connecticut:

Dept. of Agriculture  
765 Asylum Ave.  
Hartford, CT 06105-2822  
Phone: (860) 713-2505  
Fax: (860) 713-2515  
e-mail: [ctdeptag@po.state.ct.us](mailto:ctdeptag@po.state.ct.us)

### Delaware:

Dept. of Agriculture  
2320 S. DuPont Hwy.  
Dover, DE 19901  
Phone: (302) 739-4811  
Fax: (302) 697-6287

### Florida:

Rm. 335, Mayo Building  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0800  
Permits: (850) 410-0959  
State Vet: (850) 410-0900

### Georgia:

19 M.L.K.Jr. Drive Rm. 106  
Atlanta, GA 30334  
Phone: (404) 656-3671  
Fax: (404) 657-1357  
Permits/information:  
(404) 656-3667

### Hawaii:

Division of Animal Industries  
99-941 Halawa Valley Street  
Aiea, HI 96701-5699  
Phone: (808) 483-7100

### Idaho:

Division of Animal Industries  
P.O. Box 7249  
Boise, ID 83707-9985  
Phone: (208) 332-8540  
Fax: (208) 334-4062

### Illinois:

Division of Animal Industries  
P.O. Box 19287  
Springfield, IL 62794-9281  
Phone: (217) 782-4944  
Fax: (217) 524-7702

### Indiana:

805 Beachway Dr., Ste. 50  
Indianapolis, IN 46224  
Phone: (317) 227-0300  
Fax: (317) 227-0330

### Iowa:

Bureau of Animal Industry  
Wallace State Office Bldg.  
Des Moines, IA 50319  
Phone: (515) 281-5305  
Fax: (515) 281-4282  
Permits: 24 hrs/ (515) 281-5547

### Kansas:

Animal Health Department  
708 S. Jackson  
Topeka, KS 66603-3714  
Phone: (913) 396-2326

### Kentucky:

Department of Agriculture  
Division of Animal Health  
100 Fair Oaks Lane, Ste. 252  
Frankfort, KY 40601  
Phone: (502) 564-3956  
Fax: (502) 564-7852

### Louisiana:

Office of Animal Health Services  
P.O. Box 1951  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821  
Phone: (225) 925-3980  
Fax: (225) 925-4103

### Maine:

Division of Veterinary Services  
State House Station 28  
Augusta, ME 04333-0028  
Phone: (207) 287-3701  
Fax: (207) 287-7548

### Maryland (& Washington D.C.):

Animal Health  
50 Harry S. Truman Pkwy.  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: (410) 841-5782  
Fax: (410) 841-5999

### Massachusetts:

Bureau of Animal Health  
100 Cambridge Street  
Boston, MA 02202  
Phone: (617) 626-1791  
Fax: (617) 727-7235

### Michigan:

Animal Industry Division  
P.O. Box 30017  
Lansing, MI 48909  
Phone: (517) 373-1077

### Minnesota:

Board of Animal Health  
119 Agriculture Bldg.  
St. Paul, MN 55107  
Phone: (651) 296-2942  
Fax: (651) 296-7417

### Mississippi:

Box 3889  
Jackson, MS 39207  
Phone: (601) 359-1177  
e-mail: [jimw@mdac.state.ms.us](mailto:jimw@mdac.state.ms.us)

### Missouri:

Missouri Department of Agriculture  
P.O. Box 630, 1616 Missouri Blvd.  
Jefferson City, MO 65102  
Phone: (573) 751-3377  
Permits: (573) 751-4359

### Montana:

Animal Health Division  
Import/Export Section  
P.O. Box 202001  
6<sup>th</sup> & Roberts  
Helena, MT 59620-2001  
Phone: (406) 444-2976 pr 444-  
2043  
Fax: (406) 444-1929

**Nebraska:**

Bureau of Animal Industry  
P.O. Box 94787  
301 Centennial Mall S., 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Lincoln, NE 68509  
Phone: (402) 471-2351  
Fax: (402) 471-3252

**Nevada:**

State Department of Agriculture  
350 Capitol Hill Avenue  
Reno, NV 89502  
Phone: (775) 668-1180  
Fax: (775) 688-1178

**New Hampshire:**

Division of Animal Industry  
P.O. Box 2042  
Concord, NH 03302-2042  
Phone: (603) 271-2404  
Fax: (603) 271-1109

**New Jersey:**

Department of Agriculture  
P.O. Box 330  
Trenton, NJ 08625  
Phone: (609) 292-3965  
Fax: (609) 633-2550

**New Mexico:**

New Mexico Livestock Board  
300 San Mateo, NE, Ste. 1000  
Albuquerque, NM 87108  
Phone: (505) 841-6161  
Fax: (505) 841-6160

**New York:**

Division of Animal Industry  
1 Winners Circle  
Albany, NY 12235  
Phone: (518) 457-3502  
Permits: (518) 457-3971  
Fax: (518) 485-7773

**North Carolina:**

P.O. Box 26026  
Raleigh, NC 27611  
Phone: (919) 733-7601  
Fax: (919) 733-2277

**North Dakota:**

Board of Animal Health  
600 E. Blvd., 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Bismarck, ND 58505-0020  
Phone: (701) 328-2655  
Fax: (701) 328-4567

**Ohio:**

Department of Agriculture  
8995 East Main Street  
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068  
Phone: (614) 7258-6220

**Oklahoma:**

Department of Agriculture  
2800 N. Lincoln Blvd.  
P.O. Box 528804  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-4298  
Phone: (405) 521-3891  
Fax: (405) 521-4912

**Oregon:**

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-2532  
Phone: (503) 986-4690  
Fax: (503) 986-4734  
Import Permits: (503) 986-4679

**Pennsylvania:**

Department of Agriculture  
2301 North Cameron Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17110  
Phone: (717) 783-5301  
Fax: (717) 787-2387

**Rhode Island:**

Department of Agriculture  
235 Promenade, Rm. 370  
Providence, RI 02908  
Phone: (401) 222-2781  
Fax: (401) 222-6047

**South Carolina:**

Livestock-Poultry Health Division  
P.O. Box 102406  
Columbia, SC 29224  
Phone: (803) 788-2260  
Fax: (803) 788-8058

**South Dakota:**

Animal Industry Board  
411 South Fort Street  
Pierre, SD 57501  
Phone: (605) 773-3321  
Fax: (605) 773-5459

**Tennessee:**

P.O. Box 40627, Melrose Sta.  
Nashville, TN 37204  
Phone: (615) 837-5120  
Fax: (615) 837-5335

**Texas:**

Animal Health Commission  
210 Barton Springs Rd.  
P.O. Box 12966  
Austin, TX 78711-2966  
Phone: (512) 719-0777

**Utah:**

Department of Agriculture  
350 N. Redwood Road  
P.O. Box 146500  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6500  
Phone: (801) 538-7160  
Fax: (801) 538-7169

**Vermont:**

Animal Health Section  
116 State Street, Drawer 20  
Montpelier, VT 05620-2901  
Phone: (802) 828-2421  
Fax: (802) 282-5983

**Virginia:**

Division of Animal Industry  
Services  
Washington Building, Ste. 600  
1100 Bank Street  
Richmond, VA 23219  
Phone: (804) 786-2481  
Permits: (804) 786-2483

**Washington:**

Animal Health  
P.O. Box 42577  
Olympia, WA 98504-2577  
Phone: (360) 902-1878

**West Virginia:**

Department of Agriculture  
1900 Kanawha Blvd. East  
Charleston, WV 25305-0172  
Phone: (304) 558-2214  
Fax: (304) 558-2231

**Wisconsin:**

Division of Animal Health  
2811 Agriculture Dr. 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
P.O. Box 8911  
Madison, WI 53708-8911  
Phone: (608) 224-4872  
Fax: (608) 224-4871

**Wyoming:**

2020 Carey Ave., 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Cheyenne, WY 82002  
Phone: (307) 777-7515  
Fax: (307) 777-6561

**Canada**

Agriculture Canada-Animal Import  
2244 Carling Ave.  
Attawa, Ontario, Canada  
D1A 0Y9  
1-800-442-2342  
Wait through all recordings. When  
human answers, ask for  
"Animal Import".