

**USDA APHIS VETERINARY SERVICES
STRATEGY & POLICY
PROTOCOL FOR THE IMPORTATION OF
BREEDING WATER BUFFALO (*Bubalus bubalis*) AND YAK (*Bos grunniens*)
FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES**

October 2022

This protocol describes the conditions required to import domestic water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) and domestic yak (*Bos grunniens*) from Canada according to regulations found in 9 CFR Part 93, and the new rule, Importation of Sheep, Goats, and Certain Other Ruminants, published December 3, 2021, [Federal Register :: Importation of Sheep, Goats, and Certain Other Ruminants](#).

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1. A USDA **import permit** is required; the importer must obtain an import permit from:

USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
Strategy & Policy
Unit 39, 4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231
Telephone: **(301) 851-3300, Option 2**
Fax: **(301) 734-4704**

The import permit application (VS 17-129) may be found online: [VS 17-129](#),
Instructions to complete the VS 17-129 form:
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/downloads/vs17_129inst.pdf.
The completed import application form 17-129 may be faxed to 301-734-4704 or
emailed to: VS.Live.Animals.Import.Permits@aphis.usda.gov

1.2. An **official health certificate** is required. The official health certificate must be issued by a veterinarian designated by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and must be endorsed by a veterinarian employed by the CFIA attesting to the certifications and tests required in this protocol.

1.3. The **official health certificate** must include:

- 1.3.1. Name and address of the importer.
- 1.3.2. Destination location for the imported animals.
- 1.3.3. Species, breed, and number of animals to be imported.
- 1.3.4. Purpose of the importation.
- 1.3.5. Individual identification, including the APHIS-required Canadian RFID or UHF eartag number, secondary dangle tag, other approved forms of individual identification, and any other identification present on the animal, including registration number and brands.
- 1.3.6. Description of the animals, including age in months, sex, breed, and markings (if any).
- 1.3.7. Region/country of origin.
- 1.3.8. Address or other means of identifying the premises of origin and any other premises where the animals resided immediately prior to export.
- 1.3.9. Name and address of the exporter.

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- 1.3.10. Port of embarkation in Canada, the mode of transportation, and port of entry in the United States.

2. IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1. A “CAN” brand or tattoo must be properly applied before animals arrive at the port of entry except as provided in section 2.6 below (?).
- 2.2. Improperly applied brands, hair brands, or anything not resulting in a permanent mark is not acceptable.
- 2.2.1. The CAN brand mark must be no less than 2 inches high or not more than 3 inches high, and must be applied to each animal’s right hip, high on the tail-head (over the junction of the sacral and first coccygeal vertebrae).
- 2.2.2. The region must be shaved before presentation at the port of entry for clear identification.
- 2.3. Alternatively, a tattoo may be used.
- 2.3.1. If a tattoo is used, it must clearly identify the exporting country with the CAN letters applied to the inside of the left ear and be clearly legible.
- 2.3.2. The ear must be shaved before presentation at the port of entry for clear identification.
- 2.4. All water buffalo or yaks must be individually identified with an RFID or UHF eartag of the traceable to the premises of origin of the animal (birthplace). The use of UHF tags is encouraged, to expedite border inspection procedures
- 2.5. A secondary dangle tag is also required. This secondary eartag must be also tamper-resistant and provide unique identification for the individual animal and either use the country code as a prefix or have a mark unique to official eartags of the country of origin. The official eartags must have one of the following numbering systems:
- 2.5.1. National Uniform Eartagging System; or
- 2.5.2. Animal identification number, composed of the 3-digit country code and a 12-digit number unique to the animal; or
- 2.5.3. Premises-based number system.
- 2.6. **If the animals are not branded or tattooed, two official ear tags, (one RFID or UHF tag and the other a visual-only tag with the animal number clearly readable) are required. Both numbers must be listed on the health certificate for correct ID of each animal.**

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2.7. No person may alter, deface, remove, or otherwise tamper with the official identification while the animal is in the United States or moving into or through the United States, except the identification may be removed at the time of slaughter.

3. CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS: The following statements must be on the health certificate:

- 3.1. Canada is free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rinderpest, Surra, and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia.
- 3.2. The animals have been inspected and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease, and, as far as can be determined, have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days.
- 3.3. The animals were born in the United States or Canada or were legally imported into Canada from a region recognized by the USDA as a region not restricted due to BSE and have been under no movement restrictions within Canada or the United States for at least 60 days prior to importation into the United States.
- 3.4. The animals for export were part of Canada's national herd for a minimum period of time. Paragraphs 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 describe how the United States defines "part of the national herd" and the length of time the animals must be part of the national herd.
 - 3.4.1. If the animals for export were imported into Canada from countries recognized by USDA as free of FMD, then these animals must have been free of any import quarantine restrictions and able to move freely within Canada's national herd for a minimum of 90 days prior to export or isolation for export.
 - 3.4.2. If the animals were imported into Canada from a country not recognized by USDA as free of FMD, then the animals for export must have been free of any import quarantine restrictions and able to move freely within Canada's national herd for a minimum of 90 days prior to export or isolation for export.
- 3.5. The animals are not in quarantine or under movement restriction in Canada.
- 3.6. The Canadian- origin animals were born on or after March 1, 1999, the date determined by APHIS to be the effective enforcement of a ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban. Animals not of Canadian or United State origin were born after the designated feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants feed ban that has been effectively enforced in the whole region since _____ (the date of the effective enforcement of a ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban).
- 3.7. For animals imported for breeding, the following certifications are required in addition to the above statements: The animals are from a brucellosis- and TB-free herd. If the

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animals are not from a brucellosis- and TB-free herd, the isolation and testing protocol in section 4 must be followed.

- 3.7.1. The animals have been permanently and humanely identified before arrival at the port of entry (see section 2).
- 3.7.2. The animals have been inspected within 3 days (72 hrs.) prior to exportation to the United States and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease; and, as far as can be determined, have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days.

4. TESTING

- 4.1. The animals must be isolated (see isolated and held apart (minimum 10 meters of separation) from the rest of the herd and other livestock for a period of at least 60 days prior to exportation to the United States.
- 4.2. All tests must performed by a veterinarian designated or accredited and trained by the CFIA.
- 4.3. Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*)
 - 4.3.1. One negative caudal fold test following standard CFIA procedures is required for each animal while the pre-export group are in isolation per 4.1 above. This test must be performed no more than 30 days prior to presentation at the port of arrival to the United States.
 - 4.3.2. A negative test means no detectable response using both palpation and visual examination when read 72 (\pm 6 hours) following injection with intradermal tuberculin.
 - 4.3.3. Any animal that is positive to any TB test is ineligible for import into the United States. The balance of the cohort herd will not be allowed entry into the United States until all responders have been removed from the group and their TB status determined negative through comparative cervical testing (CCT) testing or necropsy including negative on histopathology and bacteriological culture for *M. bovis*.
- 4.4. Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)
 - 4.4.1. A brucellosis test is required for each animal while they are in isolation per 4.1 above; this test must be performed no more than 30 days prior to presentation at the port of arrival to the United States.

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- 4.4.2. Undiluted serum samples from the animal(s) held in pre-export isolation must be tested with a Serum Agglutination Test **OR** ELISA **OR** Complement Fixation Test.
- 4.4.3. The balance of the group shall not be allowed entry until the status of the reactor(s) is completely resolved (i.e., supplemental/confirmatory serological testing and subsequent classification as negative; and/or tissue submission of agreed-upon tissues/lymph nodes and subsequent culture result of “no isolation made”).
- 4.4.4. The balance of the group shall continue to be held in isolation and not be allowed entry until all animals in the group are found to be brucellosis test negative on a second pre-entry brucellosis test, performed at least 30 days after the first pre-entry brucellosis test.

5. PORT OF ENTRY INSPECTION

- 5.1. USDA APHIS VS will require confirmed pre-shipment approval for the import of all Canadian breeder yak and water buffalo imports. There may be a lack of adequate inspection facilities to safely inspect such animals at the port of entry. The following steps are required if inspection will be deferred to the destination facility:
 - 5.1.1. Contact information for the USDA APHIS VS Northern Border Port Services: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-port-services.pdf or email vs.nbp@usda.gov.
 - 5.1.2. Importation requires pre-shipment approval from the USDA APHIS VS Northern Border Port Services (NBP) office.
 - 5.1.3. The importer must notify the NBP office at least 14 days in advance of the proposed shipment, providing the address of the destination premises and the scheduled date and time of arrival. The NBP office will arrange an inspection or assessment of the destination facility, as appropriate, to approve the facility. The NBP office will verify that VS personnel are available to perform the inspection of the animals on the proposed date of arrival.
 - 5.1.4. Once approved, the NBP office will immediately email notification of the approval to the importer. The importer may then schedule an appointment at the port for clearance.
 - 5.1.5. A copy of the email approval notice from the NBP office must be presented to the Port VMO, along with the completed VS Form 17-29, Declaration of Importation (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/pdf/vs17_29.pdf). The shipment will not be allowed entry without written (email) notification of approval.

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- 5.2. After clearance at the port, the Port VMO will email notification to VS personnel in the destination state that the animals are en route under seal to the destination premises for inspection.

6. REFUSED ENTRY

Any animal designated as a “refused- for- entry import” into the United States for noncompliance with the requirements of this protocol must be removed from the country within a time period specified by the Administrator, standardly within 30 days, or it will be considered abandoned by the importer. Pending removal or abandonment, the animal will be subject to such safeguards as the APHIS inspector determines necessary to prevent the possible introduction of ectoparasites or disease into the United States. If an animal that has been refused entry is not removed from the United States within a prescribed time period or is abandoned, it may be seized and destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as the Administrator determines necessary to prevent the possible introduction of disease into the United States.

7. ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

Please check the animal health regulations of state of destination for possible additional regulations and requirements for the proposed import ([State Regulations and Import Requirements](#)).