

State	1. Does your state require testing for VHS for live fish (farmed or wild) entering from other states (state import requirements)?
Alabama	NO - no testing or import requirements for VHS
Arizona	Yes
Arkansas	Yes, for states designated as positive for the virus.
California	Yes. We require testing for VHS as a part of our comprehensive fish health certification requirement for importation of live fish into California.
Colorado	Yes

<b>Connecticut</b>	<p>If the source of fish is a Great Lakes State then VHS testing is mandatory. ....In Ct we share joint responsibility with DEEP. They administer wild stocks and therefore regulate what is imported for our aquaculture producers.</p>
<b>Delaware</b>	NO
<b>Florida</b>	NO
<b>Hawaii</b>	NO
<b>Idaho</b>	We do not specifically require VHS testing unless the fish come from “any VHSV positive area
<b>Illinois</b>	yes
<b>Indiana</b>	Yes, VHS testing is required only for APHIS listed species from other Great Lakes states.

<b>Iowa</b>	Yes, but only in the following cases: Importation of salmonid species (Iowa Code 571-89.3 (1)). If fish species listed on the Federal VHS order originate from the affected Great Lakes States, we require them to obey this order. Although Iowa does not have a Code specifying this requirement.
<b>Kansas</b>	Yes for bait species.
<b>Kentucky</b>	A person entering the state to transport fish within Kentucky must have a fish transportation permit that requires testing of the fish if they are transported from a state where VHS has been confirmed.

<b>Louisiana</b>	NO. We do not require VHS testing for live fish entering the state.
<b>Maine</b>	Yes
<b>Maryland</b>	Yes, Under our import requirements, testing is required for VHS in finfish entering our State.

<b>Massachusetts</b>	Massachusetts requires testing for VHS for importation of freshwater fish....Specific language that requires VHS testing (or any other diseases) is not explicitly spelled out in the Division's statute's or reg's. <b>The regulations provide that discretion to the Director.</b> Below are the links to the online statute and regs.
<b>Michigan</b>	We require VHS testing on all fish, not just those on the USDA susceptible species list. We do require any fish to be stocked in public waters or imported bait to be tested for VHSv. The MI DNR only handles fish that will be stocked into public waters and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development handles the aquaculture to aquaculture transfers of fish.

<p><b>Minnesota</b></p>	<p>Yes. Minnesota requires people importing any <b>species on the USDA-APHIS list of VHS susceptible species</b> to obtain a live fish transportation, importation, and stocking permit prior to import. Issuance of that permit requires that VHS susceptible species have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• three years consecutive history of being free of VHS when being imported into a standard facility;</li> <li>• or one year history of being VHS free when being imported into a containment facility.</li> <li>• VHS positive fish, or fish with no prior VHS testing can be imported into a quarantine facility or areas where the disease has been identified as being present (at this time, only Lake Superior) under valid permit.</li> </ul> <p>Dead bait (fish, aquatic worms, amphibians, invertebrates, and insects used for taking wild animals in waters of the state) can be imported if it meets labeling requirements and comes with a valid fish health certification showing that the source waterbody tested negative for VHS, using protocols outlined in the OIE manual of diagnostic tests for aquatic animals or the AFS Blue book, in the past year. Labeling requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water body source;</li> <li>• lot number;</li> <li>• company contact including name, phone, and address; and</li> <li>• date of packaging and labeling.</li> </ul> <p>Minnesota does not ever allow the import of live bait. Dead bait that: 1) is positive for VHS; 2) is from a waterbody</p>
<p><b>Mississippi</b></p>	<p><b>NO</b></p>
<p><b>Missouri</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>Montana</b></p>	<p>Yes, import permits are required and part of that is Fish Health certification. VHS is one of the pathogens that we require testing for. Yes, Montana requires testing for the VHS virus (as well as other pathogens) before fish will be considered for importation into Montana.</p>
<p><b>Nebraska</b></p>	<p>Nebraska requires testing for VHS for all live fish imported into the state.</p>

<b>Nevada</b>	Yes
<b>New Hampshire</b>	Yes
<b>New Jersey</b>	Yes for fish for stocking in public waters. This regulated by NJ Fish and Wildlife, in our DEP. Yes also for farmed for the purposes of subsequent aquaculture. The State Vet would make an assessment based on origin of the fish (VHS endemic area or not) and susceptible species. We have an import permit program in the NJDA. .... Yes our state requires testing for VHS if live fish are entering the state with the purpose of stocking.
<b>New Mexico</b>	Yes, VHS required

<b>New York</b>	Yes - In NY, all fish placed into 'waters of NY' must be tested and free of VHS (and 7 other pathogens).
<b>North Carolina</b>	NO - no testing or import requirements for aquatic animal health. There are no specific state requirements in place at this time. <b>We currently fall back on the APHIS requirement for testing only imports from the Great Lakes states.</b> However, we have the ability to request testing when we review aquaculture permit applications that require our authorization.
<b>North Dakota</b>	Yes, a Fish Health Inspection Report from the live fish source is required along with an import permit from the transporter of the live fish.
<b>Ohio</b>	Yes



<b>Oregon</b>	Yes, VHSV is required to be tested for, among several other pathogens. There is some leeway here that may be applied on a case by case basis, depending on the state, the species of fish, and where the fish ultimately will go in Oregon (i.e. research, vs commercial, frozen bait), however exclusions to the VHSV testing are very rare. Testing for these pathogens must be conducted by an accredited entity - meaning a licensed veterinarian, a fish health professional acceptable to ODFW, or a laboratory certified to do the required examinations. Usually 60 fish from the intended group to be imported are tested. The number of fish to be examined may vary depending on species, life stage, the export facility, state of origin, and how many fish are intended to be imported.
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Yes
<b>Rhode Island</b>	We require testing for live fish that will go to an aquaculture facility. This is not specific to VHS but it addresses the importation for all live aquaculture products.
<b>South Dakota</b>	YES
<b>Tennessee</b>	NO
<b>Texas</b>	NO, not for VHS or finfish.

<b>Utah</b>	YES, it is designated as a prohibited pathogen
<b>Vermont</b>	Yes. We require VHS testing for hatchery propagated fish species. Wild caught fish are prohibited to be imported into Vermont.
<b>Virginia</b>	NO. Not for farmed raised fish.; the office of the state veterinarian does not have any requirements for freshwater fish imported from private aquaculture. However, the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, does require VHS testing for imports of hatchery raised fish and eggs from states bordering Great Lakes. No, the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries does not require testing for VHS for live fish entering from other states.

**Washington**

Yes, for any live finfish entering Washington State for aquaculture purposes.

<b>West Virginia</b>	Yes
<b>Wisconsin</b>	Yes, Wisconsin does require testing for VHS code is at <a href="http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/atcp/010/10/VIII/60">http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/atcp/010/10/VIII/60</a> see section 10.65 Fish Health Certificates. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) if an import shipment covered by the health certificate includes fish or fish eggs of a species that the federal bureau has found to be susceptible to viral hemorrhagic septicemia and the fish or fish eggs are from a state or province where that disease is known to occur.

**Wyoming**

Wyoming does require viral testing of live fish entering from other states.

**2. If yes, what is the testing protocol and what documentation is required?**

NA

Blue Book (AFS)

Requirements are as follows: (found in Addendum I1.01 of the Arkansas Game and Fish Regulation Codebook). See file.

As a part of the comprehensive fish health certification required for importation of live fish into California, virology testing, including VHS, is required to be performed according to AFS bluebook protocols. The samples for certification must be collected by an APHIS certified veterinarian, an American Fisheries Society (AFS) Certified Fish Health Inspector or other State or Federal fish health official. We will allow licensed veterinarians to collect the samples if AFS guidelines for sample collection are followed, and if chain-of-custody and conflict-of-interest rules are followed.

Diagnostic testing and certification will be performed by an APHIS-

Chapter 00 – General Provisions #014,A,3b:

b. Testing for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV) shall be conducted by the protocols and procedures of:

- 1 The Blue Book: USFWS and AFS-FHS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section). 2005. Standard procedures for aquatic animal health inspections. In AFS-FHS. FHS Blue Book: Suggested procedures for the detection and identification of certain finfish and shellfish pathogens, 2005 edition. AFS-FHS, Bethesda, Maryland, or
2. The Manual of diagnostics for aquatic animals. 2006. of the OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health, 12 rue de Prony 75017 Paris, France. Species Specific requirements: A. Requirements for salmonid species. B. Requirements for non-salmonid species.

There are 8 diseases that CT is concerned with. If the source of fish is a Great Lakes State then VHS testing is mandatory. Each year all the vendors on our approved out of state hatchery list must submit a copy of the required current Fish Health Certificate in order to stay on the hatchery list. Our Supervisor of Hatchery Operations reviews the health certificate and issues a ruling. If he is not satisfied the vendor must re-test or is dropped from the approved list. Any vendor may apply for inclusion onto the approved hatchery list by submitting current Fish Health Testing results at any time.

NA

NA

NA

We don't ask for a specific testing protocol. Nearly all of our health documentation comes in the form of AFS Certified Fish Health Inspector Certifications accompanied by test results. We seldom get CVIs from veterinarians.

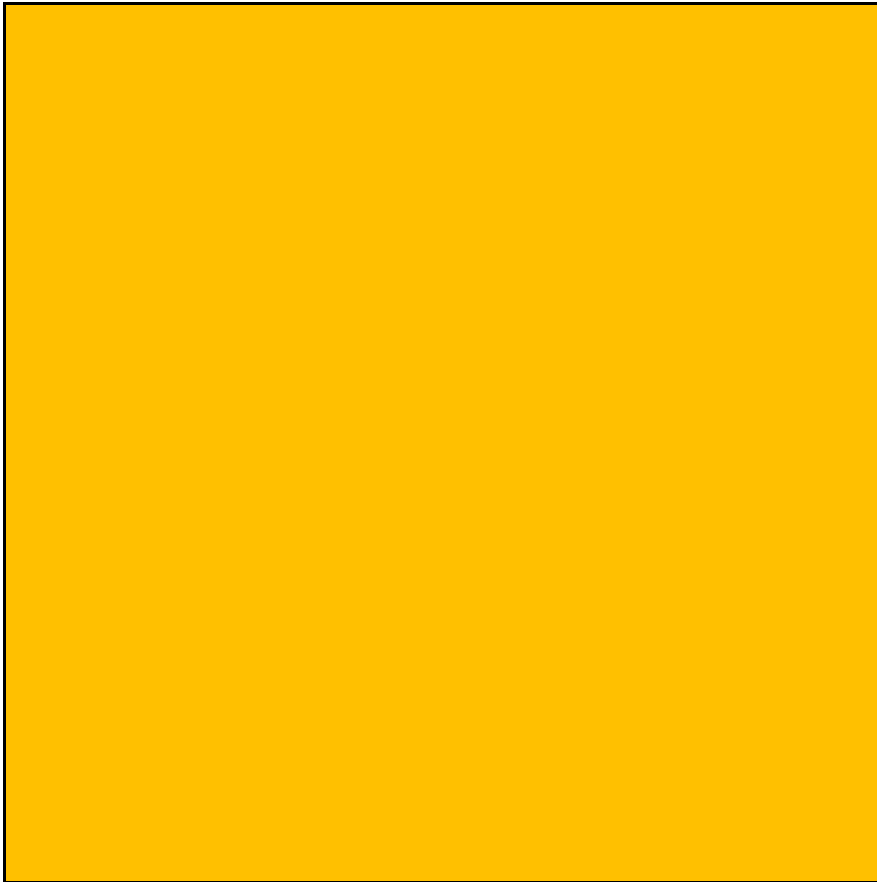
We accept either BlueBook or OIE testing standards, so 60 fish per lot, good for 1 year; or 150 fish representative farm sample, good for 6 months. (I know there are additional OIE specifications after a farm has been testing for some time, and it is possible that Indiana will be accepting fewer tests for those farms that have been meeting OIE specifications for the past few years, very soon!) Documentation may either be on a Veterinary Certificate of Inspection or may be a copy of the lab results, and a pre-entry permit application must be completed and submitted.

Testing protocol is not specified, but Iowa Code 89.3(3) states:  
89.3(3) Certified pathologists for inspection. All disease certification statements must be issued by approved certified pathologists. A list of approved certified pathologists will be made available to the owner or operator of the aquaculture unit requesting a fish importation permit.

The answer for what is our protocol and documentation is considerably a longer answer. As far as live fish bait is concerned, Kansas has a list of acceptable species that can be brought into the state and sold as live bait. Any species outside this list is not legal to be brought in and sold. For the accepted species, they shall be certified free of mainly 4 pathogens before import according to K.A.R. 115-17-2A , of which VHS is one of them. Every fish bait permittee shall provide documentation of two consecutive years of pathogen-free status from an independent laboratory approved by USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, for the pathogens specified in this state statute (again, including VHS). Sample sizes shall be 150 fish and shall be collected twice per year. The collection shall be made by a doctor of veterinary medicine accredited by the USDA APHIS. This overseer must attest to the origin of the fish and the sampling scheme meets the requirements of the regulation.

If any VHS-regulated fish species from a VHS positive state are transported and unloaded in Kentucky, in addition to the requirements established in subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section of this administrative regulation, the following requirements shall apply: (a) If the origin of the VHS-regulated fish species is from a certified VHS free facility, the individual shall possess a copy of the documentation showing that the facility is VHS free. (b) If the origin of the VHS-regulated fish species is from a non-certified VHS free facility then: 1. The VHS-regulated fish species shall only be unloaded at a state inspected fish-processing plant or research and diagnostic laboratory; 2. The individual shall possess a copy of the APHIS VS 1-27 permit for Movement of Restricted Animals issued by an APHIS Veterinary Services office or by a state, tribal, or federal accredited veterinarian shall also be in possession; and 3. Water from the fish transportation tank shall only be discharged into a municipal sewage system that includes waste water disinfection or into a nondischarging settling pond devoid of fish.





Source hatchery must be free from diseases of regulatory concern for 3 consecutive years immediately preceding the permit request (annual inspections of all lots are required). For viral pathogens the inspector shall test at the 95% confidence level, 5% prevalence per lot. The FHS Blue Book and OIE Standards for culture are used. Reports from an approved diagnostic laboratory must be provided. The Commissioner has broad latitude to condition permits as well (i.e. quarantine, additional testing...). Live fish or gametes taken from the wild shall be subject to quarantine, in a facility approved by DMR, for at least 90 days pending the completion of inspection procedures and the issuance of a fish health inspection report. Our rules also require that we follow the New England Fish Health Committee Guidelines.

Copies of pathogen testing results from a certified lab are required before granting approval. Blue Book protocols are expected.

Massachusetts follows guidelines developed by the Northeast Fish Health Committee .. copy attached. Fish sampling and testing must be done by a certified inspector and laboratory. Results must be provided in an official report provided by certified laboratory that does the testing.

Testing must meet either OIE or AFS Bluebook protocols....

We require a CVI or fish health inspection form and a prior entry permit is required. This may be obtained from our office by calling 517-284-5683. We require AFS Bluebook at this time and this can be either individual lot or farm-based testing.

2. Testing protocol must follow methods outlined in the OIE manual of diagnostic tests for aquatic animals or the AFS Blue book. Samples must be collected by an AFS certified fish (or aquatic animal) health inspector or fish pathologist, or a MN DNR certified fish collector in cooperation with the producer. Testing must be done by an approved laboratory.

The MN DNR issues live fish transportation, importation, and stocking permits, and when fish health testing is required per regulation for issuance, a valid copy of the current fish health certification from the testing laboratory is required prior to permit issuance.

NA

Missouri requires aquaculture adhere to the federal VHS testing requirements for interstate movement. We do not have entry requirements which are more stringent.

Testing is done according to AFS Blue Book standards. A Fish Health certificate is required that has to be signed by a Certified Fish Health Inspector. Montana Administrative Rules specify that testing must be done in accordance with AFS Fish Health Section Bluebook Standards. An application for an import permit along with a recent fish health inspection certificate is to be submitted to Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks.

We require a facility inspection using AFS Blue Book guidelines. We require an health inspection report from the facility with at least a 3 – 4 year history.

New Hampshire requires testing for VHS for all imports for aquaculture and baitfish (not ornamentals). We require either AFS or OIE protocols that should be able to be accessed through their respective web sites. For documentation we require a simple copy of the Fish health Inspection report.

Protocol would most likely follow AFS Blue Book. I believe NJFW is accepting annual or biannual farm certifications. State Vet may require this, or be more restrictive for a 30-day health certificate, depending on species/origin. ....The testing protocol is to take a lethal sample of 60 fish from the population of interest. These 60 fish are screened for VHS by cell culture (using the EPC cell line) according to the methods published in the "Blue Book"

AFS Bluebook testing requirements

FISH MUST BE TESTED ANNUALLY AND HAVE A "FISH HEALTH CERTIFICATE" STATING THAT THE FISH ARE FREE OF VHS AND 9 OTHER DISEASES (IPN, ERM, IHN, SVC,WD,KD,BF,MA & HET). Both the AFS bluebook and OIE methods are approved. For hatcheries and various growers, they must have a NY fish health certificate (downloadable from web page) that is completed by testing lab. Purchasers of bait have to have the receipt from the seller for those fish on them when they use them. If there's an issue, law enforcement can track the bait back and make sure the seller has the certificate showing they've been tested.

We require testing as per AFS Bluebook standards and from an accredited lab.

The Fish Health Inspection Report is forwarded to the Department of Agriculture (Board of Animal Health) to confirm that the Health Inspection Report meets the USDA's VHS requirements prior to import approval. Upon receiving USDA's approval, the import application is reviewed and a permit is issued or denied. The transporter is required to have the import permit in possession while in transport.

That proclamation pertains to fish moving within the State of Ohio. **Our import regulations are in compliance with the APHIS order that is still in use. All fish on the list** must be tested free of VHS. All salmonids need to meet the specifications outlined in 901 for fish(  
<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A1-17>).

Testing for VHSV requires a 60 fish sample to be inoculated onto two fish tissue culture cell lines susceptible to the virus. Viral assays are conducted for 14 days, and blind passaged for an additional 7 days. Questionable sample results need to be resolved by subculture. A report of the test results must be submitted by an accredited entity as outlined in Question 1. Alternatively, a 60 fish sample can be tested for VHSV by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) assay by a certified facility. Test results are reported as above. Along with the required testing for a list of pathogens and parasites, we require a five year fish health history of the facility the fish are to be imported from. Along with this history, a verifiable description of the water source to the facility, and an inventory of other fish species on site is required. We also require verification that the water source is free of potential invasive organisms such as zebra and uagga mussels. Virus testing and the examination of a number of fish for other bacteria and parasites typically requires 3 to 4 weeks, at which time, Oregon receives and reviews the results, and then issues a transport permit for import into the state.

Pathology report from diagnostic lab.

RIGL 20-10-1.2 (Biosecurity Board-Powers and duties)

VHS screening in accordance with AFS Blue book sampling and lab procedures

NA

Our Rule requires the use of techniques from the most recent version of the Inspection Manual portion of the AFS-FHS Bluebook. (cell culture for preliminary testing, PCR confirmation). Results of inspections are summarized in an official inspection report.

For hatchery propagated stock, a fish importation permit is first required. Generally, three continuous years of annual fish health inspections are required for VHS and other important fish pathogens.

Unfortunately, we do not have any VHS testing requirements for importing fish for private aquaculture. However, we do require that all fish imported to our state-owned hatcheries for release to the wild are tested and negative for VHS. In addition, we (VDGIF) do not import any fish/eggs from any of the states bordering the Great Lakes. No written policies or laws. We require "disease free" certification in our Purchase Orders when purchasing fish from the private sector, and our hatcheries only trade fish with non-VHS positive states.

For live finfish product being imported into Washington State for aquaculture we require that the exporting facility be rearing finfish on regulated pathogen free water (i.e.: spring water with no fish, well water, or treated surface water, etc.), that they have documentation for the last three years (consecutive) that the broodstock has been tested for regulated finfish pathogens in accordance with protocols accepted by the American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section's Blue Book or OIE, that the test results from the broodyear that is the parents to the live product also be tested in accordance with those same procedures and that all results are negative. We also require that regulated finfish pathogens not be present on the facility from which the product is coming from in any other stock or species. There are at least 9 genotypic strains of VHSV. In the Pacific Northwest we detect VHSV from returning adult anadromous salmonids almost every year. Last season, WDFW had 2 isolations. The first detections of VHSV were in 1988 almost simultaneously at Makah National Fish Hatchery from adult coho and Glenwood Springs Coop Hatchery on Orcas Island from adult fall chinook. In all cases our isolates are Type IVa.



## AFS Bluebook testing requirements

There is no specific testing protocol listed in code but refers that the fish health certificate - Inspection required. A qualified fish health inspector shall issue a fish health certificate based on his or her personal inspection of one of the following, using appropriate inspection, sampling and diagnostic methods specified in the certificate form. - (e) A fish health certificate shall include test results from a qualified laboratory to confirm the statements under pars. (a) to (d) if those test results are required by the certificate form. The form for the FHC from another state must be approved by Wisconsin DATCP. – 10.65 (2) Issuing a health certificate. A qualified fish health inspector shall issue a fish health certificate on a form provided by the department, or on a form approved by the department, and shall file a copy of the health certificate with the department within 7 days after issuing the health certificate.

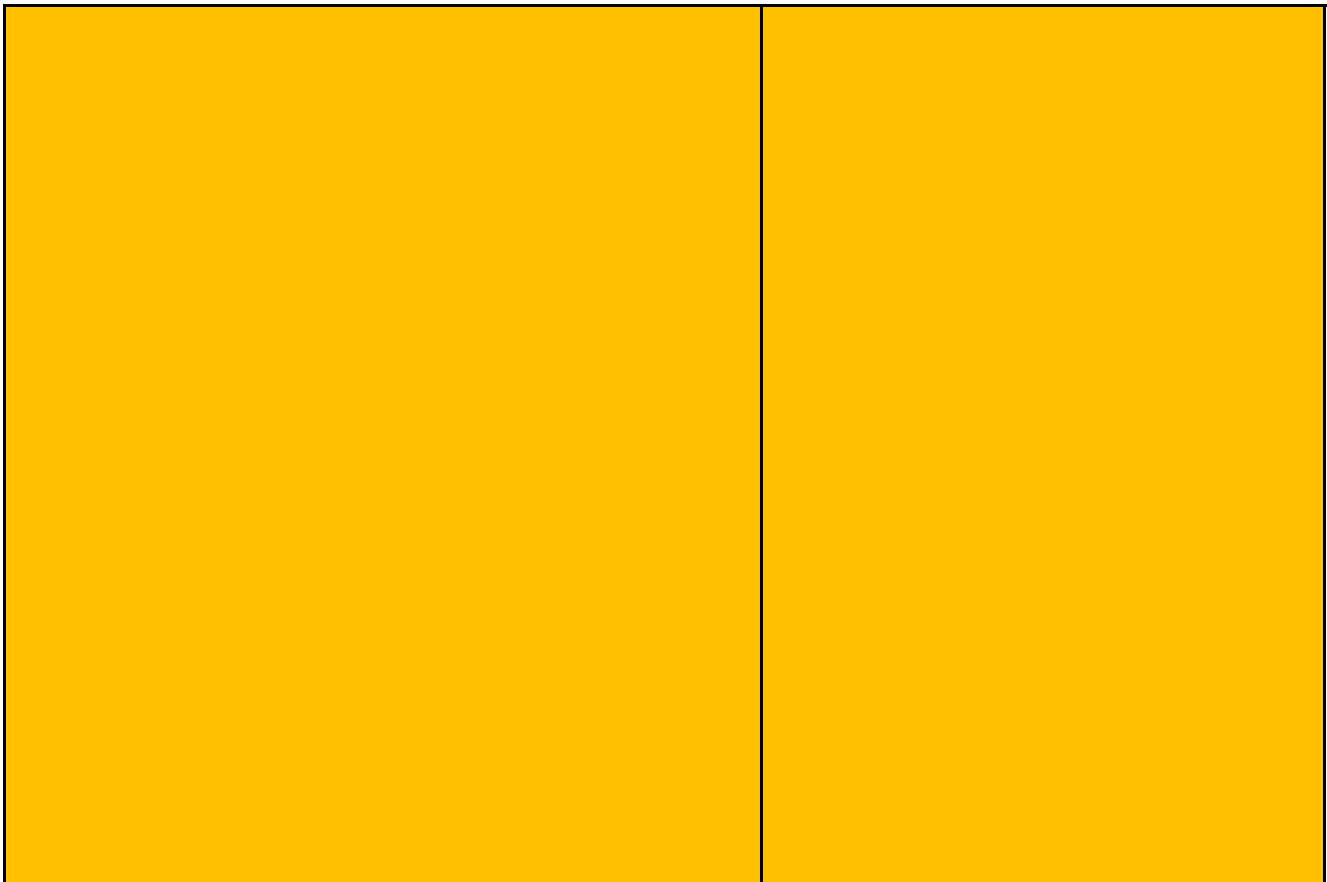
Wyoming requires a fish health inspection of the facility the fish are coming from, and the facility of origin if there is less than a 3 year history at that facility.

3. How can you access these requirements (web page, paper document, etc.)? Can you provide us a copy or a link?	Other
NA	
Hard copy, soft copy, Web	
<p><a href="http://www.agfc.com/enforcement/Documents/agfc_code_of_regulations.pdf">http://www.agfc.com/enforcement/Documents/agfc_code_of_regulations.pdf</a></p> <p><u><a href="#">This link will take you to the codebook of regulations for Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, the regulation pertinent to this is code 35.11 starting on page 127 of the document, in the regulation you will note the document Addendum I1.01 when looking at it online if you click on it that will take you to the portion that spells out all the documentation and requirements for importation, there is also a second addendum in the document that will take you to list for the price of the permit, the permit cost \$200.00 annually and is issued in two separate portions. I have cut and past the language of the regulation below as well as the addendum that describes documentation and requirements.</a></u></p>	
<p>We do not have a web site specifically addressing VHS testing requirements. When someone applies for an import permit the Fish Health Laboratory requests a fish health certification history for the facility. If certification needs to be performed we supply our requirements directly to the importer. Dr. Joe Maret or I provide our general certification requirements on request.</p> <p>We do have a document online that outlines the general requirements for importation of live plants and animals, Importation of Live Aquatic Plants, Invertebrates, Fish,</p>	
<p>The AAHL Policy is an in house document and is not for external use. Excerpts from the policy are in the above verbiage. Chapter 00-General Provisions can be accessed at <a href="http://www.wildlife.state.co.us">www.wildlife.state.co.us</a>.</p>	

Anyone wanting to import into CT must complete an application which can be found at:  
[http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/fishing/fishing\\_forms/importliberation\\_app.pdf](http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/fishing/fishing_forms/importliberation_app.pdf) Additionally, the only authorized sources can be found at:  
[http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/fishing/general\\_information/hatcherylist.pdf](http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/fishing/general_information/hatcherylist.pdf) The application is reviewed and a decision is made to allow or not. Upon approval the applicant is informed and the vendor is informed by e-mail from this agency and the importation is allowed.  
 Attached is a copy of a Fish Health report.

NA	
NA	
NA	
<a href="http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/Animals/fishFarms/indexfishmain.php">http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/Animals/fishFarms/indexfishmain.php</a>	
<p>Here is the master location on the North Central regional aquaculture Center website with the below information:  <a href="http://www.ncrac.org/node/379">http://www.ncrac.org/node/379</a>          The statutes are listed below with guidance/techniques as well as our VHS rule which is very valuable for Importation. Please let me know if you may need additional information (We are in the process of trying to put this and aquaculture regulation/permitting requirements on our <a href="http://www.ifishillinois.org">www.ifishillinois.org</a> website...however not there yet, but soon!)</p>	
<p>This information is available on the Board of Animal Health website: <a href="http://www.in.gov/boah/2388.htm">http://www.in.gov/boah/2388.htm</a></p>	

<p>Link: <a href="http://www.iowadnr.gov/Fishing/FishingLicensesLaws/LicenseApplications.aspx">http://www.iowadnr.gov/Fishing/FishingLicensesLaws/LicenseApplications.aspx</a></p> <p>Also a PDF copy is attached.</p>	
<p>There are more details to this statute (as far as collection site size, species, size of fish, timing of collection and number of collection dates), but the entire statute can be found on the <a href="http://www.kdwpt.state.ks.us">www.kdwpt.state.ks.us</a> website.</p>	
<p><a href="http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/301/001/125.htm">http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/301/001/125.htm</a></p>	



Here is a link to our DMR Chapter 24 regulations (importation of live marine organisms):  
<http://www.maine.gov/dmr/lawsandregs/regs/24080313emergency.pdf>

Out of State Fish Supplier Registration application can be accessed at:  
<http://www.dnr.maryland.gov/fisheries/downloads/oossapplication.pdf>  
Maryland Fish Health Import Requirements are available at:  
<http://www.dnr.maryland.gov/fisheries/downloads/importpolicy.pdf>

STATUTE

<https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXIX/Chapter131/Section19>

MGL Chapter 131, Section 19

Section 19. A person shall not put into any of the inland waters of the commonwealth any species of fish or spawn thereof unless he possesses a valid license so to do issued under section twenty-three, or unless he has secured the written approval of the director.

A person shall not bring or cause to be brought into the commonwealth any live fish or viable eggs of fish protected by this chapter unless he first obtains a permit so to do from the director. Any application for such permit shall be received not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days prior to shipment. Upon payment of a fee of five dollars, a permit may be issued if the director determines that such importation is not detrimental to the inland fisheries resources of the commonwealth and provided that the immediate source of fish or eggs is certified by a person recognized by the director as qualified to diagnose fish diseases to be free of infectious diseases and parasites. Fish or viable eggs imported under this permit shall be subject to inspection by agents of the director at any time or place. Such inspections may include the taking of fish or egg samples for biological examination. The cost of such inspection shall be paid by the permittee.

The requirements for public stocking are at [http://www.michigan.gov/documents/PrivateFishStockingPermitProcess\\_49511\\_7.pdf?updated=05282013](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/PrivateFishStockingPermitProcess_49511_7.pdf?updated=05282013) . Our baitfish importation requirements are at [http://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/FO\\_245.10\\_317517\\_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/FO_245.10_317517_7.pdf) . [http://michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-48096\\_48099-14219--,00.html](http://michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-48096_48099-14219--,00.html)

<p>3. Here are links to Minnesota regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=17.4986&amp;year=2012">https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=17.4986&amp;year=2012</a> (importation of aquatic life)</li> <li>• <a href="https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=17.4991&amp;year=2012">https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=17.4991&amp;year=2012</a> (disease transmission)</li> <li>• <a href="https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=17.4982&amp;year=2012">https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=17.4982&amp;year=2012</a> (definitions)</li> <li>• <a href="https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97C.341">https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97C.341</a> (certain aquatic life prohibited for bait)</li> <li>• See attached expedited emergency rule for regulations pertaining to bait preservation permits – specifically part 6262.0577. This expedited emergency rule is currently in the process of being re-done, but will not change substantially.</li> </ul> <p>Here is a link to Minnesota list of designated infested waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/invasives/infested_waters.pdf">http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/invasives/infested_waters.pdf</a></li> </ul>	
NA	
<p>Here is a link to the AFS Fish Health Section webpage where you can fish the Blue Book. <a href="http://www.afs-fhs.org/blue-book.php">http://www.afs-fhs.org/blue-book.php</a>. I have attached a copy of the Administrative Rules that pertain to fish importation (12.7.502 through 12.7.506). They can also be accessed on the web at <a href="http://mtrules.org/">http://mtrules.org/</a></p>	
<p><a href="http://www.sos.ne.gov/rules-and-regs/regsearch/Rules/Game%20and%20Parks%20Commission/Title-163/Chapter-2.pdf">http://www.sos.ne.gov/rules-and-regs/regsearch/Rules/Game and Parks Commission/Title-163/Chapter-2.pdf</a></p>	



Below is the state of Nevada's policy for bringing fish into the state. We require testing along with certification from a reputable lab. These have just been updated over the last month or so and will be on the NDOW.org website within the next two weeks.

[http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state\\_agencies/fis800.html](http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/fis800.html) for the aquaculture

[http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state\\_agencies/fis500.html](http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/fis500.html) for the baitfish rules but eventually refers you to the link above. As a note; we do allow baitfish from Maine to be imported without inspection. We generally consider Maine low risk.

These are each covered in regulation. NJDEP:  
<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/rules/proposals/20130415a.pdf>. NJDA (attached). Disregard the expiration as the rules were re-adopted in 2009 and not re-published. See the PDF for that re-adoption. ....We notify private hatcheries that do business with NJ about our requirements. We are working on getting the information on our website so it can be more easily accessed. We require fish health certifications that cover the major diseases, including VHS, from private hatcheries prior to importing the fish

[Access rules at  
http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/parts/title19/19.035.0007.htm](http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/parts/title19/19.035.0007.htm)

<p><a href="http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3927.html">http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3927.html</a> and  <a href="http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/25328.html">http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/25328.html</a></p>	
<p>There is nothing specific to VHS at this time but here is a link to information with regards to aquaculture authorizations that our agency issues.  <a href="http://www.ncwildlife.org/Licensing/OtherLicensesPermits/AuthorizationtoCultureNonApprovedFishSpecies.aspx">http://www.ncwildlife.org/Licensing/OtherLicensesPermits/AuthorizationtoCultureNonApprovedFishSpecies.aspx</a></p>	
<p>The import application is not available on line. Interested parties contact the Department and specifics are explained. Attached is a copy of the import application.</p>	
<p><a href="http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A1-17">http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A1-17</a>; <a href="#">Ohio's regulations are linked on the Ohio Dept. of Agriculture Website. To see them, go first to:</a></p> <p><a href="http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A1-17">http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A1-17</a></p> <p><a href="#">These are the general requirements. For specific fish requirements, go to the sidebar on the right of the page and click</a></p> <p><a href="#">901:1-17-13 Fish.</a> and</p> <p><a href="#">901:1-17-14 Fish testing and inspection requirements.</a></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. According to the VHS proclamation, our state requires VHS testing for 28 listed species (<a href="http://www.agri.ohio.gov/public_docs/news/2009/VHS%20Proclamation.pdf">http://www.agri.ohio.gov/public_docs/news/2009/VHS%20Proclamation.pdf</a>) and all species and hybrids within the Salmonidae family.</li> <li>2. The importing business is required to have a fish health certificate. The testing protocol is defined in the following link:  <a href="http://www.ncrac.org/Info/StateImportRegs/ohio.htm#fish">http://www.ncrac.org/Info/StateImportRegs/ohio.htm#fish</a></li> <li>3. See website resources above.</li> </ol>

At this time, I do not believe ODFW has a document detailing the requirements for import to Oregon online, or in a document format that is easily accessible however the Fish Health Section can provide you with all the information necessary to facilitate fish import into the state.

The current requirements for the importation of fish into Pennsylvania are attached (PDF). They can also be viewed using the link below.  
<http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter73/chap73toc.html>

<http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE20/20-10/20-10-1.2.HTM>

<https://gfp.sd.gov/licenses/docs/fish-importation-reggs.pdf>

NA

There are no restrictions for testing of fish imported to Texas (from other US States) for VHS or any other disease agents from my understanding. There are requirements for interstate shellfish imports to Texas (see [http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\\$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p\\_dir=&p\\_rloc=&p\\_tloc=&p\\_ploc=&pg=1&p\\_tac=&ti=31&pt=2&ch=57&rl=114](http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=31&pt=2&ch=57&rl=114))

<p>See attached for the Utah Fish Health Rule</p>	<p>The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food follows the same testing protocol as outlined by Dr. Wilson. I issue entry permits for game fish importations into Utah and require the importing facilities to be fish health approved ( as specified in the Aquaculture code R58-17). I also inspect and license private aquaculture facilities in Utah. I maintain a paper file on each facility I license, including their required annual inspections. Facilities must be specific pathogen free to be approved to sell game fish in Utah.</p>
<p>I've attached our fish importation regulation and statute. They both can be found on our website <a href="http://www.vtfishandwildlife.com">www.vtfishandwildlife.com</a> (under Rules and Proposed Rules).</p>	
<p>NA</p>	

We do not have a link to these requirements. They are in Agency Policy and WDFW does not put policies on-line. However, this policy is one done in conjunction with the Western Washington Co-managers so the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission has put the policy on their web-site at: [http://access.nwifc.org/enhance/documents/FinalDiseasePolicy-July2006\\_Ver3.pdf](http://access.nwifc.org/enhance/documents/FinalDiseasePolicy-July2006_Ver3.pdf)

1. Authority is granted through State Code, WV Code 20-2-13 (see below).

WEST VIRGINIA CODE

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§20-2-13. Importation of wildlife; certification and inspection of imported wildlife.

No person shall transport into or have in his possession within this state any live wildlife or viable eggs thereof from without the state, except as authorized by an importation permit issued by the director: Provided, That the director shall not be authorized to issue a permit to any person to transport into this state any coyotes (*Canis latrans*). The director may issue at his discretion such permit as he is authorized to issue, fix the terms thereof and revoke it at his pleasure. Importers of fish or viable eggs of the family salmondiae (trout, char, salmon) shall furnish a statement from a recognized fish pathologist certifying the source to be free of whirling disease, infectious pancreatic necrosis, viral hemorrhagic septicemia or other diseases which may threaten fish stocks within the state.

Importers of wildlife species shall furnish disease free certification from pathologists, or veterinarians, as the director deems necessary to protect native populations.

All imported wildlife shall be subject to inspection by authorized agents of the department and such inspections may include biological examinations and the removal of a reasonable sample of fish or eggs for such purposes.

~~A commercial listing of the specimens of this section~~  
Fish health code is found at  
[http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin\\_code/atcp/010/10/VIII/60](http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/atcp/010/10/VIII/60) I should also remark that some of that code is being updated to comply with 2012 Act 207 which did away with the fish import permit (Fish Health Certificate is still required for importation into the state). Those proposed changes can be found at  
<http://datcp.wi.gov/uploads/Animals/pdf/OfficialRuleDraft.pdf>

Here is a link to Wyoming Game and Fish Department Chapter X, which regulates importation of wildlife

[http://wgfd.wyo.gov/web2011/Departments/Hunting/pdfs/Regulations\\_Ch10\\_Nov2010.pdf](http://wgfd.wyo.gov/web2011/Departments/Hunting/pdfs/Regulations_Ch10_Nov2010.pdf)

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