

**USDA APHIS VETERINARY SERVICES  
STRATEGY & POLICY  
PROTOCOL FOR THE IMPORTATION OF  
FARM RAISED “WILD” BOAR FROM CANADA**

Updated May 2020

**Wild boar** are a sub-species of swine raised for the purpose of transfer to hunting facilities or game farms. They are farm reared and are subject to the national TB monitoring system in Canada. Wild boar are not under Canada's Brucellosis monitoring system and must be tested for Swine Brucellosis prior to import into the U.S.

This protocol describes the conditions required to import live farm raised wild boar from Canada according to regulations found in 9 CFR Part 93.

## **1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

- 1.1. A USDA **import permit** is not required for wild boar presented for entry into the U.S. at a land border port designated in 9 CFR 93.403(b) for the entry of wild boar from Canada.

These ports include: Houlton, Maine; Derby Line and Highgate Springs, Vermont; Alexandria Bay, Buffalo (Lewiston Bridge) and Champlain, New York; Port Huron and Detroit, Michigan; Pembina, Dunseith and Portal, North Dakota; Raymond and Sweetgrass, Montana; Eastport, Idaho; and Oroville and Sumas, Washington which are staffed on a full-time or part-time basis by U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal Plant Health Inspection Service Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS) personnel.

- 1.2. Wild boar presented for entry into the U.S. at sea, air, or non-designated land border ports must be accompanied by an **import permit** issued under the authority of USDA APHIS VS Strategy and Policy (S&P). To receive this permit, importers must submit VS Form 17-129, “Application for Import or In-Transit Permit”, which may be obtained by writing, calling, or downloading an application from the sources below.

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**

Web Site: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/index.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/index.shtml)

- 1.3. Wild boar must be presented **by appointment** to a U.S. port of entry.
- 1.4. A VS Form 17-29, “**Declaration of Importation**,” must be presented by the importer or their agent for the use of the port veterinarian. A fillable form may be found at this link: ([https://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/pdf/vs17\\_29.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/pdf/vs17_29.pdf)).
- 1.5. An **official health certificate** is required for all wild boar presented for entry from Canada. The official health certificate must be issued by a veterinarian designated (accredited) by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and must be endorsed by a veterinarian employed by the CFIA attesting to the certifications required in this protocol. Canada has specific export health certificate for farm-raised wild boar (HA2228).

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- 1.6. Importers are advised that individual U.S. states may have additional requirements than USDA APHIS.
  - 1.6.1. It is the importer's responsibility to verify and to meet these conditions.
  - 1.6.2. Importers should contact officials in the destination state to determine these requirements (<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-and-animal-product-import-information/entry-requirements/us-state-and-territory-animal-import-regulations>).
  - 1.6.3. These may include a state import permit, additional testing, and/or non-vaccination status.

**2. CERTIFICATIONS: The official health certificate must contain the following statements:**

- 2.1. Canada is free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), African Swine Fever (ASF), Swine Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's Disease, AD), and Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD).

**OR:**

- 2.2. In the event of an outbreak of foreign animal disease in Canada, the wild boar intended for export to the U.S. did not originate from, or transit through, a current USDA APHIS recognized zone or region in Canada established due to the detection of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), African Swine Fever (ASF), Swine Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's Disease, AD), or Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD).
- 2.3. The farmed wild boar were part of the national herd of Canada:
  - 2.3.1. The farmed wild boar were born in Canada or the United States, and have been in no region other than Canada or the United States, or
  - 2.3.2. The farmed wild boar have been legally imported into Canada from some other region and unconditionally released in Canada; they were eligible to move freely within that region without restriction of any kind and have been in Canada after such release for 60 days or longer.
- 2.4. The wild boar have not been imported into Canada from countries designated by USDA APHIS as affected with FMD, CSF, ASF, AD, or SVD; nor are they first generation progeny of such imported wild boar.
- 2.5. The wild boar have had no contact with wild boar or swine or products of wild boar or swine (including imported wild boar or swine or imported products of wild boar or swine) that were located in a current USDA APHIS recognized zone or region established due to the detection of FMD, CSF, ASF, AD, or SVD.

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- 2.6. The wild boar have not been vaccinated against FMD, CSF, ASF, AD or SVD and are not progeny of vaccinated sows.
  - 2.6.1. The wild boar have not been vaccinated with any other live or attenuated or inactivated vaccine during the 14 days preceding export to the U.S.
  - 2.6.2. Vaccination protocols for wild boar vary. Using their professional discretion, herd veterinarians develop vaccination protocols for each wild boar production situation. USDA APHIS will accept vaccination programs recommended by consulting veterinarians, published by swine experts, and/or developed by the swine industry for the control of existing swine diseases.
- 2.7. The attesting CFIA-accredited veterinarian has inspected the wild boar before the date of export and found them to be free of evidence of infectious and communicable diseases and, as far as can be determined, exposure thereto during the preceding 60 days.
  - 2.7.1. Wild boar must be inspected within 14 days prior to export.
  - 2.7.2. In the event of an FAD outbreak, inspection must be within 7 days prior to export.
- 2.8. The official health certificate must include:
  - 2.8.1. Region/country of origin;
  - 2.8.2. Name and address of exporter;
  - 2.8.3. Address or other means of identifying the premises of origin and any other premises where the animals resided immediately prior to export;
  - 2.8.4. Name and address of the importer;
  - 2.8.5. Physical address of destination in the U.S.;
  - 2.8.6. In the event of an FAD outbreak in Canada, the physical location of the APHIS-approved slaughter establishment and the applicable Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) establishment number for swine for immediate slaughter;
  - 2.8.7. Species, breed, and number of animals to be imported;
  - 2.8.8. Purpose of importation;
  - 2.8.9. Individual identification (see 2.9 below); and
  - 2.8.10. Description of the animals, including age, sex, and breed (if applicable).
- 2.9. Before export, all farmed wild boar were individually identified with **official ear tags** using a unique indicator approved under Canada’s official national identification system for swine developed by the CFIA, the National Livestock Identification and Traceability

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(TRACE) program.

2.9.1. The tag/indicator must have a unique identification number which bears the official trademark of the responsible administrator (Pig Trace). The unique identification number must follow the ISO 11784 standard (15 digit unique number).

2.9.1.1. Ear tags bear a unique 15 digit number that follows the ISO 11784 standard format.

OR

2.9.1.2. Ear tags bear an official CPC-designated 5 digit alphanumeric herd mark unique to the production site. These ear tags will have a secondary unique herd management identification number on the same tag.

2.9.2. A secondary identification in the form of a plastic or metal ear tag, brand is required. If an approved electronic ear tag is used as permanent individual identifier, it can be used as the sole identifier if it can be read without restraining the animal.

2.9.3. Ear tags must be readable from the outside of the conveyance without restraining the wild boar.

### **3. TEST REQUIREMENTS**

3.1. Brucellosis. Wild boar must test negative for brucellosis by Buffered Brucellosis Antigen Test within 30 days prior to export.

3.2. Florescence Polarization Assay (FPA) for brucellosis is an acceptable alternative test.

### **4. INSPECTION AT U.S. PORT OF ENTRY**

4.1. All wild boar will be visually inspected onboard the conveyance by APHIS VS personnel at the port of entry. Port personnel will observe the basic principles of bio-security to reduce the potential for cross contamination between loads of wild boar and swine.

4.2. The port VMO will perform a general visual health and fitness to travel inspection onboard the conveyance and will verify that appropriate official individual animal identification matches that listed on the health certificate.

4.2.1. If individual wild boar do not meet VS requirements for entry (identification, health certification), or if there is any concern about the health status/ fitness to travel of any wild boar in the shipment, the individual wild boar in the shipment may be refused entry, or the entire load may be refused entry, and returned to Canada, at the discretion of the port veterinarian.

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- 4.2.2. If there are any wild boar exhibiting clinical signs of infectious disease, the entire load should be refused entry.
- 4.2.3. If wild boar meet all requirements for entry, the port veterinarians will issue VS Form 17-30, “Report of Animals, Poultry or Eggs Offered for Importation”.