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**IDAPA 02
TITLE 04
Chapter 03**

**02.04.03 - RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
GOVERNING ANIMAL INDUSTRY**

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

This chapter is adopted under the legal authority of Title 25, Chapters 2, 3, 4, 6, and [37] 35, Idaho Code. (3-20-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

The title of this chapter is Rules of the Department of Agriculture Governing Animal Industry. This chapter has the following scope: These rules shall govern procedures for the prevention, control and eradication of diseases among the animals in the state of Idaho. The official citation of this chapter is IDAPA 02.04.03.000 et.seq. For example, this section's citation is IDAPA 02.04.03.001. (1-10-94)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.

There are no written interpretations of these rules. (1-10-94)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL.

There is no provision for administrative appeals before the Department of Agriculture under this chapter. (1-10-94)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

01. Title of Document. The Department of Agriculture hereby incorporates by reference and adopts as its own the USDA Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards, January 1, 1993, as amended. (1-10-94)

02. Location of Document. Copies of the standards are on file at the Division of Animal Industry offices located at 2270 Old Penitentiary Road, Boise, Idaho and through the Department of Administration, Office of the Rules Coordinator, located at 650 West State Street, Boise, Idaho 83720. (1-10-94)

005. -- 009. (RESERVED).

010. DEFINITIONS.

As used in these rules the following terms have the following meanings: (9-6-61)

01. Department. The Idaho Department of Agriculture (9-6-61)
02. Commissioner. Commissioner of Agriculture of the state of Idaho. (9-6-61)
03. Bureau. Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. (9-6-61)
04. Director. Director of Bureau of Animal Industry. (9-6-61)
05. State Inspector. A deputy veterinarian or livestock inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. (9-6-61)
06. Federal Inspector. Any inspector of the United States Agriculture Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. (9-6-61)
07. Accredited Veterinarian. A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the functions involved. (9-6-61)
08. State Supervisors. Under the supervision of a veterinarian or livestock inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the state of Idaho. (9-6-61)
09. Federal Supervision. Under the supervision of an inspector of the United states Agriculture

Research Service. (9-6-61)

10. Interstate Movement. Movements of livestock from this state into any other state, territory or the District of Columbia or from any other state, territory or the District of Columbia into this state. (9-6-61)

11. Intrastate Movement. Movement of livestock from any county, area or district, quarantined or otherwise, to another county, area or district, quarantined or otherwise, within the state. (9-6-61)

12. Free Area. The counties, areas or districts not quarantined by the Bureau for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal diseases. (9-6-61)

13. Quarantined Area. The counties, areas, or districts, portions thereof, quarantined by the Bureau for specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal diseases. (9-6-61)

14. Quarantined. Isolation of all animals diseased or exposed thereto, from contact with healthy animals and exclusion of such healthy animals from enclosures or grounds where said diseased or exposed animals are, or have been kept. (9-6-61)

15. Public Stockyards. Stockyards where trading in livestock is carried on, where yarding, feeding and watering places are provided by the stockyards and transportation companies and where livestock associations or similar companies maintain corrals for feeding, shearing, dipping and separating animals. (9-6-61)

011. -- 014. (RESERVED).

015. QUARANTINE.

01. Authorization. When the bureau shall have determined the fact that any domestic livestock in any county or district are infected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, for which a quarantine shall be established, the Bureau shall be authorized, and a written or printed notice will be given of the establishment of such quarantine, to the owners or agents and to any railroad or other transportation company doing business in, or through the state, and such notice shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the section where said quarantine is established, and for such length of time as, by the Bureau, may be deemed necessary, and proof of the mailing of such written notice, and of the newspaper publication thereof, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of notice of the establishment of such quarantine, and rules will be issued governing the county, area or district, or any portion thereof, in which the disease exists and these rules will either absolutely prohibit the movement of livestock from or into the quarantined area, or will indicate the rules under which animals may be moved, trailed or disposed of. (9-6-61)

02. Temporary Quarantine. The representatives of the Bureau, and all state and federal inspectors are hereby authorized to quarantine temporarily any animals where found, or in any convenient place nearby affected or infected with or exposed to any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, the establishment of any such temporary quarantine shall immediately be communicated to the bureau; and the bureau will there-upon make such orders as are necessary and in conformity with law and these rules, for handling and disposition of the quarantined animals, and removal of the same. The person so temporarily quarantining animals shall give written notice of such quarantine to the owner or person in charge of the quarantined animals, who shall acknowledge service of such notice by signing the duplicate thereof; and the signature of the owner or custodian thereon shall be conclusive evidence of the establishment of such quarantine; and it shall be unlawful to move, treat, dip or dispose of such animals except in accordance with the rules herein provided or the specific orders of the bureau. (9-6-61)

03. Moving. It shall be unlawful to move animals from or into any quarantined area except in accordance with the rules herein provided. (9-6-61)

04. Moving Infected Animals. Animals affected with brucellosis (bang's), scabies, epithelioma, tuberculosis, cholera, swine plague, dourine, glanders, lip and leg ulceration, anthrax, actinomycosis (lump jaw), pseudorabies, or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease shall not be shipped, transported or moved except as indicated in the rules under which movements may be made, but must be quarantined, treated,

tested, condemned, appraised, slaughtered and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as provided in the law and these rules.

(9-6-61)

05. Transportation. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company or other transportation company to receive for transportation, or to transport from the quarantined area of this state, into or through an unquarantined area of this state or receive for transportation, or transport within the quarantined area of this state any diseased animals, or as a connecting carrier knowingly receive without the quarantined area animals from the quarantined area, and transport the same within the state, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any person, firm or corporation deliver for such transportation, to any railroad company or other common carrier any animals from a quarantined area, except as herein provided, nor shall any person, company or corporation drive on foot or cause to be driven on foot or transport in private conveyances or otherwise move within the quarantined area, any animals except as hereinafter provided.

(9-6-61)

016. -- 019. (RESERVED).

020. DISINFECTION OF PREMISES, BUILDINGS AND VEHICLES.

01. Supervision of Cleaning and Disinfection. Barns, sheds, stockyards, railroad cars, ferryboats and other vehicles, feed yards, stable, pens, corrals, lanes and premises which have been used in confining, trailing or transporting any animals affected or infected with any contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, shall be cleaned and disinfected under state or federal supervision in accordance with these rules, and the owner of such premises or conveyances of such final carriers, shall be responsible for such cleaning and disinfecting.

(9-6-61)

02. Moving Contaminated Vehicle. Except as hereinafter provided in these rules, cars, ferryboats, and other vehicles which have contained cattle, swine or other livestock affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, shall not be moved for any purpose until said cars, boats and other vehicles shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under state or federal supervision in accordance with these rules. If car in which diseased animals have been moved is removed from an unloading point without cleaning and disinfecting in accordance with these rules the final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a state or federal inspector that such car has contained diseased animals, locate said car on its own or other lines, and have the same moved to a point where bureau or federal inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and shall then clean and disinfect such car under state or federal supervision.

(9-6-61)

03. Receiving Contaminated Vehicle. Transportation companies which have received cars or any other vehicles that have contained cattle, swine or other animals affected with contagious, infectious or communicable diseases that have moved from a point at which such animals were last unloaded therefrom without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with these rules, shall furnish to the bureau when requested, the complete car-movement record of such cars, and shall keep the bureau informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected.

(9-6-61)

04. Yards and Other Premises. Yards and other premises which have contained cattle, swine or other livestock affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease shall not be used in connection with the movement of healthy animals until the said yards and premises have been cleaned and disinfected under state or federal supervision in accordance with these rules.

(9-6-61)

05. Cleaning Specifications. Cars or boats or any other vehicles required by these rules to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the manner specified in these rules under state or federal supervision by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose, except as otherwise hereinafter provided. The transportation company may, upon permission first secured from the state or federal bureau, seal, bill and forward the cars to a point where proper facilities are provided, and clean and disinfect said cars under state or federal supervision.

(9-6-61)

06. Disinfecting Vehicles. Cars or any other vehicles required by these rules to be cleaned, washed and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner; Remove all litter and manure from all portions of the cars, including the ledges and frame work outside; clean and wash the exterior and interior of the cars and saturate the entire interior surface, including the inner surfaces of the car doors, and outside ledges, with a permitted disinfectant.

(9-6-61)

07. Disinfecting Boats. Boats required by these rules to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner; Remove all litter from the decks, stalls and all other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by the diseased animals, and from the portable chutes or other appliances or fixtures used in loading or unloading same, and saturate the entire surface of the decks, stalls or other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by such animals or with which they may have come in contact or which have contained litter or manure, with a permitted disinfectant.

(9-6-61)

08. Disinfecting Yards, Pens and Alleys. Yards, pens, chutes and alleys required by these rules to be disinfected should be treated in the following manner; Empty all troughs, racks or other feeding or watering facilities; remove all litter and manure from the floors, posts or other parts and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls and other parts with a permitted disinfectant.

(9-6-61)

09. Disinfecting Substances. The substances permitted for use in disinfecting cars, boats and other premises are as follows:

(9-6-61)

a. A compound solution of cresol U.S.P. at a dilution of at least four (4) fluid ounces to one (1) gallon of water.

(9-6-61)

b. Liquified carbolic acid at a dilution of at least six (6), fluid ounces to one (1) gallon of water.

(9-6-61)

c. Any permitted disinfectant approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Research Service in a dilution as recommended.

(9-6-61)

021. -- 024. (RESERVED).

025. TRANSIT INSPECTION.

When deemed necessary, movements of livestock will be stopped in transit for inspection, if found infected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, all persons and corporations having control of the transportation or movement of such livestock shall cease the movement of the animals upon receipt of an order from state or federal inspector, and animals shall thereafter be handled in accordance with these rules.

(9-6-61)

026. -- 029. (RESERVED).

030. SLAUGHTERING OF DISEASED ANIMALS.

01. Authorized By Law. When, in order to prevent the spread of contagious, infectious or communicable disease, it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed livestock, the purchase of such livestock by the state is authorized by law, and an appropriation is available therefor, the value of the livestock shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor in accordance with the rules hereinafter provided.

(9-6-61)

02 Not Authorized By Law. When, in order to prevent the spread of or to eradicate any contagious, infectious or communicable disease among any animals of this state, it becomes necessary to slaughter or destroy any diseased or exposed animals, and the purchase of such animals by the state is not authorized, and an appropriation not available therefore, the said animals shall be slaughtered under federal meat inspections rules and regulations, or destroyed and disposed of in accordance with Subsection 050.02.

(9-6-61)

031. -- 034. (RESERVED).

035. MOVEMENT IN/FROM QUARANTINED AREAS.

No animal or livestock shall be shipped, trailed, driven or hauled in private conveyance from quarantined areas in any county or district to free area in any other county or district and subsequently delivered to a transportation company for shipment to any other county or district without complying with all state rules pertaining to such movements.

(9-6-61)

036. -- 039. (RESERVED)

040. INSPECTION OF ANIMALS.

When animals are being inspected and certified to by a state or federal inspector, proper facilities for restraining them and assistance shall be provided by the owner in order that a careful inspection may be made, and the inspector while making the inspection shall not be interfered with in any manner. (9-6-61)

041. -- 044. (RESERVED).

045. HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

A copy of certificates issued by a state or federal inspector covering the movement of livestock shall in all cases accompany the livestock to destination, and a copy of same mailed to the BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, (P.O. Box 790) Boise, Idaho. Where certificates covering the movement of livestock are provided for in these rules, the certificates shall become the property of the transportation company and shall be filed with the billing for future reference. (9-6-61)

046. -- 049. (RESERVED).

050. DEAD ANIMALS, MOVEMENT, DISPOSAL.

01. Movement. No dead animals shall be transported, offered or accepted for transportation in the same car with live animals from the original point of shipment or any unloading or feeding point in any county or district, to, or through, any county or district, but must be disposed of as provided in Subsection 050.02. (9-6-61)

02. Disposal. Any person, firm or corporation owning or having charge of any animals which have died of any contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, or have been slaughtered or destroyed as designated in these rules or have died from any cause, shall within twenty-four hours from the death or slaughter of such animals, dispose of the carcasses in accordance with the meat inspection rules and regulations of the United States Agriculture Research Service or by complete cremation of the entire carcass with all its parts and products, or by burying six feet under the ground, the carcasses of diseased animals being covered with quick lime before filling in the earth. (9-6-61)

051. -- 054. (RESERVED).

055. IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

01. Animals Exposed to Disease. In accordance with title 25, I.C.A., all diseased livestock or livestock which have been exposed to disease are hereby prohibited from being transported or imported into the state of Idaho by rail, wagon, express, private conveyance or common carrier, or on foot, or in any other manner whatsoever, Except as provided in the following rules, which shall be observed by all persons, firms or corporations or their agents or employees and all common carriers. (9-6-61)

02. Tuberculosis Health Certificate. All breeding and dairy cattle including bulls, purebred or otherwise entering the state, must be accompanied by an official health certificate and with regards to tuberculosis. (9-6-61)

a. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis free herd, accredited herd number and date of last test are shown on the health certificate; or (9-6-61)

b. They originated in a modified accredited free area and from a herd not under quarantine for tuberculosis. (9-6-61)

c. Cattle not meeting requirements A and B shall have been tested with negative results within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate in nonreactor herds. (9-6-61)

d. Health certificates shall carry identification of the animals listed thereon. (9-6-61)

03. Permits and Federal Stockyards. Cattle may be imported into the state of Idaho under a permit or to federal stockyards, federal packing plants, state-federal approved sales yards, or slaughtering plants without inspection or health certificates; provided they are not diverted in route, and are accompanied by a way-bill or similar document or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper stating the destination, the purpose of which they are moved, the number of animals, the point from which they were moved, the name and address of the owner or shipper, and giving identification of the animals listed thereon. (9-6-61)

056. -- 059. (RESERVED).

060. TUBERCULOSIS.

01. Herds. (9-6-61)

a. A tuberculosis-free accredited herd is one in which no reactors have been found on at least two (2) annual tuberculin tests and physical examination. Herds in which infection occurs shall be quarantined and must successfully pass at least two (2) tuberculin tests and physical examinations, with the first to be given in not less than sixty (60) days, (unless the cervical test is applied), and the last test between five (5) and six (6) months following the date infection was disclosed, in order to be released from quarantine. To qualify for accreditation or reaccreditation, the herd must pass another, or third test in not less than six (6) months following release from quarantine. Such physical examinations and tuberculin tests shall be applied by a veterinarian regularly employed by the state or federal bureau of animal industry, or by an accredited veterinarian under the supervision of a veterinarian regularly employed by the state or federal bureau of animal industry. (9-6-61)

b. A herd with no evidence of recent infection in which reactors are disclosed as a result of the tuberculin test may be reaccredited following a sixty-days (60) negative retest if no visible lesions or skin lesions only are disclosed on post-Morton examination of the reactors found. (9-6-61)

c. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owner of tuberculosis-free herds to a certificate, "TUBERCULOSIS FREE ACCREDITED HERD," to be issued by this bureau and the U.S. Agriculture Research Service, said certificate shall be good for one year from date of test, unless revoked at an earlier date. (9-6-61)

02. Modified Accredited Areas. Modified accredited areas are those in which all or percentage wise of the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis in accordance with the uniform rules and regulations of the U.S. Livestock Sanitary Association and the percentage of reactors was found to be one half percent (1/2%) and the percentage of reactors was found to be one half of one percent (0.5%). (9-6-61)

03. Injection of Tuberculin. It shall be unlawful for any person, except the representatives of this bureau, or the inspectors of the U.S. Agriculture Research Service, to inject any tuberculin into any bovine animal in this state without first having applied to and received written or telegraphic permission to do so from this bureau, and then only in accordance with the rules of this bureau as hereinafter provided. (9-6-61)

04. Unauthorized Veterinarians. Veterinarians other than state deputies and federal veterinarians are hereby directed not to inject tuberculin into any bovine animal in this state except as PROVIDED, that a permit may be granted, to qualified licensed veterinarians who are approved by the chief of the U.S. Agriculture Research Service, to apply such test under direction of this Bureau, when deemed necessary by the bureau. (9-6-61)

05. Authorized Veterinarians. Authority of state and federal veterinarians and other veterinarians approved by this bureau, and the U.S. Agriculture Research Service, shall be authorized and empowered to test, in the manner herein provided, with tuberculin any bovine animals kept or herded within the state, according to the rules herein prescribed, and the rules and regulations of the U.S. Agriculture Research Service, as provided in co-operative agreement with this bureau in the eradication of tuberculosis, which agreement provides that when such bovine animal is found by the officer making the test, to give what the bureau shall have prescribed by its rules to be a clearly defined reaction to such test, and said animal shall be deemed affected with bovine tuberculosis. (9-6-61)

06. Intradermic Test. The official tuberculin test shall be the intradermic test. The intradermic injection shall be a measured amount of tuberculin, not less than one-tenth (0.1) cc. for routine testing nor less than two-tenths

(0.2) cc. for testing known infected herds. The intradermic injection of tuberculin in the cervical area shall be made only in infected herds, and then only upon approval by state and federal cooperating officials. The intradermic test shall be observed at the end of the seventy-second hour. (9-6-61)

07. Disposition of Bovine Tuberculosis Inspected Animals. When such diseased bovine animal is found by the officer making the test and is deemed affected with bovine tuberculosis the said test shall be final and said animal shall be slaughtered within fifteen (15) days from date of appraisal, and the carcass disposed of in accordance with these rules and the meat inspection regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the owner indemnified in accordance with the cooperative agreement between this bureau and the U.S. Agriculture Research Service. (9-6-61)

08. Brand and Tag. All reactors to the tuberculin test shall be marked by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw. Not less than two (2) nor more than three (3) inches high and tagged with a metal tag, in the left ear, bearing a serial number and the inscription U.S. ADE T.B. Reactor or a similar reactor tag. Passed tags shall be used for identification purposes on all cattle tested for interstate movement, such tags shall be securely placed in the right ear fairly close to the head, preferably in the upper edge. The tag numbers shall be clearly recorded on the Official Health Certificate I.T. form 2, and forwarded to the Director for approval. Furthermore, when any tuberculin test is conducted on any cattle, a complete record of such test and its results along with the identification of the animals tested, shall be made on Form ADE 6-22, or similar form, and a copy of such shall be immediately forwarded to the federal or state office in Boise, Idaho. (9-6-61)

09. Tuberculosis Appraisal. Animals affected with tuberculosis shall be appraised by a representative of the bureau or a representative of the U.S. Agriculture Research Service, and in the appraisal due consideration shall be given to their dairy and breeding value as well as to their meat value. (9-6-61)

10. Indemnity Payment. Irrespective of the amount of appraisal of any reactor animal the amount of indemnity payment will be limited to not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) for a pure-bred animal and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) for a grade animal, in accordance with federal regulations governing the maximum in their cooperative agreement. (9-6-61)

11. Owner Responsibility. Each owner of tuberculosis cattle which have been appraised shall market or destroy the cattle within fifteen (15) days and if marketed shall obtain from the purchaser a report on a form similar to ADE 1-24 certifying as to the amount of money actually paid for each individual and the animal shall be identified by the reactor tag numbers. (9-6-61)

12. Reports. Reports of appraisals, of animals under this rule shall be rendered on forms furnished by the Agriculture Research Service, (ADE, Form-23) and shall show the number of animals, the value of each per head, or the weight and value per pound, and shall be signed by the owner and the appraiser or appraisers, and approved by the U.S. Agriculture Research Service representative. (9-6-61)

13. Other Appraisals. When the appraised cattle have been slaughtered and the amount of salvage ascertained and reported, as provided in Subsection 060.11 of this section, the same shall be entered on the appraisal form ADE 1-23 covering such animals, and the difference between the appraisal and the salvage thereof shall be shown. The form ADE 1-23 shall be rendered in triplicate showing the amounts to be paid by the state, the amounts to be paid by the federal government, such amounts shall not exceed one-third (1/3) the difference between the appraised value and the value of the salvage thereof to be paid by the state and one-third (1/3) to be paid by the federal government. One (1) copy of this report duly signed by the owner, state and federal representatives, shall be attached to state form voucher in which indemnity is claimed, two (2) copies to be furnished to the federal government through its local representative. (9-6-61)

14. "Pure-Bred" Animal Appraisal. In the appraisal of "pure-bred" animals, the bureau's interpretation of the phrase "pure-bred" animal is one that is registered, or one whose sire and dam are registered in the books of one of the recognized pure-bred cattle breeding associations and a certificate issued for same. When such animal is to be appraised on account of having been found affected with tuberculosis, the registration papers must be submitted for cancellation before indemnity papers are approved, and the information should be conveyed to the secretary of the pure-bred association to which the animal belongs. (9-6-61)

15. Payment For Destroyed Animal. If it appears to be necessary, for the control and eradication of tuberculosis in animals of this state, to destroy animals affected with this disease, and an appropriation is available to indemnify the owner for such animals destroyed, the director of this bureau is authorized, and has within his discretion agreed, to a cooperative plan on the part of the state bureau of animal industry with the U.S. Agriculture Research Service, to pay, not to exceed, one-third (1/3) of the difference between the appraised value of each animal so destroyed, and the value of the salvage thereof; PROVIDED, however, that in no case shall the state pay more than twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) for a grade animal nor more than twenty-five (\$25) dollars for a registered pure-bred animal. (9-6-61)

16. No Payment. No payment shall be made for any cattle destroyed in the following cases: (9-6-61)

a. If the owner does not disinfect premises, etc., as directed by the state or federal bureaus. (9-6-61)

b. For any animal destroyed where the owner has not complied with all lawful quarantine rules. (9-6-61)

c. Animals reacting to a test not approved by the state or federal bureaus. (9-6-61)

d. Animals belonging to the state of Idaho or the United States government, or a county or municipality. (9-6-61)

e. Animals brought into the state in violation of the state laws and rules. (9-6-61)

f. Animals which the owner knew to be diseased, or had notice thereof, at the time they came into his possession. (9-6-61)

g. Animals which had the disease for which they were slaughtered, or which were destroyed by reason of exposure to the disease, at the time of their arrival in the state. (9-6-61)

h. Animals which have not been within the state of Idaho for a period of at least one hundred and twenty (120) days prior to the discovery of the disease. (9-6-61)

i. Where the owner has failed to submit the necessary reports as required by this act. (9-6-61)

j. Where the entire herd of any owner is not under state and federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis. (9-6-61)

k. Where the federal government refuses to pay a like amount, for reasons specified in U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry Order 282, Regulation 7. (9-6-61)

17. Tagging and Forms For Tuberculosis Cattle. (9-6-61)

a. Cattle which react to the tuberculin test must not be moved interstate or intrastate, until they are properly branded and tagged. (9-6-61)

b. Cattle found to be affected with tuberculosis must not be moved interstate until form ADE 1-27 has been issued pertaining to such movement. (9-6-61)

c. Form ADE 1-27 should be rendered in quadruplicate, one (1) copy mailed to the inspector in charge at the point to which the cattle are consigned to reach him before the cattle reach their destination, one (1) copy shall accompany the shipment, one (1) copy to the inspector in charge in the state of origin, and one (1) copy to be retained in the book. (9-6-61)

d. Reactors must be shipped only to public stock yards, or establishments where federal meat inspection is maintained, and must be slaughtered under such inspection. (9-6-61)

e. Tuberculosis cattle must not be shipped with healthy cattle or hogs unless such cattle or hogs are

intended for immediate slaughter, or the diseased animals are partitioned off from the healthy animals. (9-6-61)

18. Transportation of Tuberculosis Cattle. (9-6-61)

a. One (1) copy of the ADE 1-27 must be attached to the billing of tuberculosis cattle. (9-6-61)

b. The transportation company shall plainly write or stamp on the face of the way bills, conductor's manifest or memoranda pertaining to the shipment of tuberculosis cattle the words, "TUBERCULOUS CATTLE" and a statement to the effect that the car or compartment of the boat or vehicle in which the cattle have been transported, must be cleaned and disinfected. (9-6-61)

c. All conveyances in which tuberculous cattle have been transported interstate must be cleaned and disinfected by the owner at his expense, under the supervision of the federal or state authorized inspector at destination. (9-6-61)

19. Tuberculin Tests For Cattle Herds. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested and retested at such time as is considered necessary by the federal and state authorities. (9-6-61)

20. Tuberculosis Quarantine. When a deputy state veterinarian making a test of any bovine animal for an interstate shipment and such animal is found by the officer making the test to give a clearly defined reaction to such test, the said animal shall be quarantined, ear tagged with a metal "reactor" tag and branded "T" as provided by Subsection 060.17 of these rules and kept segregated from susceptible animals, and disposed of same in accordance with Subsection 060.07. (9-6-61)

21. Milk From Infected Animal. Milk from animals reacting to the test and affected with tuberculosis as disclosed by such test shall not be used for food purposes for man or beasts except as provided by pasteurizing as designated in these rules. (9-6-61)

22. Disposal of Infected Cattle. All cattle affected with tuberculosis as disclosed by physical examination, tuberculin test or by any other means, shall be disposed of in accordance with these rules. (9-6-61)

23. Compliance. Failure on the part of owners to comply with the letter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate cancellation of cooperation with them by the state and federal officials. (9-6-61)

24. Sanitary Measures. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the state and federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with. (9-6-61)

25. Cleansing of Conveyances and Premises. Stockyards, pens, cars, vessels, chutes and other conveyances and premises shall be cleaned and disinfected, whenever necessary for the eradication of tuberculosis by the owners thereof, at their expense, under the supervision of state or federal employees; the owner must also be responsible for expense of care and feed of reactor animals quarantined and held pending slaughter or other disposition. (9-6-61)

26. Herd Quarantine. Herds in which reactors to the tuberculin test are found shall be placed under quarantine until they have passed a negative test in not less than sixty (60) days from the prior test, and if there is an indication of well established infection in one (1) or more reactors, a second negative test in not less than sixty (60) days from the prior negative test shall be applied before releasing herd from quarantine. All herds in which reactors are found shall be retested in not less than twelve (12) nor more than fifteen (15) months following the first negative test before the herd may qualify as a clean herd. (9-6-61)

061. -- 064. (RESERVED).

065. SWINE.

01. Shipping Prohibitions. All serum manufacturers, persons, firms or corporations are hereby prohibited from shipping or otherwise bringing into the state of Idaho any virulent blood, or modified live-virus

vaccine or clear hog cholera virus or hog cholera serum, except on a permit issued by this bureau, and then only under the following conditions: (9-6-61)

a. All anti-hog cholera serum, modified live-virus vaccine and virus manufactured, distributed or sold within the state or imported into the state of Idaho for sale, distributing or use shall be produced under license issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. (9-6-61)

b. No hog-cholera virus shall be shipped into the state, sold, used or distributed within the state of Idaho unless consigned, sold or distributed to this department, to deputy state veterinarians, or to licensed veterinarians or other persons within the state to whom a permit has been granted by this bureau to handle same. (9-6-61)

c. All serum manufacturers, person, firms, or corporations permitted to manufacture within the state, ship or otherwise bring into the state of Idaho anti-hog cholera serum, modified live-virus vaccine and virus are required to furnish the Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry, Boise, Idaho, a monthly statement of the amount of serum, vaccine and virus manufactured, distributed, or shipped, and the name and address of the party to whom the shipment in the state is made. (9-6-61)

d. Serum companies under government license may secure a permit to ship anti-hog cholera serum, hog cholera virus and modified live-virus vaccine into the state of Idaho by applying to the state bureau of animal industry, Boise, Idaho. (9-6-61)

02. Possession, Sale and Disposal Prohibitions. No person, firm, corporation, or association shall manufacture, import, have in his possession, or keep, sell, or offer for sale, barter, exchange, give away, use or otherwise dispose of virulent hog cholera virus in this state except for the following purposes: (9-6-61)

a. When used for the production of anti-hog cholera serum, virulent, or avirulent hog cholera vaccine or the testing of such products when under the supervision of the control agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, and then only when authorized by special permit, issued by the director, bureau of animal industry, Idaho Department of Agriculture. (9-6-61)

b. For research purposes when authorized by special permit, issued by the director, bureau of animal industry, Idaho Department of Agriculture. (9-6-61)

c. For emergency disease control procedure when authorized by special permit, issued by the director, bureau of animal industry, Idaho Department of Agriculture. (9-6-61)

03. Swine Entrance into Idaho. Breeder and/or Feeder swine may enter the state of Idaho, provided, they are accompanied by an official health certificate attesting they have been inspected within fifteen (15) days of date of shipment, and that they are free from evidence of all infectious, contagious or communicable diseases or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days and that they have not been fed raw garbage, and provided, the swine comply with Subsections 065.03.a. through 065.03.c. (12-15-65)

a. Swine Brucellosis. All breeding swine over six (6) months of age shall be negative to a test for brucellosis at a dilution of one to twenty-five (1-25) within thirty (30) days of entry or originate in a validated brucellosis free herd. (12-15-65)

b. Swine Erysipelas. Purebred swine shall be immunized by a protective dose of Swine Erysipelas Serum not more than fifteen (15) days prior to date of importation or with serum and culture treatment not less than thirty (30) days prior to importation. (12-15-65)

c. Hog Cholera and Hog Cholera Vaccination. Swine vaccinated with Live Virus and Serum, modified live virus or swine treated with serum alone are prohibited entry into the state of Idaho for feeding and/or breeding. Swine vaccinated with modified live virus and serum may be imported into the state, provided: (12-15-65)

i. Vaccinated more than twenty-one (21) days prior to entry; and (12-15-65)

- ii. Permit received from the Bureau prior to entry; and (12-15-65)
- iii. Swine shall be placed under permanent quarantine on the ranch or premises until sold for slaughter. (12-15-65)

d. Inactivated Hog Cholera vaccine or killed Hog Cholera vaccine or Hog Cholera tissue vaccine. All swine imported into the state of Idaho for breeding and/or feeding are required to be vaccinated with a killed, or inactivated, or Hog Cholera tissue vaccine prepared under a license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture and administered in accordance with the recommendations on the vaccine label not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to the date of importation. Except as provided, however, that swine which have not been officially vaccinated as required in this paragraph may be imported if such swine originate from states that have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture as Hog Cholera Eradication states or Hog Cholera Free states. (12-15-65)

04. Importation For Slaughter. Swine may be imported into the state of Idaho for immediate slaughter without inspection provided that said swine will not be diverted enroute and provided they are billed direct to a designated slaughtering center, and the way bills marked "for immediate slaughter." (9-6-61)

05. Quarantine Authorization. The representatives of this bureau or inspectors or agents of the U.S. Agriculture Research Service shall be authorized to place under quarantine any swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera or any other infectious, contagious or communicable disease, also to quarantine any field, feed yard, corral, barn, shed, stable, railroad car, stockyards or any other premises that may have contained any swine affected or infected with or exposed to hog cholera or other infectious, contagious or communicable disease. (9-6-61)

06. Hog Quarantine. Hogs placed under quarantine for hog cholera shall remain under quarantine until at least twenty-one (21) days from date of last death and no hogs shall be permitted to be moved except the director of animal industry may at his discretion permit the removal of fat hogs for immediate slaughter under state or federal supervision. (9-6-61)

07. Disposal of Swine. Any firm, person or corporation owning or having charge of any swine which have died of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious or communicable disease shall within twenty-four (24) hours of the death of such animals dispose of the carcass of such animals by burning or by deep burial and animals shall be covered by lime. (9-6-61)

08. Disinfection of Swine Premises. The representatives of this bureau, or inspectors or agents of the U.S. Agriculture Research Service shall be authorized and empowered to clean and disinfect any barn, feed yard, corral, shed, stable, railroad car, or any other premises that may have contained swine affected or infected with or exposed to hog cholera or other contagious, infectious or communicable disease; such disinfecting shall be done at the expense of the owner and under the supervision of this bureau or the U.S. Agriculture Research Service with an approved disinfecting agent. (9-6-61)

066. -- 069. (RESERVED).

070. GARBAGE FEEDING.

01. Definition. Garbage means putrescible animal and vegetable waste containing animal parts resulting from the handling, preparation, processing, cooking or consumption of foods. (9-6-61)

02. Feeding to Swine. No person shall feed garbage to swine. (9-6-61)

03. Household Wastes. Subsection 070.02 shall not apply to private household wastes not removed from the premise where produced. (9-6-61)

04. Inspection and Investigation. A representative of the Department shall have the power to enter upon any private or public property for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the (illegal) feeding of garbage to swine. (9-6-61)

071. -- 074. (RESERVED).

075. GLANDERS.

01. Prohibiting Treatment. It has been determined that there is no known remedy for the cure of the disease known as glanders, therefore, any attempt to treat this disease is prohibited. (9-6-61)

02. Sale of Infested Animal. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or agent or employee thereof, knowingly to sell, offer for sale, or in any manner to part with to another, any animal infected with or affected with the disease known as glanders. (9-6-61)

03. Movement In/From Quarantined Areas. No horses, mules or asses shall be sold, offered for sale, shipped, transported, driven or trailed or otherwise moved from any area or premises quarantined by the representative of this bureau or the U.S. Agricultural Research Service without state or federal inspection and certification of freedom from the disease, for the purpose of such movement. Owners and custodians of horses, mules and asses for whom inspection is made shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector. (9-6-61)

04. Determination of Disease. The fact of the infection with this disease shall be determined by the ophthalmic, intradermic, intrapalpebral, or other test approved by the U.S. Agricultural Research Service, and the diseased animals shall be disposed of as provided in Section 030 and Subsection 050.02. (9-6-61)

05. Ophthalmic Method. When the ophthalmic method of applying the test is used the chart shall show that the first observation taken after the installation of mallein shall not be later than the sixteenth (16) hour, and that the final observation is not earlier than the twenty-fourth (24th) hour and not later than the thirtieth (30th) hour after installation of mallein. (9-6-61)

06. Intradermic Method. When the intradermic method of applying the mallein test is used the chart shall show first, that the first observation was made not later than eight (8) to ten (10) hours after injection of mallein; second, that the final observations have been made between the twenty-fifth (25th) and thirty-sixth (36th) hour after injection. (9-6-61)

07. Destroying Infected Animals. When it becomes necessary to destroy animals in order to prevent the spread of glanders, and to aid in its extermination, and an appropriation is not available therefore, the bureau is hereby authorized to dispose of the diseased animals in the following manner. The fact of the infection of this disease shall be determined as provided in these rules and when an animal is found by the officer making such test, to give what the U.S. Agricultural Research Service shall specify by its regulations to be a clearly defined reaction to such test, the diseased animals shall be slaughtered or destroyed and the carcass disposed of in the manner designated in Subsection 050.02. (9-6-61)

08. Indemnity of Animal Value. When it becomes necessary to destroy diseased animals in order to prevent the spread of glanders, and to aid in its extermination and an appropriation is available therefore, the owners may be indemnified by this bureau, not to exceed fifty percent (50%) of the appraised value; provided, however, such animal so destroyed shall not be appraised at a greater amount than the assessed valuation of such animals for the year in which the same are destroyed. Provided further, that no payment shall be made for any horses, mules or asses destroyed in the following cases: (9-6-61)

- a. Animals not on the tax assessor's rolls in the state of Idaho. (9-6-61)
- b. If the owner does not clean and disinfect premises, etc., as directed by the state of Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry. (9-6-61)
- c. For any animal destroyed where the owner has not complied with all lawful quarantine rules. (9-6-61)
- d. Horses, mules and asses reacting to the mallein test applied by anyone other than a licensed veterinarian in the state of Idaho, in accordance with requirements of Subsections 075.04 through 075.06. (9-6-61)

- e. Animals brought into the state in violation of state laws and rules. (9-6-61)
- f. Animals which the owner or claimant knew to be diseased, or had notice thereof, at the time they came into his possession. (9-6-61)
- g. Where the owner has failed to submit the necessary reports as required by the Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry. (9-6-61)
- h. Unless full description of horses, mules and asses is furnished the department of agriculture by the assessor when making returns on animals so assessed to each owner. (9-6-61)
- 09. Cleaning. The Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry will have complete supervision over the work of cleaning and disinfecting. (9-6-61)
- 10. Standard Disinfection. A solution of not less than five percent (5%) U.S.P. strength of a recognized standard disinfectant must be used on premises where glanders have prevailed. (9-6-61)
- 11. Cleaning Premise. All stalls, mangers, harness, etc., sheds, corrals, etc., must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. (9-6-61)
- 12. Destroying Litter. All litter, horse matter such as manure, etc., must be destroyed by burying or burning. (9-6-61)
- 13. Premise Quarantine. All premises which have been used by animals found to be infected or affected with glanders, shall be placed in quarantine restricting all movements of animals as provided in Subsection 015.02 and shall not be released from such quarantine until the same have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of this bureau. (9-6-61)

076. -- 079. (RESERVED).

080. BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS - DEFINITIONS.

- 01. Reactor. (12-10-84)
 - a. Official Strain 19 vaccinates of dairy breeds twenty (20) months of age and over and official Strain 19 vaccinates of beef breeds twenty-four (24) months of age and over (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth) or official Strain 19 vaccinates under these ages that are parturient (springers) or post parturient are classified serologically as reactors when they disclose complete standard plate test (SPT) or standard tube test (STT) agglutination reactions in the blood titer dilution of one to two hundred (1:200) or higher; are positive to the brucellosis card test where it has been the only test conducted; disclose titers of twenty-five percent (25%) fixation (1 plus) in a dilution of one to forty (1:40) or higher on the complement-fixation (CF) test; disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the one to twenty-five (1:25) dilution or higher on the rivonal test; or are found infected by other diagnostic procedures such as isolation of Brucella Abortus. (3-20-97)
 - b. All other cattle more than six (6) months of age are classified serologically as reactors when they disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the blood titer dilution of one to one hundred (1:100) or higher, are positive to the brucellosis card test where it has been the only test conducted or the serums are collected from market cattle identification (MCI) test animals; disclose titers of fifty percent (50%) fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of one to twenty (1:20) or higher on the complement- fixation test; disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the one to twenty-five (1:25) dilution or higher on the rivanol test; or are found infected by other diagnostic procedures such as isolation of Brucella Abortus. (3-20-97)
 - c. Where approved whole herd vaccination of herds at high risk (including Certified Brucellosis-Free herds, infected herds, or herds not Certified Brucellosis-Free) with reduced doses of Brucella Abortus Strain 19 has been carried out, adult vaccinated (AV) tattooed or branded animals are considered reactors if the CF test has at least twenty-five percent (25%) fixation (1 plus) in a dilution of one to forty (1:40) or higher. A first test is recommended

at two (2) months or as early thereafter as possible following the whole herd vaccination in order to facilitate elimination of field strain infection. At less than five (5) months postvaccination, animals are considered reactors if a complete agglutination reaction occurs in the one to fifty (1:50) dilution or higher on the rivonal test. On tests at more than five (5) months postvaccination, animals are considered reactors if a complete agglutination reaction occurs in the one to twenty-five (1:25) dilution or higher on the rivonal test. (12-10-84)

d. The evaluation of titer responses for all cattle shall be the responsibility of the designated epidemiologist(s) taking into consideration the animal and herd history and other epidemiologic considerations. Deviations from the above reactor criteria are acceptable when made by the designated epidemiologist(s). (12-10-84)

02. Suspect. (12-10-84)

a. Official Strain 19 vaccinates of dairy breeds twenty (20) months of age or over and official Strain 19 vaccinates of beef breeds twenty-four (24) months of age and over (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth) or official Strain 19 vaccinates under these ages that are parturient (springers) or postparturient are classified as suspects serologically when they disclose any SPT or STT agglutination reactions in the dilution of one to one hundred (1:100) or incomplete agglutination in the one to two hundred (1:200) dilution. (3-20-97)

b. Cattle serologically negative to the SPT or STT tests but which are positive to the brucellosis card test, if it is performed, are serologically classified as suspects. When the CF test is conducted, all test-eligible cattle having less than twenty-five percent (25%) (1 plus) in the dilution of one to forty (1:40) and fifty percent (50%) (2 plus) or more in a dilution of one to ten (1:10) are classified as suspects serologically. (12-10-84)

c. All other cattle more than six (6) months of age are classified as suspects serologically when they disclose any SPT or STT agglutination reactions in the blood titer dilution of one to fifty (1:50) or incomplete agglutination in the one to one hundred (1:100) dilution. Cattle serologically negative to the SPT or STT tests but which are positive to the brucellosis card test, if it is performed, are serologically classified as suspects. When the CF test is conducted, all cattle more than six (6) months of age having less than fifty percent (50%) fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of one to twenty (1:20) and fifty percent (50%) fixation (2 plus) or more in a dilution of one to ten (1:10) are classified as suspects serologically. (3-20-97)

d. The evaluation of titer responses for all cattle shall be the responsibility of the designated epidemiologist(s). Deviations from the above suspect criteria are acceptable when made by the designated epidemiologist(s). (12-10-84)

03. Negative. (12-10-84)

a. Official Strain 19 vaccinates of dairy breeds twenty (20) months of age or over and official Strain 19 vaccinates of beef breeds twenty-four (24) months of age and over (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth) or official Strain 19 vaccinates under these ages that are parturient (springers) or postparturient are classified as negative serologically when the SPT or STT discloses reactions of not more than complete agglutination in the one to fifty (1:50) dilution, if performed; are negative to the brucellosis card test, if performed; discloses twenty-five percent (25%) fixation or less (1 plus) at the 1:10 dilution of the CF test, if performed; or discloses less than complete agglutination at the one to twenty-five (1:25) dilution on the rivonal plate agglutination test, if performed. (3-20-97)

b. All other cattle more than six (6) months of age are classified as negative serologically when the SPT or STT discloses reactions of not more than complete agglutination in the one to twenty-five (1:25) dilution; if performed; are negative to the brucellosis card test, if performed; discloses twenty-five percent (25%) fixation or less (1 plus) at the one to ten (1:10) dilution on the CF test, if performed, or discloses less than complete agglutination at the one to twenty-five (1:25) dilution on the rivonal plate agglutination test, if performed. (12-10-84)

04. Herd Test. (12-10-84)

a. The herd test must include all cattle over twelve (12) months of age except steers, spayed heifers, official Strain 19 vaccinates of dairy breeds under twenty (20) months of age, and official Strain 19 vaccinates of beef

breeds under twenty-four (24) months of age (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth) which are not parturient (springers) or postparturient. Bulls, steers, and female cattle being held in feedlots which meet the conditions defined in Subsections 080.05 and 360.05 and 06 (Quarantined Feedlots) are exempted from herd test requirements. Breeding cattle tested shall be identified with an eartag, tattoo, or other permanent identification such as large numbered, unique, plastic bangle tags. (3-20-97)

b. A herd is a group of cattle maintained on common grounds for any purposes, or two (2) or more groups of animals under common ownership or supervision geographically separated but which have an interchange or movement of animals without regard to health status. Herd test decisions under this definition must be based on sound epidemiological evidence. (3-20-97)

c. The herd test conducted for the recertification of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds needs to include only those breeding animals that are postparturient or are twenty-four (24) months of age or older. (3-20-97)

05. Federal Quarantined Feedlot. (See Section 360) A quarantined feedlot shall be a confined area under the direct supervision and control of the State/Federal Livestock Official who shall establish procedures for accounting of all animals entering or leaving such quarantined feedlot. The quarantined feedlot shall be maintained for finish feeding of animals in drylot with no provision for pasturing or grazing. All animals leaving such feedlot must move only for immediate slaughter in accordance with established procedures for handling quarantined animals including issuance of permits prior to movement, segregation from other livestock sold for purposes other than slaughter at all points enroute to slaughter, cleaning and disinfection of pens before reuse, and record of proof of slaughter. (12-10-84)

06. Market Test Animals. Cattle moving in trade through auction markets, stockyards, or to slaughtering establishments; also those animals assembled at farms or ranches that are being readied for immediate movement to markets, or stockyards, or slaughtering establishments or other sales. (12-10-84)

07. Approved Brucella Vaccine. A product that is approved by and produced under license of the United States Department of Agriculture for injection into cattle for the purpose of enhancing the resistance to brucellosis. (12-10-84)

08. Official Vaccinate. (12-10-84)

a. Female cattle of any breed or female bison vaccinated while from four (4) through twelve (12) months (one hundred and twenty (120) through three hundred and sixty five (365) days) of age by a veterinary services representative, state representative or accredited veterinarian with Brucella Abortus Strain 19 vaccine diluted as instructed by the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health; or, female cattle of any breed or female bison vaccinated, by a veterinary services representative, state representative or accredited veterinarian, with an approved dose of Brucella Abortus Strain RB-51 vaccine or other approved brucellosis vaccine as instructed by the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health. (3-20-97)

b. Vaccinated animals must be permanently identified as vaccinates and reported at time of vaccination to the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health. (12-10-84)

c. A bovine animal vaccinated prior to January 1, 1966, March 4, 1968, October 10, 1973, July 1, 1975, or July 1, 1980, in accordance with the previous definitions of an official vaccinate shall be deemed to be an official vaccinate. (12-10-84)

09. Identification of Official Vaccinates. (12-10-84)

a. Officially vaccinated animals, which have been vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain 19 vaccine, shall be identified by a tattoo in the right ear using the USDA registered "Shield and V" preceded by a number indicating the quarter of the year, and followed by the last digit of the year in which done as follows: (3-20-97)

i. 1V5 - Jan., Feb., Mar., 1975. (12-10-84)

- ii. 2V5 - Apr., May, June, 1975 (12-10-84)
- iii. 3V5 - July, Aug., Sept., 1975 (12-10-84)
- iv. 4V5 - Oct., Nov., Dec., 1975 (12-10-84)
- b. Officially vaccinated animals, which have been vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain RB-51 vaccine, shall be identified by a tattoo in the right ear using the USDA registered "Shield and V" in combination with the letter "R", to designate the use of Strain RB-51 vaccine, and the last digit of the year in which vaccination was accomplished. The sequence of "Shield and V", the letter "R" and the year digit in the tattoo shall be determined by the Bureau of Animal Health. (3-20-97)
- c. A vaccination tag is required, and the tag numbers shall be listed on Form ADE 4-24 (Brucellosis Calfhood Vaccination Record) or a similar form. Individual animal registration tattoos may be substituted for official eartag. (12-10-84)
- d. Brucellosis Calfhood Vaccination Records (ADE 4-24) shall be submitted to the federal or state office in Boise, to arrive not later than ten (10) days after the date of vaccination. (3-20-97)
- e. All bovines that were officially vaccinated against brucellosis shall not be re-tattooed for the purpose of re-establishing their status as official brucellosis vaccinates nor shall any officially vaccinated animals be re-eartagged with the official vaccination eartag at any time subsequent to the original vaccination, except that re-tattooing for the purpose of re-establishing the status as official brucellosis vaccinates shall be allowed under the following conditions: (12-10-84)
 - i. Animals that are presented for re-tattooing must have some permanent identification which will identify the animals as those originally tattooed. (Acceptable identification is the brucellosis vaccination tag, individual animal registration tattoo or other approved permanent identification, provided that such identification was submitted on the original ADE 4-24 or other official vaccination record). (3-20-97)
 - ii. Permission to re-tattoo the animals must be obtained from the Bureau of Animal Health prior to the time the animals are re-tattooed. Permission to re-tattoo animals may only be given to accredited veterinarians. (3-20-97)
 - iii. Re-tattooing shall reproduce the original tattoo which was placed in the animal's ear at the time of vaccination. (3-20-97)
 - iv. The veterinarian who performs the re-tattooing shall record the eartag or other identification numbers, the tattoo symbols and the owner's name and address on a new vaccination record form and submit the re-tattooing record to the Bureau of Animal Health within ten (10) days of the date of re-tattooing. (3-20-97)
- 10. Whole Herd Vaccination. Animals older than the age of official vaccination can be vaccinated and identified under specific conditions with a reduced dose of vaccine. All eligible calves shall be vaccinated and identified. (12-10-84)
- 11. Qualified Herd. A herd of cattle in a non-certified area for which the state has records showing that the herd has been subjected to complete herd tests for initial modified area certification within twelve (12) months prior to movement and that the herd is not known to be affected with brucellosis. (3-20-97)
- 12. Exposed Animals. Animals that are part of a known infected herd or have been in contact with brucellosis reactors in marketing channels for periods of twenty-four (24) hours or periods of less than twenty-four (24) hours if the reactor has recently aborted, calved, or has a vaginal or uterine discharge are considered to be exposed regardless of the blood test results and must be placed under quarantine and restricted pending slaughter or testing after return to herd of origin. (3-20-97)
- 13. Milk Ring Test. A test of the normal lactation of dairy cattle for detection of antibodies of brucellosis. The test consists of adding a stained antigen to two (2) ml. of whole milk, incubating, and reading the

results. A dark-blue ring indicates positive. A white ring is negative. (12-10-84)

14. Test-Eligible Cattle. (12-10-84)

a. Herd Blood Test. (Subsection 080.04). (12-10-84)

b. Market Cattle Identification (MCI) blood testing: (12-10-84)

i. Slaughtering establishment: All cows and bulls over two (2) years of age shall be blood sampled. (12-10-84)

ii. Livestock markets, farm or ranch: Blood sampling shall be for all cattle over eighteen (18) months of age (as evidenced by the loss of the first pair of temporary incisor teeth) except steers, spayed heifers, official Strain 19 calfhood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under twenty (20) months of age, and official Strain 19 calfhood vaccinates of beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months of age (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth) which are not parturient (springers) or postparturient. (3-20-97)

c. Other movements: Tests shall be the same as Subsection 080.14.b.ii. Bulls over twelve (12) months of age are test eligible. (12-10-84)

d. Findings and Effective Date. The amendments to Section 080 will confer a benefit to the cattle industry by making a markedly improved vaccine, RB-51, available to protect cattle and bison from brucellosis. The amendments bring Idaho into compliance with USDA recommendations for use of the new vaccine. (3-20-97)

15. Traceback of Reactors. (12-10-84)

a. Successful traceback of reactors. A successful traceback occurs when the premises or herd of origin of a market test reactor, including those animals identified as reactors on laboratory confirmation of market test, is located and the herd is tested as is deemed necessary. Tracebacks to dealers, commission firms, and such, are not considered successful tracebacks of reactors if the investigation ceases at that point and all possible herds of origin are not tested. "Soldout" herds to be considered as successful traceback shall be confirmed by documentation of total slaughter and shall have no cattle remaining. Tracebacks to feedlots are successful and are to be treated as a herd. Tracebacks to quarantine feedlots are successful and are reported as traced to known reactor herds. A pre-entry test of test-eligible cattle is strongly recommended for cattle entering these quarantined feedlots. (12-10-84)

b. Epidemiologic investigation of reactors. Every traceback requires an epidemiologic investigation and follow-up as outlined in Subsections 080.15.b.i. and 15.b.ii. below (including traced to "soldout" herds) to effectively locate and control the disease. This investigation must include the following: (12-10-84)

i. Reactors in marketing channels with positive CF, rivanol test, modified card test, or standard card test when it is the only test conducted, or appropriate supplemental test titers: (12-10-84)

(1) Contact and/or adjacent herds shall be identified, recorded, and investigated. (12-10-84)

(2) Blood test the herd of origin unless the epidemiological investigation indicates that the titers are not caused by field strains of *B. abortus*. Where a blood test is not conducted, the representative of the cooperating animal health agencies will prepare a statement indicating this was discussed with the owner or his representative and listing the reasons the herd was not tested. The statement shall be signed by both parties and both parties shall retain a copy. (12-10-84)

(3) All sales following the estimated date of onset of infection shall be traced and the herds of destination identified, recorded, and investigated for evidence of infection by testing. If not tested, an agreement as in Subsection 080.15.b.i.(2) shall be made. (12-10-84)

(4) If the herd is negative, the herd will be retested thirty (30) to ninety (90) days later if deemed necessary by the epidemiologist. (12-10-84)

ii. Reactors in marketing channels which are not positive to the CF, rivanol test, or supplemental tests: The owner shall be advised of these results by writing, by telephone, or by personal visit. A joint decision shall be reached to test or not to test the herd. Any decision not to test shall be documented. The herd shall be tested if reasonable doubt exists as to the reason for the serologic response, or if evidence of brucella infection is present, or if the status of contact or other neighborhood herds is questionable. (12-10-84)

081. -- 084. (RESERVED)

085. BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS - RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES.

01. Laboratories. Blood samples are to be tested only by cooperating state-federal laboratories or by such persons as may be authorized to conduct the standard agglutination tests, Buffered Antigen, or the card test. All samples initially tested at other than cooperating state-federal laboratories shall be promptly submitted and confirmed at the cooperating state-federal laboratory. (12-10-84)

02. Reporting. Activities conducted privately or as part of the official brucellosis eradication program, such as results of agglutination tests or of vaccination, must be reported immediately to state-federal cooperating agencies. (12-10-84)

03. Supervision. The official brucellosis eradication program shall be supervised by full-time state or federal veterinarians. (12-10-84)

04. Quarantines. (12-10-84)

a. All cattle, except steers and spayed heifers including officially vaccinated heifers calves in affected herds, shall be confined to the premises until the herd is freed of brucellosis or sold for slaughter under permit or "S" brand permit. Two consecutive negative herd blood tests are required for release of quarantine with the first negative herd blood test occurring not less than thirty (30) days after the removal and slaughter of all previous reactors. The releasing test (the required second negative herd blood test) shall occur not less than one-hundred twenty (120) days following the removal of the last reactor. Exceptions on the interval between tests required for the release of quarantine are allowable only when *Brucella Abortus Strain 19* organisms have been isolated from the reactor animal or all epidemiologic evidence is consistent with *Brucella Abortus Strain 19* infection and not with field strain infection. Calves under six (6) months of age which are nursed by brucellosis-exposed cows may move from the quarantined premises within ten (10) days after a negative brucellosis test on the dam. (12-10-84)

b. In all areas, an additional blood test of all test-eligible cattle in the herd is required not less than 6 months after release of an affected herd from quarantine or not less than ten (10) months after removal of the last reactor. (12-10-84)

05. Retests of Infected Herds. Retest of infected herds are to be conducted at thirty (30) day intervals until the herd has passed at least one negative herd test following the removal and slaughter of the last reactor. Additional consecutive negative herd tests are required to qualify herds for release of quarantine as indicated in Subsection 085.04. Continuation of testing is strongly recommended at thirty (30) day intervals between the first and the second negative herd tests which qualifies the herd for quarantine release. (12-10-84)

06. Whole Herd Vaccination Plan. Under this plan, the entire herd is to be blood tested followed by vaccination of the nonreacting cattle. Vaccination will be conducted within ten (10) days after completion of test and permanent identification, with removal of reactors from premises. (12-10-84)

a. Affected herds. (12-10-84)

i. In affected herds, the individual herd plan may include the use of whole herd vaccination in addition to other recognized procedures for control and elimination of the disease. Whole herd vaccination may be initiated only with permission of the state and federal officials directly responsible for program activities in the state in which the herd is located. All animals so adult vaccinated shall be additionally identified by an open-ended "V" hot iron brand on the right jaw, or an official "AV" (Adult vaccination) tattoo in the right ear or both. A first retest is recommended at two (2) months or as early as possible following the whole herd vaccination in order to facilitate

elimination of field strain infection. (See Subsection 080.01.d. last sentence.) (12-10-84)

ii. Herds shall resume test and slaughter procedures no later than six (6) months following the initial whole herd vaccination. Testing will be at intervals as agreed to in the individual herd plan. (12-10-84)

iii. Brucellosis affected adult vaccinated beef herds shall be released from quarantine on two (2) negative tests, the first not less than thirty (30) days following removal of all reactors and the second not less than one-hundred twenty (120) days following removal of the last reactor, as is currently provided in Subsection 085.04 for release of quarantine in affected nonvaccinated herds. Such herd shall be considered negative if all animals in the herd show titers of less than plus one (+1) at one to forty (1:40) on the CF test or less than plus twenty five (+25) on the rivanol test. An additional herd test is required not less than six (6) months after release of a vaccinated herd or a nonvaccinated herd from quarantine. Permission for movement of cattle from such herds pending six (6) months post-quarantine retests is on a state-option basis. A post-sale retest on the cattle moving from previously quarantined AV herds before the six (6) months retest shall be required between one-hundred twenty (120) and one-hundred eighty (180) days except animals may be tested as early as forty-five (45) days after movement if at the time of test at least six (6) months has expired since the quarantine release of the herd of origin. In all herd tests, a presumptive test shall be performed on each test-eligible animal. The card, and CF and/or rivanol tests shall be performed on all presumptive test positive animals. Animals positive to any of these tests, that are not identifiable as official vaccinates, shall be classified as reactors. (12-10-84)

iv. Official vaccinates positive on the card test or having a titer between plus two (+2) at one to ten (1:10) to plus four (+4) at one to twenty (1:20) on the CF test in herds eligible for release from quarantine shall be classified as suspects and be quarantined individually (not the whole herd) until they are card negative and less than plus two (+2) at one to ten (1:10) on the CF test. (12-10-84)

v. Dairy herds - All of the foregoing shall apply to "AV" herds. In addition, dairy herds shall be negative to the last milk ring test prior to release from quarantine. (12-10-84)

vi. For movement of individual "AV" dairy animals, other than to slaughter, animals shall have less than a one to sixteen (1:16) titer by the milk ring test on individual samples of all quarters. (12-10-84)

b. Herds which are not Certified Brucellosis-Free. (12-10-84)

i. Persons owning herds at high risk of becoming infected with brucellosis which are not Certified Brucellosis-Free may also request whole herd vaccination. The individual herd plan may then include the use of whole herd vaccination in addition to other recognized procedures for control and elimination of the disease. All eligible calves shall also be calfhood vaccinated and identified. Whole herd vaccination may be initiated only upon written permission of the state and federal officials directly responsible for program activities in the state in which the herd is located. All animals so vaccinated shall be identified in addition to an official eartag by an open-ended "V" hot iron on the right jaw, or an official "AV" (adult vaccination) tattoo in the right ear or both. Following vaccination, only the adult vaccinated cattle will be placed under quarantine. Included in the individual herd plan shall be provisions for the herd to be tested within thirty (30) to one-hundred twenty (120) days following vaccination, and at intervals as agreed to in the individual herd plan, until a negative test conducted at least ninety (90) days later than the first negative test thirty (30) days or longer after the last reactor, if any is removed qualifies to release the quarantine. (12-10-84)

ii. Dairy herds. All of the foregoing shall apply to "AV" dairy herds. In addition, dairy herds shall be negative to the last milk ring test prior to release from quarantine. (12-10-84)

iii. or movement of individual "AV" dairy animals, other than to slaughter, animals shall have less than a one to sixteen (1:16) titer by the milk ring test on individual samples of all quarters. (12-10-84)

c. Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds. Under this plan, owners of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds in an area of high risk of becoming infected with brucellosis may request "whole herd vaccination." The purpose will be to establish an immediate high level of resistance to the present or expected exposure from field strain Brucella Abortus. Such procedures may be initiated only with permission of the state and federal officials directly responsible for program activities in the state in which the herd is located. In herds of known status; i.e., Certified Brucellosis-Free

Herds, the individual herd plan may include the following whole herd vaccination procedures in addition to other recognized procedures for prevention or control of the disease: (12-10-84)

i. A blood sample shall be obtained from all test-eligible cattle for serologic testing. If all tests are negative, continue to treat as a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd at high risk, but if any cattle are reactors, treat the herd as an affected herd and follow the same rules as for known affected herds. (Subsection 085.06.a. Affected Herds). (12-10-84)

ii. In Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds with negative serologic tests, but at high risk, all eligible calves shall be calfhood vaccinated and identified. Within ten (10) days after serologic testing, all other female cattle shall be vaccinated with a reduced dose of Strain 19 vaccine and identified with an official "AV" (adult vaccination) tattoo in the right ear as well as the permanent individual official metal eartag. Following vaccination, only the adult vaccinated cattle will be placed under quarantine. Included in the individual herd plan shall be provisions for the herd to be tested within thirty (30) to one-hundred twenty (120) days following vaccination, and at not less than thirty (30) day intervals thereafter, until a negative test conducted at least ninety (90) days later than the first negative test thirty (30) days or longer after the last reactor, if any, is removed qualifies to release the quarantine. Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd status is suspended while the herd remains under quarantine and is reinstated upon release from quarantine provided field strain *Brucella Abortus* infection has not been diagnosed in the herd. During such period of quarantine, card test negative adult vaccinated cattle in these Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds may move without restriction. (12-10-84)

iii. Dairy herds. All of the foregoing shall apply to "AV" dairy herds. In addition, dairy herds shall be negative to the last milk ring test prior to release from quarantine. (12-10-84)

iv. For movement of individual "AV" dairy animals, other than to slaughter, animals shall have less than a one to sixteen (1:16) titer by the milk ring test on individual samples of all quarters. (12-10-84)

07. Cleaning and Disinfection. Premises shall be cleaned and disinfected under regulatory supervision within fifteen (15) days following the removal of reactors or the entire herd for slaughter. An extension of time may be considered under extenuating circumstances. Exemptions from cleaning and disinfection requirements, when indicated, can be authorized by the cooperating state-federal officials directing the brucellosis program activities within the state. (12-10-84)

08. Classification of Cattle. (12-10-84)

a. Standard Card Test (standard sensitivity pH 3.8). Standard card test results are classified as either negative or positive. The card test is to be used as an official test to classify cattle as reactors only under the circumstances listed below. (12-10-84)

i. When conditions and time are such that no other test is available; or (12-10-84)

ii. On request of the owner and/or his agent because of time or situation constraints; or (12-10-84)

iii. In livestock markets when the state animal health official specifically designates the card test as the official test in livestock markets. No other test shall be used in livestock markets as an official test in those states where the card test has been given official test status in livestock markets. (12-10-84)

iv. Market Cattle Identification (MCI) test samples are to be tested by the standard card test or an approved presumptive test (BAPA or RST). All presumptive test positive samples shall be retested using the standard card test or standard agglutination test. All samples positive to the standard card test or standard agglutination test, in the absence of further testing, will be reported as MCI reactors and traced to the herd of origin. (12-10-84)

v. Standard card tests may be used to classify animals as negative on surveillance samples collected at slaughter, on routine samples collected on farms, and on tests of suspicious and affected herds. (12-10-84)

b. Results of the standard card test may be used in conjunction with other test results conducted in the state-federal laboratory to aid in classification of cattle as reactors. (12-10-84)

c. Standard Tube Test (STT) or Standard Plate Test (SPT). The blood titers of cattle tested by the STT or SPT methods are classified by use of the following:

Official Vaccinates				Non Vaccinates			
1:50	1:100	1:200		1:50	1:100	1:200	
-	-	-	Negative	-	-	-	Negative
I	-	-	Negative	I	-	-	Suspect
+	-	-	Negative	+	-	-	Suspect
+	I	-	Suspect	+	I	-	Suspect
+	+	-	Suspect	+	+	-	Reactor
+	+	I	Suspect	+	+	I	Reactor
+	+	+	Reactor	+	+	+	Reactor

(12-10-84)

d. Manual Complement Fixation Test (CF). The complement-fixation test when conducted by manual methods approved by National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) is an official test. (12-10-84)

i. Interpretation of all non-vaccinated test-eligible cattle: (12-10-84)

(1) Fifty percent (50%) fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of one to twenty (1:20) or higher -- reactor. (12-10-84)

(2) Fifty percent (50%) fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of one to ten (1:10) but less than fifty percent (50%) fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of one to twenty (1:20)--suspect. (12-10-84)

(3) Less than fifty percent (50%) fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of one to ten (1:10)--negative. (12-10-84)

ii. Interpretation of all test-eligible vaccinated cattle including adult vaccinated animals beginning two (2) months post-vaccination. (12-10-84)

(1) Twenty-five percent (25%) fixation (1 plus) in a dilution of one to forty (1:40) or higher--reactor. (12-10-84)

(2) Fifty percent (50%) fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of one to ten (1:10) but less than twenty-five percent (25%) fixation (1 plus) in a dilution of one to forty (1:40)--suspect. (12-10-84)

(3) Less than fifty percent (50%) fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of one to ten (1:10)--negative. (12-10-84)

e. Rivanol Test. The rivanol test is an official test when conducted in state-federal laboratories. Complete agglutination at dilutions of one to twenty-five (1:25) or more is a reactor in non-vaccinated cattle and in vaccinated cattle when the complement- fixation test is not conducted. Less than complete agglutination at the one to twenty-five (1:25) dilution is negative. (12-10-84)

i. Officially vaccinated animals with agglutination of complete in the one to fifty (1:50) dilution or less may be classified as suspect when that interpretation is supported by a complement-fixation test result of suspect or negative using the presently accepted complement-fixation test classification scheme for vaccinated cattle.

(12-10-84)

ii. Incomplete or complete agglutination in the 1:100 dilution or in higher dilutions is a reactor in vaccinated cattle. (12-10-84)

iii. Within five (5) months post-vaccination of adult cattle, a less than complete agglutination at the one to fifty (1:50) is negative. (12-10-84)

f. Semen Plasma Test. The semen plasma test is an official test in bulls used for artificial insemination when used in conjunction with another official serological test. The classification of such animals shall be based on the maximum agglutination titer of either the serological test or the semen test. (12-10-84)

g. Buffered Acidified Plate Antigen (BAPA) Presumptive Test. This test may be used to classify animals negative on surveillance samples collected at slaughter and at livestock markets. Such tests may also be used as presumptive tests for routine samples collected on farms where there is no evidence of brucellosis. On test of suspicious and affected herds, buffered acidified plate antigen tests may be used in addition to other tests. (12-10-84)

h. Rapid Screening test (RST). This test may be used as a presumptive test for classified animals negative in state-federal laboratories. (12-10-84)

i. Supplemental Tests. Research being conducted may add other supplemental tests from time to time. Interpretation and the use of supplemental test must be by the designated epidemiologist. (12-10-84)

j. Reclassification of Reactors. Animals initially classified reactors may be eligible for reclassification provided a complete epidemiological investigation of the herd is conducted and there is no evidence of brucella infection or exposure thereto; and, provided final classification is determined by a qualified brucellosis epidemiologist. The herd must remain under quarantine pending final classification. (12-10-84)

k. The evaluation of titer responses for all cattle shall be the responsibility of a trained, experienced epidemiologist(s) who has been designated to perform and/or supervise this function taking into consideration the animal and herd history and other epidemiologic considerations. (12-10-84)

09. Identification of Reactor Cattle. All reactor cattle are to be permanently identified by branding with the letter B (at least two by two (2 x 2) inches) placed on the left jaw. An approved reactor rag must be placed in the left ear. Identification of reactors must be accomplished within fifteen (15) days of the test date. The time may be extended for reasons mutually acceptable to the cooperating state and federal officials in charge. (12-10-84)

10. Identification of Exposed Cattle. All exposed cattle moving from a livestock market to a quarantined feedlot or to slaughter shall be identified by branding with heat the letter S (at least two by two (2 x 2) inches) placed on the left jaw or high on the tail head prior to movement. Exposed cattle returned from the livestock market to the herd of origin under quarantine pending further testing are exempt from this requirement. (12-10-84)

11. Immediate Slaughter of Reactors and Exposed Cattle. Reactor cattle must be sold for slaughter and removed from the premises under state or federal permit within fifteen (15) days of the date of identification. Reactors and exposed cattle shall remain on the premises where disclosed until a state or federal permit for movement to slaughter has been obtained. Movement for immediate slaughter must be to a slaughtering establishment where federal or state inspection is maintained or to a state or federal approved market for sale to such slaughtering establishment. Both reactor and exposed cattle upon delivery to the slaughtering establishment shall be slaughtered as soon as practical. The time may be extended for reasons mutually acceptable to the cooperating state and federal officials in charge. (12-10-84)

12. Movement of Quarantined and Exposed Cattle. Quarantined and exposed cattle must be moved under permit for immediate slaughter or to a quarantined feedlot or returned to the herd of origin. When moved, the cattle must be maintained separate and apart from all other classes of livestock, and the specially designed pens reserved for this purpose at livestock markets or trucking facilities must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before reuse. (12-10-84)

13. Entering Premises. Persons engaged in the brucellosis eradication program shall be authorized to enter premises to carry out eradication procedures. (12-10-84)

14. Identification of Spayed Heifers. Spayed heifers may be officially identified by applying a hot iron brand to either or both jaws using an open spade design, as used in playing cards (), of not less than three (3) inches high. (12-10-84)

086. -- 089. (RESERVED).

090. CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE HERDS OF CATTLE.

01. Qualifying Methods. A herd may qualify by one or more of the following methods. (12-10-84)

a. Milk-Ring Test. (12-10-84)

i. Initial Certification: A minimum of four consecutive negative milk-ring tests conducted at not less than ninety (90) day intervals, followed by a negative herd blood test conducted within ninety (90) days after the last negative milk-ring test. (12-10-84)

ii. Recertification: Milk-ring test procedures are not used for herd recertification. (12-10-84)

b. Complete Herd Test. (12-10-84)

i. Initial Certification: At least two consecutive negative tests not less than ten (10) months nor more than fourteen (14) months apart. Additional herd tests may be conducted if the owner so desires or if the certifying agencies deem it necessary. (12-10-84)

ii. Recertification: A negative herd test conducted within sixty (60) days of each anniversary date is required for continuous certification. If the herd certification test is conducted within sixty (60) days following the anniversary date, the certification period will be twelve (12) months from the anniversary date and not twelve (12) months from the date of the recertifying test. If a herd test for recertification is not conducted within sixty (60) days following the anniversary date, then certification requirements are the same as for initial certification. (12-10-84)

02. Qualifying Standards. (12-10-84)

a. Size of Area. Herd basis including all offspring. (12-10-84)

b. Length of Status - twelve (12) months. (12-10-84)

c. Testing Period. (12-10-84)

i. Initial Certification: ten (10) to fourteen (14) months. (12-10-84)

ii. Recertification: A negative blood test of all eligible cattle is to be conducted within ten (10) to fourteen (14) months of the last certification date for continuous status. (12-10-84)

d. Herd Infection Rates. The individual herd must disclose no evidence of infection at the time of initial certification or recertification. (12-10-84)

e. Animal Infection Rates. The individual animals must disclose no evidence of infection at the time of initial herd certification or recertification. (12-10-84)

f. Suspects. Animals classified as suspects shall be tested sufficiently to determine their status. The various supplemental tests shall be conducted on blood samples, and the results evaluated and a determination made that an infection does not exist before the surveillance on suspects is dropped. Suspects may at the discretion of the Department be allowed to move to slaughter or to Registered Feedlots, if branded "S" on the left jaw. (12-10-84)

g. Herd Status, if infection occurs. When one or more reactors are disclosed in a certified herd or in a herd under test for initial certification, it shall be considered infected and the quarantine and retest provision in Subsections 085.04 and 05 shall apply. (12-10-84)

i. Initial Certification: A herd qualifies for initial Certified Brucellosis-Free status when free of infection, all provisions for release of quarantine have been met, and when the additional provisions required under Subsection 090.01.a. and 090.01.b. have been met. (12-10-84)

ii. Recertification: If a retest of a certified herd, or of animals from such a herd, reveals only one (1) reactor, the certification status will be suspended until all provisions for release of quarantine have been met. If more than one (1) reactor is disclosed, then herd certification is terminated until all provisions for release of quarantine have been met, and when additional provisions for initial Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd status required under Subsections 090.01.a. and 090.01.b. have been met. (12-10-84)

iii. Herd retests for quarantine release, and to fulfill the provisions required under Subsections 090.01.a. and 090.01.b. may be conducted concurrently. (12-10-84)

h. Movement of Cattle into a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd from: (12-10-84)

i. Quarantine Feedlots. No animal consigned to a quarantined feedlot may be maintained in association with a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd. (12-10-84)

ii. Other Feedlots. Animals consigned to feedlots other than quarantined feedlots may be held on premises with a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd provided all animals in the feedlot are maintained in isolation, separate and apart from all animals in the Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd. (12-10-84)

iii. Slaughter Channels. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter may not be diverted enroute to a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd. (12-10-84)

iv. Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds and Class Free Areas. No test requirements on breeding or dairy cattle originating from Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds. Animals added under this provision shall not receive new herd status for sale purposes until they have been members of the herd for at least thirty (30) days and are included in a complete herd retest. (12-10-84)

v. Class A Areas or States. Official vaccinates of dairy breeds less than twenty (20) months of age and beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth) which are not parturient (springers) or postparturient from herds not under quarantine may move on an Official Health Certificate verifying the vaccination status. Other animals from herds not under quarantine must be tested negative for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to the date of movement and must be retested negative between sixty (60) and one-hundred twenty (120) days after being moved. Animals added under this provision shall not receive new herd status for sale purposes until they have been members of the herd for at least thirty (30) days and are included in a complete herd test. (12-10-84)

vi. Class B and Class C Areas or States. Herd of origin must have passed a negative herd blood test within the previous twelve (12) months. Official vaccinates of dairy breeds less than twenty (20) months and beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age from such herds (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth) which are not parturient (springers) or postparturient may move on an Official Health Certificate verifying the vaccination status. All other cattle from such herds must have an additional retest not less than sixty (60) days from the date of the negative herd test and within thirty (30) days of the date of movement. Animals added under this provision shall not receive new herd status for sale purposes until they have been members of the herd for at least thirty (30) days and are included in a complete herd retest. (12-10-84)

091. --094. (RESERVED).

095. CLASS FREE STATE.

Shall be a state in which there is no known foci of infection with *Brucella Abortus* existing within any species of domestic livestock. (12-10-84)

01. Qualifying Methods. (12-10-84)
- a. BRT Surveillance. BRT shall be conducted on all dairy herds within the state at least four (4) times per year at approximately equal intervals. All herds with suspicious BRT results must be blood tested within thirty (30) days from date of lab tests. (12-10-84)
- b. MCI Program. (12-10-84)
- i. Coverage. All state or federally inspected slaughter establishments must participate. (12-10-84)
- ii. At least ninety-five percent (95%) of test eligible animals must be sampled. (12-10-84)
- iii. At least ninety percent (90%) of reactors found must be traced to herd of origin. (12-10-84)
- (a) An epidemiological investigation must be conducted within fifteen (15) days of notification of reactor being found. (12-10-84)
- (b) Herd blood test must be conducted within thirty (30) days of notification or herd placed under quarantine pending herd test. (12-10-84)
- c. Epidemiological Surveillance. (12-10-84)
- i. All adjacent and contact herds shall be placed under quarantine and have an approved action plan within fifteen (15) days after notification of such contact. (12-10-84)
- ii. Epidemiologically traced herds. All herds from which cattle have been moved to an infected herd and all herds which have received cattle from infected herds shall be placed under quarantine and have an approved action plan in effect for testing or monitoring within fifteen (15) days of disclosure of reactor in the infected herd. (12-10-84)
02. Qualifying Standards. (12-10-84)
- a. Size of Area. Usually entire state. (12-10-84)
- b. Length of Status. Must be free of infection for at least twelve (12) consecutive months to qualify. Shall maintain status as long as remains free of infection and as long as standards are met. (12-10-84)
- c. All herds having suspicious BRT results shall have a herd blood test within thirty (30) days of notification. (12-10-84)
- d. Herd infection rate. State must remain free of infection for at least twelve (12) consecutive months. (12-10-84)
- i. Epidemiological investigation of each herd having reactors shall be conducted within fifteen (15) days of disclosure of such reactors. (12-10-84)
- ii. All possible sources of infection must be investigated within fifteen (15) days of disclosure of such infection. (12-10-84)
- e. MCI Reactor Prevalence Rate. Adjusted MCI reactor prevalence rate shall not exceed one (1) reactor/two thousand (2000) cattle (0.050%) tested in twelve (12) consecutive months. (12-10-84)

096. -- 099. (RESERVED).

100. CLASS A STATE.

The following standards shall be met to attain and maintain Class A status. (12-10-84)

01. Qualifying Methods. (12-10-84)
- a. BRT Surveillance. BRT shall be conducted on all dairy herds in the state at least four (4) times each year at approximately equal intervals. (12-10-84)
- b. MCI Program Surveillance. (12-10-84)
- i. All state or federally inspected slaughter establishments shall participate. Test eligible cattle shall be sampled at the rate of at least ninety-five percent (95%) at each plant. (12-10-84)
- ii. At least ninety percent (90%) of MCI reactors shall be traced to herd of origin. (12-10-84)
- (a) Epidemiological investigation shall be conducted within fifteen (15) days of notification by state-federal lab. (12-10-84)
- (b) Herd blood tests shall be conducted within thirty (30) days of official notification or the herd placed under quarantine, pending herd test. (12-10-84)
- c. Epidemiological Surveillance. (12-10-84)
- i. Contact herds. All adjacent or contact herds shall have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring the herd in effect within fifteen (15) days of notification of infection in the reactor herd. (12-10-84)
- ii. Epidemiologically traced herds - all herds from which cattle have been moved into an infected herd and all herds which have received cattle from an infected herd shall be placed under quarantine and have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring within fifteen (15) days of disclosure of reactor in the infected herd. (12-10-84)
02. Qualifying Standards. (12-10-84)
- a. Area. Usually entire state. (12-10-84)
- b. Length of status. Must meet or exceed standards for at least twelve (12) consecutive months. Shall maintain status for as long as standards are met. (12-10-84)
- c. BRT Dairy. All herds having suspicious BRT results shall have a herd blood test conducted within thirty (30) days of notification. (12-10-84)
- d. Herd infection rate. (12-10-84)
- i. State shall not exceed herd infection rate, during twelve (12) consecutive months, of twenty-five hundredths of one percent (0.25%) or two and one half (2.5) herds/one thousand (1000) herds. (12-10-84)
- ii. An epidemiological investigation shall be conducted on all herds found to contain reactor cattle within fifteen (15) days of disclosure of infection. All possible sources shall be contacted within an additional fifteen (15) day period to determine appropriate action. (12-10-84)
- e. MCI prevalence rate. The adjusted MCI prevalence rate shall not exceed one (1) reactor/one thousand (1000) cattle tested one tenth of one percent (0.10%) in twelve (12) consecutive months. (12-10-84)

101. -- 104. (RESERVED).

105. CLASS B STATE.

The following standards shall be met to attain and maintain Class B status. (12-10-84)

01. Qualifying Methods. (12-10-84)

- a. BRT Surveillance. The BRT shall be conducted on dairy herds within the state at least four (4) times each year at approximately equal intervals. (12-10-84)
- b. MCI Program Surveillance. (12-10-84)
- i. Coverage. All state or federally approved slaughter establishments shall participate. (12-10-84)
- ii. At least ninety-five percent (95%) of the market test eligible animals slaughtered at each plant shall be sampled. (12-10-84)
- iii. At least eighty percent (80%) of the reactors must be traced to the herd of origin and an epidemiological investigation conducted within thirty (30) days of notification. (12-10-84)
- iv. Herd blood tests shall be conducted within thirty (30) days of notification or the herd of origin placed under quarantine. (12-10-84)
- c. Epidemiological Surveillance. (12-10-84)
- i. Contact and/or adjacent herds shall have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring within forty-five (45) days of disclosure of infection in the reactor herd. (12-10-84)
- ii. Epidemiologically traced herds - All herds from which cattle have been moved into an infected herd and herds which have received cattle from an infected herd shall be placed under quarantine and have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring within forty-five (45) days of disclosure of reactors in the infected herd. (12-10-84)
- 02. Qualifying Standards. (12-10-84)
- a. Area. Usually entire state. (12-10-84)
- b. Length of status. Must meet or exceed standards for at least twelve (12) consecutive months. Shall maintain status as long as standards are met. May progress to Class A or Class Free by improving status to meet the more restrictive requirements. (12-10-84)
- c. All dairy herds having suspicious BRT results shall have a herd blood test conducted within thirty (30) days of notification. (12-10-84)
- d. Herd infection rate. (12-10-84)
- i. State must not exceed a herd infection rate of one and one-half percent (1.5%) or fifteen (15) herds/one thousand (1000) herds in twelve (12) consecutive months. (12-10-84)
- ii. An epidemiological investigation shall be conducted on each herd with reactors within forty-five (45) days of notification of infection. (12-10-84)
- iii. All possible sources shall be contacted within an additional thirty (30) days to determine appropriate action. (12-10-84)
- e. MCI prevalence rate - The prevalence rate shall not exceed three (3) reactors/one thousand (1000) cattle tested (0.30%) in twelve (12) consecutive months. (12-10-84)

106. -- 109. (RESERVED).

110. SWINE BRUCELLOSIS - DEFINITIONS.

- 01. Reactor. Any swine that disclose complete STT agglutination reactions to the blood titer dilution of one to one hundred (1:100) or higher. Any swine in an infected herd or on an incomplete test of a herd of unknown

status having a complete reaction in the one to twenty-five (1:25) dilution or higher. Any swine disclosing a positive card test reaction or are found infected by other diagnostic procedures. (12-10-84)

02. Suspect. Card test positive swine disclosed in a herd which is otherwise serologically, bacteriologically, and epidemiologically negative may be held under herd quarantine until subjected to subsequent tests to determine the status of the animals. (12-10-84)

03. Negative. Any swine from an infected herd or herd of unknown status that disclose a STT agglutination reaction of less than complete agglutination in the blood titer dilution of one to twenty-five (1:25) or that has no reaction to the card test. Any swine from a validated herd, a herd not known to be infected in a validated area, or on a complete herd test that discloses a STT agglutination reaction of less than complete agglutination in the blood titer dilution of one to one hundred (1:100) or that has no reaction to the card test. (12-10-84)

04. Herd Test. The herd test shall include all breeding swine six (6) months of age and older. All swine being held for feeding purposes, separate and apart from breeding swine, are exempted from herd test requirements. All swine tested shall be identified with an ear tag, tattoo, or other permanent identification. (12-10-84)

05. Feedlot. A confined drylot area for finish feeding swine on concentrated feed with no facilities for pasturing or grazing. All swine in feedlots shall be held separate and apart from all breeding swine. (12-10-84)

06. Market Test Swine. Sows, boars, and stags moving in trade through auction markets, stockyards, buying stations, or to slaughter establishments; also those sows, boars, and stags assembled at farms or ranches that are being readied for immediate movement to markets, stockyards, or slaughtering establishments or other sales. (12-10-84)

07. Exposed Swine. Swine that are part of a known infected herd or have been in contact with brucellosis reactors in marketing channels for periods of twenty-four (24) hours or periods of less than twenty-four (24) hours if the reactor has recently aborted, farrowed, or has a vaginal or uterine discharge are considered exposed regardless of the blood test results and must be placed under quarantine and restricted pending slaughter nor testing after return to herd of origin. (12-10-84)

111. -- 114. (RESERVED).

115. SWINE BRUCELLOSIS - RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES.

01. Laboratories. Blood samples are to be tested only by cooperating state-federal laboratories or such persons as may be authorized to conduct the card test. All card positive samples tested at other than cooperating state-federal laboratories shall be promptly submitted and confirmed at the cooperating state-federal laboratory. (12-10-84)

02. Reporting. Activities conducted privately or as part of the official brucellosis eradication program, must be reported immediately to state-federal cooperating agencies. (12-10-84)

03. Supervision. The official brucellosis eradication program shall be supervised by full-time state or federal veterinarians. (12-10-84)

04. Quarantine. All swine in infected herds must be confined to the premises until freed of brucellosis or sold for slaughter under permit. Two consecutive negative herd tests are required for release of quarantine with the first test occurring not less than thirty (30) days after the removal and slaughter of all reactors and the second test to occur not less than ninety (90) days following the first negative test. Herds of origin of MST reactors which fail to reveal additional reactors on a test of the entire herd would not be required to be held under quarantine for additional testing unless evidence suggestive of brucellosis infection or exposure thereto is present. (12-10-84)

05. Retest of Infected Herds. Variable according to herd plan selected (See Section 135). (12-10-84)

06. Cleaning and Disinfection. Premises shall be cleaned and disinfected under regulatory supervision within fifteen (15) days following the removal of reactors or the entire herd for slaughter. An extension of time may be considered under extenuating circumstances. Exemptions from cleaning and disinfection requirements, when

indicated, can be authorized by the cooperating state-federal officials directing the brucellosis program activities within the state. (12-10-84)

07. Classification of Swine. (12-10-84)
- a. Card Test. Card test results are classified as either negative or positive. (12-10-84)
- b. Standard Tube Test. The blood titers of swine tested by the STT method are classified by use of the following: (12-10-84)
- i. If all of the following apply: (12-10-84)
- (a) No animals on test with titers greater than I1:100; (12-10-84)
- (b) Not a retest of an infected herd; and (12-10-84)
- (c) Complete herd test or incomplete test of a validated herd. (12-10-84)
- ii. If one or more of the following apply: (12-10-84)
- (a) One or more animals on test with titer greater then I1:100; (12-10-84)
- (b) Retest of an infected herd; or (12-10-84)
- (c) Incomplete test of a herd of unknown status. (12-10-84)
- iii. Use: (12-10-84)

Then use the following for 07.a.i.:				Then use the following for ii.07.a.:			
1:25	1:50	1:100		1:12	1:50	1:100	
I	-	-	Negative	I	-	-	Negative
+	-	-	Negative	+	-	-	Reactor
+	I	-	Negative	+	I	-	Reactor
+	+	-	Negative	+	+	-	Reactor
+	+	I	Negative	+	+	-	Reactor

c. Semen plasma test. The semen plasma test is approved as an official test in boars used for artificial insemination when used in conjunction with the card test and/or the standard tube test. The classification of such animals shall be based on the maximum agglutination titer of either test. (12-10-84)

08. Identification of Reactor Swine. Reactor swine are to be permanently identified by placing an approved reactor eartag in the left ear. (12-10-84)

09. Immediate Slaughter of Reactors. Reactor swine must be sold for slaughter and removed from the premises under state or federal permit within fifteen (15) days of the date of identification (reactor herds under Subsection 135.02 may handle reactors according to recommended procedures of the plan). Reactors shall remain on the premises where discovered until a state or federal permit for movement to slaughter has been obtained. Movement for immediate slaughter must be to a slaughtering establishment where federal or state inspection is maintained or to a state or federal approved market for sale to such slaughtering establishment. Reactor swine upon delivery to the slaughtering establishment shall be slaughtered as soon as practical. The time may be extended for reasons mutually

acceptable to the cooperating state and federal officials in charge. (12-10-84)

10. Movement of Quarantined and Exposed Swine. Quarantined and exposed swine must be moved under permit and can be moved for immediate slaughter or returned to the herd of origin. When moved, the swine must be maintained separate and apart from all other classes of livestock. When moved to other than the herd of origin, exposed animals will be individually identified by eartag and the number recorded on the permit. (12-10-84)

11. Entering Premises. Persons engaged in the brucellosis eradication program shall be authorized to enter premises to carry out eradication procedures. (12-10-84)

116. -- 119. (RESERVED).

120. SWINE BRUCELLOSIS - PARTICIPATION IN HERD OR AREA VALIDATION PLANS.

01. Obtaining Initial Validation Status. To obtain initial validation status, the herds or area must use one or more of the accepted methods listed in Sections 125 or 130, for qualifying the herds or area and must meet all of the qualifying standards given under Section 125 or 130. (12-10-84)

02. Maintaining Validation Status. State and federal officials in charge of the program activities in each state are responsible for a continuous evaluation on the efficiency of local procedures for locating and eliminating infected swine. The minimum standards as described for each plan in Sections 125 and 130, Brucellosis Eradication Recommended Uniform Methods and Rules, must be met or exceeded throughout the validation period to maintain continuous status. (12-10-84)

03. Terminating Validation Status. Herd or area validation status may be terminated at any time during the period if the herd or area does not maintain adequate surveillance measures or fails to comply with quarantine, testing schedules, initial testing schedules for suspicious herds detected by the surveillance measures, or proper disposal of reactors unless legal action against the livestock owner has been initiated by states' attorneys and is in progress. (12-10-84)

04. Reinstating of Validation Status. When herds or areas lose validation status because of deficiencies in levels of surveillance or in procedures necessary for locating infected herds, controlling infected and exposed swine, and eliminating infected swine as prescribed under the various plans and procedures, the validation status may be reinstated upon presentation of sufficient evidence showing that the deficiencies have been corrected. Areas in which the deficiencies have not been corrected within six (6) months of the termination of the status must qualify for initial validation. (12-10-84)

121. -- 124. (RESERVED).

125. VALIDATED BRUCELLOSIS - FREE HERDS OF SWINE.

01. Qualifying Methods. A herd may qualify by one or more of the following methods: (12-10-84)

a. Complete Herd Test. Swine herds may be initially validated or revalidated on a negative herd test of all breeding swine six (6) months of age and over in the herd. (12-10-84)

b. Market Swine Testing Program (MST). (12-10-84)

i. Initial Validation: MST not used. (12-10-84)

ii. Revalidation: A minimum of twenty percent (20%) of the adult breeding swine (six (6) months of age and over) in the herd must be tested during the validation period with at least one-half of the MST coverage obtained during the last six (6) months of the period. This requires credit back to farm of origin to maintain individual validated herd status. The herd of origin of market swine reactors will be quarantined and the validated herd status suspended until a herd test is conducted. The herd test should be conducted within thirty (30) days of disclosure of market reactor. Individual herd records for the market swine test results to support this method of validation must be maintained by the state cooperator. (12-10-84)

02. Qualifying Standards. (12-10-84)
- herds.
- a. Size of Unit - Herd basis. Applies to all off spring including specific pathogen-free pigs from such (12-10-84)
 - b. Length of Status. Twelve (12) months. (12-10-84)
 - c. Testing Period. (12-10-84)
 - i. Initial Validation: A herd can be validated on the results of the one negative herd test. (12-10-84)
 - ii. Revalidation: A negative test of all eligible swine conducted within ten (10) to fourteen (14) months of the last validation date or establish that at least twenty percent (20%) of adult breeding swine were tested under a market swine testing program during the year and that at least one-half of sampling occurred during the last six (6) months of the validation period. (12-10-84)
 - d. Herd infection rate. The individual herd must disclose no evidence of infection at time of validation or revalidation. (12-10-84)
 - e. Animal infection rate. The individual animals must disclose no evidence of infection at the time of herd validation or revalidation. (12-10-84)
 - f. Suspects. Card test positive swine disclosed in a herd which is otherwise serologically, bacteriologically, and epidemiologically negative may be held under herd quarantine until subjected to subsequent tests to determine the status of the animals. (12-10-84)
 - g. Herd status, if infection occurs. When one or more reactors are disclosed in a validated herd or in a herd under test for initial validation, it shall be considered infected and the quarantine and retest provisions in Subsections 115.04 and 05, shall apply. (12-10-84)
 - i. Initial validation: A herd qualifies for initial Validated Brucellosis-Free status when free of infection, all provisions for release of quarantine have been met, and when the additional provisions required under Subsection 125.01.a., have been met. (12-10-84)
 - ii. Revalidation: If on a complete or partial test of a validated herd, reactors are disclosed, then herd validation status is terminated until all provisions for release of quarantine have been met, and until the additional provisions for initial Validated Brucellosis-Free herd status required under Subsection 125.01.a., have been met. (12-10-84)
 - iii. Herd retests for quarantine release and to fulfill the provisions required under Subsection 125.01.a. may be conducted concurrently. (12-10-84)
 - h. Movement of swine into validated herds from: (12-10-84)
 - i. Validated brucellosis-free herds: No test requirement. (12-10-84)
 - ii. Nonvalidated herds in any area and not under quarantine and added for breeding purposes. Individual animals must have two (2) consecutive tests at least sixty (60) days apart with the second test within thirty (30) days of movement. With bred sows and gilts the second test should be at least thirty (30) days after farrowing. (12-10-84)
 - iii. Feedlots. Swine from feedlots may not be added to validated brucellosis-free herds. However, swine may be consigned to feedlots on validated herd premises without test provided such swine are held in isolation separate and apart from all breeding stock. (12-10-84)
 - iv. Slaughter channels. Slaughter swine may not be added to validated brucellosis-free herds.

(12-10-84)

- i. Movement of swine semen for artificial insemination into validated herds from: (12-10-84)
- i. Purebred herds. Purebred herds from which semen is collected must be validated on the basis of herd blood tests. (12-10-84)
- ii. Commercial boar studs. Commercial boar studs from which semen is collected must be validated on the basis of herd blood tests and herd semen agglutination tests. (12-10-84)

126. -- 129. (RESERVED).

130. VALIDATED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE AREAS.

- 01. Qualifying Methods. An area may qualify by one or more of the following methods: (12-10-84)
 - a. Market swine testing program. (12-10-84)
 - i. Coverage. (12-10-84)
 - ii. Initial validation: At least fifteen percent (15%) (ten percent (10%) per year) of the breeding swine six (6) months of age or older from each herd, during the eighteen (18) month testing period. (12-10-84)
 - iii. Revalidation: At least thirty percent (30%) (ten percent (10%) per year) of the breeding swine six (6) months of age or older from each herd, during the three (3) year revalidation period. (12-10-84)
 - iv. Reactors. Minimum of ninety percent (90%) of the reactors must be successfully traced to the herd of origin and a herd test conducted. (12-10-84)
 - v. Reporting results. All MST reactors, including the successful and unsuccessful tracebacks, and tests of herds of origin of reactors must be reported in the area validation request. (12-10-84)
 - b. Complete herd test. Negative herd test of all breeding swine six (6) months of age or older in each herd which has not qualified for area validation under Subsection 130.01.a. The complete herd test must be conducted within the eighteen (18) month period prior to the date (re)validation is requested for the area. (12-10-84)
 - c. Alternate method for statewide validation. (12-10-84)
 - i. Initial validation: The entire state may be validated if these alternative provisions are followed for a one (1) year period. (12-10-84)
 - ii. All herds selling breeding stock are tested and declared validated. (12-10-84)
 - iii. Ninety percent (90%) of all sows, boars, and stags are tested at slaughter; a minimum of ninety percent (90%) of the reactors must be successfully traced to the herd of origin and a herd test conducted; all MST reactors, including successful and unsuccessful tracebacks, and tests of herds of origin of reactors must be reported in the area validation request. (12-10-84)
 - iv. When reactors are found, the herd of origin is tested under one of the plans listed in Section 135 or sent to slaughter within thirty (30) days. (12-10-84)
 - v. Revalidation: The entire state may be revalidated if the following procedures are carried out: (12-10-84)
 - (a) Ninety percent (90%) of all sows, boars, and stags are tested at slaughter during each year of the three (3) year testing period; a minimum of ninety percent (90%) of the reactors must be successfully traced to the herd of origin and a herd test conducted; all MST reactors, including the successful and unsuccessful tracebacks, and

- tests of herds of origin of reactors must be reported in the area revalidation request. (12-10-84)
- (b) When reactors are found, the herd of origin is tested under one of the plans listed in Section 135 or sent to slaughter within thirty (30) days. (12-10-84)
02. Qualifying Standards. (12-10-84)
- a. Size of area. Usually county; may be other political subdivision. The extent of the area shall be determined by the cooperating state and federal agencies. (12-10-84)
- b. Length of status. Three (3) years. (12-10-84)
- c. Testing period: (12-10-84)
- i. Initial validation: Eighteen (18) months immediately preceding request for validation when qualifying by the market testing program or complete herd test method. Twelve (12) months immediately preceding request for validation when alternate method is used. (12-10-84)
- ii. Revalidation: Eighteen (18) months to three (3) years depending upon method of qualifying herds. (12-10-84)
- d. Herd infection rates. (12-10-84)
- i. Initial validation: Not more than three percent (3%) of the herds or one herd, whichever is greater, shall have been found to be infected during the qualification period. There must be no known foci of swine brucellosis in the area at the time of validation. (12-10-84)
- ii. Revalidation: The accumulated number of infected herds in a validated brucellosis-free area may not exceed five percent (5%) of the herds in the area or one herd, whichever is greater, over the three (3) year validation period. There must be no known foci of swine brucellosis in the area at the time of revalidation. (12-10-84)
- e. Animal infection rates. Animal infection rates not considered. (12-10-84)
- f. Suspects. Card test positive swine disclosed in a herd which is otherwise serologically, bacteriologically, and epidemiologically negative may be held under herd quarantine until subjected to subsequent tests to determine the status of the animals. (12-10-84)
- g. Area status, if excessive infection rates occur. If an area does not qualify because of excessive herd infection rates, a new testing period must be established. All herds in which brucellosis has been known to exist must be legally released from quarantine prior to area validation. (12-10-84)
- h. Movement of swine into or within validated brucellosis-free areas for the following purposes: (12-10-84)
- i. Feeding swine consigned to feedlots may move into or within validated area without test provided such swine are maintained in isolation separate and apart from all breeding stock. (12-10-84)
- ii. Slaughter. Swine consigned directly to slaughtering establishments or specifically approved stockyards for sale and shipment to such slaughtering establishments may move into or within validated areas without test. Such swine not be diverted enroute for any other purpose. (12-10-84)
- iii. Breeding or purposes other than Subsections 130.02.h.i. and 130.02.h.ii. (12-10-84)
- (a) Swine from validated brucellosis-free herds or herds in validated brucellosis-free areas. No test requirements. Swine must be moved directly and must not have been in contact with swine of lesser status. (12-10-84)

(b) Individual swine from nonvalidated herds in nonvalidated areas must have a negative test within thirty (30) days prior to the date of entry into a Validated Brucellosis-Free Area. These swine must be held in isolation and pass an additional test conducted between sixty (60) and ninety (90) days from the date of the test for entry before being added to the herd. (12-10-84)

i. Movement of swine semen for artificial insemination into validated areas from: (12-10-84)

(a) Purebred herds from which semen is collected must be validated on the basis of herd blood tests. (12-10-84)

(b) Commercial boar studs from which semen is collected must be validated on the basis of herd blood tests and herd semen agglutination tests. (12-10-84)

131. -- 134. (RESERVED).

135. PLANS FOR ERADICATING BRUCELLOSIS FROM INFECTED SWINE HERDS.

If infection is disclosed in swine herds, one of the following plans should be selected for eradicating the disease. Infected herds under test for area validation status should also choose one of these plans to eradicate brucellosis from the herd. (12-10-84)

01. Plan 1. This plan is recommended for commercial herds found infected. The following procedures should be carried out: (12-10-84)

a. Market the entire herd for slaughter as soon as practicable. (12-10-84)

b. Clean and disinfect houses and equipment. (12-10-84)

c. Restock premises with animals (from validated brucellosis-free herds) placing them on ground that has been free of swine for at least sixty (60) days. (12-10-84)

02. Plan 2. This plan is recommended for use in infected purebred herds only where it is desired to retain valuable blood lines. The following procedures should be carried out: (12-10-84)

a. Separate pigs from sows at forty-two (42) days of age or younger and isolate. (12-10-84)

b. Market infected herd for slaughter as soon as practicable. Infected sows should not be rebred and should be slaughtered as soon as possible. Complete isolation of infected animals is essential. The separated weanling pigs from the nucleus for establishment of the infection-free herd. (12-10-84)

c. Test the gilts to be used for the following season about thirty (30) days before breeding. Save only the gilts that are negative. Breed only to negative boars. (12-10-84)

d. Retest the gilts after farrowing and before removing them from individual farrowing pens. Should reactors be found, they should be segregated from the remainder of the herd and slaughtered as soon as possible. Select only pigs from negative sows for breeding gilts. (12-10-84)

e. If reactors are found in Subsection 135.02.d., the process is repeated. (12-10-84)

f. Following two (2) consecutive negative tests not less than ninety (90) days apart, the herd is eligible for quarantine release. (12-10-84)

03. Plan 3. This plan is not recommended in general, but it has been found useful in herds where only a few reactors are found and where no clinical symptoms of brucellosis have been noted. Carry out the following procedures: (12-10-84)

a. Market reactors for slaughter. (12-10-84)

b. Retest herd at thirty (30) day intervals removing reactors for slaughter until the entire herd is negative. (12-10-84)

c. If the herd is not readily freed of infection, abandon this plan in favor of Subsections 135.01 or 135.02. (Plan 1 or Plan 2). (12-10-84)

d. Following two (2) consecutive negative tests not less than ninety (90) days apart, the herd is eligible for quarantine release. (12-10-84)

136. -- 139. (RESERVED).

140. CATTLE BRUCELLOSIS IDENTIFICATION, HANDLING AND MOVEMENT PROCEDURE.

01. Payment to Owners For Cattle Destroyed. Owners of cattle which are destroyed because of brucellosis, may be paid an indemnity by the department for each animal so destroyed not to exceed twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) for any grade animal or twenty-five (\$25) dollars for any purebred animal. (9-6-61)

02. Records of Tests. When any cattle are tested for brucellosis a complete test record shall be made and the record shall be shown on the VS 4-33 or an acceptable form furnished by the state and form shall be completely filled out, including the reactor tag number of each reacting animal and the registration name and number of each reacting purebred animal. (9-6-61)

03. Claims Not Allowed. Claims for compensation for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis shall not be allowed if any of the following circumstances exist: (9-6-61)

a. If the claimant has failed to comply with any of the rules governing the handling of brucellosis reactors. (9-6-61)

b. Unless the existence of the disease in cattle was determined as a result of an agglutination or other test approved by the Director, and applied by such a veterinarian, or by an non-veterinary technician under the supervision of a state or federal veterinarian. (9-6-61)

c. If, at the time of the test or condemnation, the cattle belonged to or were upon the premises of any person to whom they had been sold, shipped, or delivered for slaughter. (9-6-61)

d. If the cattle were subject to a test not approved by the Director. (9-6-61)

e. If any part of the claimant's herd has not been tested for brucellosis under state or federal supervision. (9-6-61)

f. If the premises occupied by the brucellosis infected animals were not cleaned and disinfected as directed, and under state or federal supervision. (9-6-61)

g. If the cattle were steers or if they were bulls and were not purebred. (9-6-61)

h. If cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, unless they were marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw, not less than two (2) or more than three (3) inches high, and unless a metal tag bearing a serial number and inscription "US - IDAHO B. REACTOR" or similar US Reactor tag, was suitably attached to the left ear of each animal. (9-6-61)

i. If the cattle were "official vaccinates" and reacted positively to the blood agglutination test for brucellosis, or found to be infected by other diagnostic procedures, unless such animals were at least twenty (20) months of age. (9-6-61)

j. If the cattle were calves under six (6) months (one-hundred eighty - 180) days of age which reacted only to the agglutination blood test for brucellosis. (9-6-61)

k. If there is substantial evidence that the owner or his agent has in any way been responsible for any attempt unlawfully or improperly to obtain indemnity funds for such cattle. (9-6-61)

04. Time Limit For Slaughter: Payment of indemnity will be made under this part for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis only if the animals are slaughtered or die otherwise within fifteen (15) days after the date of branding and tagging, except that the appropriate veterinarian in charge, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the period to thirty (30) days and the Director of Division, Washington, D.C., for reasons satisfactory to him may extend it beyond thirty (30) days. (9-6-61)

05. Idemnity. Indemnity may be paid on brucellosis reactors that die before being sent to slaughter, which have been appraised and branded and die within fifteen (15) days from date of appraisal: providing the state and federal officials directing the disease control work are furnished with a signed statement by a veterinarian attesting that he observed the carcass of the dead animal and giving the reactor tag number found in the left ear of the animal and date of death. (9-6-61)

06. Branding and Tagging of Reactor Animals. All reactors to the brucellosis test shall be marked by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw not less than two (2) nor more than three (3) inches high, and tagged with a metal tag in the left ear, bearing a serial number and the inscription U.S. ADE, bangs reactor or a similar reactor tag. (9-6-61)

07. Cleaning. Stockyards, pens, cars, vessels, chutes, and other conveyances and premises shall be cleaned and disinfected, whenever necessary for the eradication of brucellosis by the owner thereof, at their expense, under the supervision of state or federal employees; the owners must also be responsible for expense of care and feed of reactor animals quarantined and held pending slaughter or other disposition. (9-6-61)

08. Movement of Cattle Affected with Brucellosis. (9-6-61)

a. Cattle which react to the brucellosis test shall not be moved interstate or intrastate, until they are properly branded and tagged. (9-6-61)

b. Cattle found to be affected with brucellosis shall not be moved interstate or intrastate until Form VS 1-27 has been issued pertaining to such movement. (9-6-61)

c. Form VS 1-27 should be rendered in quadruplicate, one (1) copy mailed to the inspector in charge at the point to which the cattle are consigned, to reach him before the cattle reach their destination, one (1) copy shall accompany the shipment, one (1) copy to the inspector in charge in the state of origin, and one (1) copy to be retained in the book. (9-6-61)

d. Reactors must be shipped only to federal stockyards, state-federal approved yard or establishments where federal meat inspection is maintained or state-federal approved slaughtering establishments and must be slaughtered under such inspection. (9-6-61)

e. Brucellosis cattle must not be shipped with healthy cattle or hogs unless such cattle or hogs are intended for immediate slaughter, or the diseased animals are partitioned off from the healthy animals. (9-6-61)

09. Shipment of Infected Cattle. (9-6-61)

a. One copy of the VS 1-27, must be attached to the billing of brucellosis cattle when moved intrastate. (9-6-61)

b. The transportation company shall plainly write or stamp on the face of the way bills, conductor's manifest or memoranda pertaining to the shipment of brucellosis cattle, the words "brucellosis cattle" and a statement to the effect that the car or compartment of the boat or vehicle in which the cattle have been transported must be cleaned and disinfected. (9-6-61)

10. Reactors. Reactors when sold shall be sold for immediate slaughter in the name of the owner and

not sold for resale. (9-6-61)

11. Sale of Reactors. Brucellosis reactors sold through sales yards shall be accompanied to destination of slaughter by VS 1-27 and disposition of form made as outlined under Subsection 140.08. Reactors received at sales yards shall be held separate from all other cattle in quarantine pens and the pens shall be so marked. (9-6-61)

12. Cleaning and Disinfecting. Premises occupied by cattle destroyed for brucellosis shall be cleaned and disinfected within a period of fifteen (15) days from the date reactors were moved from such premises in order to be eligible for indemnity. An extension of fifteen (15) days may be granted by the state and federal cooperating officials on the presentation of a satisfactory reason. (9-6-61)

13. Brucellosis Suspects Found on Ranches of Origin - Cattle which are declared brucellosis suspects on original premises shall be: (9-6-61)

a. Quarantined to the premise for additional testing to ascertain that infection does not exist in the herd; or (9-6-61)

b. They shall be branded "S" on the left jaw and sold for immediate slaughter; or (9-6-61)

c. They shall be branded "S" on the left jaw and released to an Idaho Registered Quarantined Feedlot; or (9-6-61)

d. They shall be branded "S" on the left jaw and shall be transported to a specifically approved stockyard for sale directly to slaughter of Idaho Registered Quarantined Feedlot. (9-6-61)

14. Brucellosis Suspects Found at Sales yards. Cattle which are declared brucellosis suspects at Idaho sales yards shall be branded with the letter "S" on the left jaw and shall be: (9-6-61)

a. Sold for immediate slaughter; or (9-6-61)

b. They shall be branded "S" on the left jaw and released to Idaho Registered Quarantined Feedlots; or (9-6-61)

c. If tested in the name of the original owner they may be returned to the owner's premise without branding, but under quarantine for further testing. (9-6-61)

15. Interstate Movement. Cattle which are declared brucellosis suspects shall not be moved interstate until they are properly branded with an "S" on the left jaw and until Form VS 1-27 (permit for movement) has been issued pertaining to such movement. (9-6-61)

16. Movement Within County. Idaho cattle shall not enter into or leave a county that is in the process of becoming modified certified or certified-free unless they meet one of the following requirements. (9-6-61)

a. They are consigned to a federal plant or a state-federal approved packing plant for immediate slaughter; or (9-6-61)

b. They are consigned to a specifically approved stockyard accompanied by a way bill or similar document or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper stating destination, purpose, number of animals and point from which the animals were moved; or (9-6-61)

c. They originate in a certified herd: or (9-6-61)

d. They originate in a certified free area and from a herd not under quarantine; or (9-6-61)

e. They are official vaccinates under twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds or under twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds that are not parturient or post-parturient; or (9-6-61)

- f. They are steers, spayed heifers or calves under six (6) months of age; or (9-6-91)
- g. They are tested within thirty (30) days prior to movement and found negative; or (9-6-61)
- h. Under permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Health. Animals placed under quarantine until tested negative. (9-6-61)

141. -- 144. (RESERVED).

145. SCABIES - CATTLE.

- 01. Notice. Whenever any cattle become affected or infected with scabies or whenever symptoms of scabies shall have developed in any cattle, notice shall be given in writing or telegraph to the bureau, by the owner or agent in charge of such cattle. (9-6-61)
- 02. Moving. No cattle affected with, or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise moved for any purpose except as hereinafter provided. (9-6-61)
- 03. Movement From Quarantine Area. No cattle shall be shipped, trailed, or moved from the area quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle except as hereinafter provided. (9-6-61)
- 04. Quarantine. Cattle found to be infected with scabies shall be quarantined where found or at some convenient place nearby where feed and water may be obtained, and shall be dipped twice, ten (10) to fourteen (14) days apart, in a permitted dipping solution under the supervision of a state or federal inspector. (9-6-61)
- 05. Scabies. Cattle found to be exposed to scabies shall be quarantined and shall be dipped in a permitted solution, under the supervision of a state or federal inspector. (9-6-61)
- 06. Slaughter. Cattle affected with scabies, which have been dipped once in a permitted dip under the supervision of a state or federal inspector within ten days of the date of movement, or cattle which have been exposed to scabies, may be moved to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, providing that a permit is first obtained from this bureau. (9-6-61)
- 07. Exposure. Cattle shall be considered exposed upon coming in contact with scabby cattle, or by using cars, feed yards, or quarantined ranges or other premises where scabby cattle have been kept within ninety (90) days. (9-6-61)
- 08. Permitted Dips. Those dips approved and used as recommended by the Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry and/or the U.S.D.A. (9-6-61)
- 09. Dip Time. All cattle classed as infected with scabies shall be kept in the dip between two (2) and three (3) minutes, exposed cattle at least one minute. When a spray box is used the animals must remain in the spray until thoroughly wet. (9-6-61)
- 10. Cleaning and Disinfection. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, or other premises which have contained cattle on which scabies is found, shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with Subsections 020.06, 07, and 08. (9-6-61)

146. -- 149. (RESERVED).

150. ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION.

- 01. License Application. Any person desiring to practice artificial insemination shall file an application for a license on an application form furnished by the bureau of animal industry, and such application shall be accompanied by a license fee of twenty-five (\$25) dollars. (9-6-61)
- 02. Training. Each applicant shall be required to take a course of training in artificial insemination at

the place and time designated by the members of the artificial insemination board. (9-6-61)

03. Examination. Each applicant shall be examined in writing and in the arts and skill of artificial insemination. (9-6-61)

04. Passing Examination. No applicant shall be granted a license who shall fail to answer correctly seventy-five percent (75%) of all questions asked. (9-6-61)

05. Temporary License. Temporary license to practice artificial insemination under the direct supervision of a licensed inseminator or veterinarian may be granted by the members of the artificial insemination board, until such time as the next insemination course and examination is given. (9-6-61)

06. License Expiration. Licenses expire on the 30th day of June of each year, and all persons holding a license are entitled to renew and shall renew their license on or before the 1st day of July of each year. (9-6-61)

07. License Renewal. Each license holder shall make application for renewal of license to the bureau of animal industry, and the application shall be accompanied by a renewal license fee of five dollars (\$5). (9-6-61)

08. Renewal Delinquency. Any license holder who does not renew his license by the 1st day of October following the date of delinquency shall have his license canceled. (9-6-61)

09. Issuance Denial. The bureau may refuse to issue or renew a license for cause. (9-6-61)

151. -- 154. (RESERVED).

155. STATE - FEDERAL SALES YARD.

01. Inspection. No cattle shall be released from a state-federal approved sales yard unless a clinical inspection has been made by the inspector assigned to the yard and a release is furnished the owner, showing that the animals meet the health requirements for movement to the point of destination. (9-6-61)

02. Requirement Compliance. A quarantine pen or pens shall be provided at all sales yards, and the pen or pens shall be so marked, such pens to be used to hold only animals that have reacted to the brucellosis or tuberculosis test or animals suspected of being affected with a contagious or infectious disease and the pens shall comply with the following requirements: (9-6-61)

- a. Hard surfaced with concrete or similar impervious material in good repair. (9-6-61)
- b. Provided with separate feed and water facilities. (9-6-61)
- c. Identified with the word "QUARANTINE" painted in red letters not less than four (4) inches high on the gate. (9-6-61)
- d. Cleaned and disinfected not later than the day following date of sale. (9-6-61)
- e. Tight board fence five and one-half (5 1/2) feet high. (9-6-61)
- f. Drainage shall not be into adjoining pens or alleys. (9-6-61)

03. Sanitary Condition. All pens, alleys, troughs, and run ways shall be kept in a sanitary condition and shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a state or federal inspector whenever requested by a representative of the bureau. (9-6-61)

156. -- 159. (RESERVED).

160. CANCER EYE - EPITHELIOMA.

01. Definitions. (9-6-61)
- a. Epithelioma. Cancer or tumor. (9-6-61)
 - b. Orbital Region. The bony cavity containing the eye and surrounding bones. (9-6-61)
 - c. Neoplastic Tissue. New growth or tissue associated with a tumor. (9-6-61)
 - d. Suppuration. The formation of pus. (9-6-61)
 - e. Necrosis. Death of tissue. (9-6-61)
 - f. Cachexia. Weakness and emaciation caused by a serious disease such as tuberculosis or cancer. (9-6-61)
02. Section I. Any animal offered for sale and found to be affected with Epithelioma of the eye and of the orbital region in which the eye has been destroyed or obscured by neoplastic tissue and which shows extensive infection, suppuration and necrosis, usually accompanied with foul odor, or any animal affected with epithelioma of the eye or the orbital region which, regardless of extent, is accompanied with cachexia shall not be sold for slaughter for human consumption and shall be sold or disposed of for immediate slaughter directly to: (9-6-61)
- a. Animal rendering plant; or (9-6-61)
 - b. Fur or mink farm or such other establishment as approved by the Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry; (9-6-61)
 - c. Licensed packing plant having tanking facilities and for tanking only. (9-6-61)
- or
03. Section II. (9-6-61)
- a. Any animal so affected, as described in Subsection 160.02, entering Public Livestock Markets shall be held only in the quarantine pen and sold only therefrom. (9-6-61)
 - b. Idaho Deputy State Veterinarians shall place under quarantine animals so affected, as described in Subsection 160.02, that are offered for sale or disposition as outlined in Subsections 160.02.a., b., or c. (9-6-61)
04. Section III. Any animal being offered for sale or disposition which is affected with epithelioma of the eye or of the orbital region to a lesser extent than in Subsection 160.02 shall be sold directly to: (9-6-61)
- a. Packing plant operating under federal or state meat inspection supervision; or (9-6-61)
 - b. To a livestock sales yard or auction market in another state if that state so permits; or (9-6-61)
 - c. May be returned to the ranch of the original owner under quarantine for operation or treatment. (9-6-61)
05. Infected Animals. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation, or its agent or employees to bring or cause to be brought, in any manner whatsoever, into this state any animal affected with the disease of epithelioma of the eye, commonly known as, "Cancer Eye". (9-6-61)

161. PSEUDORABIES.

01. Definitions. (1-10-94)
- a. Pseudorabies. Pseudorabies is the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of livestock and other animals also known as Aujeszky's disease, mad itch or infectious paralysis. (1-10-94)

- b. Swine. Swine shall include all breeds of domestic porcine and all wild and exotic porcine. (1-10-94)
- c. Livestock. For the purpose of this rule, livestock shall include swine, cattle, sheep, goats and other domestically raised animals. (1-10-94)
- d. Herd. A herd is any group of livestock maintained on common ground for any purpose, or two (2) or more groups of livestock under common ownership or supervision, geographically separated, but which have an interchange or movement of animals without regard to whether the animals are infected with or exposed to pseudorabies. (1-10-94)
- e. Known Infected Herd. Any herd in which any livestock has been determined to be infected with pseudorabies by an official pseudorabies test or diagnostic procedure, or diagnosed by a veterinarian as having pseudorabies. (1-10-94)
- f. Infected Livestock. Any livestock determined to be infected with pseudorabies by an official pseudorabies test or diagnostic procedure, or diagnosed by a veterinarian as having pseudorabies. (1-10-94)
- g. Exposed Swine. Any swine that have been in contact with an animal infected with pseudorabies, including all swine in an infected herd. (1-10-94)
- h. Exposed Livestock. Any livestock that have been in contact with an animal infected with pseudorabies, including all livestock in a known infected herd. Livestock, other than swine, that have not been exposed to a clinical case of the disease for a period of ten (10) consecutive days shall no longer be considered to be exposed livestock. (1-10-94)
- i. Feedlot. A premise designed and used exclusively for the finish feeding of swine, from which the swine will be moved directly to slaughter. (1-10-94)
- j. Official Pseudorabies Test. Any test for the diagnosis of pseudorabies that has been approved by USDA/APHIS and conducted by a state/federal approved laboratory. (1-10-94)
- k. Positive. An animal that has been tested and found positive with official pseudorabies test procedures and is considered infected with pseudorabies. (1-10-94)
- l. Negative. An animal that has been tested with official pseudorabies test procedures and is found to be negative. (1-10-94)
- m. Suspect. An animal that has some response to an official pseudorabies test, but the response is not sufficient to call the animal infected. (1-10-94)
- n. USDA program standards. The USDA Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards, January 1, 1993, as amended, which standards are hereby incorporated by reference. Copies of the standards are on file at the Division of Animal Industry offices located at 2270 Old Penitentiary Road, Boise, Idaho and through the State Auditor's Office, Division of Administrative Rules, Office of the Rules Coordinator, located at 700 West State Street, Boise, Idaho 83720. (1-10-94)

162. PROCEDURES FOR CONTROL AND ERADICATION.

01. Laboratories. Blood, serum tissues or other samples are to be tested only by state/federal approved laboratories or by such persons as may be authorized by the Idaho Division of Animal Industries to conduct such testing. All samples initially tested at other than cooperating state/federal laboratories shall be promptly submitted and confirmed at the state/federal laboratory. (1-10-94)
02. Reporting. Pseudorabies testing and diagnostic procedures conducted privately or as part of the pseudorabies control and eradication effort must be reported immediately to the Division of Animal Industries. (1-10-94)

03. Supervision. Pseudorabies control and eradication efforts shall be supervised by full-time state or federal veterinarians. (1-10-94)

04. Quarantines. (1-10-94)

a. Any herd in which any livestock has been determined to be infected with Pseudorabies by an official Pseudorabies test or diagnosed by a veterinarian as having Pseudorabies shall be placed under official state quarantine for Pseudorabies. (1-10-94)

b. All swine on pseudorabies infected premises shall be confined to the premises until the swine herd is free of pseudorabies or is sold for slaughter under permit. Two negative herd blood tests are required prior to release of the quarantine, unless the swine herd is depopulated. (1-10-94)

c. Livestock, other than swine, on pseudorabies infected premises shall be confined to the premises for a period of ten (10) days after the swine herd is free of pseudorabies or is sold for slaughter. Livestock, other than swine can, under permit, be moved to a separate holding area and be released from quarantine after a period of ten (10) days, if no signs of pseudorabies occur in the animals. (1-10-94)

05. Vaccination. (1-10-94)

a. An approved vaccine is any pseudorabies vaccine produced under current USDA license and intended for immunizing swine against pseudorabies. (1-10-94)

b. No person, firm, corporation, or association shall import into Idaho, possess, use, keep, buy, sell, offer for sale, barter, exchange, give away, or otherwise dispose of any pseudorabies vaccine without written permission from the Idaho Division of Animal Industries. (1-10-94)

c. The use of pseudorabies vaccine in this state is prohibited except when used by a licensed and accredited veterinarian with: written permission from the Division of Animal Industries, and; used as prescribed by the Division of Animal Industries. (1-10-94)

d. No person, firm, corporation, or association shall import into Idaho any swine which have been vaccinated for pseudorabies, by any method, without a special permit issued by the Division of Animal Industries. (1-10-94)

e. Swine vaccinated as permitted in this section shall be quarantined to the premises where vaccinated. Such vaccinated swine may be moved: directly to slaughter accompanied by a movement permit, or for purposes other than immediate slaughter with written permission from the Division of Animal Industries. (1-10-94)

f. All vaccinated swine must be identified as prescribed by the Division of Animal Industries. (1-10-94)

163. CLASSIFICATION OF SWINE.

01. Serum Neutralization Test. Greater than or equal to one (1) in four (4) is positive; less than one (1) in four (4) is negative. (1-10-94)

02. ELISA Test. Less than eight-tenths (0.8) is positive; eight-tenths (0.8) or greater is negative. (1-10-94)

03. Latex Agglutination Test - Positive or Negative. (1-10-94)

04. Other Tests. Other tests approved by USDA/APHIS and the Idaho Division of Animal Industries shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions and under the direction of the Idaho Division of Animal Industries. (1-10-94)

164. ERADICATION METHODS.

The elimination of pseudorabies from a herd shall be accomplished in accordance with the USDA Program Standards. (1-10-94)

165. IDENTIFICATION OF INFECTED SWINE.

All seropositive and infected swine are to be individually identified by placing an ear tag in the left ear of the animal. The reactor tag number must be recorded on movement documents. Identification must be accomplished within fifteen (15) days of the date the animals were reported as positive or infected. (1-10-94)

166. IDENTIFICATION OF EXPOSED SWINE.

All exposed swine that are removed from the premises of origin must be individually identified by placing a swine identification tag in the right ear of the animal. The identification number must be recorded on movement documents. Individual identification may be waived for swine moving directly to slaughter on permit in a sealed vehicle. (1-10-94)

167. MOVEMENT AND SLAUGHTER OF INFECTED SWINE.

Infected swine must be removed from the premises and sold for slaughter under State or Federal permit within fifteen (15) days of the date of identification. Infected swine shall remain on the premises where disclosed until a State or Federal permit for movement to slaughter has been obtained. Movement to slaughter must be to a recognized slaughter establishment. Infected swine upon delivery to the slaughter establishment, shall be slaughtered as soon as practical. The time limit for movement of the animals to slaughter may be extended for reasons mutually acceptable to the State and Federal officials and the producer. (1-10-94)

168. MOVEMENT OF EXPOSED SWINE.

Exposed swine can only be moved under permit for immediate slaughter at a recognized slaughter establishment or be returned to the herd of origin. When moved, the swine must be maintained separate and apart from all other classes of swine and other livestock. Quarantine pens at livestock markets or trucking facilities that have contained pseudorabies exposed swine must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before reuse. (1-10-94)

169. QUALIFIED PSEUDORABIES-NEGATIVE HERDS.

The qualifying method and development of a pseudorabies-negative herd shall be accomplished in accordance with the USDA Program Standards. (1-10-94)

170. SWINE CLEANING AND DISINFECTION.

All pens, wherein swine are held prior to or after their sale, must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between sale days. (9-6-61)

171. -- 174. (RESERVED).

175. RABIES.

01. Quarantine. In order to prevent the introduction or dissemination of rabies among the animals of the state, the bureau is authorized to quarantine any portion of this state, and it shall be unlawful to move any animals from or into such quarantined area except in accordance with the rules of this bureau. (9-6-61)

02. Reporting. It is hereby made the duty of all persons practicing veterinary medicine in this state, or owners or persons in charge of livestock, to report to the bureau all cases of rabies that they may find existing among the animals, within forty-eight (48) hours from the time that such case shall come to their knowledge. (9-6-61)

03. Discharging Authority. State veterinarians and livestock inspectors of this bureau are authorized and empowered to inspect, quarantine, treat, condemn, slaughter and dispose of any animals affected or infected with rabies, or that have been exposed to any such disease, and to quarantine, clean and disinfect all premises where such animals have been kept, and for this purpose the said veterinarians, inspectors or agents, are authorized and empowered to call on sheriffs, constables and other peace officers to assist them in the discharge of their duties, and such officer shall give such assistance as may be required by said representatives of this bureau in carrying out the provisions of these rules. (9-6-61)

04. Investigation. Upon notification to this bureau of any outbreak of rabies among the animals in this state, an investigation will be made by this bureau, and if deemed necessary by the officers of the bureau, a quarantine will be placed on the infected area and rules issued governing the handling and movement of all animals in the quarantine area, and the movement of animals into and out of such area. (9-6-61)

05. Restraining Animal. When any animals show symptoms of rabies, or there is reasonable suspicion that symptoms of rabies are present in such animal, the owner or person in charge of such animal shall immediately restrain such animal by tying up, or confining within a pen or enclosure from which escape would normally be considered impossible, or both, separate from all animals or persons, sufficient to prevent such animal from biting, scratching or horning any animal or person. Such owner or person in charge shall immediately notify the director of the bureau of animal industry and shall, under no circumstances release such animal from such restraint without first obtaining permission for such release from the bureau. Should the exigencies of the case be such that it is reasonably deemed impossible to fully comply with the above provisions such animal shall be immediately destroyed and the provisions of Subsection 175.09 shall be fully and immediately complied with without delay. (9-6-61)

06. Exposure to Rabies. All animals or persons bitten by an animal that shows symptoms or indications of being affected with rabies would be considered exposed; all animals in herds, bands or enclosures with animals which are bitten by a rabid animal shall be considered sufficiently exposed to justify being held under close observation, as provided for in Subsection 175.05 for a period of time, the length of such period shall be determined by the bureau. (9-6-61)

a. Any person bitten by such an animal should communicate with the local health officer immediately. (9-6-61)

b. Any animal known to be bitten by another animal which shows symptoms or indications of rabies, should be restrained immediately and a notice sent to this bureau by wire. (9-6-61)

07. Brain Analysis. It is necessary to have the unmutilated brain of an animal for analysis in order to make a laboratory diagnosis of rabies. The suspected rabid animal should not be killed, except that the provisions of Subsection 175.05 cannot be complied with, but shall be kept as provided for in Subsection 175.05 until the animal succumbs, in order that sufficient development of pathological lesions may occur for diagnostic purposes. (9-6-61)

08. Treatment of Bitten Animal. Treatment of animals that have been bitten by a rabid animal or an animal suspicious of being rabid. To prevent the development of rabies in the so exposed animal: Animals can be successfully treated by a competent veterinarian, by giving the pasteur treatment immediately after exposure. All animals so exposed shall be restrained in compliance with the provisions of Subsection 175.06 and so treated or immediately destroyed. (9-6-61)

09. Container and Packing. Consult express company and ascertain their rules and requirements concerning kind of container required and method of packing. (9-6-61)

a. Sever the head from the body and drain the blood out thoroughly. (9-6-61)

b. Dust powdered borax on the raw surface of the head and also in the mouth and nostrils. (9-6-61)

c. Wrap the head in several thicknesses of heavy paper. (9-6-61)

d. Place the head in a tight can or box, pack in crumpled paper, sawdust, bran, straw or alfalfa meal. (9-6-61)

e. Express prepaid to State Livestock Disease Control Laboratory, Boise, Idaho. (9-6-61)

f. Proper refrigeration. (9-6-61)

g. Contact local veterinarian if available, and give a complete history. (9-6-61)

10. Handling Case of Suspected Rabies. Some don'ts to be remembered in handling a case of suspected rabies. (9-6-61)
- a. Don't kill the animal unless the animal shows violent symptoms. The disease may not be far enough advanced to show a positive diagnosis. (9-6-61)
 - b. Don't shoot the animal in the head and mutilate the brain, a diagnosis cannot be made on a mutilated brain. (9-6-61)
 - c. Don't pack the head in ice or in such a way that moisture containing virus might leak through the container; as it is dangerous for anyone to handle in such condition. (9-6-61)
 - d. Don't ship the head of an animal when the brain is mutilated. (9-6-61)
 - e. Don't take chances. Restrain or destroy a dog before it endangers human life and valuable livestock. (9-6-61)
 - f. Don't wait. Report, at once, all cases to the State Bureau of Animal Disease Control Laboratory, Boise, Idaho, phone 334-5811, Ext. 465, 466, or 471. (9-6-61)

176. -- 179. (RESERVED).

180. BIOLOGICALS.

01. Restrictions on Biological Products. Veterinary serums, vaccines, recombinant vaccines, bacterins, biologic remedies, diagnostic agents, immuno assay agents and diagnostic probes used in the treatment or diagnosis of disease of livestock, poultry, domestic animals, fish or fur bearing animals shall not be imported into or sold, distributed, or used within the state of Idaho unless such serum, vaccines, recombinant vaccines, bacterins, biologic remedies, diagnostic agents, immuno assay agents and diagnostic probes have been produced under an unrestricted license by the United States Department of Agriculture and the manufacturers shall have a permit issued by the Idaho Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industries. (3-14-88)

02. Experimental Treatment or Diagnosis. Any of the aforesaid veterinary serums, vaccines, recombinant vaccines, bacterins, biologic remedies, diagnostic agents, immuno assay agents and diagnostic probes which are "experimental" in nature shall not be imported into or sold, distributed, or used within the state of Idaho unless they have been produced under a conditional use permit from the United States Department of Agriculture and the manufacturers shall have a permit issued by the Idaho Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industries. (3-14-88)

181. -- 184. (RESERVED).

185. FOOT AND MOUTH AND EXOTIC REPORTABLE DISEASES.

01. Reporting. It is hereby made the duty of all persons practicing veterinary medicine in this state to report to the bureau immediately, by telephone or telegraph, any lesions or symptoms resembling foot and mouth disease or any other exotic diseases that they may find existing among the animals in the state. (9-6-61)

02. Notice. Every owner of livestock and every breeder or dealer in livestock and everyone bringing livestock into the state shall, on observing the appearance of any lesions or symptoms resembling foot and mouth disease among the livestock owned or in charge of him, or under his care, give immediate notice by telephone or telegraph to the bureau, stating the facts discovered by him as aforesaid, and any owner of livestock who shall fail to make report as herein provided shall forfeit any claim for indemnity for animals slaughtered or destroyed on account of foot and mouth disease in accordance with the provisions of these rules and acts of congress, rules made and promulgated by the bureau. (9-6-61)

03. Certificates of Indebtness. In the event of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease among any of the animals in this state, the state board of examiners is authorized and empowered, in case of extreme emergency and

upon the recommendation of the bureau, to issue or cause to be issued certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of four percent (4%) per annum, for the purpose of reimbursing the owner of any affected or exposed animal or animals which have been appraised and slaughtered by direction of the bureau, and for property destroyed and for labor employed in digging trenches, and for disinfecting premises where such infected or exposed animals have been kept. (9-6-61)

186. -- 189. (RESERVED).

190. ACTINOMYCOSIS AND ACTINOBACILLOSIS (LUMP JAW).

01. Selling Diseased Animal. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, agent or employee thereof knowingly to sell, offer for sale, or in any manner to part with to another any animal infected or affected with the disease known as actinomycosis and actinobacillosis (lump jaw) if the disease shows well marked clinical symptoms, or is in the advanced stage, except for immediate slaughter, and then only in accordance with the meat inspection rules and regulations of the state and U.S. Department of Agriculture. (9-6-61)

02. Quarantine. Animals showing well marked clinical symptoms or in the advanced stage of actinomycosis and actinobacillosis (lump jaw) passing through sales yards shall be placed in quarantine pens and sold as outlined in Subsection 190.01. (9-6-61)

03. Milk. Milk from animals affected with actinomycosis and actinobacillosis (lump jaw) shall not be used for food purposes. (9-6-61)

04. Examination. The fact of the infection with the disease known as actinomycosis and actinobacillosis (lump jaw) shall be determined by clinical examination made by state or federal veterinarians. (9-6-61)

191. -- 194. (RESERVED).

195. POULTRY - IMPORT.

Poultry may enter the state of Idaho without a health certificate if apparently healthy. (9-6-61)

196. -- 199. (RESERVED).

200. EQUIDAE (HORSES, MULES, ASSES) - EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (EIA).

01. Official EIA Tests. Official tests for EIA shall include the AGID test, the C-ELISA test and other EIA tests approved by USDA or the Bureau of Animal Health. (3-20-97)

a. Equine blood samples collected for official EIA tests shall be collected by a state or federal animal health official or a veterinarian who is licensed in the state in which the animal being tested is located. (3-20-97)

b. Official EIA test samples shall be accompanied to the testing laboratory by an official EIA test report on which is recorded the name and address of the owner or person in charge of the animal, the breed, sex, age and identification of the animal being tested. Identification shall include identifying tattoos, brands, color and distinctive markings. The veterinarian or animal health official collecting the EIA test samples shall record the date the samples were collected and affix his signature to the official EIA test report. (3-20-97)

c. Official EIA tests shall be conducted in a laboratory approved by USDA or the state of Idaho to conduct EIA tests. (3-20-97)

02. EIA Is A Reportable Disease. All laboratories conducting EIA tests on Idaho origin equids and all veterinarians who diagnose EIA in Idaho equids shall report positive results of all EIA tests and diagnoses to the Bureau of Animal Health within twenty-four (24) hours of such test or diagnosis. Negative test results shall be reported within forty-eight (48) hours. (3-20-97)

03. EIA Test Positive Animals Declared To Be Infected. Any equid which is positive to an official EIA

test shall be declared to be infected with EIA and shall be designated as an EIA reactor. The Bureau of Animal Health may require or recommend a re-test of EIA reactors in order to confirm infection or identification of the animal. In cases where a confirmatory test is conducted, the final determination of infection will be delayed until the results of the confirmatory test are available. The animal on which a confirmatory test is to be conducted shall be placed under an official hold order until the results of the confirmatory test are available. (3-20-97)

04. Disposition of EIA Reactors. Equids found to be infected with EIA shall be: (3-20-97)
 - a. Quarantined to the premise where the animal was found to be infected, the owner's premise, or another premise that is approved by the Bureau of Animal Health. (3-20-97)
 - b. The infected animal shall remain under quarantine until it is: (3-20-97)
 - i. Consigned to slaughter at a USDA approved equine slaughter establishment, or, (3-20-97)
 - ii. Euthanized and buried or incinerated, or, (3-20-97)
 - iii. Donated to a university or other research facility for use in EIA research projects. (3-20-97)
05. Isolation of EIA Reactors In Quarantine. The quarantine premise or area for EIA reactors shall provide no less than two-hundred (200) yards separation from all other equids. The quarantine area and quarantined animals therein may be monitored periodically by representatives of the Bureau of Animal Health to ensure that provisions of the quarantine are being met. (3-20-97)
06. Identification of EIA Reactors. All equids found to be infected with EIA shall be identified with an "82 A" brand on the left neck or left shoulder of the animal. Identification as an EIA reactor shall be accomplished within fifteen (15) days of notification that the animal is infected with EIA. The "82 A" brand shall be at least two (2) inches high and may be either a hot iron brand or a freeze brand. (3-20-97)
07. Testing of Exposed Equids. EIA exposed equids shall include all equids that are held, for at least seven (7) days, within two-hundred (200) yards of the location where an EIA reactor is or was maintained. (3-20-97)
 - a. Exposed equids shall be placed under a hold order until the animals have been tested negative to EIA at least forty-five (45) days after the last reactor animal has been removed from the premise. Individual exposed equids, which have not had a negative forty-five (45) day test, may be allowed to move under hold order for specific purposes if they have a negative EIA test prior to movement. Such movement shall not be for longer than fifteen (15) days. (3-20-97)
08. Findings and Effective Date. The amendments to IDAPA 02.04.03.200 confer a benefit to the equine industry by protecting the equine industry against Equine Infectious Anemia. (3-20-97)

201. EXTENDED VALIDITY EQUINE CERTIFICATES.

Provided there is a written agreement between the Bureau of Animal Health and the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of destination, Idaho origin equids may be moved from Idaho for shows, rides or other equine events and return on an extended validity equine certificate under a state system of equine certification acceptable to the Bureau of Animal Health and the state of destination. The Bureau of Animal Health may authorize the movement of equidae into or out of Idaho on extended validity equine certificates under the following conditions: (3-20-97)

01. Limitations of Certificate. The movement does not involve the sale or change of ownership of the equid, animal breeding activities or movements that involve stays of longer than ninety (90) days. Movements for these purposes shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection. (3-20-97)
02. Purpose of Certificate. The movement involves short term travel to or from the state of Idaho for participation in equine activities, including but not limited to, participation in equine events, shows, rodeos, ropings, trail rides and search and rescue activities. (3-20-97)
03. Completion, Reporting, and Approval of Certificate. The extended validity equine certificate is

properly completed, the required tests and certifications are recorded on the certificate and a copy of the completed certificate is submitted to and approved by the Bureau of Animal Health. (3-20-97)

04. Certificate Validity. Extended validity equine certificates shall be valid for no longer than six (6) months from the date the EIA sample is collected, if an EIA test is required, or six (6) months from the date of inspection if no EIA test is required. (3-20-97)

05. Reporting Itinerary. The recipients of extended validity equine certificates shall be required to submit a travel itinerary to the Bureau of Animal Health within ten (10) working days following the date of expiration of the certificate. The travel itinerary shall include a listing of all travel, including dates, purpose and destinations of travel, that the equid has made out of the state of Idaho during the validity of the certificate. (3-20-97)

06. Cancellation of Certificate. The Bureau of Animal Health may cancel any extended validity equine certificate in the event of serious or emergency disease situations or for certificate holders' failure to comply with the rules which apply to such certificates. Cancellation of the certificates may be accomplished by written or verbal notice to certificate holders. Verbal notice shall be confirmed by written notice. The canceled certificate will become invalid on the date and at the time of notification. (3-20-97)

07. Findings and Effective Date. This new Section, IDAPA 02.04.03.201, confers a benefit to the equine industry by providing a reasonable, effective mechanism for interstate movement of equidae among the states of the region. (3-20-97)

202. -- 204. (RESERVED).

205. DOURINE.

01. Control of Diseased Animals. When it becomes necessary in order to prevent the spread of dourine and to aid in the extermination and an appropriation is not available therefore, this bureau provided for the control of the diseased animals in the following manner: (9-6-61)

a. The fact of infection with the disease shall be determined by the complement-fixation test applied in the laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. (9-6-61)

b. The diseased animals shall be handled and disposed of as provided in Section 030. (9-6-61)

02. Sale of Diseased Animal. No horses, mules, or asses shall be offered for sale or moved in any manner from an area or premises quarantined by a representative of this bureau or the U.S. Agricultural Research Service, for dourine, without state or federal inspection and certification of freedom from disease for the purpose of such movement. Owners and custodians of horses, mules, or asses, for whom inspection is made, shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector. (9-6-61)

03. Prohibitions. If stallions or jacks shall be allowed to run at large in an area quarantined by this bureau or the federal bureau for dourine, or if there shall be any breeding of horses or asses in a herd in the quarantined area in which there is a horse or ass which has been exposed to the infection of dourine, within eighteen (18) months after said exposure, the movement of any horses or asses from the said area until certified by state or federal inspector as having passed the complement-fixation test for such disease is absolutely prohibited. (9-6-61)

206. -- 209. (RESERVED).

210. LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ANIMALS ENTERING THE STATE OF IDAHO.

Definitions of terms used herein. For the purpose of this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the following meaning: (12-10-84)

01. Definitions. (6-1-94)

a. Cattle. Shall mean any bovine of dairy or beef breeding. This definition shall include bison.

- (12-10-84)
- b. Feeder Animals. Animals to be fed for slaughter only. (12-10-84)
- c. Slaughter Animals. Animals of any kind for immediate slaughter, or those consigned for slaughter within fourteen (14) days of date of shipment. (12-10-84)
- d. Animals. The term includes horses, mules and asses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats, poultry, rodents, game animals, bison, domestic fur bearing animals, and birds. (12-10-84)
- e. Livestock. Shall mean cattle, swine, horses, mules and/or asses. (12-10-84)
- f. Poultry. The term shall mean chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pigeons and pheasants (domestic fowls). (12-10-84)
- g. Official Calfhood Vaccinate: (12-10-84)
- i. Female cattle of any breed or female bison vaccinated while from four (4) months to twelve (12) months of age one-hundred twenty (120) through three-hundred sixty-five (365) days) with a reduced dose of Strain 19 vaccine, or female cattle of any breed or female bison vaccinated with an approved dose of Brucella Abortus Strain RB-51 or other approved Brucellosis vaccine, by an approved official of the state of origin. (3-20-97)
- ii. Female cattle which were officially calfhood vaccinated in accordance with previous provisions set forth by the UM&R shall be declared official calfhood vaccinates. (12-10-84)
- iii. Evidence of vaccination shall be an official tattoo in the right ear of the animal. Tattoo symbols must be clearly legible to the naked eye in ordinary daylight without use of artificial light or other aids. Retattooing or reidentification of official vaccinates is acceptable for entry into Idaho, provided a permit is obtained from the Bureau of Animal Health for importation of the retattooed animals. (3-20-97)
- h. Brucellosis Test Eligible Cattle. (12-10-84)
- i. Officially Strain 19 and RB-51 vaccinated female cattle of dairy breeds which are over twenty (20) months of age. (1-12-98)T
- ii. Officially Strain 19 and RB-51 vaccinated female cattle of beef breeds which are over twenty-four (24) months of age and officially Strain 19 vaccinated female bison which are over twenty-four (24) months of age. (1-12-98)T
- iii. Officially Strain 19 and RB-51 vaccinated females of dairy breeds which are under twenty (20) months of age if parturient or post parturient. (1-12-98)T
- iv. Officially Strain 19 and RB-51 vaccinated females of beef breeds or bison which are under twenty-four (24) months of age if parturient or post parturient. (1-12-98)T
- v. Intact males of beef or dairy breed or bison which are over eighteen (18) months of age. (3-20-97)
- i. Non-Vaccinated Animals. Non-vaccinated female cattle or bison shall not be imported into Idaho except as provided for in the following rules: (12-10-84)
- j. Findings and Effective Date. The amendments to Section 210 will confer a benefit to the cattle industry by making a markedly improved vaccine, RB-51, available to protect cattle and bison from brucellosis. The amendments bring Idaho into compliance with USDA recommendations for use of the new vaccine. The amendments will clarify which cattle are test eligible and provide a mechanism to assure cattle imported into the state from brucellosis surveillance areas are tested negative to brucellosis prior to entry into the state or upon arrival at specifically approved livestock markets in the state. (1-12-98)T

k. Brucellosis Surveillance Area or High Risk Areas. Any area of a state that has been identified by USDA/APHIS/VS or other state animal health officials as an area that poses a greater risk for transmission of brucellosis than would be expected based upon the official classification of the state. (1-12-98)T

02. Official Health Certificate (Certificate of Veterinary Inspection), Other Official Certificate or Permit Required. For the purposes of Subsection 210, a Health Certificate and a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection are equivalent. (3-20-97)

a. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, Other Approved Certificate or Permit. Unless otherwise specifically provided in the rules of this chapter, all animals transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection, other approved certificate, a permit, or both a certificate and a permit, which shall be attached to the waybill or be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the animals. (3-20-97)

b. When Permits Are Needed, Etc. (7-1-93)

i. Permits are required on all cattle of dairy breeds from Class Free, A, B, and C states. (7-1-93)

ii. Permits are required on cattle from Class B and C states and scabies-infested states. (7-1-93)

iii. Permits are required on all cattle and bison which are to be moved from a brucellosis surveillance area or a brucellosis high risk area into the state of Idaho. (1-12-98)T

iv. Permits are required on all beef breeding bulls from Class Free, A, B and C states. (7-1-93)

v. Permits are required on any livestock not meeting Idaho requirements. (7-1-93)

vi. Permits are required for all sheep entering the state of Idaho. (7-1-93)

vii. Permits are required on all swine entering the state of Idaho except swine consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment and swine from stage IV or V states/areas consigned to specifically approved livestock markets. (1-10-94)

c. Where Permits May Be Obtained. (12-10-84)

i. Livestock other than sheep. Requests for permits shall be directed to the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho 83707; telephone (208) 332-8540, and shall set forth the following information: name and address of consignor, number and description of animals, origin of shipment, destination of shipment, proposed date of shipment, mode of transportation, and name and address of Idaho consignee. (3-20-97)

ii. Sheep permits: Requests for permits shall be directed to the Idaho Sheep Commission, 802 West Bannock, Room 205, P.O. Box 2596, Boise, Idaho, 83701; telephone (208) 334-3115. (12-10-84)

03. Animals Exposed to Disease or Originating in a Quarantined Area. No animals affected with or which have been recently exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or which originate in a quarantined area shall be transported or moved into the state of Idaho unless a permit for such entry is first obtained from the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health, except such animals in classifications allowed interstate shipment under specified requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture may move without permit if in compliance with CFR requirements. (3-20-97)

04. Quarantine Imposed When No Certificate or Permit Issued. Animals entering the state of Idaho without a valid certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate, and a permit, if required, shall be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner until released by an authorized representative of the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health. Such animals when found to be not in compliance with health certificate requirements may be ordered slaughtered, removed from the state or confined to a quarantined feedlot. (3-20-97)

05. Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Other Approved Certificates -- Form -- Contents --

Period of Validity. An official certificate of veterinary inspection and other approved certificates are legible records attesting the animal covered thereby meets the requirements of the state of Idaho. The certificate shall be accomplished on an official form of the state of origin, be approved by its livestock sanitary official and be issued by an approved accredited veterinarian. An equivalent form of the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued by a federal inspector of the Veterinary Services is acceptable in lieu of a certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate. (3-20-97)

a. Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Such certificate shall contain: (3-20-97)

i. Name and address of the consignor and consignee; (12-10-84)

ii. Origin of shipment; (12-10-84)

iii. Final destination; (12-10-84)

iv. Accurate description and identification of each animal if required; (12-10-84)

v. Purposes for which they are shipped; and (12-10-84)

vi. Method of transportation. (12-10-84)

b. Other Approved Certificates. (3-20-97)

i. Extended Validity Equine Certificates. Provided there is a written agreement between the Bureau of Animal Health and the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, equidae from other states may enter the state of Idaho for shows, rides or other equine events and return on an extended validity equine certificate under a state system of equine certification acceptable to the Bureau of Animal Health and the state of origin. (3-20-97)

(1) An extended validity equine certificate shall be valid for only one animal. Each animal shall have a separate certificate. (3-20-97)

(2) Extended validity equine certificates shall contain the following information: (3-20-97)

(a) Name and address of the owner. (3-20-97)

(b) Location at which the animal is stabled, housed, pastured or kept, if different from that of the owner. (3-20-97)

(c) An accurate description and identification of the animal. (3-20-97)

(d) Date of veterinary inspection. (3-20-97)

(e) Dates and results of EIA or other required tests or vaccinations. (3-20-97)

(f) Signature of inspecting veterinarian. (3-20-97)

(3) Extended validity equine certificates shall be valid for no longer than six (6) months from date the blood sample is collected for the EIA test by the animal health official or accredited veterinarian. If EIA testing is not required the certificate shall be valid no longer than six (6) months from the date of inspection for the certificate. (3-20-97)

(4) Recipients of extended validity equine certificates shall submit a completed travel itinerary to the Bureau of Animal Health within ten (10) working days of the end of the six (6) month period of validity of the certificate. The travel itinerary shall provide a listing of all travel into the state of Idaho, including travel dates, purpose for travel and destinations, during the period of validity of the certificate. (3-20-97)

(5) Extended validity equine certificates may be canceled at any time by the Bureau of Animal Health

in the event of serious or emergency disease situations or for non-compliance with the provisions of these rules.

(3-20-97)

c. Health Status. The certificate shall indicate the health status of the animals involved including dates and results of inspection and of tests and vaccinations, if any, required by the state of Idaho. (3-20-97)

d. Mailing Certificate. A copy of the certificate shall be mailed immediately to the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho 83707. (3-20-97)

e. Certificate For Sheep and Goats. Health certificates and permits covering sheep and goats: See separate section on sheep. (12-10-84)

f. Period of Certificate Validity. Certificates of veterinary inspection shall be valid for no longer than thirty (30) days after the date of inspection. Extended validity equine certificates shall be valid for no longer than six (6) months from the date the blood sample was collected for the EIA test, if an EIA test is required. If an EIA test is not required, the certificate is valid for no longer than six (6) months from the date of inspection. (3-20-97)

g. Restrictions. No certificate of veterinary inspection or extended validity equine certificate shall be issued unless it is compliant in all respects with the requirements of the state of Idaho. (3-20-97)

06. Who May Inspect. Accredited veterinarians who are approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and federal veterinarians in the employ of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. (12-10-84)

07. Permits -- Contents -- Period of Validity. (12-10-84)

a. Request For Permits. Request for permits to admit animals other than sheep and goats into the state of Idaho shall be directed to the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho, and shall be requested pursuant to the following requirements, and when the official health rules cannot be met at the point of origin. (12-10-84)

b. Permit Request Requirements. The request for such a permit shall set forth the following information: (12-10-84)

i. Name and address of the consignor and consignee; (12-10-84)

ii. Number and kind of animals; (12-10-84)

iii. Origin of shipments; (12-10-84)

iv. Final destination; (12-10-84)

v. Purpose of shipment; and (12-10-84)

vi. Method of shipment. (12-10-84)

c. Period of Validity. Permits shall be valid for no longer than fifteen (15) days from the date of issuance unless otherwise specified. (12-10-84)

08. To Whom May Animals Be Consigned. All animals transported or moved into the state shall be consigned to an individual residing in Idaho or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business in the state. (12-10-84)

09. Diversion of Animals After Shipment. No person consigning, transporting or receiving animals in the state of Idaho shall authorize, order or carry out diversion of such animals to a destination or consignee other than set forth on the health certificate or permit without notifying the Bureau of Animal Health of the Department of Agriculture within seventy-two (72) hours of the diversion. (12-10-84)

10. Where Brucellosis Agglutination Tests Shall Be Made. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for shipment into the state of Idaho shall be made in the following: (12-10-84)

- a. Laboratories. State-federal approved laboratories. (12-10-84)
- b. Commercial Laboratories. Commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture and approved by the state of origin. (12-10-84)
- c. Veterinarians. By veterinarians approved by the livestock sanitary officials of the state of origin to make such tests. (12-10-84)

11. Duties of Carrier Regarding Health Certificates of Permits. All owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used in the transportation of animals into or within the state of Idaho shall assure themselves each consignment or shipment is in conformity with the applicable statutes and rules of the state of Idaho, and that each consignment is accompanied by an official health certificate or by a permit, or by both, where so required and issued by the authorized livestock sanitary official. Such health certificate or permit, or both, shall be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals. (12-10-84)

12. Sanitary Condition of Cars, Trucks and Airplanes. All railroad cars, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used in the transportation of animals shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. (12-10-84)

13. Disinfection of Cars, Trucks and Airplanes. All owners and operators of railroad cars, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances which have been used for movement of animals infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall have such cars, trucks, airplanes or other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision by any accredited veterinarian or federal or state livestock inspector or Bureau of Animal Health designated employee, at the point of destination or by permit from the sanitary officials, may be moved to some other point for cleaning and disinfecting. (12-10-84)

14. General Duties of Carrier. All owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances shall conform to all rules and statutes of the state of Idaho in transporting or moving any animals into, within or through the state of Idaho. (12-10-84)

15. Importation of Cattle into Idaho. Cattle may enter the state of Idaho provided they are transported or moved in conformity with Section 010 through Subsection 020.09, as revised in 1984, and are accompanied by an official health certificate attesting they are free from evidence of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or exposure thereto, or by a permit, or both. (3-20-97)

- a. General Requirements. (9-14-89)
 - i. An official health certificate is required by statute on all livestock imported into the state. (9-14-89)
 - ii. The following classes of cattle shall have a permit for entry prior to importation: (9-14-89)
 - (1) All intact male and female cattle of dairy breeds not consigned directly to slaughter or to a quarantined feedlot. (9-14-89)
 - (2) All beef breed bulls not consigned directly to slaughter or to a quarantined feedlot. (9-14-89)
 - (3) All cattle from Class B or Class C states. (9-14-89)
 - (4) All cattle from brucellosis surveillance areas or brucellosis high risk areas. (1-12-98)T
 - (5) Cattle of any classification that do not meet all other entry requirements. (9-14-89)

- iii. All cattle entering Idaho shall be subject to a post-entry inspection by personnel authorized by the Bureau of Animal Health to perform such inspections. (9-14-89)
- b. Brucellosis Entry Requirements. (9-14-89)
- i. All female cattle entering Idaho shall have been officially brucellosis calfhood vaccinated, except: (12-10-84)
- (1) Calves under four (4) months of age. (12-10-84)
- (2) Cattle consigned directly to slaughter (or to a specifically approved stockyard for sale to slaughter). (12-10-84)
- (3) Vaccination eligible heifers may, by permit, be consigned to a specifically approved stockyard or other specified destination where they shall be vaccinated. (12-10-84)
- (4) Cattle consigned directly to Federal Quarantined or Idaho Registered Quarantined Feedlot (or consigned to specifically approved stockyard for sale to such feedlots). (12-10-84)
- ii. Brucellosis test requirements. (12-10-84)
- (1) All test eligible cattle from Class A state shall have been tested negative within thirty (30) days of importation. (12-10-84)
- (2) All test eligible cattle from Class B or C states shall have been tested negative within thirty (30) days of importation and shall be quarantined on arrival and subjected to a retest forty-five (45) to one-hundred twenty (120) days post entry. (12-10-84)
- (3) Test eligible cattle from Class A states which border Idaho may be consigned to a specifically approved Idaho stockyard and be tested before cattle lose identity as to origin. (12-10-84)
- (4) Test eligible cattle from Class B or C states which border Idaho may be consigned to a specifically approved Idaho stockyard and be tested on arrival. Test must be completed before cattle lose identity as to origin, prior to sale. These cattle shall be quarantined to new owners' premises and undergo a second test forty-five (45) to one-hundred twenty (120) days post entry. (12-10-84)
- (5) Test eligible cattle which are not official brucellosis calfhood vaccinates (bulls, etc.) which originate in Class C areas or states shall be tested as provided by UM&R and CFR prior to movement from Class C area or state, and shall be quarantined to new owners premises and undergo a retest forty-five (45) to one-hundred twenty (120) days post entry. (The pre-entry testing shall consist of a herd test at least sixty (60) days prior to movement and a retest not more than thirty (30) days prior to movement). (12-10-84)
- (6) Test eligible cattle from brucellosis surveillance areas or brucellosis high risk areas shall be tested negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days before importation into Idaho or shall be consigned to a specifically approved livestock market where they shall be tested prior to sale. (1-12-98)T
- (7) Exceptions to test requirement: (12-10-84)
- (a) Cattle from Class Free states except as specified in Subsection 210.15.b.ii.(6). (1-12-98)T
- (b) Cattle from certified free herd in Class Free, A, B, C states except as specified in Subsection 210.15.b.ii.(6). (1-12-98)T
- (c) Cattle consigned directly to slaughter from Class A state. (12-10-84)
- (d) Cattle consigned directly to slaughter from the farm or ranch of origin in a Class B or C state if shipped under movement permit. (12-10-84)

(e) Cattle from other than the farm or ranch of origin in a Class B or C state consigned directly to slaughter or a Federal Quarantined Feedlot if "S" branded prior to shipment and are accompanied by VS 1-27 or "S" brand permit except as specified in Subsection 210.15.b.ii.(6). (1-12-98)T

(f) Cattle from Class A state if consigned directly to Federal Quarantined Feedlot or Idaho Registered Quarantined Feedlot or to a specifically approved stockyard for sale to Federal Quarantined Feedlot or Idaho registered Quarantined Feedlot, or directly to slaughter at a recognized slaughter establishment except as specified in Subsection 210.15.b.ii.(6). (1-12-98)T

(g) Cattle from a farm or ranch of origin in a Class B or C state which are consigned directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale to slaughter if such cattle are accompanied by a movement permit except as specified in Subsection 210.15.b.ii.(6). (1-12-98)T

(h) Cattle other than from a farm or ranch of origin in a Class B or C state are consigned directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale to slaughter or Federal Quarantined Feedlot if such cattle are "S" branded prior to shipment and are accompanied by a VS 1-27 or an "S" brand permit except as specified in Subsection 210.15.b.ii.(6). (1-12-98)T

(i) Cattle from a farm or ranch of origin in a Class B or C state may be consigned to a Federal Quarantined Feedlot or to a specifically approved market for sale to a Federal Quarantined Feedlot without being "S" branded and without a VS 1-27 if such cattle are "S" branded upon arrival at the Federal Quarantined Feedlot. Such cattle must be accompanied by a movement permit except as specified in Subsection 210.15.b.ii.(6). (1-12-98)T

iii. All test eligible cattle entering Idaho, in addition to above requirements shall be individually identified on the health certificate. (12-10-84)

iv. Cattle not meeting these requirements shall not enter Idaho except by special permission of the Bureau of Animal Health. (12-10-84)

v. Grazing cattle from contiguous states which have traditionally been moved by permit into Idaho for seasonal grazing periods shall be moved only under special grazing permits issued jointly by the Bureau of Animal Health and officials of the contiguous state. Grazing permits shall be for one specified season only. Herd owners in order to be eligible to receive a grazing permit must file with the Bureau of Animal Health an approved herd plan to phase out all non-vaccinates in the herd within a designated period of time. The phase out of non-vaccinates shall be accomplished by March 1, 1988. The Bureau of Animal Health, in cooperation with the appropriate agency of the contiguous state, shall have the authority to impose a brucellosis herd test or tests on cattle entering for grazing purposes. This test requirement shall be evaluated on an annual basis by the Bureau of Animal Health and the animal health agency of the contiguous state. (12-10-84)

vi. Cattle may be imported into the state of Idaho in emergency situations under special permit from the Idaho Director of Agriculture, Idaho Administrator of the Division of Animal Industries or Idaho Chief of the Bureau of Animal Health. Cattle allowed entrance under this provision will be held separate and apart from Idaho cattle and will be quarantined for a specific time period to a specific area for grazing and/or feeding purposes. At the end of the quarantine time period the cattle will be returned to the state of origin, but must meet that state's import requirements prior to departure from Idaho; provided further, that should such cattle desire to remain in Idaho after the time period has expired, then such cattle must meet the same health and test requirements as would normally be required of any import cattle and this shall be done at the owner's expense. (12-10-84)

vii. Any animals imported in violation of these rules shall be placed under strict quarantine and consigned to immediate slaughter, removed from the state or to a Federal Quarantined Feedlot or Idaho Registered Quarantined Feedlot within fifteen (15) days, or such shipment shall be returned to the point of origin by the importer. (12-10-84)

viii. In addition to meeting the above requirements for entry, livestock imported into Idaho shall meet all requirements set forth in the CFR as revised in 1984 or as the 9 CFR is subsequently revised. Cattle exposed to or infected with brucellosis shall meet all requirements set forth in 9 CFR. (12-10-84)

- c. With Regard to Tuberculosis. Dairy and breeding cattle may enter the state of Idaho provided: (12-10-84)
- i. They originate in an Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herd, and an accredited herd number and date of last test are shown on the health certificate; or (12-10-84)
 - ii. They originate from a Bovine Tuberculosis Free Area and from a herd not under quarantine; or (12-10-84)
 - iii. They originate from a Modified Accredited area that has had no Tuberculosis positives within the past twelve (12) months; or (12-10-84)
 - iv. Cattle not meeting requirements in Subsections 280.03.a., b., and c. shall have been tested with negative results within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate in non-reactor herds; or (12-10-84)
 - v. Obtain a permit from Idaho Bureau of Animal Health and animals placed under quarantine for testing and compliance with entry requirements. (12-10-84)
- d. Scabies. (12-10-84)
- i. All cattle not known to be affected with Scabies consigned to Idaho from any state or area designated as a Scabies quarantined area are to be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin indicating that such animals have been treated with an approved scabicide. Such cattle must be accompanied by an entry permit from the Idaho Division of Animal Industries. The only exceptions to the above requirements are as follows: (12-10-84)
 - (1) Cattle may be moved by permit from the Idaho Division of Animal Industries to an Idaho premise for treatment for Scabies within twenty-four (24) hours after arrival. Such cattle shall not be mixed or allowed to intermingle with resident cattle prior to official treatment. (12-10-84)
 - (2) Cattle may be shipped without permit directly to a federally inspected slaughter establishment. (12-10-84)
 - (3) Female cattle of dairy breeds over eighteen (18) months of age may be shipped into Idaho by permit, but without treatment for Scabies, but must have a hands-on inspection by an accredited veterinarian or state/federal livestock sanitary official to ascertain that the cattle are not infected. (12-10-84)
 - ii. Punishment for violation of rules. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of these rules, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six (6) months. (12-10-84)
- e. Trichomoniasis. The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for bulls imported into Idaho shall contain a statement certifying that Trichomoniasis is not known to exist in the herd of origin, and: (9-14-89)
- i. The bull(s) are two (2) years of age or younger and have not serviced a cow; or (9-14-89)
 - ii. The bull(s) have been tested by culture for trichomoniasis within thirty (30) days of shipment and were negative to the test. (9-14-89)
 - iii. Exceptions to certification and testing: (9-14-89)
 - (1) Bulls consigned directly to slaughter at a recognized slaughter establishment. (9-14-89)
 - (2) Bulls consigned directly to a quarantined feedlot. (9-14-89)

16. Dogs and Cats. (12-10-84)
- a. Dogs. All dogs imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official health certificate attesting that such dogs are apparently free from any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies. Officially vaccinated shall mean vaccinated in accordance with the current recommendations of the NASPHV compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines. Puppies under three (3) months of age originating from a rabies quarantined area must have a permit from the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health prior to importation. (12-10-84)
- b. Cats. All cats imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official health certificate attesting that such cats are apparently free from any infectious, contagious or communicable disease. Cats three (3) months of age or older shall have been vaccinated for rabies according to the recommendations of the current NASPHV Compendium on Rabies. (12-10-84)
17. Horses, Mules, Asses and Equidae. All horses, mules, asses and equidae which are to be transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection or extended validity equine certificate, from the state of origin, stating that the equidae are free from evidence of any communicable disease and have completed Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test requirements, except as provided in this section. (3-20-97)
- a. Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) Test Requirements. (3-20-97)
- i. An official EIA test is a blood test for EIA conducted by a USDA approved laboratory, within six (6) months of entry of the equidae into Idaho. (3-20-97)
- (1) Entry of equidae into Idaho shall not be allowed until the EIA test has been completed and reported negative. Equidae with tests "pending" are not acceptable. Equidae which test positive to the EIA test shall not be permitted entry into Idaho, except by special written permission from the Bureau of Animal Health. (3-20-97)
- (2) A nursing foal less than six (6) months of age accompanied by its EIA negative dam is exempt from the test requirements. (3-20-97)
- b. "Working horses" used for seasonal ranching purposes may be exempt from the requirements of this section if the horses have been included on a current grazing permit which has received prior approval from the Bureau of Animal Health and the chief livestock sanitary official in a western state which reciprocates with Idaho in honoring grazing permits. (3-20-97)
- c. Equids being moved directly to a USDA approved equine slaughter establishment may be exempted from EIA test requirements. (3-20-97)
- d. The Bureau of Animal Health may develop cooperative reciprocal agreements with neighboring states which exempt EIA testing requirements for movement of equidae between the cooperating states. (3-20-97)
- e. Findings and Effective Date. The amendments to Section 210 confer a benefit to the equine industry by protecting the equine industry against Equine Infectious Anemia and by providing a reasonable, effective mechanism for interstate movement of equidae among the states of the region. (3-20-97)
18. Poultry. (12-10-84)
- a. Health Certificate. Poultry may enter the state of Idaho without a health certificate if apparently healthy. (12-10-84)
- b. Psittacine Birds. Parakeets and other psittacine birds that will not be commercially exchanged in any manner may enter the state of Idaho without registration or health certificate if apparently healthy. All individuals commercially associated with all birds to be used as pets shall contact the Idaho State Department of Health & Welfare, Bureau of Preventive Medicine, Boise, Idaho, before transporting or moving birds into the state of Idaho. (12-10-84)

19. Imported Swine. (1-10-94)

a. Swine. Swine may enter the state of Idaho provided they meet the following brucellosis and pseudorabies requirements, and are accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection attesting that they have been inspected within thirty (30) days of date of shipment, that they are free from evidence of all infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days, that they have not been vaccinated with any pseudorabies vaccine, and that they have not been fed raw garbage. Swine for immediate slaughter which are apparently healthy may enter the state of Idaho without a certificate of veterinary inspection, provided the applicable permit requirements are met and the swine are consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock market for sale to a recognized slaughter establishment.

(1-10-94)

b. Brucellosis Rules - Breeding Swine. Negative tests for brucellosis at a dilution of one to twenty-five (1:25) within thirty (30) days of entry or negative to Official Card Test, within thirty (30) days of entry, or originate from a validated brucellosis free herd or validated brucellosis free state. (7-1-93)

c. Pseudorabies Import Rule. (1-10-94)

i. Breeding Swine. Must have a permit for entry from the Idaho Division of Animal Industries and be individually identified by official ear tags or other approved techniques, and be shipped directly from a farm of origin or a market in a Stage IV or V state/area, or may be shipped directly from a qualified pseudorabies-negative herd. Such swine must be quarantined in isolation at destination and retested thirty to sixty (30-60) days following importation, or must have a negative official pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Such swine must be quarantined in isolation and retested at destination thirty to sixty (30-60) days following importation. (1-10-94)

ii. Feeder Pigs. Must have a permit for entry from the Idaho Division of Animal Industries and be identified by an official ear tag, approved legible ear tattoo or other approved techniques indicating the state and herd of origin, and be shipped directly from a farm of origin or a market in a Stage IV or V state/area, or be shipped directly from a qualified pseudorabies-negative herd, or Feeder pigs not meeting Subsection 300.03.b.ii. or 300.03.b.iii., must have a negative official pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Such swine must be quarantined in isolation at destination and retested thirty to sixty (30-60) days following importation. (1-10-94)

iii. Slaughter Swine. Infected or exposed swine shall be accompanied by a permit and may be shipped directly to a recognized slaughter establishment. Slaughter swine, which are not known to be infected or exposed, may be imported from a state/area with a program status up to and including Stage III, for movement directly to a recognized slaughter establishment, without permit. Slaughter swine from Stage IV or V state/area, which are not known to be infected or exposed, may be imported directly to recognized slaughter establishments or to specifically approved stockyards for sale to recognized slaughter establishments, without permit. (1-10-94)

20. Wild Animals. All wild animals and semi-wild animals not under domestication are under the supervision of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and all matters pertaining to any restrictions governing their movement into the state of Idaho is under the supervision of the Fish and Game Department. (12-10-84)

21. Biologics. (12-10-84)

a. Distribution Permit. By rule, serum, vaccines, bacterins and biological remedies of all kinds used as diagnostic agents or used in the treatment of diseases of livestock or poultry shall not be sold, distributed or used within the state of Idaho or imported into the state for sale, distribution or use unless such serum, vaccines, bacterins and biological remedies have been produced under a permit granted by the United States Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Service. (12-10-84)

b. Shipping Virulent Blood or Living Virus. By rule, all manufacturers, dealers and distributors of biological products are hereby prohibited from shipping any virulent blood or living virus (brucella abortus vaccine) of any disease affecting livestock, dogs, or poultry into the state of Idaho, unless written permission shall first be obtained from the Idaho Division of Animal Industries and no living virus for use in animals or poultry shall be

distributed or used within the state of Idaho unless permission in writing shall first be obtained from the Idaho Division of Animal Industries at Boise for the distribution and use of the same. (12-10-84)

c. Labels. By rule no permit under Subsections 310.01 and 310.02 will be issued unless the product shall be contained in vessels bearing labels approved by the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health, properly identifying the product by proper name and description, bearing adequate directions for the use of the product, and bearing no statement, design, or device that may deceive the purchaser, or that is false or misleading in any particular. (12-10-84)

22. Domestic Fur-Bearing Animals. All domestic fur bearing animals which are transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin. (12-10-84)

23. Additional Provisions. In addition to the aforementioned provisions, the regulations as outlined in Title Nine (9), CFR, United States Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Services, governing the movement of livestock shall be adhered to. (12-10-84)

24. Violation of Rules. Pursuant to Titles 18, 25, 37, and 67, Idaho Code, a violation of the rules of the Idaho Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, shall constitute a misdemeanor. (9-6-61)

25. Actinomycosis - Lump Jaw - Public Livestock Markets. Any animal infected or affected with the disease known as actinomycosis and/or actinobacillosis, commonly referred to as "lump jaw", to the extent that the lesion is open and/or there is drainage therefrom, entering a Public Livestock Market shall be held only in the quarantine pen and sold only therefrom, and only in accordance with Subsection 190.01. (12-27-61)

26. Bison. (9-5-67)

a. Shipment. All shipments must be in compliance with Federal Interstate regulations. (9-5-67)

b. Permits. A permit is required from the Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry prior to importation of bison. (9-5-67)

211. -- 215. (RESERVED).

216. VESICULAR STOMATITIS.

01. Livestock Entering Idaho. No livestock (equine, bovine, porcine, caprine, ovine, or cervidae) may enter Idaho from another state if Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within ten (10) miles of the premise of origin within the area of origin within the last thirty (30) days. (7-1-96)

02. Certificate of Inspection. Any livestock entering Idaho from a state where Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the last thirty (30) days shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection with the following statement written by the accredited veterinarian on the certificate:

"All animals identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have been examined and found to be free from Vesicular Stomatitis. During the last thirty (30) days, these animals have neither been exposed to Vesicular Stomatitis nor located within an area where Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed." (7-1-96)

03. Permit for Entry. Livestock from states in which Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the last thirty (30) days shall be accompanied by a permit for entry into Idaho as prescribed in Section 210.07. The permit number shall be written on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (7-1-96)

04. Protection of Public Health, Safety, and Welfare. This amendment is reasonably necessary to protect the public health, safety or welfare by preventing the reintroduction into the state of Idaho of Vesicular Stomatitis, a serious viral disease of livestock. The disease can also be transmitted to humans. This disease caused serious animal health and financial problems in Idaho in 1982/1983, prior to its elimination from the state. (7-1-96)

217. -- 219. (RESERVED).

220. TRICHOMONIASIS CONTROL AND ERADICATION PROGRAM.

01. Testing Requirements. (7-1-94)
- a. All bulls within the state of Idaho shall be tested annually for Trichomoniasis unless exempted as provided in Subsections 220.02.a. through 02.d. (7-1-94)
- b. Test samples shall be collected by veterinarians registered to sample bulls for trichomoniasis. Official testing shall be performed by approved veterinarians or technicians in approved laboratories. Such tests shall be conducted annually between breeding seasons and shall be completed at least forty-five (45) days prior to public land turnout dates. (12-10-84)
- c. Bulls so tested shall be permanently identified by an official trichomoniasis bangle tag and the identification recorded on a Trichomoniasis Test and Report Form. (7-1-94)
- d. Bulls running with cows year round shall be tested between Jan. 1 and April 15 yearly, and shall meet the testing requirements in Subsections 220.01.b. and 220.01.c. (7-1-94)
- e. Bulls presented for sale at Idaho saleyards, shows, special sales, or by private contract shall be accompanied by a certificate of negative herd test, or be returned to home premise for official testing, be sold directly to slaughter without test, or be tested as in Subsection 220.01.f. (7-1-94)
- f. Bulls that are not accompanied by a certificate of negative test and are diverted from non-breeding to breeding channels shall move on an official Hold Order issued by the saleyard veterinarian and shall have three (3) consecutive negative Trich culture tests or other approved tests to be eligible to receive a Certificate of Negative Test. (7-1-94)
- g. For sale purposes the negative test on breeding bulls shall be valid for up to ninety (90) days so long as the bull(s) has had no contact with female cattle from the time of test to the time of sale. Bulls that have had contact with female cattle subsequent to testing must be retested prior to sale. (7-1-94)
02. Exemptions to Testing. (12-10-84)
- a. All yearling and two (2) year old bulls who have not serviced a cow shall be exempt from testing requirements. Such bulls shall be identified by an official trichomoniasis bangle tag and the identification recorded on a Trichomoniasis Test and Report Form. If sold, such bulls shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the owner attesting that the animals are virgin bulls. (3-20-97)
- b. All dairy bulls in total confinement operations shall be exempt from testing requirements. (12-10-84)
- c. Testing is not required on bulls consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter facility and bulls consigned directly to approved feedlots or designated trichomoniasis feedlots for finish feeding for slaughter. (7-1-94)
- d. The annual test of all bulls for trichomoniasis shall not be required in the area of the state north of Riggins, Idaho. This exemption does not apply to the sale and purchase of non-virgin breeding bulls, nor does it apply to bulls imported into the state for breeding purposes. (7-1-94)
- e. This amendment to Subsection 220.02.a. will confer a benefit to the cattle industry by strengthening the trichomoniasis eradication and control program. (3-20-97)
03. Infected Herds. (12-10-84)
- a. A herd in which one (1) or more bulls or cows are found infected with Trichomoniasis shall be

considered infected and shall be issued a Hold Order by the veterinarian conducting the test who shall report to the state within forty-eight (48) hours that the test was positive. (12-10-84)

b. Bulls in infected herds shall be tested three (3) times before the hold order can be released. Bulls that have three (3) consecutive negative tests shall be considered negative to trichomoniasis and can be so certified. Any bull(s) that is positive to a trichomoniasis test shall be considered infected and shall be consigned to slaughter as provided in Subsection 220.03.e. or treated as provided in Subsection 220.03.f. (7-1-94)

c. Re-tests of bulls in infected herds shall be at least seven (7) days apart. (12-10-84)

d. It is recommended in infected herds that the cow herd be pregnancy tested or have a reproductive tract examination to help clear the disease from the herd as quickly as possible. (12-10-94)

e. Individual infected bulls being removed from ranches of origin for sale shall move to markets or packing plants on a VS 1-27 form issued by the veterinarian conducting the test or by other regulatory officials. (7-1-94)

f. Infected bulls which are being held on ranches of origin for treatment shall be issued an individual quarantine by the veterinarian conducting the test, identifying the bull by official trichomoniasis bangle tag. If the bull passes three (3) consecutive negative tests, after treatment, the quarantine shall be released and the bull shall be eligible for a certificate of negative test. (7-1-94)

g. All bulls tested in the infected herd and all purchased and home raised additions to the bull herd, including virgin bulls, shall be individually identified with an official trichomoniasis bangle tag and the tag number and status of the bull shall be recorded on an official trichomoniasis test and report form. (3-20-97)

04. Official Tests. (12-10-84)

a. Official culture tests. An official test is one in which the sample is received in the testing laboratory, in good condition, within forty-eight (48) hours of collection and such sample is tested according to authorized testing protocol. Samples for culture shall be protected from freezing or excessive heat. Samples in transit for more than forty-eight (48) hours will not be accepted for official testing and shall be discarded. Samples which have been frozen or exposed to high temperatures shall also be discarded. (12-10-84)

b. Other official tests. Other official tests for trichomoniasis will be approved by the Division of Animal Industries after the tests have been proved effective by research, have been evaluated sufficiently to determine efficacy, and a protocol for use of the tests has been established. (12-10-84)

c. Veterinarians wishing to officially test for Trichomoniasis within the state of Idaho shall be registered with the Division of Animal Industries. (12-10-84)

d. Such veterinarian shall only utilize approved laboratories for culture of specimens and shall attend a continuing education seminar on Trichomoniasis and proper collection techniques. (12-10-84)

05. Official Laboratories. (12-10-84)

a. Laboratories wishing to be recognized by the Division of Animal Industries as approved labs shall apply for approval. In order to qualify, said laboratories shall adopt methods titled "Official Idaho Protocol for Culture of Trichomoniasis"; shall have adequate equipment and personnel; and shall pass a yearly check test administered by the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health Laboratories. (12-10-84)

b. All rules adopted to control Trichomoniasis within the state of Idaho shall be reviewed annually during the month of September by the Trichomoniasis Task Force and either reapproved or modified to fit the Trich situation existing at that time. (12-10-84)

c. Imported bulls shall be required to meet the requirements of Subsection 220.01.a. through 01.g. The certificate on which the bulls are imported shall contain a statement that "Trichomoniasis has not been diagnosed

in the herd of origin". (7-1-94)

d. Out of state grazing cattle entering Idaho shall be required to meet the requirements of Subsections 220.01.a. through 220.01.g. (12-10-84)

221. -- 344. (RESERVED).

340. BISON.

01. Shipment. All shipments must be in compliance with Federal Interstate regulations. (9-5-67)

02. Permits. A permit is required from the Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry prior to importation of bison. (9-5-67)

345. BRUCELLOSIS TESTING IN ERADICATION AREAS.

01. Circumstances Under Which Testing Is Required. Test eligible Idaho cattle and bison offered for sale in the state of Idaho shall be subjected to an official brucellosis test under the following circumstances: (5-5-92)

a. Brucellosis infection has been diagnosed in cattle or bison herd(s) in Idaho and spread of infection from the infected herd(s) has occurred or is likely to occur; and (5-5-92)

b. The Director of the Department of Agriculture or his representative has declared the entire state, a portion of the state, entire county or part of a county an eradication area, pursuant to Idaho Code, Section 25-604, in order to contain an outbreak of brucellosis and prevent spread of brucellosis to herds in other counties and areas of the state. (5-5-92)

02. Test Eligible Cattle And Bison. Test eligible are defined as: (5-5-92)

a. Intact male and female cattle and bison that are not vaccinated against brucellosis and are over twelve (12) months of age; or (5-5-92)

b. Brucellosis vaccinated female cattle of dairy breeds that are: (5-5-92)

i. Twenty (20) months of age or older; or (5-5-92)

ii. Parturient; or (5-5-92)

iii. Post-parturient; or (5-5-92)

b. Brucellosis vaccinated female cattle of beef breeds or bison that are: (5-5-92)

i. Twenty-four (24) months of age or older; or (5-5-92)

ii. Parturient; or (5-5-92)

iii. Post-parturient. (5-5-92)

03. Test Requirements: (5-5-92)

a. Test eligible cattle or bison offered for sale or moved from or into an eradication area shall be subjected to an official brucellosis test within the thirty (30) days immediately preceding the sale or movement. (5-5-92)

b. For cattle or bison consigned to a specifically approved stockyard, the brucellosis test requirement may be fulfilled at the stockyard by testing the cattle or bison prior to sale. (5-5-92)

04. Test Exemptions. Test eligible cattle and bison from eradication areas, consigned directly from a farm or ranch of origin to a recognized slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved stockyard for sale directly to a recognized slaughter establishment, shall be exempt from pre-movement testing. Movements from the eradication area to the slaughter establishment or the stockyard shall require a permit issued by an accredited veterinarian or a representative of the Department of Agriculture. (5-5-92)

05. Permits Authorizing Movement. Permits for movement from or into an eradication area shall be of the form and content prescribed by the Department of Agriculture. (5-5-92)

06. Discontinuance Of Eradication Area. The eradication area designation shall exist only for the period of time necessary for the elimination of brucellosis infection from the area. After infection has been eliminated, the Director of the Department of Agriculture shall remove the eradication status from the area and the testing requirements shall be discontinued. (5-5-92)

346. -- 349. (RESERVED).

350. LIVESTOCK DEALER LICENSING.

01. Records. Each licensed livestock dealer shall maintain records for at least three (3) years from the date of each transaction to which the Livestock Dealer Licensing Act applies. The names and addresses of the buyers and sellers of each transaction shall be recorded in the dealer's records. The State Brand Board has determined that the following are acceptable records: (9-6-61)

a. A copy of the market agency's invoice. (9-6-61)

b. A copy of the livestock seller/dealer receipt. (9-6-61)

02. Inspection. Each licensed dealer shall make his records available to inspection of the State Brand Board and/or the Director of the Idaho Department of Agriculture, or their appointees during normal business hours. (9-6-61)

03. Fictitious Name or Address. Livestock shall be neither bought nor sold using a fictitious name or address. (9-6-61)

04. Compliance. Livestock dealers shall comply with the existing laws and rules of the Idaho Department of Agriculture and the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement. (9-6-61)

351. -- 354. (RESERVED).

355. IDAHO APPROVED FEEDLOT.

01. Definition. (8-15-91)

a. An Idaho Approved Feedlot shall be a confined area under official state inspection and shall be approved by officials of the Bureau of Animal Health. Approval will be granted only after the Bureau of Animal Health has determined that the premise meets the record keeping requirements and after the feedlot operator demonstrates that all restricted animals can and will be secured within the feedlot. (8-15-91)

b. The feedlot shall be maintained for feeding of cattle and bison that are not vaccinated for brucellosis and are too old to vaccinate, with no provisions for pasturing or grazing. (8-15-91)

02. Application for Designation as Idaho Approved Feedlots. (8-15-91)

a. Application for Idaho Approved Feedlot status shall be made on application forms available from the Bureau of Animal Health. (8-15-91)

b. Bureau of Animal Health officials shall approve feedlot applications after feedlot management has

demonstrated that restricted cattle can be secured in the feedlot and that feedlot records are adequate to show the origin and disposition of restricted cattle. (8-15-91)

c. Approved feedlot status shall expire on September 1 of each year. It shall be the responsibility of feedlot management to apply each year for renewal of approved status. (8-15-91)

d. Feedlots meeting the requirements shall receive an Idaho Approved Feedlot Number. (8-15-91)

03. Identification and Record Keeping. (9-6-61)

a. Accurate records of all cattle in the feedlot must be kept. The records must readily show the number, breed, age, sex, brand and individual identification, when required, of all cattle received at the feedlot as well as the origin, date of entry, date of removal or sale and destination thereof. Cattle losses by accident, disease or death shall be accurately recorded. Records shall be retained by the feedlot for a period of one (1) year following removal of the cattle from the feedlot. (8-15-91)

b. All animals removed from the premises must be accounted for and shipped to federal or state inspected slaughter establishments, to other Idaho Approved Feedlots, to Federal Quarantined Feedlots, or to other qualified destinations as authorized by the Department. Feedlot animals may be moved through a specifically approved stockyard to such slaughter establishments or feedlots of like or greater status provided that the requirements set forth in Subsections 355.03.c. and 355.05 are met. (8-15-91)

c. Applicable permit, test and vaccination requirements must be met. (8-15-91)

04. Entry Requirements. (8-15-91)

a. The Idaho Approved Feedlot will be allowed to feed all classes of cattle and bison, except brucellosis-exposed or suspect cattle and bison. (8-15-91)

b. Test eligible cattle from Class A, B and C states, as defined in 9 CFR Part 78, shall be tested prior to entry. (8-15-91)

05. Removal Requirements. (8-15-91)

a. All cattle and bison except steers and spayed heifers leaving such feedlots: (8-15-91)

i. Shall move directly to slaughter; or (8-15-91)

ii. Shall be identified on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and moved directly to another Idaho Approved Feedlot or to a Federal Quarantined Feedlot; or (8-15-91)

iii. Shall be identified on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and consigned directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale to slaughter, another Idaho Approved Feedlot, a Federal Quarantined Feedlot, or other qualified destination; or (8-15-91)

iv. Shall be examined and qualified at the feedlot by a veterinarian and removed from the feedlot on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. (8-15-91)

b. Suspect or exposed animals are not allowed in Idaho Approved Feedlots regardless of origin. (8-15-91)

c. Animal(s) moved in interstate commerce shall meet all applicable state and federal requirements. (8-15-91)

06. Testing. Under the Brucellosis Uniform Methods and Rules, Idaho Approved Feedlots are considered herds, not Quarantined Feedlots. In the event that MCI slaughter testing discloses reactor(s) that came from the approved feedlot, the test-eligible animals remaining in the feedlot will be subjected to a herd test for

brucellosis, unless feedlot records are adequate to identify the herd from which the reactor(s) originated. (8-15-91)

07. Inspection. The feedlot premises, the cattle therein, and the feedlot records shall be presented for inspection to an agent of the Bureau of Animal Health at any reasonable time during reasonable hours that a request is made by such agent. (8-15-91)

08. Revocation of Status. (8-15-91)

a. Failure on the part of the feedlot operators to comply with the requirements set forth herein shall result in revocation of the Idaho Approved Feedlot status. (8-15-91)

b. Operators may have the status revoked by emptying the feedlot and requesting in writing that the status be revoked. (8-15-91)

c. Idaho Approved Feedlot status may be revoked at such time as revocation is required by changes in state or federal rules or regulations. (8-15-91)

d. Should the Idaho Approved Feedlot status be revoked, cattle and bison still in the feedlot shall be removed from the feedlot as provided in Subsection 355.05 above. The Bureau of Animal Health shall have the authority to impose time limits for removal of cattle and bison. (8-15-91)

09. Provision for a Show Cause Hearing. Within five (5) days of notification, by the Bureau of Animal Health, of its intent to revoke a feedlot's approved status, the owner or manager of said feedlot may request an Administrative Hearing to ascertain the merits of the case. Such a hearing will be held in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The hearing will be conducted at the Department of Agriculture building in Boise. (8-15-91)

356. -- 359. (RESERVED).

360. STATE/FEDERAL QUARANTINED FEEDLOT.

Commonly Known as Federal Quarantined Feedlot. (8-15-91)

01. Definitions. (8-15-91)

a. A Federal Quarantined Feedlot shall be a confined area under official state quarantine and shall be approved jointly by a State Animal Health Official and the Federal Veterinarian in Charge. Approval will be granted only after the feedlot operator demonstrates that all animals can and will be secured and isolated from contact with any other nonquarantined feedlot or pasture animal, that there are facilities for identifying animals as required, and that there is no possibility of disease being mechanically transmitted from the premises. All cattle and bison, except steers and spayed heifers, in the quarantined feedlot shall be classified as exposed to brucellosis. (8-15-91)

b. The quarantined feedlot shall be maintained for feeding of cattle and bison for slaughter, with no provisions for pasturing or grazing. (8-15-91)

02. Application for Approval of Federal Quarantined Feedlots. (8-15-91)

a. Application for Federal Quarantined Feedlot shall be made on application forms available from state and federal officials. (8-15-91)

b. Approval shall be done jointly by a State Animal Health official and the Federal Veterinarian in Charge. Feedlots shall be reapproved on an annual basis. (8-15-91)

c. Feedlots meeting the requirements shall receive a Federal Quarantined Feedlot Number. (8-15-91)

03. Identification and Record Keeping. (8-15-91)

a. Accurate records of all cattle in the feedlot must be kept. The records must readily show the

number, breed, age, sex, brand and individual identification, when required, of all cattle received at the feedlot as well as the origin, date of entry, date of removal and sale and destination thereof. Cattle losses by accident, disease or death shall be accurately recorded. Records shall be retained by the feedlot for a period of one (1) year following removal of the cattle from the feedlot. (8-15-91)

b. All animals removed from the premises must be accounted for and shipped to federal or state inspected slaughter establishments or to other Federal Quarantined Feedlots. Feedlot animals may be moved through a specifically approved stockyard to such slaughter establishments or feedlots, provided that the requirements set forth in Subsection 360.05 are met. (8-15-91)

c. Applicable permit and "S" branding requirements shall be followed. (8-15-91)

04. Entry Requirements. (8-15-91)

a. The Federal Quarantined Feedlot will be allowed to feed all classes of cattle and bison, except brucellosis-exposed or suspect cattle and bison from other states. (8-15-91)

b. Test eligible cattle from Class A, B or C states, as defined in 9 CFR Part 78, shall be tested prior to movement to a quarantined feedlot. (8-15-91)

c. Brucellosis-exposed (quarantined) or suspect cattle and bison shall be "S" branded prior to entry or on arrival at feedlot and shall be individually identified on a VS 1-27 or "S" brand permit. (8-15-91)

d. Cattle and bison, except steers and spayed heifers, from Class B or C states as defined in 9 CFR Part 78, shall be "S" branded prior to entry into Idaho or on arrival at feedlot (if special permission is granted by Deputy Administrator) and shall be accompanied by a movement permit and shall be individually identified on a VS 1-27 or "S" brand permit. Test ineligible heifers not known to be exposed to brucellosis are exempt from the "S" branding requirement. (8-15-91)

05. Removal Requirements. (8-15-91)

a. All cattle and bison except steers and spayed heifers leaving such feedlots: (8-15-91)

i. Shall move directly to slaughter, accompanied by a VS 1-27 or "S" brand permit issued by an approved official; or (8-15-91)

ii. Shall move directly to another Federal Quarantined Feedlot accompanied by a VS 1-27 or "S" brand permit; or (8-15-91)

iii. Shall be "S" branded at the feedlot and consigned directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale to slaughter or another Federal Quarantined Feedlot if such animals are individually identified on a VS 1-27 or "S" brand permit. (8-15-91)

b. Finished fed cattle moving intrastate directly to recognized slaughtering establishments are exempt from the requirement for identification and the requirement to be accompanied by a permit. (8-15-91)

c. Animals which were "S" branded prior to entry or upon entry into the feedlot must be individually identified on VS 1-27 or "S" brand permit at time of removal from the feedlot. (8-15-91)

d. VS 1-27 or "S" brand permits shall be issued by state and federal officials, accredited veterinarians or designated feedlot officials. (8-15-91)

06. Inspection. The feedlot premises, the cattle therein, and the feedlot records shall be presented for inspection to an agent of the Bureau of Animal Health or Veterinary Services at any reasonable time during reasonable hours that a request is made by such agent. (8-15-91)

07. Revocation of Permit. (8-15-91)

a. Failure on the part of the feedlot operators to comply with the requirements set forth herein shall result in revocation of the Federal Quarantined Feedlot permit. (8-15-91)

b. Operators may have the permit revoked by emptying the feedlot and requesting in writing that the permit be revoked. (8-15-91)

c. Federal Quarantined Feedlot permits shall be revoked at such time as revocation is required by changes in state or federal rules or regulations. (8-15-91)

d. Should the feedlot permit be revoked, cattle and bison still in the feedlot shall be removed from the feedlot as provided in Subsection 360.05 above. The Bureau of Animal Health and Veterinary Services shall have the authority to impose time limits for removal of cattle and bison. (8-15-91)

08. Provision for a Show Cause Hearing. Within five (5) days of notification by an agent of the Bureau of Animal Health of intent to revoke a feedlot permit, the owner or manager of said feedlot may request an administrative hearing to ascertain the merits of the case. Such a hearing will be held in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The hearing will be conducted at the Department of Agriculture building in Boise. (8-15-91)

361. -- 364. (RESERVED).

365. DOMESTIC CERVIDAE FARMING.

01. Definitions. (3-20-97)

a. Administrator - Administrator of the division of animal industries or his designee. (3-20-97)

b. Cervidae farms or ranches - A location where domestic cervidae are held, raised, propagated or otherwise controlled. (3-20-97)

c. Department of Agriculture - The Idaho Department of Agriculture. (3-20-97)

d. Division - Division of animal industries. (3-20-97)

e. Domestic Cervidae - Domestically raised, owned or controlled fallow deer (*Dama dama*), elk (*Cervus elaphus*) or reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*). (3-20-97)

f. Domestic Cervidae License - A license issued by the division of animal industries, Idaho Department of Agriculture, that allows raising of domestic cervidae on a cervidae farm. (3-20-97)

g. Quarantine Facility - A confined area where selected domestic cervidae can be secured and isolated from all other cervidae and livestock. (3-20-97)

h. Ungulate - Hoofed animal. (3-20-97)

02. License and Fees. (3-20-97)

a. No person shall possess, obtain, control, or propagate domestic cervidae in this state unless first securing a domestic cervidae license from the division of animal industries. A form will be provided by the division which sets forth such reasonable information as may be required by the administrator. The facility shall be inspected and approved by the division prior to issuing a license. (3-20-97)

b. The application for such license shall be made prior to construction of a new facility. (3-20-97)

c. The initial application shall be accompanied by a one hundred dollar (\$100) fee to cover the cost of inspections and the licensing process. An annual fifty dollar (\$50) renewal fee will be required each January 1. A

license shall be valid from January 1 through December 31 of each year. (3-20-97)

d. A valid license shall be obtained for each separate location of a cervidae farm or ranch. (3-20-97)

e. In addition to the cervidae license, a fee, not to exceed five dollars (\$5) per head on elk or three dollars (\$3) per head on fallow deer and reindeer, is to be assessed on all domestic cervidae in the state to cover the cost of administering the program covered in these rules. This fee is due January 1 of each year. (3-20-97)

03. Facilities. All domestic cervidae will be held in a secure enclosure. For the purpose of this rule, a secure enclosure is one so constructed as to prevent danger to the surrounding environment, wildlife or livestock of the state, including the escape of domestic cervidae or ingress of native wildlife ungulates. (3-20-97)

04. Fencing Requirements: (3-20-97)

a. A perimeter fence shall be constructed of high-tensile, non-slip woven wire or other fencing material approved by the administrator. (3-20-97)

i. For elk and fallow deer, the fence shall be a minimum of eight (8) feet in height for its entire length. (3-20-97)

ii. For reindeer, the fence shall be six (6) feet in height for its entire length. (3-20-97)

iii. The top two feet of each fence may be smooth, barbed or woven wire (at least twelve and one-half (12-1/2) gauge) with horizontal strands spaced not more than six (6) inches apart. Wire shall be placed on the animal side of the fence to prevent pushing the wire away from the posts. (3-20-97)

b. Posts used in the perimeter fence constructed of high-tensile, non-slip woven wire shall be at least butt-end treated with a commercially available preservative and have a minimum of four (4) inch top for line posts and a minimum of five (5) inch top for corner posts. Posts shall be spaced no more than twenty-four (24) feet apart, with stays, supports or braces as needed, and be placed in the ground a minimum of three (3) feet. Any deviations from these specifications shall be approved by the administrator. (3-20-97)

c. Fences shall be maintained at all times to prevent domestic cervidae from escaping or native wildlife ungulates from entering the enclosure. If such animals do pass through, under, or over the fence because of any topographic feature or other conditions, the owner of the enclosure shall immediately repair or supplement the fence to prevent continued passage. (3-20-97)

d. Each enclosure shall have adequate gates that prohibit the escape of domestic cervidae. (3-20-97)

e. Existing domestic cervidae producers will be given until January 1, 1997 to bring their facilities into compliance with the requirements of these rules. (3-20-97)

05. Restraining System. Each cervidae farm shall have a system of restraining domestic cervidae for the purpose of inspection and testing of animals by division personnel. Minimum requirements include a working pen, an alley way and a restraining chute where animals can be humanely handled. The restraint facility shall be approved by the division each year as part of the relicensing process. (3-20-97)

06. Quarantine Facility. If animals are to be imported onto the domestic cervidae farm, a quarantine facility shall be provided for holding animals until tuberculosis retesting is accomplished. (3-20-97)

07. Identification. (3-20-97)

a. All domestic cervidae shall be individually and uniquely identified by two (2) of the three (3) following methods: (3-20-97)

i. Official USDA eartag or other eartag approved by the administrator. (3-20-97)

ii. Ear tattoo using an alpha numeric tattoo sequence that has been recorded with the division of animal industries. The tattoo shall be applied in the left ear. (3-20-97)

iii. Microchip approved by the division, in cooperation with the Idaho Brand Department, with an identifying number/frequency that has been recorded with the division. (3-20-97)

b. It is recommended that cervidae breeders place an additional visible eartag in each animal so that identification of individual animals is possible without restraint of the animal. (3-20-97)

c. All progeny of domestic cervidae shall be permanently identified by December 31 of the year of birth or upon leaving the cervidae farm, whichever is earlier. Official identification, once assigned to an individual animal, shall not be changed or transferred to another animal. Animals that lose identification devices shall be reidentified in accordance with Subsection 365.07.a. (3-20-97)

08. Disease Control and Genetics. (3-20-97)

a. Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae, Uniform Methods and Rules, Effective May 15, 1994, as amended, and Brucellosis Eradication, Uniform Methods and Rules, Effective May 6, 1992, as amended, both of which methods and rules are hereby incorporated by reference will be used as the standards for tuberculosis and brucellosis eradication in domestic cervidae. Copies of the methods and rules are on file at the division of animal industry offices located at 2270 Old Penitentiary Road, Boise, Idaho and through the Department of Administration, Office of the Rules Coordinator, located at 650 West State Street, Boise, Idaho 83720. (3-20-97)

b. The administrator may require, when sufficient risk exists, that domestic cervidae in the state be tested for brucellosis (*Brucella abortus* or *Brucella suis*), tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*), meningeal worm (*Parelaphostrongylus tenuis*) or muscle worm (*Elaphostrongylus cervus*) and/or for other diseases or parasites determined to pose a risk to other domestic cervidae, livestock or wildlife. The administrator shall determine appropriate testing procedures and methods. (3-20-97)

c. Any animals identified as having red deer genetic influence shall be destroyed, removed from the state, or neutered. (3-20-97)

09. Reporting. (3-20-97)

a. A person possessing domestic cervidae shall submit a completed annual report of all animals held, no later than December 31 of each year, on a form provided by the division. Such annual report is required for yearly license renewal. (3-20-97)

b. Persons possessing domestic cervidae shall notify the division of animal industries within thirty (30) days of any change of address and/or location of the domestic cervidae farm. (3-20-97)

c. Whenever any domestic cervidae escape from a domestic cervidae farm, the owner, manager or caretaker shall notify the division immediately. The division shall then be responsible to notify the Department of Fish and Game of such escape. The division or its designee may dispose of domestic cervidae that have escaped the owner's control in order to insure the health and genetic purity of Idaho's wild ungulate populations. (3-20-97)

d. The death of a domestic cervidae over one (1) year of age shall be reported to the division within twenty-four (24) hours of such death, excluding slaughter animals. (3-20-97)

10. Inspection. (3-20-97)

a. All domestic cervidae located in the state and records related thereto, are subject to inspection for compliance with the provisions of this section. (3-20-97)

b. Such inspections shall be conducted at reasonable times and locations, with the owner or the owner's representative present. (3-20-97)

11. Notification and Disposition of Diseased Animals. (3-20-97)
- a. Any owner, caretaker, or dealers in domestic cervidae, and any veterinarian practicing in the state, and any lab conducting cervidae testing who has reason to believe that domestic cervidae are exposed to a dangerous or reportable disease or parasite shall notify the division immediately. The administrator may order inspection, quarantine, examination or testing of such animals by a licensed accredited veterinarian, or representative of the division. (3-20-97)T
- b. The administrator shall determine when testing, treatment, quarantine or disposal of domestic cervidae is required at any domestic cervidae farm or ranch, pursuant to Idaho Code, Title 25, Chapters 2, 3, 4, 6 and [37] 35. If the administrator determines that testing, treatment, quarantine or disposal of domestic cervidae or disinfection or sterilization of facilities is required, a written order shall be issued to the owner describing the procedure to be followed and the time period for carrying out such actions. (3-20-97)
12. Unlawfully Possessed Cervidae. (3-20-97)
- a. The department may seize, require removal from the state or require disposal of any unlawfully possessed domestic cervidae. (3-20-97)
- b. Reindeer shall not be owned, possessed, propagated or held in the state north of the Salmon River in order to protect the wild caribou herd in northern Idaho. (3-20-97)
13. Imported Domestic Cervidae. (3-20-97)
- a. Domestic cervidae may enter the state of Idaho provided they meet the following requirements, and are accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection attesting to the fact that they have been inspected within thirty (30) days of date of shipment, and that they are free from evidence of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days: (3-20-97)
- i. Be tested negative for brucellosis if six (6) months of age or older, by at least two (2) types of official brucellosis tests, one of which shall be the rivanol, the PCFIA or the CITE test, within thirty (30) days prior to entry; and, (3-20-97)
- ii. If animals originate from an accredited herd, they may be imported without further tuberculosis testing provided that they are accompanied by a certificate stating that such domestic cervidae originated from an accredited herd; or, (3-20-97)
- iii. If animals originate from a qualified herd, they may be imported if accompanied by a certificate stating that such domestic cervidae originated from a qualified herd and have been classified negative to an official tuberculosis test that was conducted within ninety (90) days prior to the movement date. If the qualifying test was administered within ninety (90) days of movement, the animals to be moved do not require an additional test; or, (3-20-97)
- iv. If animals originate from a monitored herd, they may be imported if accompanied by a certificate stating that such domestic cervidae originated from a monitored herd and have been classified negative to an official tuberculosis test that was conducted within ninety (90) days prior to the date of movement; or, (3-20-97)
- v. If animals do not originate from an accredited, qualified or monitored herd, they may be imported if accompanied by a certificate stating that such domestic cervidae have been classified negative to two (2) official tuberculosis tests that were conducted no less than ninety (90) days apart, that the second test was conducted within ninety (90) days prior to the date of movement, and that the animals were isolated from all other members of the herd during the testing period. Test eligible age is six (6) months or older, or less than six (6) months of age if not accompanied by a negative tested dam. (3-20-97)
- vi. Elk shall be tested negative for red deer genetic factor by a lab approved by the division of animal industries, and (3-20-97)

- vii. Be from a region not known to be endemic with *Parelaphostrongylus tenuis* (meningeal worm), as reported by the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, and (3-20-97)
- viii. Be individually identified, by an official USDA identification tag or microchip, on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by the veterinarian who conducted the tests, and (3-20-97)
- ix. Be destined for a domestic cervidae farm currently licensed by the division, and (3-20-97)
- x. Enter on an import permit issued by the Idaho division of animal industries. (3-20-97)
- b. Movement of cervidae between accredited American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) facilities is exempt from the tuberculosis testing requirements of this rule. All other movement from AAZPA-accredited facilities shall comply with the tuberculosis requirements. (3-20-97)
14. Intrastate Movement of Domestic Cervidae. (3-20-97)
- a. All live domestic cervidae six (6) months of age or older moving from one premise to another premise within the state of Idaho, except those consigned directly to an approved slaughter facility, shall be accompanied by an official negative test for tuberculosis conducted within the last ninety (90) days or written permission from the administrator. Animals originating from an accredited, qualified or monitored herds, as described in Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae, Uniform Methods and Rules, effective May 15, 1994, as amended, shall be exempted from test requirements, if they are accompanied by a certificate signed by an accredited veterinarian or the administrator stating such domestic cervidae have originated directly from such herd. (3-20-97)
15. Penalty For Violations. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of chapters 2, 3, 4, 6 or [37] 35, title 25, Idaho Code, applicable to domestic cervidae, or the rules promulgated by the division of animal industries for the enforcement thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each offense, as authorized by [25-3706] 25-3506, Idaho Code. (3-20-97)
- 366. -- 999. (RESERVED).**