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**IDAPA 46  
TITLE 01  
Chapter 01**

**IDAPA 46 - BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS**

**46.01.01 - RULES OF THE STATE OF IDAHO BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICINE**

**000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.**

This chapter is adopted under the legal authority of Title 54, Chapter 21, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

**001. TITLE AND SCOPE.**

01. Title. The title of this chapter is the "Rules of the State of Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine," hereinafter referred to in these rules as the board. (3-18-99)

02. Scope. These rules govern the licensing procedures, supervision requirements, standards of practice, inspections, and grounds for discipline of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, euthanasia task force members, and certified euthanasia technicians and agencies. The official citation of this chapter is IDAPA 46.01.01.000 et seq. For example, this section's citation is IDAPA 46.01.01.001. (3-18-99)

**002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.**

There are no written interpretations of these rules. (7-1-97)

**003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL.**

All contested cases filed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 52, Title 67, Idaho Code shall be governed by the provisions of IDAPA 04.11.01, "Idaho Rules of Administrative Procedure of the Office of the Attorney General". (7-1-97)

**004. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

01. Office. (7-1-97)

a. The office of the board is located at 2270 Old Penitentiary Road, Boise, Idaho 83712. (7-1-97)

b. The office mailing address is P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho 83707. (7-1-97)

c. The office telephone number is (208) 332-8588. (7-1-97)

d. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Mountain Time, Monday through Friday except holidays designated by the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

02. Communications. All written communications and documents concerning any matter covered by these rules should be addressed to the office of the board, and not to individual members of the board or the board's staff. All communications and documents are deemed to be officially received only when delivered to the board office during office hours. (7-1-97)

**005. -- 009. (RESERVED).**

**010. LICENSE.**

01. Qualifications. Applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in Idaho shall be of good moral character and reputation and have: (7-1-97)

a. Graduated from an approved school of veterinary medicine or the veterinary department of a university, approval based on the list of approved schools by the Council of Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association Section 54-2103(24), Idaho Code; or (3-18-99)

b. In compliance with Section 54-2107(3), Idaho Code, the board will accept as eligible for licensure, any graduate of a veterinary school, college or university outside of the United States and Canada that fulfills the

requirements for foreign veterinary graduates as set forth by current American Veterinary Medical Association standards. The board hereby incorporates by reference and adopts the current Educational Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates of the AVMA's "Information for Graduates of Colleges of Veterinary Medicine Outside the U.S. and Canada" as amended as the requirements for foreign veterinary graduates. (Copies of this publication are on file at the State Law Library and the board office.) A graduate enrolled with the AVMA foreign graduate program would be considered a student as defined by Section 54-2104(2)(b), Idaho Code. (3-18-99)

02. Application. Application for license may be obtained from the board office. (7-1-97)

03. Examination. The national licensing examinations developed by the National Board Examination Committee for Veterinary Medicine, or its designees, and the state jurisprudence examination as prepared by the Board. (3-18-99)

a. National licensing examinations developed by the National Board Examination Committee, or its designee, that include, but are not limited to: (3-18-99)

i. National Board Examination (NBE) and Clinical Competency Test (CCT), which may be taken at any time and as many times as necessary; (3-18-99)

ii. As of 2000, the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination (NAVLE), which may be taken at any time and as many times as necessary. (3-18-99)

b. The jurisprudence examination, as prepared by the board or its designee, and which may be taken more than once, at three (3) month intervals. (3-18-99)

i. The jurisprudence exam will consist of twenty-five (25) to fifty (50) questions on the Idaho veterinary law and rules, and will be an open book exam. (7-1-97)

ii. The jurisprudence exam, a copy of Title 54, Chapter 21, Idaho Code, and a copy of the rules of the board, IDAPA 46.01.01, shall be sent to each applicant along with the application for licensure. (3-18-99)

04. Passing Score. (7-1-97)

a. A passing score for the national licensing examinations shall be calculated and reported by the American Association of Veterinary State Boards or its designated test vendor. If such a score is not available, the passing score shall be as reported by the American Association of Veterinary State Boards or its designated test vendor and shall be considered equal to or greater than one point five (1.5) standard deviation below the mean score of the examination. (3-18-99)

b. A passing score for the jurisprudence examination shall be ninety percent (90%) or such score as deemed appropriate by the board. All application materials and fees shall be at the board office, with the exception of the Clinical Competency Examination results when an applicant is applying for a temporary permit or specialty license, before the jurisprudence examination shall be graded. (3-18-99)

05. Review of Examination. (7-1-97)

a. An applicant wishing to review the results of the jurisprudence examination shall make a written request to the board within thirty (30) days of receipt of the jurisprudence examination results. (7-1-97)

b. The review shall be conducted no later than sixty (60) days from the date of the written request, shall not exceed two (2) hours in length, and no written materials or any reproductions shall be removed from the review premises. (7-1-97)

c. The review shall take place at the office of the board during normal business hours. (7-1-97)

**011. SPECIALTY LICENSE.**

An applicant for a specialty license as provided for in Idaho Code Section 54-2110 may be exempt from the Clinical

Competency Test. (7-1-97)

**012. LICENSE RENEWAL.**

An "active" or "inactive" veterinary license may be renewed by submission of the completed and signed annual renewal form prescribed by the board, submission of a continuing education report as outlined in Subsection 015.03.d. for the appropriate hours of continuing education, payment of the annual renewal fee and any other applicable fees as established by the board. (7-1-97)

01. Reinstatement to "Active" License Status. A licensee may convert from "inactive" license status to "active" license status by: (7-1-97)

a. Making written application to the board on an application form prescribed by the board. (7-1-97)

b. Providing thirty (30) hours of continuing education credits earned in the three (3) fiscal years (July 1 to June 30) prior to activation of an "inactive" license. (3-18-99)

c. Providing verification of active veterinary practice in another state for the past five (5) years or by providing verification of passing scores on the national licensing examinations developed by the National Board Examination Committee for Veterinary Medicine, or their designee. These include, but are not limited to, passing scores on the National Board Examination (NBE) and Clinical Competency Test (CCT) or, as of November 2000, the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination (NAVLE) taken within the past five (5) years. (3-18-99)

d. Taking and passing the jurisprudence exam with a score of ninety percent (90%) or better. (3-18-99)

e. Providing two (2) affidavits of moral character from veterinarians currently licensed in any state and issued during the past calendar year. (7-1-97)

f. Providing verification of license in good standing from the licensing board in any state where a license is or has been held. (7-1-97)

02. Reinstatement of Expired Licenses. Licenses expiring prior to July 1, 1995 may be reinstated anytime prior to five (5) years from their expiration date by: (7-1-97)

a. Making application to the board to reinstate the expired license. (7-1-97)

b. Paying the late fee and back renewal fees as prescribed by the board for up to five (5) years. (7-1-97)

c. Providing thirty (30) hours of continuing education earned during the past three (3) fiscal years (July 1 to June 30). (3-18-99)

d. Providing verification of active veterinary practice in another state for the past five (5) years or by providing verification of a passing score on the Clinical Competency Examination or, as of November 2000, other national licensing examinations developed by the National Board Examination Committee for Veterinary Medicine, or its designee, taken within the past five (5) years. (3-18-99)

e. Taking and passing the jurisprudence exam with a score of ninety percent (90%) or better. (3-18-99)

f. Providing two (2) affidavits of moral character from veterinarians currently licensed in any state and issued during the past calendar year. (7-1-97)

g. Providing verification of license in good standing from the licensing board in any state where a license is or has been held. (7-1-97)

03. Late Renewal. Any license renewal received within thirty (30) days of the expiration date, may be

reinstated by paying the established late fee and the active or inactive renewal fee. (7-1-97)

04. Military Waiver. License renewal fees for licensees on active duty with the armed services of the United States may be waived one (1) time, not to exceed the longer of three (3) years or the duration of a national emergency. (3-18-99)

**013. TEMPORARY PERMITS.**

Temporary permits shall be consecutively numbered beginning with the number one (1) and all numbers shall be prefixed with the letters VT. (7-1-97)

01. Supervision. For the purpose of temporary permits, supervision shall mean the same as professional supervision and the supervising veterinarian shall be individually responsible and liable for the performance of the acts and omissions performed by the temporary licensee. (7-1-97)

02. Licensing Requirements. Licensing requirements for a temporary permit shall be the same as for a new licensee with the exception of an additional year in which to take and pass the Clinical Competency Examination. (7-1-97)

03. Responsibility. Nothing herein shall be construed to relieve the temporary licensee of any responsibility or liability for any of their own acts and omissions. (7-1-97)

**014. FEES.**

Fees are established as authorized under Title 54, Chapter 21, Idaho Code by action of the board as follows: (7-1-97)

- 01. Veterinarian: (3-18-99)
  - a. Application and License Fee (Section 54-2107, Idaho Code) - Two hundred dollars (\$200). (3-18-99)
  - b. Annual Renewal Fee (Section 54-2112, Idaho Code). (3-18-99)
  - c. Active License - One hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125). (3-18-99)
  - d. Inactive License - Fifty dollars (\$50). (3-18-99)
  - e. Specialty License Fee. (3-18-99)
  - i. First Year - Two hundred dollars (\$200). (3-18-99)
  - ii. Annual Renewal Fee (Section 54-2110, Idaho Code) - One hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125). (3-18-99)
  - f. Conversion/Late Fee (Section 54-2112, Idaho Code) - Fifty dollars (\$50). (3-18-99)
  - g. Temporary Permit Fee (Section 54-2111, Idaho Code) One hundred dollars (\$100). (3-18-99)
  - h. Certificates of Good Standing (Section 54-2112, Idaho Code) – Ten dollars (\$10). (3-18-99)
- 02. Certified Euthanasia Agency License Fee (Section 54-2105(5)(j), Idaho Code). (3-18-99)
  - a. Application and License Fee - One hundred dollars (\$100). (3-18-99)
  - b. Annual Renewal Fee - One hundred dollars (\$100). (7-1-97)
  - c. Reinstatement Fee - Twenty-five dollars (\$25). (7-1-97)
- 03. Certified Euthanasia Technician License Fee (Section 54-2105(5)(j), Idaho Code). (3-18-99)

- a. Training and License Fee - One hundred dollars (\$100). (3-18-99)
- b. Annual Renewal Fee - Fifty dollars (\$50). (3-18-99)
- c. Reinstatement Fee - Twenty-five dollars (\$25). (7-1-97)
- 04. Veterinary Technician Certification Fee (Section 54-2105(5)(m), Idaho Code). (3-18-99)
  - a. Application and Certification Fee - One hundred dollars (\$100). (3-18-99)
  - b. Annual Renewal Fee - Fifty dollars (\$50). (3-18-99)
  - c. Reinstatement/Late Fee – Twenty-five dollars (\$25). (3-18-99)
  - d. Temporary Permit Fee – Fifty dollars (\$50). (3-18-99)
- 05. Duplicate License and Certificate Fee – Twenty-five dollars (\$25). When a new license or certificate is issued for the purpose of changing the veterinarian's certified euthanasia technician's or veterinary technician's name, the current license or original certificate shall be returned to the board office. (3-18-99)
- 06. Adjustment of Renewal Fees. The board may adjust renewal fees downward to a minimum of fifty dollars (\$50) for "active" license renewals and a minimum of twenty-five (\$25) for "inactive" license renewals if, by majority vote of the board members, the board's free-fund balance is sufficiently high. (3-18-99)

**015. MANDATORY CONTINUING VETERINARY EDUCATION.**

01. Statement of Purpose. It is of primary importance to the public that veterinarians continue their veterinary education throughout the period of their active practice of veterinary medicine. These rules establish the minimum continuing veterinary education requirements necessary for veterinarians to maintain a license to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

02. Approved Courses. Approved courses include those courses and providers listed on the American Association of Veterinary State Board's Continuing Education Registry and those courses and providers approved by the board. Board approval for a continuing education course may be obtained by sending a written request to the board office and enclosing copies of the course agenda, dates, times, locations, and requested number of credit hours in management and veterinary medicine. (3-18-99)

03. Education Requirements. (7-1-93)

a. Minimum Requirement. Each active veterinarian in the state of Idaho shall complete a minimum of thirty (30) credit hours of accredited continuing veterinary education activity in each and every three (3) year period following the date of his or her admission to the practice of veterinary medicine in this state. Each active member admitted to the practice of veterinary medicine before July 1, 1990 shall complete a minimum of thirty (30) credit hours of accredited continuing veterinary education activity in each and every three (3) year period beginning July 1, 1990. (7-1-93)

b. Credit Requirements. The following are the minimum and maximum credits that may be earned for each reporting period. (7-1-93)

i. A minimum of twenty-one (21) hours of continuing education in veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry. (3-18-99)

ii. A maximum of nine (9) hours of continuing education in management. (7-1-93)

c. Attendance Period. The attendance period shall be based upon the fiscal year (July 1 to June 30). (3-18-99)

d. Report. Each veterinarian subject to these rules shall file a written report, on a form prescribed by the Board, as provided in this rule. (7-1-93)

i. Content of Report. The report shall set forth the record of the veterinarian's compliance with these rules during the attendance period and shall contain at least: (7-1-93)

(1) A list of the courses attended; (7-1-93)

(2) The dates of attendance; (7-1-93)

(3) The sponsoring organization; (7-1-93)

(4) The hours attended, rounded to the nearest half (1/2) of an hour; and (7-1-97)

(5) The veterinarian's signature, under penalty of perjury. (7-1-93)

ii. Place of Filing. The report of compliance with the continuing veterinarian education requirement shall be filed with the secretary of the board. (7-1-97)

iii. Time of Filing. The report shall be filed on, or prior to, July 1 in the year the veterinarian is required to complete the continuing education requirement. (7-1-93)

04. Exemptions. Upon a showing of good cause by a licensee to the board, the board may exempt such licensee from any, all or part of the continuing education requirement. Written requests for exemptions from continuing education credits shall be sent to the board office. (7-1-97)

05. Credit for Attendance. Continuing veterinary education credits may be earned by attending approved courses in continuing veterinary education. (7-1-97)

a. Credits. One (1) credit hour shall be given for each fifty (50) minutes actually spent by the active member in attendance at an accredited, domestic or foreign, course. No credit shall be given for: (7-1-97)

i. Time spent in introductory remarks, coffee and lunch breaks, business meetings or other activities not involving the educational aspects of the course. (3-18-99)

ii. Any course attended before admission to practice veterinary medicine in Idaho. (7-1-93)

iii. Journal and magazine articles, videos or correspondence courses, unless specially approved by the board. (7-1-97)

b. In cases of panel presentations, credit shall be calculated by multiplying the actual number of course hours by two (2) and dividing by the number of panel members involved. (3-18-99)

c. Carryover Credit. No credit for attending approved courses in continuing veterinary education shall be applicable to any reporting period other than that during which the credit is actually earned. (7-1-97)

**016. -- 099. (RESERVED).**

**100. SUPERVISING VETERINARIANS.**

01. Statement of Purpose. Veterinarians licensed under the provisions of Title 54, Chapter 21, Idaho Code, shall be responsible for temporary licensees, certified euthanasia technicians, veterinary technicians and veterinary assistants and shall be available to supervise and direct their activities as follows: (7-1-97)

a. No veterinarian shall: (7-1-93)

- i. Permit any veterinary technician to perform any animal health care services not authorized by Subsection 100.02. (7-1-97)
- ii. Permit any assistant to perform any animal health care services not authorized by Subsection 100.02. (7-1-97)
- b. For purposes of the rules applicable to health care tasks for veterinary technicians and assistants, the supervising veterinarian of a veterinary technician or assistant shall: (7-1-93)
  - i. Have legal responsibility for the health, safety and welfare of the animal patient which the veterinary technician or assistant serves. (7-1-93)
  - ii. Not delegate an animal health care task to a veterinary technician or assistant who is unqualified to perform the particular task. (7-1-93)
  - iii. Not use a level of supervision which is lower than that designated for a specific animal health task as set forth in Subsection 100.02. (7-1-97)
  - iv. Make all decisions relating to the diagnosis, treatment, management and future disposition of an animal patient. (7-1-93)
- c. A supervising veterinarian shall have examined the animal patient prior to the delegation of any animal health care task to either a veterinary technician or assistant. The examination of the animal patient shall be conducted at such times as acceptable veterinary medicine practice dictates, consistent with the particular delegated animal health care task. (7-1-93)
- d. Pursuant to Subsection 100.03.c. a veterinary technician is authorized to provide supervision for an assistant performing a specified health care task. The veterinary technician shall be under the same degree of supervision by the veterinarian as if the veterinary technician were performing the task. (7-1-97)
- e. Unless specifically so provided by law or rule, a veterinarian shall not authorize a veterinary technician or an assistant to perform the following functions: (7-1-97)
  - i. Surgery; (7-1-93)
  - ii. Diagnosis and prognosis of animal disease; (7-1-93)
  - iii. Prescribing drugs, medicines and appliances. (7-1-93)
- 02. Animal Health Care Tasks - Veterinary Technicians. (7-1-93)
  - a. Definition. A veterinary technician means a person who has graduated from a veterinary technology program accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association or a person who has received equivalent training as recognized by the Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine. The board shall prescribe the application format for veterinary technician status and shall review each application for compliance with the certification requirements. (7-1-97)
  - b. Immediate supervision. The following tasks may be performed only under the immediate supervision of a veterinarian: (7-1-93)
    - i. Assist veterinarian in surgery with tissue handling; (7-1-93)
    - ii. Assist veterinarian in surgery with instrument handling. (7-1-93)
  - c. Direct supervision. The following tasks may only be performed under the direct supervision of a veterinarian: (7-1-93)



- i. Endotracheal intubation; (7-1-93)
- ii. Blood administration; (7-1-93)
- iii. Fluid aspiration; (7-1-93)
- iv. Intraperitoneal injections; (7-1-93)
- v. Monitoring of vital signs of anesthetized patient; (7-1-93)
- vi. Application of splints; (7-1-93)
- vii. Inducement of anesthesia by intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous injection or by inhalation; (7-1-93)
- viii. When the animal is anesthetized, those tasks listed under Subsection 100.02.d. of this section; (7-1-97)
- ix. Administration of immunological agents. (7-1-93)
- d. Indirect supervision. The following tasks may only be performed under the indirect supervision of a veterinarian; provided, that if the animal is anesthetized, the following tasks require the direct supervision of a veterinarian: (7-1-93)
  - i. Teeth cleaning; (7-1-93)
  - ii. Enema; (7-1-93)
  - iii. Electrocardiography; (7-1-93)
  - iv. Application of bandages; (7-1-93)
  - v. Catheterization of the unobstructed bladder; (7-1-93)
  - vi. Gavage; (7-1-93)
  - vii. Ear flush; (7-1-93)
  - viii. Radiology; (7-1-93)
    - (1) Patient positioning; (7-1-93)
    - (2) Operation of X ray machines; (7-1-93)
    - (3) Oral and rectal administration of radiopaque materials. (7-1-93)
  - ix. Injections of medications not otherwise prohibited; (7-1-93)
    - (1) Intramuscular; (7-1-93)
    - (2) Subcutaneous; (7-1-93)
    - (3) Intravenous, including catheterization. (7-1-93)
  - x. Oral medications; (7-1-93)
  - xi. Topical medications; (7-1-93)

- xii. Specimen collection; (7-1-93)
- (1) Collection of tissue during or after a veterinarian has performed necropsy; (7-1-93)
- (2) Urine (except cystocentesis); (7-1-93)
- (3) Hematology; (7-1-93)
- (4) Parasitology; (7-1-93)
- (5) Exfoliative cytology; (7-1-93)
- (6) Microbiology. (7-1-93)
- xiii. Administer preanesthetic drugs; (7-1-93)
- xiv. Oxygen therapy; (7-1-93)
- xv. Removal of partially exposed foreign bodies from skin and feet; (7-1-97)
- xvi. Removal of sutures. (7-1-93)
- xvii. Implanting of microchips in animals for identification purposes. (7-1-97)
- xviii. Non-invasive therapeutic options or alternate therapies as defined by Idaho Code Section 54-2103(26) may be performed by veterinary technicians under the indirect supervision of a licensed veterinarian; provided, that chiropractic care and ultrasound therapy may only be performed by an allied health professional in the disciplines of chiropractics or ultrasound as provided by law. Before any therapeutic option or alternative therapy is performed on an animal by a veterinary technician or an allied health professional, a veterinarian must first perform a diagnostic evaluation of the patient to rule out the use of conventional forms of veterinary medicine as provided by law. In the event the patient's owner desires to use therapeutic options or alternative therapies on the patient, the veterinarian must first inform the patient's owner of the availability of any conventional treatments. (7-1-97)
- 03. Animal Health Care Tasks - Assistants. (7-1-93)
  - a. Immediate Supervision. The following tasks may only be performed under the immediate supervision of a veterinarian: (7-1-93)
    - i. Assist veterinarian in surgery with tissue handling; (7-1-93)
    - ii. Assist veterinarian in surgery with instrument handling; (7-1-93)
    - iii. Endotracheal intubation; (7-1-93)
    - iv. Fluid aspiration; (7-1-93)
    - v. Intraperitoneal injections; (7-1-93)
    - vi. Blood administration; (7-1-93)
    - vii. Catheterization of unobstructed bladder; (7-1-93)
    - viii. Gavage; (7-1-93)
    - ix. Radiology; (7-1-93)

- (1) Patient positioning; (7-1-93)
- (2) Film exposure; (7-1-93)
- (3) Rectal and oral administration of radiopaque materials. (7-1-93)
- x. Intravenous injections of medications not otherwise prohibited; (7-1-93)
- xi. Specimen collection; (7-1-93)
- (1) Hematology; (7-1-93)
- (2) Exfoliative cytology; (7-1-93)
- (3) Microbiology; (7-1-93)
- (4) Electrocardiography. (7-1-93)
- b. Direct Supervision - Veterinarian. The following tasks may only be performed under the direct supervision of a veterinarian: (7-1-97)
  - i. Monitor vital signs of anesthetized patient; (7-1-93)
  - ii. When the animal is anesthetized, perform those tasks listed under Subsection 100.02.d. "indirect supervision". (7-1-97)
  - iii. Specimen collection; Collection of tissues during or after a veterinarian has performed necropsy. (7-1-93)
  - iv. Removal of sutures; (7-1-93)
- c. Direct Supervision - Veterinarian/Veterinary Technician. The following tasks may only be performed under supervision of either a veterinarian or a veterinary technician: (7-1-97)
  - i. Application of bandages; (7-1-93)
  - ii. Ear flush; (7-1-93)
  - iii. Enema. (7-1-93)
- d. Indirect Supervision. The following tasks may only be performed under the indirect supervision of a veterinarian; provided, that if the animal is anesthetized, the following tasks require the direct supervision of a veterinarian: (7-1-93)
  - i. Teeth cleaning; (7-1-93)
  - ii. Injections of medications not otherwise prohibited; (7-1-93)
  - (1) Intramuscular; (7-1-93)
  - (2) Subcutaneous. (7-1-93)
  - iii. Oral medications; (7-1-93)
  - iv. Topical medications; (7-1-93)
  - v. Administer medication through an established intravenous catheter; (7-1-93)

- vi. Specimen collection; (7-1-93)
  - (1) Collecting of voided urine and fecal material; (7-1-93)
  - (2) Parasitology (except skin scraping). (7-1-93)
  - vii. Oxygen therapy; (7-1-93)
  - viii. Removal of partially exposed foreign bodies; (7-1-97)
  - ix. Establish open airways including intubation appliances but excluding surgery; (7-1-93)
  - x. External cardiac resuscitation; (7-1-93)
  - xi. Application of temporary splints or bandages to prevent further injury to bones or soft tissues; (7-1-93)
  - xii. Application of appropriate wound dressings and external supportive treatment in severe burn cases; (7-1-93)
  - xiii. External supportive treatment in heat prostration cases; (7-1-93)
  - xiv. Implanting of microchips in animals for identification purposes. (7-1-97)
  - xv. Non-invasive therapeutic options or alternate therapies as defined by Idaho Code Section 54-2103(26) may be performed by assistants under the indirect supervision of a licensed veterinarian; provided, that chiropractic care and ultrasound therapy may only be performed by an allied health professional in the disciplines of chiropractics or ultrasound as provided by law. Before any therapeutic option or alternative therapy is performed on an animal by an assistant or an allied health professional, a veterinarian must first perform a diagnostic evaluation of the patient to rule out the use of conventional forms of veterinary medicine as provided by law. In the event the patient's owner desires to use therapeutic options or alternative therapies on the patient, the veterinarian must first inform the patient's owner of the availability of any conventional treatments. (7-1-97)
- e. Under conditions of an emergency, an assistant may render the following life saving aid to an animal: (7-1-93)
- i. Application of tourniquets and/or pressure bandages to control hemorrhage; (7-1-93)
  - ii. Resuscitative oxygen procedures; (7-1-93)
  - iii. Establish open airways including the usual intubation appliances but excluding surgery. (7-1-93)

**101. -- 149. (RESERVED).**

**150. VALID VETERINARIAN/CLIENT/PATIENT RELATIONSHIP.**

An appropriate veterinarian/client/patient relationship will exist when: (7-1-97)

01. Responsibility. The veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgements regarding the health of the animal(s) and the need for medical treatment, and the client (owner or other caretaker) has followed the instructions of the veterinarian. (7-1-97)

02. Medical Knowledge. There is sufficient knowledge of the animal(s) by the veterinarian to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal(s). This means that the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal(s) by virtue of an examination of the animal(s), and/or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal(s) are kept. (7-1-97)

03. Availability. The practicing veterinarian is readily available for follow-up in case of adverse reactions or failure of the regimen of therapy. (7-1-97)

**151. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.**

The Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine hereby incorporates by reference and adopts the "Principles of Veterinary Medical Ethics, Opinions and Reports of the Judicial Council of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 1993 Revision and Section 152, Code of Professional Conduct, of this chapter as the definition of ethical and professional conduct for licensed veterinarians. (Idaho Code 54-2113, subsection 3). (Copies of the "Principles of Veterinary Medical Ethics, Opinions and Reports of the Judicial Council of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 1993 Revision" and board rule Section 152, Code of Professional Conduct of this chapter are on file with the State Law Library and the board office.) Any violation of the Principles of the Veterinary Medical Ethics or Code of Professional Conduct shall constitute unprofessional conduct. (7-1-97)

**152. CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.**

The board's code of professional conduct includes but is not limited to the following standards of conduct: (7-1-97)

01. Veterinarian/client/patient Relationship. A veterinarian shall not dispense or prescribe controlled substances or legend drugs except in the course of his professional practice and when a bona fide veterinarian/client/patient relationship as defined by rule Section 150 has been established. (7-1-97)

02. Health Certificate. A veterinarian shall not issue a certificate of health unless he shall have personal knowledge by means of actual examination and appropriate testing of the animal that the animal meets the requirements for issuance of such a certificate. (7-1-97)

03. DEA Registration and Controlled Substance License. A veterinarian shall notify the board of the suspension, revocation, or voluntary surrender of his federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration and his state controlled substance license. (7-1-97)

04. Fraud. A veterinarian shall not engage in fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation in the practice of veterinary medicine. (7-1-97)

05. Aiding or Abetting. A veterinarian shall not in any way aid or abet the unlawful practice of veterinary medicine. (7-1-97)

06. Ability to Practice. A veterinarian shall not practice veterinary medicine as to endanger the health and welfare of his patients or the public. A veterinarian shall not practice veterinary medicine if his ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety is adversely affected by reason of illness, excessive use of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other substance or as a result of any mental or physical disability. (7-1-97)

07. Conflicting Interests. A veterinarian shall not represent conflicting interests except by the express consent of all the parties after full disclosure of all the facts. A conflict of interest shall include, but not be limited to, accepting a fee from a buyer to inspect an animal for soundness and accepting a fee from the seller. (7-1-97)

08. Confidentiality. A veterinarian shall maintain a confidential relationship with his clients, except as otherwise provided by law or required by considerations related to public health and animal health. (7-1-97)

09. Verbal and Physical Abuse-Client. A veterinarian shall not engage in verbal abuse or harassment of a client, nor shall a veterinarian physically threaten or assault a client or an employee. (7-1-97)

10. Physical Abuse-Patient. A veterinarian shall not physically abuse a patient or fail to conform to the currently accepted standards of care in the veterinary profession for any animal under his care. (7-1-97)

11. Preservation of Patient's Body. A veterinarian shall where possible preserve for twenty-four (24) hours the body of any patient which dies while in the veterinarian's care until the owner can be contacted, except as otherwise provided by law. (7-1-97)

12. Anesthesia and Surgical Consent. A veterinarian shall where possible obtain written consent from the patient's owner or other caretaker before administering general anesthesia and performing any surgical procedure. (7-1-97)

13. Consent for Transporting. A veterinarian shall obtain where possible written consent from a patient's owner or other caretaker before transporting a patient to another facility for veterinary medical care or any other reason, unless circumstances qualifying as an emergency do not permit obtaining such consent. (7-1-97)

14. Patient Record. A veterinarian shall maintain a patient record for each animal or herd which accurately reflects the veterinary problems and interventions and conforms to the standards set forth in Section 154. (7-1-97)

15. Supervision. A veterinarian shall provide the proper form of supervision required for persons to whom veterinary functions are delegated or assigned. (7-1-97)

16. Cooperation with Authorities. A veterinarian shall cooperate with authorities in the investigation of the incompetent, unethical or illegal practice of veterinary medicine by any individual including another veterinarian. (7-1-97)

17. Refusal to Render Services. A veterinarian shall have the right to refuse to render veterinary medical services and shall have the right to refuse to admit as an in-patient to his hospital or clinic an animal that is not currently vaccinated. (7-1-97)

**153. STANDARDS OF PRACTICE.**

Veterinarians shall adhere to the guidelines for professional behavior set forth in the Principles of Veterinary Medical Ethics, Opinions and Reports of the Judicial Council incorporated by reference, rule Section 152, Code of Professional Conduct, and the board's standards of practice as defined by rule. Standards of practice include but are not limited to: (7-1-97)

01. Practice Procedures. (7-1-97)

a. A licensed veterinarian shall exercise the degree of care, skill, and diligence in treating patients that is ordinarily used in the same or similar circumstances by average members of the veterinary medical profession in the community in which he practices. (7-1-97)

b. When the primary objective is to protect the animal patient's health and a professionally acceptable immunization procedure is being sought, a "clinical examination" of the animal is required prior to immunization except in the practice of large animal medicine where mass immunizations of animal herds is involved or when immunization is performed by the animal patient's owner. For the purpose of this subsection the definition of "Owner" in addition to ownership as defined by the laws of the ownership of property, non-profit organizations dedicated to the care and treatment of animals shall be considered the owners of animals in their custody if such organizations are the primary care giver for the animal or if the true owner of such animal cannot be immediately determined. (7-1-97)

c. A veterinarian shall establish a valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship as defined by rule Section 150, prior to the use, prescription, or sale of any controlled substance or legend drug, or the prescribing of an extra-label use of any drug. (7-1-97)

02. Construction Standards. (7-1-97)

a. All premises shall meet the minimum requirements of construction, sanitation and cleanliness of the county health department in which the premise is located. (7-1-97)

b. All buildings and grounds shall conform to local building and zoning regulations. (7-1-97)

c. Fire prevention measures shall conform to state and local codes. (7-1-97)

- d. All facilities shall provide for the effective separation of contagious and noncontagious cases. (7-1-97)
- e. Animals shall not be placed in cages or kennels with other breeds or species which are incompatible with the animal in question. Animals shall not be overcrowded in a cage or kennel. (7-1-97)
03. Equipment Standards. (7-1-97)
- a. All facilities shall be equipped with or have access to adequate diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and supplies to enable the veterinarian to provide the services offered. Adequacy of equipment and supplies will be consistent with and determined by the standards of veterinary medicine practiced by average members of the veterinary medical profession in the community. (7-1-97)
- b. All facilities and equipment used shall meet the manufacturers' label requirements for the storage of biologicals and supplies requiring temperature control. (7-1-97)
- c. All facilities offering surgical services shall have properly sterilized surgical supplies and instruments. Autoclave equipment shall be properly utilized in those facilities where major surgery is conducted. (7-1-97)
- d. All facilities shall have an adequate power supply to operate all equipment necessary to perform the services offered. (7-1-97)
04. Facility Sanitation Standards. (7-1-97)
- a. All facilities shall meet the requirements of the state department of health and local health departments pertaining to sewage, waste disposal, and the disposal of dead animals. (7-1-97)
- b. All areas of the building and grounds shall be kept free of refuse. (7-1-97)
- c. All facilities shall maintain a sanitary environment to avoid sources and transmission of infection including a means to isolate animals with a highly communicable disease. (7-1-97)
- d. Floors, counter-tops, table-tops, sinks, and similar equipment shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. (7-1-97)
- e. Examination tables, surgery tables and all indoor animal compartments shall be constructed of sealed or non-porous material and cleaned and disinfected after each animal use. (7-1-97)
- f. All animal compartments shall be cleaned and disinfected at least once a day when in use, and be constructed in a manner to reasonably prevent injury to and/or loss of confinement for the animal. (7-1-97)
- g. Large animal compartments shall be cleaned at least once daily when in use. If communicable disease is present, the enclosure shall be disinfected after each use. (7-1-97)
05. Surgical Standards. (7-1-97)
- a. Surgical areas for aseptic procedures shall be either a separate room or have the capacity to be separated during use. (7-1-97)
- b. Surgical areas shall be provided with emergency lighting. (7-1-97)
- c. In the surgical areas, temperature and ventilation shall be maintained at adequate levels to ensure the animal's comfort, safety and sanitation. (7-1-97)
- d. All surgical areas shall be equipped with adequate resuscitation equipment. (7-1-97)

06. Anesthesia Standards. (7-1-97)
- a. All anesthetized animals shall be monitored and under supervision at all times and observed until at least the swallowing reflex has returned. (7-1-97)
  - b. If gas anesthesia is used, all anesthesia areas shall be equipped with an adequate waste gases discharge system to ensure the safety of humans and animals. (7-1-97)
  - c. Anesthesia areas shall be equipped with an adequate ventilation system to ensure the safety of humans and animals. (7-1-97)
  - d. When controlled substances and legend drugs are dispensed, all containers shall be properly labeled with the clinic's name, address and phone number; drug name and quantity; size of drug; and shall be stored and dispensed in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Controlled Substances Law and Rules. When dispensing controlled substances and legend drugs, all containers shall be labeled with the name of the client and patient as well as show directions for use. (7-1-97)

**154. RECORD KEEPING STANDARDS.**

Every veterinarian shall maintain daily medical records of the animals treated. These records shall be readily retrievable to be inspected, duplicated, or submitted when requested by the board. Records shall be maintained for a period of three (3) years following the last treatment or examination. Patient medical records shall be maintained for every animal accepted and treated as an individual patient by a veterinarian, or for every animal group (e.g., herd, litter, flock) treated by a veterinarian. (7-1-97)

01. Medical Records. Medical records shall include but not be limited to: (7-1-97)
- a. Name, address and phone number of the animal's owner or other caretaker. (7-1-97)
  - b. Name and description, sex (if readily determinable), breed and age of animal; or description of group. (7-1-97)
  - c. Dates (beginning and ending) of custody of the animal. (7-1-97)
  - d. A short history of the animal's condition as it pertains to the animal's medical status. (7-1-97)
  - e. Results and notation of examination, (i.e. temperature, pulse and respiration rate, laboratory data, etc.) condition, diagnosis suspected. (7-1-97)
  - f. All medications, treatments, prescriptions or prophylaxis given, including amount and frequency for both inpatient and outpatient care. (7-1-97)
  - g. Diagnostic and laboratory tests or techniques utilized, and results of each. (7-1-97)
02. Consent Forms. Signed consent forms by the patient's owner or other care giver for surgery, anesthesia and euthanasia for each animal shall be maintained on file with the practitioner. (7-1-97)
03. Preoperative/Postoperative Instructions. Instructions for preoperative and postoperative home-care shall be provided. (7-1-97)
04. Treatment Records. Veterinarians who practice with other veterinarians shall indicate by recognizable means on each patient's or animal group's medical record any treatment the veterinarian personally performed and which treatments were directed to a technician or assistant to perform. (7-1-97)
05. Ownership of Medical Records. Medical records are the physical property of the hospital or the proprietor of the practice that prepares them. Other veterinarians, including those providing subsequent health needs for a patient, may receive in a timely manner a copy of the patient's medical record, upon the request of the patient's owner or other caretaker. (7-1-97)



06. Radiograph Identification and Ownership. All radiographs shall be labeled in the emulsion film to identify the veterinarian or premise, the patient, the owner, the date, and anatomical orientation. A radiograph is the property of the veterinarian who originally ordered it to be prepared, and it shall be released upon the request of another veterinarian who has the authorization of the owner of the animal to whom it pertains and such radiographs shall be returned to the veterinarian who originally ordered it to be prepared within a reasonable time. (7-1-97)

07. Statement of Charges. A veterinarian shall make available to each client a statement of charges. (7-1-97)

08. Controlled Substances. (7-1-97)

a. Records shall be kept which account for all dispensed controlled substances. The records shall comply with all federal and state laws. All information required by statute shall be recorded in the patient record along with the initials of the veterinarian who authorized the dispensing of the controlled substances. (7-1-97)

b. A separate inventory record shall be kept for each controlled substance by name and strength. The record shall include: (7-1-97)

i. Records of the receipt, which include all information required by federal law, the date of the receipt, the amount received, the source of receipt, and the invoice number. (7-1-97)

ii. Records of dispensing, which include the date the controlled substance was dispensed, the amount dispensed, the animal's name, identification of the patient record, identification of the person who dispensed the drug, identification of the veterinarian who supervised the dispensing and any other information required by federal law. (7-1-97)

**155. -- 199. (RESERVED).**

**200. EUTHANASIA TASK FORCE:**

Pursuant to Idaho Code, Section 54-2105(5)(j), a Certified Euthanasia Task Force (CETF) is established for the purpose of training, examining, licensing, and certifying euthanasia agencies and euthanasia technicians. The CETF shall consist of no fewer than five (5) members appointed by the board. At its discretion, the board may appoint itself as the CETF. The membership of the CETF shall always include at least one (1) member of the board. New members shall be nominated by either the board or the CETF and be confirmed by the board. Applicants for a CETF position shall be licensed, certified euthanasia technicians (CETs) employed by licensed, certified euthanasia agency as defined by Idaho Code, Section 54-2103(6), working under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian, or be an Idaho licensed veterinarian. (7-1-97)

01. Term. Each member shall serve for two (2) years, at the pleasure of the board. A CETF member may be eligible for reappointment. If there is a vacancy for any cause, the CETF or the board shall nominate and the board shall confirm a successor to fill the unexpired term. (7-1-97)

02. Duties. The duties of CETF members shall include but not be limited to the following: (7-1-93)

a. Coordinate and provide euthanasia training classes as needed. (7-1-97)

b. Inspect, certify and license agencies registered by the CETF. (7-1-97)

c. Review the applications, records, performance, methods and procedures used by agencies and persons seeking to be licensed or to renew their license as a Certified Euthanasia Agency, (CEA) or Certified Euthanasia Technician (CET). (7-1-97)

d. Conduct written and practical examinations for applicants applying for licensure, and authorize licensure through the board. (7-1-97)

e. Recommend suspension or revocation of licenses when necessary. (7-1-97)

03. Compensation. Members of the CETF shall be compensated as provided by Idaho Code, Section 59-509(n). (7-1-97)

**201. METHODS OF EUTHANASIA.**

Methods of euthanasia approved by the CETF and used for the purpose of humanely euthanizing injured, sick, homeless or unwanted pets and animals: (7-1-97)

01. Approved Drugs. (7-1-97)

a. Euthanasia drugs are pentobarbital or any other Schedule II non-narcotic or Schedule III non-narcotic euthanasia drug covered by the Controlled Substances Act which has first been approved in writing for use by the Idaho Board of Pharmacy, the CETF and the board and filed at the board office. (7-1-97)

b. Restraint drugs are those approved drugs that are any Schedule III or Schedule IV narcotic or non-narcotic controlled substance as defined by the Controlled Substances Act, or other legend drugs which are approved for use only by licensed CEAs or CETs who are classified as law enforcement agencies or law enforcement personnel. Such restraint drugs shall be limited to those approved in writing by the Idaho Board of Pharmacy, the CETF and the board and filed at the board office. (7-1-97)

02. Carbon Monoxide. (7-1-93)

**202. PROCUREMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF APPROVED DRUGS.**

In order for a licensed, certified euthanasia agency to obtain approved drugs for the euthanizing of animals and a licensed, certified euthanasia technician to administer such drugs, the following procedure shall be followed: (7-1-97)

01. DEA Registration. A licensed, certified euthanasia agency (CEA) shall appoint a person who will be responsible for ordering the approved drugs and who shall submit an application for the agency's registration as a Euthanasia Agency Practitioner-A.S. to the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). The CEA shall also designate a licensed, certified euthanasia technician (CET) who will be responsible for the security of the agency's approved drugs. (7-1-97)

02. Controlled Substance License. A designated CET shall apply for a controlled substance license from the Idaho State Board of Pharmacy under the designee's name and using the CEA's DEA registration number. (7-1-97)

03. Purchase of Approved Drugs. After the licensed, certified euthanasia agency has received a DEA registration number and the designated CET has received an Idaho Board of Pharmacy controlled substance license, the CEA may order and purchase any approved drugs and the licensed CET may administer these drugs for the agency. (7-1-97)

04. Administration of Approved Drugs. Licensed, certified euthanasia technicians employed by licensed, certified euthanasia agencies and registered with the Idaho Board of Pharmacy may perform euthanasia by the administration of approved drugs. (7-1-97)

**203. FEES.**

01. Payment. All fees shall be paid prior to training, examination, licensure, and renewal. (7-1-97)

02. Refunds. Fees are non-refundable. (7-1-93)

**204. CERTIFIED EUTHANASIA AGENCY.**

An approved, certified euthanasia agency is a law enforcement agency, an animal control agency or a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals who has been inspected and licensed by the board. In order to be licensed to purchase and possess approved drugs, certified euthanasia agencies shall be inspected by the CETF and shall meet the following criteria: (7-1-97)

01. Approved Drugs. Approved drugs shall be kept in a securely locked cabinet. (7-1-97)
- a. Each agency shall maintain a written current list of designated CET(s). (7-1-93)
  - b. Access to the drug storage cabinet shall be limited to licensed veterinary supervisors and assigned CET(s). Such persons shall be responsible for the security of the approved drugs and shall allow withdrawal of the approved drugs only to a person licensed by the board and registered with the Idaho Board of Pharmacy to administer such drugs. (7-1-97)
  - c. All approved drugs shall be prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions. (7-1-97)
  - d. Two (2) different needle sizes are required: eighteen (18) and twenty (20) gauge. An agency may have other needle sizes according to its needs. Needles shall be of medical quality, and shall not be used if they are dirty, clogged, barbed, or might otherwise cause unnecessary discomfort for the animal. Needles shall not be used more than five (5) times. (7-1-97)
  - e. Three (3) different syringe sizes are required: three (3), six (6), and twelve (12) cc's. An agency may have other syringe sizes according to its needs. Syringes shall be of medical quality. They may be reused if they are properly cleaned. (7-1-97)
  - f. Used needles and syringes that are to be reused shall be kept in the same secure or temporary storage as the approved drugs. (7-1-97)
  - g. Spent needles and syringes shall be disposed of in a manner that makes their re-use impossible. (7-1-93)
02. Proper Storage. When no CET is on duty, proper storage for approved drugs is in a secure locked storage cabinet. (7-1-97)
- a. The cabinet shall be of such material and construction that it will withstand strong attempts to break into it. A metal safe is preferred. (7-1-93)
  - b. The cabinet shall be securely attached to the building in which it is housed. (7-1-93)
  - c. The temperature and environment in the storage cabinet shall be adequate to assure the proper keeping of the drug. (7-1-93)
03. Proper Labeling. Proper labeling of approved drugs shall include: (7-1-97)
- a. Shipment records showing receipt of the approved drugs shall be maintained and include all information required by federal law, the date the shipment was received, the amount, the source, and the invoice number. Upon removal from the shipment carton, each individual container of an approved drug shall be labeled with the drug name and strength, the date the drug was prepared, a drug hazard warning label and the name and address of the agency owning the drug. (7-1-97)
  - b. Administration records showing the date an approved drug was administered, weight, species of animal and dosage administered for euthanasia, identification of the person who dispensed the approved drug and if applicable identification of the veterinarian or CET who supervised the dispensing shall be maintained. (7-1-97)
  - c. Records of wastage shall be maintained and signed by the person administering the approved drug and the designated CET or person responsible for security. (7-1-97)
  - d. A weekly record of verification of the stock on hand, minus the amounts withdrawn for administration, signed by the designated CET or person responsible for security. (7-1-97)
  - e. Disposal records of any expired or unwanted approved drugs shall be maintained. Disposal shall be

in conformance with the Idaho Board of Pharmacy law and rules. (7-1-97)

04. Temporary Storage. When a CET is on duty and when animals are being euthanized throughout the work day, approved drugs may be kept in a temporary storage cabinet. The cabinet shall be constructed of any strong material and shall be securely locked. The key to this cabinet shall be available only to the licensed veterinary supervisor and designated CET(s). (7-1-97)

05. Recordkeeping. Proper recordkeeping; (7-1-97)

a. All records shall be filed in chronological order in a binder that is labeled with the name of the agency. (7-1-93)

b. All records shall be kept for a period of three (3) years from the calendar date on the record. (7-1-93)

06. Proper Sanitation. The area shall be clean and regularly disinfected. (7-1-93)

07. Other Site Conditions. Other site conditions relevant to the proper euthanasia environment. (7-1-93)

a. Each agency shall have a specific area designated for euthanasia. The area shall be: (7-1-93)

i. A separate room; or (7-1-93)

or ii. An area that is physically separated from the rest of the agency by a wall, barrier or other divider; (7-1-93)

iii. An area that is not used for any other purpose while animals are being euthanized. (7-1-93)

b. The euthanasia area shall meet the following minimum standards: (7-1-93)

i. Lighting shall be bright and even; (7-1-93)

ii. The air temperature shall be within a reasonable comfort range for both the personnel and animals. A minimum sixty (60) degrees F. and maximum ninety (90) degrees F. is recommended; (7-1-93)

iii. The area shall have adequate ventilation that prevents the accumulation of odors. At least one (1) exhaust fan vented directly to the outside is recommended; and (7-1-93)

iv. The floor of the area shall provide dry, non-slip footing to prevent accidents. (7-1-93)

c. The euthanasia area shall have the following equipment: (7-1-93)

i. A table or other work area where animals can be handled while being euthanized. (7-1-93)

ii. A cabinet, table or work bench where the drugs, needles, syringes and clippers can be placed. (7-1-93)

d. The following materials shall be kept in the euthanasia area or shall be brought to the area each time an animal is euthanized: (7-1-93)

i. A first aid kit that meets minimum first aid supply standards; (7-1-93)

ii. One (1) or more tourniquets; (7-1-93)

iii. Standard electric clippers with No. 40 blade; (7-1-93)

- iv. Animal control stick for dogs and animal net for cats (if the agency handles cats); (7-1-93)
  - v. Stethoscope; (7-1-93)
  - vi. Towels, sponges, disinfectant. (7-1-93)
  - e. All equipment shall be in good working order. (7-1-93)
08. **Equipment Stored.** All equipment shall be stored so that it does not create a safety hazard for the personnel. All drugs and other chemical agents used in the euthanasia area shall be clearly labeled as specified by Subsections 202.01 and 202.02. (7-1-97)
09. **License Renewal.** Licenses may be renewed upon successful completion of a facility inspection by a CETF member a member of the board or other individual appointed by the CETF and payment of the annual renewal fee. (7-1-97)
10. **Grounds for Discipline.** Discipline will be imposed for but is not limited to the following actions by a CEA: (7-1-97)
- a. Allowing an unlicensed individual to administer approved drugs without the proper supervision. (7-1-97)
  - b. Allowing unlicensed or probationary CETs to euthanize animals without proper supervision as specified by Subsection 205.03. (7-1-97)
  - c. Violating any provision of the board law and rules including those contained herein and Federal regulations. (7-1-97)
- 205. CERTIFIED EUTHANASIA TECHNICIAN.**  
The term Certified Euthanasia Technician (CET) means: A person employed by a certified euthanasia agency, a law enforcement agency, an animal control agency, or a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or working under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian, Section 54-2103(7)(a), Idaho Code, who has been licensed by the board and registered with the Idaho Board of Pharmacy to possess and administer approved drugs. Licensed CETs shall have been instructed in the proper methods of humane euthanasia, security and recordkeeping as well as possess other skills as deemed necessary by the board. In addition, licensed law enforcement CETs shall have additional training in the proper use and handling of approved restraint drugs and equipment. (3-18-99)
01. **Training and Examinations.** The CETF shall develop training sessions and materials which shall include, but not be limited to, the following topics: (7-1-97)
- a. The theory and history of euthanasia methods. (7-1-97)
  - b. Animal anatomy. (7-1-97)
  - c. Proper animal handling to ease trauma and stress. (7-1-97)
  - d. Dosages of chemical agents, recordkeeping and documentation of usage, storage, handling, and disposal of out-dates in accordance with the Uniform Control Substances law. (7-1-97)
  - e. Proper injection techniques. (7-1-97)
  - f. Proper use and handling of approved restraint drugs and equipment by law enforcement CETs. (7-1-97)
  - g. **Examination.** Following the training, a written examination shall be given. Those passing the written examination will be eligible for the practical examination for licensure as a CET. (7-1-97)

02. Licensing and Certification Standards. Applicants for CET positions shall be eighteen (18) years of age or older and demonstrate proficiency in compliance with the following standards. (7-1-97)
- a. Euthanize animals in the presence of one (1) or more CETF members: (7-1-97)
    - i. The CET is fully responsible for all actions that take place in the euthanasia area when an animal is brought to the area including, but not limited to, animal handling, use of the proper restraint technique, the proper drug dosage, and drug handling. (3-18-99)
    - ii. Each animal shall be handled with the least amount of restraint necessary, but human safety shall always be the primary concern. (7-1-93)
    - iii. The CET shall be able to properly perform intravenous injections on dogs and intraperitoneal injections on both dogs and cats. Intravenous injections on cats shall not be required, but if performed, shall meet the standards listed below. Intracardiac injections shall not be required and are restricted to the limitations listed below. (7-1-93)
    - iv. Intravenous Injections: The CET shall be able to properly and efficiently insert the needle into an animal's vein in no more than two (2) attempts on ninety percent (90%) of the animals injected by this method. IV injections in the cephalic vein shall be used on all dogs over the age of three (3) months unless the animal's physical condition or size makes this type of injection impossible, or the animal's behavior would make this type of injection a serious danger to the CET or handler. (7-1-93)
    - v. Intraperitoneal Injections: The CET shall be able to efficiently insert the needle into the proper injection site in no more than two (2) attempts on ninety-five percent (95%) of the animals injected by this method. It is recommended that animals injected by this method shall be held or otherwise restrained by the handler until the animal is unconscious. If an animal cannot be held, it shall be placed into a cage with no other animals. The front of the cage shall be covered with cloth or other material that can keep the cage isolated from the normal activities in the euthanasia area. The animal shall be checked every five (5) minutes until death occurs. (7-1-93)
    - vi. Intracardiac Injections: Intracardiac injection shall be performed only on an anaesthetized animal. The CET shall be able to efficiently insert the needle into the heart of an animal in no more than two (2) attempts on ninety percent (90%) of the animals injected by this method. (7-1-97)
    - vii. No other injection procedure is permitted in any type of animal. (7-1-93)
  - (1) A minimum of two (2) persons shall be required for any IV injection. One (1) person shall be a CET and one (1) or more persons shall be a handler. The handler(s) do not have to be CET(s), but the handler(s) should be trained in human safety and animal handling techniques. (7-1-93)
  - (2) Intraperitoneal and intracardiac injections may be administered by a CET without a handler. (7-1-93)
  - viii. Injections: On all injections, the CET shall aspirate the syringe to determine if the needle is in the correct site. (7-1-93)
    - (1) For human safety, the cap shall be kept on the needle until such time that the injection is ready to be made. (3-18-99)
    - (2) The needle shall be of the size and length appropriate for the specific animal involved. (7-1-93)
    - (3) The dosage of any approved drug used shall be no less than the minimum dosage recommended by the drug's manufacturer. (7-1-97)
  - ix. Oral administration of approved drugs: This is permitted for any animal that cannot be captured or restrained without serious danger to human safety. (7-1-97)

- x. Demonstrate an understanding of carbon monoxide-induced euthanasia chambers. (3-18-99)
- b. Demonstrate proper recordkeeping: A record of all approved drugs received and used by the agency shall be kept. The record shall contain the following information: (7-1-97)
  - i. A weekly verification of the drug stock on hand, signed by the CET. (7-1-93)
  - ii. An entry of the date that a new bottle of any approved drug is opened and the volume of the bottle, signed by the CET. (7-1-97)
  - iii. The species and approximate weight of each animal administered a drug. (7-1-93)
  - iv. The amount of the drug that was administered. (7-1-93)
  - v. The signature of the CET who administered the drug. (7-1-93)
  - vi. A record of any wastage of the drug, signed by the CET administering the drug. (7-1-93)
  - vii. Any disposal of expired or unwanted approved drugs or other chemical agent(s) should be in conformance with the Idaho Board of Pharmacy law and rules. (7-1-97)
- c. Demonstrate understanding and concern for the needs of individual animals: (3-18-99)
  - i. Once they have collapsed, injected animals shall be lowered to the surface on which they were being held at the time of injection. Injected animals shall not be permitted to drop or otherwise collapse without human support. (7-1-93)
  - ii. All animals shall be handled in a manner that minimizes stress to the animal and maximizes the personal safety of the CET and the handler(s). Handling includes all aspects of moving an animal from one (1) area to another. (7-1-93)
  - iii. The use of control sticks and other similar devices shall be limited to fractious or potentially dangerous animals. (7-1-93)
  - iv. Animals shall not be placed in cages or kennels with other breeds or species that are incompatible with the animal in question. Animals shall not be overcrowded in a cage or kennel. (7-1-93)
  - d. Demonstrate ability to verify death. The animal should become unconscious and show terminal signs within thirty (30) seconds after an IV or IC injection, within fifteen (15) minutes after an IP injection, or within sixty (60) minutes after an oral administration. If any animal does not show any of these signs within the designated time periods, the CET shall readminister the drug. An animal that has received an approved drug orally may be injected with another approved drug after it has become unconscious. Terminal signs include: no visual indications of breathing or heartbeat, lack of capillary response in the gums and/or lack of corneal or pupillary reflexes. Each animal shall be checked to verify death. Verification is the responsibility of the CET and shall be made by physical examination of the individual animal. One (1) of the following two (2) standards for death shall be met: (3-18-99)
    - i. Rigor mortis; or (7-1-93)
    - ii. Complete lack of heartbeat (as checked with a stethoscope); and complete lack of respiration; and complete lack of corneal, palpebral, and pupillary reflexes. (7-1-93)
  - e. Demonstrate ability to communicate with handlers during the euthanasia process. (3-18-99)
- 03. Licensing. An applicant shall not be licensed as a CET until such time as the applicant has demonstrated proficiency in the practical examination which shall be conducted following the applicant having satisfactorily passed the written exam. Training courses and written and practical examinations will be given as

needed. (3-18-99)

a. An applicant who has passed the written exam may serve as a euthanasia technician under the direct supervision of an Idaho licensed veterinarian or CET until such time as the next training course, practical exam and certification are conducted by a CETF member. (7-1-97)

b. Failure. An applicant who has not passed the written exam may not serve as a euthanasia technician or assistant. (7-1-97)

c. Probation. An applicant who passes the written exam but fails the practical exam may serve on probation until the CETF member re-examines the applicant. If the applicant fails to pass the practical exam a second time and wishes to apply again, the applicant shall attend the next regular training session and written exam. (7-1-97)

d. Upon termination from an agency as defined in Section 204 of these rules, a CET shall not perform animal euthanasia until employed by another licensed, certified agency as defined by Section 54-2103(7)(a), Idaho Code. (3-18-99)

e. The agency shall notify in writing the board office and/or a CETF member within thirty (30) days from such time that the CET is terminated from employment from that agency. (7-1-97)

f. If a CET is employed again within eighteen (18) months of last licensure, the CET and/or employer may request reinstatement and renewal of the CET's license. If licensure has expired past the eighteen (18) months maximum, the CET may euthanize animals under the direct supervision of an Idaho licensed veterinarian or currently licensed certified euthanasia technician until such time as a CETF member can administer a written examination and authorize recertification. (7-1-97)

g. All licenses expire on July 1 of each year and are effective for no longer than twelve (12) months from the date of licensure. (3-18-99)

04. License Renewal. Licenses may be renewed by payment of the annual renewal fee, except every third year following date of licensure, the CET must complete the training session developed by the CETF and pass the written and practical examinations. (3-18-99)

05. Duties. The duties of a CET shall include, but are not limited to: (7-1-97)

a. Preparing animals for euthanasia; (7-1-97)

b. Accurately recording dosages administered and drug wasted; (7-1-97)

c. Ordering supplies; (7-1-93)

d. Maintaining the security of all controlled substances and drugs; (7-1-97)

e. Directly supervising probationary CET(s); (7-1-97)

f. Reporting to the board violations or suspicions of violation of these rules or any abuse of drugs; (7-1-97)

g. Humanely euthanizing animals; (7-1-97)

h. Proper and lawful disposal of euthanized animals. (7-1-97)

06. Grounds for Discipline. Discipline shall be imposed for, but is not limited to, the following actions by a CET: (3-18-99)

a. Failure to carry out the duties of a CET; (7-1-97)



- b. Abuse of any chemical substance by: (7-1-97)
- i. Selling or giving chemical substances away; (7-1-97)
- ii. Stealing chemical substances; (7-1-97)
- iii. Using chemical substances; or (3-18-99)
- iv. Abetting anyone in the foregoing activities. (7-1-97)
- c. Euthanizing animals without proper supervision while on probationary status; (7-1-97)
- d. Euthanizing animals without being properly licensed to do so; or (7-1-97)
- e. Violating any provision of the board law and rules including those contained herein; the Idaho Board of Pharmacy law and rules; and the Uniform Controlled Substances Act. (7-1-97)

**206. INSPECTION DEFICIENCIES.**

If there are inspection deficiencies with either a CEA or CET, a CETF member shall document in writing areas for correction. The CEA and/or CET shall make corrections within ten (10) days of receipt of notice of deficiency and a CETF member shall re-inspect within ninety (90) days of the date of the initial notice of deficiency. If the deficiency has not been corrected, the license may be revoked by the CETF and the Idaho Board of Pharmacy will be notified. (7-1-97)

**207. -- 999. (RESERVED).**