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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.

01. Title. The title of this chapter is “Rules of the Department of Agriculture Governing Animal Industry”. (1-10-94)

02. Scope. 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. Incorporated Documents. IDAPA 02.04.03 incorporates by reference the following documents: (5-3-03)

a. The USDA Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards, January 1, 1993. (5-3-03)

b. National Poultry Improvement Plan Dated, March 2002. (5-3-03)

c. Title 9, Parts 145, 147, and 161, CFR, January 1, 2002. (5-3-03)

d. Official Idaho Protocol for Culture of Trichomoniasis, August 1, 2002. (5-3-03)

02. Availability Of Document. Copies of these documents may be obtained from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and the State Law Library. (5-3-03)

005. IDAHO PUBLIC RECORDS ACT.

These rules are public records available for inspection and copying at the department. (2-28-02)

006. ADDRESS, OFFICE HOURS, TELEPHONE, AND FAX NUMBERS.

01. Physical Address. The central office of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture is located at 2270 Old Penitentiary Road, Boise, Idaho 83712-0790. (2-28-02)

02. Office Hours. Office hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mountain Time, Monday through Friday, except holidays designated by the state of Idaho. (2-28-02)

03. Mailing Address. The mailing address for the central office is Idaho State Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 790, Boise, Idaho 83701. (2-28-02)

04. Telephone Number. The telephone number of the central office is (208) 332-8500. (2-28-02)

- 05. Fax Number.** The fax number of the central office is (208) 334-2170. (2-28-02)
- 007. -- 009. (RESERVED).**
- 010. DEFINITIONS.**
As used in these rules the following terms have the following meanings: (9-6-61)
- 01. Accredited Veterinarian.** A veterinarian approved by the Administrator and USDA/APHIS/VS, in accordance with provisions of Title 9, Part 161, Code of Federal Regulations, to perform functions of State-Federal animal disease control programs. (5-3-03)
- 02. Administrator.** The administrator of the Division of Animal Industries, Idaho State Department of Agriculture or his designee. (5-3-03)
- 03. Bureau.** Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. (9-6-61)
- 04. Commissioner.** Commissioner of Agriculture of the state of Idaho. (9-6-61)
- 05. Department.** The Idaho State Department of Agriculture. (5-3-03)
- 06. Director.** Director of Bureau of Animal Industry. (9-6-61)
- 07. Division Of Animal Industries.** Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industries. (5-3-03)
- 08. Federal Animal Health Official.** An employee of USDA/APHIS/VS who is authorized to perform animal health activities. (5-3-03)
- 09. Federal Inspector.** Any inspector of the United States Agriculture Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. (9-6-61)
- 10. Federal Supervision.** Under the supervision of an inspector of the United states Agriculture Research Service. (9-6-61)
- 11. Free Area.** The counties, areas or districts not quarantined by the Division of Animal Industries for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal diseases. (5-3-03)
- 12. Gamebirds.** Domesticated gallinaceous fowl such as pheasants, partridge, quail, grouse, and guineas. (5-3-03)
- 13. Hatching Eggs.** Fertilized eggs. (5-3-03)
- 14. Interstate Movement.** Movements of livestock and poultry 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. (5-3-03)
- 15. Intrastate Movement.** Movement of livestock and poultry from any county, area or district, quarantined or otherwise, to another county, area or district, quarantined or otherwise, within the state. (5-3-03)
- 16. Poultry.** Domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, and gamebirds. (5-3-03)
- 17. Public Stockyards.** Stockyards where trading in livestock is carried on, where yarding, feeding and watering places are provided by the stockyards or transportation companies, or where livestock associations or similar companies maintain corrals for feeding, shearing, dipping and separating animals. (5-3-03)
- 18. Quarantined Area.** The counties, areas, or districts, portions thereof, quarantined by the Division of Animal Industries for specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal diseases. (5-3-03)

19. 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)

20. Ratites. Large, non-flying birds such as ostriches, emus, cassowaries, rheas, etc. (5-3-03)

21. Registered Veterinarians. Veterinarians registered with, and approved by, the Division of Animal Industries to collect Trichomoniasis samples for official Trichomoniasis culture testing. (5-3-03)

22. State Animal Health Official. The Administrator, or his designee, responsible for disease control and eradication programs. (5-3-03)

23. State Inspector. A deputy veterinarian or livestock investigator of the Division of Animal Industries. (5-3-03)

24. 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)

25. Waterfowl. Domesticated fowl that normally swim such as ducks and geese. (5-3-03)

26. Wildfowl. Wild gallinaceous fowl, turkeys, and waterfowl. (5-3-03)

011. ABBREVIATIONS.

01. APHIS. Animal Plant Health Inspection Service. (5-3-03)

02. AVIC. Area Veterinarian in Charge. (5-3-03)

03. CFR. Code of Federal Regulations. (5-3-03)

04. NPIP. National Poultry Improvement Plan. (5-3-03)

05. USDA. United States Department of Agriculture. (5-3-03)

06. VS. Veterinary Services. (5-3-03)

012. -- 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, infections 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. -- 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 administrated 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. -- 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 (10) 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 (1) 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, 020.07, and 020.08. (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)

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., 160.02.b., or 160.02.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 Department of Administration, Office of Administrative Rules, located at 650 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 (2) 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 or 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. 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 186.01. (5-3-03)

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)

187. -- 189. (RESERVED).

190. POULTRY AND RATITES.

Any person producing poultry or ratites for any of the following uses, is required to be in compliance with the NPIP program: (5-3-03)

01. Sale Of Live Birds Or Hatching Eggs. The sale of live birds or hatching eggs; or (5-3-03)

02. Release Of Live Birds. Release of live birds, such as hunting clubs, hunting preserves, or dog trials; or the release of live birds into the wild. (5-3-03)

191. RECORD REQUIREMENTS.

In addition to meeting the record keeping requirements of the NPIP program, all NPIP participants shall forward a copy of their annual flock qualification test results to the Division of Animal Industries within fifteen (15) days of the

completion of testing. (5-3-03)

192. INSPECTIONS.

The premises where participants in the NPIP program raise poultry or ratites shall be inspected at least once each calendar year by state or federal animal health officials. (5-3-03)

01. Scheduling Of Inspections. State or federal animal health officials shall attempt to notify the NPIP participant prior to any inspection and shall schedule the annual inspections in advance with the NPIP participant. (5-3-03)

02. Inspecting Records. During normal business hours, state or federal animal health officials are authorized to inspect, review, and copy any poultry or ratite records deemed necessary to ensure compliance with these rules. State or federal animal health officials will attempt to notify the owner or operator of the premises where records are kept prior to inspecting records. (5-3-03)

193. NPIP CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION.

During January of each year, the Division of Animal Industries will issue NPIP participation certificates to the owners of poultry and ratites that meet the following requirements: (5-3-03)

01. Records. Each NPIP participant must have on file records of their flock qualification testing; and (5-3-03)

02. Inspection Forms. Each NPIP participant shall have on file a copy of the annual inspection form from the previous year documenting compliance with the NPIP program. (5-3-03)

194. -- 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. -- 219. (RESERVED).

220. TRICHOMONIASIS CONTROL AND ERADICATION PROGRAM.

The Trichomoniasis testing season shall begin on September 1 of each year and continue until August 31 of the succeeding year. All bulls within the state of Idaho shall be tested for Trichomoniasis by March 31 of each Trichomoniasis testing season, except: (5-3-03)

01. Bulls In Public Grazing Allotments. Bulls that are to be turned out on public grazing allotments shall be tested for Trichomoniasis by March 31 of each Trichomoniasis testing season or forty-five (45) days prior to turnout on a public grazing allotment, which ever occurs first. (5-3-03)

02. Virgin Bulls. All bulls, twenty-four (24) months of age or less, which have never serviced a cow shall be exempt from the Trichomoniasis testing requirements. (5-3-03)

a. Such bulls shall be identified by a registered veterinarian with an official Trichomoniasis bangle tag of the correct color for the current testing season and the identification recorded on a Trichomoniasis Test and Report Form. (5-3-03)

b. If sold, such bulls shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the owner or his representative attesting that the animals are virgin bulls. (5-3-03)

03. Dairy Bulls. All dairy bulls in dry lot operations shall be exempt from the Trichomoniasis testing requirements. Dairy bulls that are pastured or grazed must meet the Trichomoniasis testing requirements. (5-3-03)

04. Bulls Consigned To Slaughter Or To An Approved Feedlot. Bulls consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment or to an approved feedlot for finish feeding for slaughter are exempt from testing requirements. (5-3-03)

05. Bulls In Northern Idaho. Bulls located in the area of Idaho north of the Salmon River are exempt from the annual testing requirement. 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. (5-3-03)

221. TRICHOMONIASIS TESTING IDENTIFICATION.

The Division of Animal Industries shall determine the color of the official Trichomoniasis bangle tags to be used for each Trichomoniasis testing season. All bulls tested for Trichomoniasis shall be identified by an official Trichomoniasis bangle tag of the correct color for the current testing season and the identification recorded on a Trichomoniasis Test and Report Form. (5-3-03)

222. BULLS FOR SALE.

Bulls presented for sale at specifically approved livestock markets, shows, special sales, or by private contract in Idaho shall be accompanied by a certificate of negative test and a statement signed by the owner certifying "Trichomoniasis has not been diagnosed in the herd of origin"; or (5-3-03)

01. Returned To Home Premises. Such bulls shall be returned to home premise for official testing; or (5-3-03)

02. Sold Directly To Slaughter. Such bulls shall be sold directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment, an Idaho approved feedlot, as defined in IDAPA 02.04.20, "Rules Governing Brucellosis," or a rodeo producer without test; or (5-3-03)

03. Placed Under A Hold Order. Such bulls shall be placed under Hold Order by the livestock market veterinarian or a private veterinarian and shall have three (3) consecutive negative Trichomoniasis culture tests. The samples for each test shall be collected at least seven (7) days apart and cultured for Trichomoniasis to be eligible to receive a certificate of negative test; or (5-3-03)

04. Virgin Bulls. Virgin bulls, twenty-four (24) months of age or less, which have never serviced a cow shall be identified with an official Trichomoniasis bangle tag of the correct color for the current testing season. (5-3-03)

05. Period Of Validity. For resident breeding bulls sold in Idaho, the negative test shall be valid for up to ninety (90) days provided the bull(s) has had no contact with female cattle from the time of test to the time of sale. (5-3-03)

06. Contact With Female Cattle. Bulls that have had contact with female cattle subsequent to testing must be retested prior to sale. (5-3-03)

223. IMPORTED BULLS.

01. Non-Virgin Bulls. Bulls imported into the state of Idaho shall be negative to a Trichomoniasis culture test within thirty (30) days prior to import and shall have had no contact with female cattle from the time of test to the time of import. (5-3-03)

a. The certificate of veterinary inspection upon which the bulls are imported shall contain a statement that "Trichomoniasis has not been diagnosed in the herd of origin." (5-3-03)

b. Upon arrival at their destination in Idaho, all imported bulls shall be identified with an official Trichomoniasis bangle tag of the correct color for the current testing season, except imported dairy bulls that will be in a dry lot operation are not required to be identified with an official Trichomoniasis tag upon arrival at their destination. (5-3-03)

02. Virgin Bulls. Bulls twenty-four (24) months of age or less that have never serviced a cow are not required to be Trichomoniasis tested prior to import into Idaho, provided that: (5-3-03)

a. Such bulls shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the owner or the owner's representative attesting that the animals are virgin bulls and have never serviced a cow; and (5-3-03)

b. Upon arrival at their destination in Idaho, such bulls shall be identified with an official Trichomoniasis bangle tag of the correct color for the current testing season. (5-3-03)

03. Bulls For Grazing. Bulls that are entering Idaho for grazing purposes shall meet the Trichomoniasis test requirements of Section 220. A copy of the certificate of negative Trichomoniasis test shall accompany the grazing permit application. (5-3-03)

224. PUBLIC GRAZING.

All bulls that are turned out on public grazing allotments shall be certified and identified as virgin bulls, or tested negative for Trichomoniasis at least forty-five (45) days prior to the turnout date, or before March 31 of each testing season, which ever occurs first. (5-3-03)

01. Grazing Associations. All bulls that are in a public grazing association or run in common on an allotment shall be considered part of one (1) herd. (5-3-03)

02. Positive Tests. If any bull owned by any of the producers in a grazing association or allotment tests positive on a Trichomoniasis test, the rest of the producers in the association or allotment shall be considered part of an infected bull herd and handled in accordance with Section 225. (5-3-03)

225. INFECTED BULLS AND HERDS.

Any bull or cow that is positive to a Trichomoniasis culture test shall be considered infected. A herd in which one (1) or more bulls or cows are found infected with Trichomoniasis shall be considered infected. (5-3-03)

01. Quarantine Of Infected Herds. Any veterinarian that discovers an infected herd shall immediately place the herd under a hold order, and notify the Division of Animal Industries within forty-eight (48) hours that the test was positive. Upon notification of an infected Trichomoniasis herd, a state or federal animal health official shall conduct an epidemiological investigation of the infected herd and issue a quarantine. (5-3-03)

02. Exposed Herds. Herds identified as exposed through an epidemiological investigation shall be placed under a hold order. (5-3-03)

a. Bulls in exposed herds shall be tested as determined by the Trichomoniasis epidemiologist. (5-3-03)

b. All bulls tested in exposed herds and all purchased and home raised additions to the bull herd, including virgin bulls, shall be individually identified with an official Trichomoniasis bangle tag of the correct color for the current testing season and the tag number and status of the bull shall be recorded on an official Trichomoniasis test and report form. (5-3-03)

03. Testing Of Infected Herds. Bulls in infected herds shall be tested negative for Trichomoniasis three (3) consecutive times before the quarantine can be released. Each of the tests shall be at least seven (7) days apart. The samples for each test shall be collected at least seven (7) days apart and cultured for Trichomoniasis to be eligible to receive a certificate of negative test. (5-3-03)

a. 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 of the correct color for the current testing season and the tag number and status of the bull shall be recorded on an official Trichomoniasis test and report form. (5-3-03)

b. Bulls that have three (3) consecutive negative Trichomoniasis culture tests conducted at least seven (7) days apart shall be considered negative to Trichomoniasis and can be so certified. (5-3-03)

226. MOVEMENT OF INFECTED ANIMALS.

All infected bulls and cows shall be consigned to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment or consigned to a specifically approved livestock market for sale to an approved slaughter establishment and shall remain under quarantine until moved to slaughter. All infected bulls and cows being moved from the premise of origin to a specifically approved livestock market for sale to slaughter, or directly to an approved slaughter establishment for slaughter, shall move on a VS 1-27 form issued by an accredited veterinarian or a state or federal animal health official. (5-3-03)

01. Slaughter Within Thirty Days. All infected bulls and cows shall be moved to slaughter within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the quarantine. All infected bulls and cows shall be kept separate and apart from cattle or domestic bison of the opposite sex. The infected bulls and cows will remain under quarantine until moved to slaughter. (5-3-03)

02. Exceptions. The Division of Animal Industries may grant an extension of time after the owner submits a written request for extension of time for movement to slaughter to the Division of Animal Industries. (5-3-03)

03. Contents Of Request For Extension Of Time. The written request shall outline the reasons for the extension request and the length of extended time being requested. The total length of time an individual infected bull may remain under quarantine before being required to move to slaughter, including any and all requested extensions, shall not exceed ninety (90) days. (5-3-03)

227. TREATMENT OF INFECTED BULLS.

There are no treatments for Trichomoniasis approved for use in Idaho or the United States. (5-3-03)

228. OFFICIAL LABORATORIES.

Only laboratories approved by the Division of Animal Industries as official laboratories shall test official Trichomoniasis samples. (5-3-03)

01. Protocols. Official laboratories shall operate in accordance with the “Official Idaho Protocol for Culture of Trichomoniasis”. (5-3-03)

02. Check Test. Official laboratories shall pass an annual check test administered by the Division of Animal Industries. (5-3-03)

229. OFFICIAL TRICHOMONIASIS TESTS.

01. Official Culture Tests. An official test is one in which the sample is received in the official laboratory, in good condition, within forty-eight (48) hours of collection and such sample is tested according to the “Official Idaho Protocol for Culture of Trichomoniasis”. 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. (5-3-03)

02. Other Official Tests. Other tests for Trichomoniasis may be approved by the Division of Animal Industries, as official tests, after the tests have been proven effective by research, have been evaluated sufficiently to determine efficacy, and a protocol for use of the test has been established. (5-3-03)

230. REGISTERED VETERINARIANS.

Only veterinarians registered with the Division of Animal Industries shall collect samples for official tests for Trichomoniasis within the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)

01. Use Of Official Laboratories. Registered veterinarians shall only utilize official laboratories for culture of Trichomoniasis samples. (5-3-03)

02. Education Requirements. All veterinarians shall attend an educational seminar on Trichomoniasis and proper sample collection techniques, conducted by the Division of animal Industries, prior to being granted registered status. (5-3-03)

231. REPORTING OF TEST RESULTS AND OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION.

Registered veterinarians shall submit results of all Trichomoniasis tests and all official identification on official Trichomoniasis test and report forms to the Division of Animal Industries within five (5) business days of: (5-3-03)

01. Receiving Results. Receiving Trichomoniasis results from an official laboratory; or (5-3-03)

02. Identifying Virgin Bulls. Identifying virgin bulls with official Trichomoniasis bangle tags. (5-3-03)

232. RODEO BULLS.

Bulls currently in a rodeo string, bulls purchased under the feedlot exemption at a specifically approved livestock market, bulls purchased by private treaty, and bulls purchased in other states and imported into Idaho for rodeo purposes are exempt from Trichomoniasis testing under the following conditions: (5-3-03)

01. Division Approval. The owner of the rodeo bulls has completed and submitted an application to the Division of Animal Industries, which the Division has approved; and (5-3-03)

02. Not Mixed With Cows. The rodeo bulls are confined to a dry lot and not mixed with cows or used for breeding purposes; and (5-3-03)

03. Permanently Identified. All bulls in the rodeo string are permanently identified with official ear tags or unique numbers hot iron branded on the animal; and (5-3-03)

04. Records Maintained. The identification numbers are maintained in a permanent record file at the owner's premises and a copy of the record will be provided to the Division of Animal Industries upon request; and (5-3-03)

05. Bulls Purchased. Bulls purchased for addition to the rodeo string shall meet all other health requirements. Purchased bulls shall be immediately identified as specified in Subsection 232.03 of this rule. Official backtag and ear tag numbers on the bull at time of purchase shall be correlated to the permanent identification in the permanent record; and (5-3-03)

06. Bulls Removed For Slaughter. Removal of bulls to slaughter is documented in the permanent record file; and (5-3-03)

07. Bulls Removed For Breeding Purposes. Bulls that are removed from the rodeo string for breeding purposes shall be tested negative to Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, and undergo three (3) consecutive negative cultures for Trichomoniasis. The samples for each test shall be collected at least seven (7) days apart and cultured for Trichomoniasis to be eligible to receive a certificate of negative test. (5-3-03)

233. FEEDING BULLS OF UNKNOWN TRICHOMONIASIS STATUS.

Bulls of unknown Trichomoniasis status may be fed for slaughter in an Idaho approved feedlot where the bulls are isolated from all female cattle. (5-3-03)

01. Removal Of Untested Bulls. Untested bulls shall be sold directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment. (5-3-03)

02. Removal Of Bulls For Breeding Purposes. Bulls that are removed for breeding purposes shall be tested negative to Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, and undergo three (3) consecutive negative cultures for Trichomoniasis.

The samples for each test shall be collected at least seven (7) days apart and cultured for Trichomoniasis to be eligible to receive a certificate of negative test. (5-3-03)

234. -- 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. -- 989. (RESERVED).

990. PENALTIES.

Penalties for violations of this chapter shall be assessed in accordance with Title 25, Chapters 2, 3, 6, and 37, Idaho Code. (5-3-03)

991. -- 999. (RESERVED).

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