

Idaho State Department of Agriculture
02.04.20 Rules Governing Brucellosis
02.04.21 Rules Governing the Importation of Animals
June 27, 2019
Dr. Scott Leibsle, Facilitator

Present: Brad Carlson, Capital Press; Marv Patten, Milk Producers of Idaho; Bob Naerebout, Idaho Dairymen's Association; David Miller, Idaho Elk Breeders Association; Delon Lee, Idaho Farm Bureau; Katy DeVries, Office of Attorney General – ISDA; Miranda Juker, ISDA; Dr. Deb Lawrence, ISDA; Scott Leibsle, ISDA; Dr. Bill Barton, ISDA; and Janis Perry, ISDA.

AGENDA ITEMS

WELCOME

Dr. Scott Leibsle convened the meeting at 1:15 pm. He explained that this was negotiated rulemaking for IDAPA 02.04.20 Rules Governing Brucellosis. After introductions, Dr. Leibsle outlined the changes to this rule which are being made following the 2018 USDA audit of Idaho's brucellosis program and is necessary to minimize restrictions on interstate market access for Idaho cattle producers and maintain eligibility for federal cooperation funding to operate the program. He indicated that Wyoming and Montana, the other states involved in the Greater Yellowstone Area, had already implemented the change of reducing the test eligible age of cattle for brucellosis to twelve months. Also, the rule change will remove "Idaho origin" as a prerequisite for adult brucellosis vaccination of cattle or bison. This would allow the animals to be vaccinated on arrival in the state.

The Red Tape Reduction Act changes remove parts of the rule that are repetitive from statute. These include the definitions for Administrator, Department, Director, Division, Operator, Owner, and Person.

The definition of Test Eligible would change cattle and domestic bison from eighteen to twelve months of age and over. Dr. Lawrence explained that the rule change is designed to catch latent heifer syndrome before the cattle are bred.

Dr. Leibsle described the purpose for the Idaho origin which was added to the rule in 2006 to avoid Idaho being a dumping ground for non-vaccinated cattle from another state(s) that may have multiple brucellosis positive domestic cattle herds. Marv Patten asked if a permit was required to which Dr. Leibsle responded yes, it is needed. Dr. Barton clarified that buyers can also purchase cattle from Canada. The change would remove "Idaho origin" from 101.02. The vaccine dosage language in 101.02(a) is not needed because Idaho does not specify a certain dosage as some other states do.

Dr. Leibsle indicated that the Strain 19 vaccine has not been in production for the last nineteen years so the references to that in part of 121.01 and all of 121.02 can be eliminated. Idaho Approved Feedlot, section 200 has two repetitive sentences. The first sentence will be deleted. Section 990 regarding Penalty for Violations is redundant from statute so will be eliminated. Dr. Leibsle asked if anyone had any comments. No one shared comments.

The discussion moved to IDAPA 02.04.21 Rules Governing the Importation of Animals. Dr. Leiblsle explained that the rule change included eliminating brucellosis testing for domestic cervidae that originate from a state or region that is declared free of brucellosis. In addition, the rule change will amend the Extended Validity Equine Certificate to include an approved electronic equine program, such as the one developed by Global Vet link, that allows horse owners to enter their travel itinerary into an online database and will automatically notify the state of destination in real time when a horse owner travels to a new location. This will improve the traceability of horses that travel for up to six (6) months at a time. The current method only requires horse owners to submit their itinerary to ISDA upon completion of their travels. Historically, compliance with this regulation has been extremely poor.

Red Tape Reduction Act changes remove redundant definitions including Administrator, Approved Feedlot, Department, Director, Division of Animal Industries, and Person.

In Section 101, the third sentence is removed because the department no longer accepts anything in lieu of a certificate of veterinary inspection signed by a veterinarian. Section 101.08 thirty days is changed to seven days since that is currently done and 101.09 “issued” replaces “of inspection.”

Section 102 makes changes in the Extended Validity Equine Certificates to allow for approved electronic extended validity equine certificates. In Section 102.02 the EVA statement is eliminated because the vast majority of statements declare “unknown status”. Section 102.04 will read: “Travel Itinerary. Recipients of extended validity equine certificates shall submit travel itinerary information to the Division of Animal Industries or electronic certificate provider prior to movement into Idaho or to a new destination within Idaho.” David Miller asked how enforcement would be handled. Dr. Leiblsle responded that as soon as a horse owner hits the submit button, it is illegal to import if the conditions of the extended validity certificate are not followed.

The changes to Section 104 relate to implementation of ISDA’s online livestock entry permit database as a means for getting import permits. This will be more efficient and improve traceability. No permits are issued by fax so that is eliminated. Idaho Sheep and Goat Health Board asked ISDA to handle sheep and goat permits on their behalf, so section 104.05 is eliminated.

In section 109.01 words have been removed for clarification. Dr. Barton added that if an animal is coming from a state where vesicular stomatitis is still present, a health certificate and statement from the veterinarian is required.

Redundant words have been removed from sections 110.01, 110.03, and 200. In section 202.05 domestic bison must meet the same requirements as cattle. In section 210.05, “between one hundred twenty (120) and three hundred sixty-five (365) days of age” will be struck. Section 212.01 will change test eligible cattle to twelve months, rather than eighteen months, to catch potential latent heifer syndrome cases before the cattle are bred. As with the brucellosis rule, references to Strain 19 vaccines will be removed including sections 212.02 and 212.03.

In section 220.01 “prior to movement” will be added to provide clarification on when grazing permits will be issued. In sections 240.01(b), 240.03(a), and 240.05(a) “relative to tuberculosis” will be

removed. All of section 205 will be removed since Scabies is included in the CFR. Sections 301 and 302 will be struck along with the incorporated by reference in section 004.07 regarding equine viral arteritis (EVA). In sections 400.01 and 600.01 “contagious, or communicable” will be removed as redundant. The same redundancy will be removed in sections 500.01 and 500.02 along with “according to the recommendations of...”

In section 601.01 brucellosis testing is clarified by adding “originating from brucellosis surveillance areas or brucellosis high risk areas” and within “sixty (60)” days, rather than thirty (30). Dr. Leibsle explained that since the department has found no validated test for red deer genetic factor, no changes are suggested to section 601.02. David Miller asked for more clarification on this issue. Dr. Leibsle stated that since none of the test protocols cannot be validated, there was no point in modifying the import rules for domestic elk because the result would be the same. However, leaving the language in place would allow for future tests to be developed if approved by ISDA. He indicated that stakeholders need to identify a reliable test and that there are probably domestic hybrids currently in captivity. Dr. Barton commented that the department will accept any evidence of purity because functionally there is no way to test.

Both sections 705 waterfowl and 706 wildfowl hatching eggs are included in the poultry sections so will be eliminated as redundant. Sections 900 violations and 990 penalties are repeated from statute so will be removed.

Dr. Leibsle adjourned the meeting at 2:25 pm.

Respectfully submitted by Janis Perry