



BRAD LITTLE, GOVERNOR

CELIA GOULD, DIRECTOR

ISDA 2021 Negotiated Rulemaking

April 2021 Update

Dear Stakeholders,

As the rulemaking season approaches, we wanted to provide a roadmap as to what rulemaking will look like this year. We will have some new processes and rulemakings as a result of executive orders or legislative changes. The one constant is the importance of having your participation and involvement. We know our agency benefits from a close relationship with our programs and the needs or expectations of stakeholders.

ISDA's 2021 negotiated rulemaking will fall into two categories:

- Rules reviewed as part of the Governor's Zero-Based Regulation Executive Order, and/or
- Rules reviewed as a result of new legislation.

All notices for these negotiated rulemakings will publish in the Administrative Bulletin on April 2, 2021. The Administrative Bulletin can be found at <https://adminrules.idaho.gov/bulletin/>.

Zero-Based Rulemaking

Governor Little's Executive Order No. 2020-01 – Zero Based Regulation – directs agencies to facilitate an ongoing review process for existing rules, requiring agencies to put each rule on a five-year review schedule. This process aims to reduce the overall regulatory burden, or remain neutral, as compared to the original rule. Attached you will find the entire five-year review schedule for the agency. Specifically, for 2021, the following rules are scheduled for Zero Based Rulemaking. Notices will be published in the April Administrative Bulletin and meeting dates also are listed below. We strongly encourage all interested stakeholders to participate in these rulemaking meetings.

IDAPA	Name	Meeting Dates
IDAPA 02.04.05	Rules Governing Grade A Milk and Manufacture Grade Milk	Tuesday, April 20, May 18, and June 15 all from 8:30 a.m. to noon
IDAPA 02.04.13	Rules Governing Raw Milk	Tuesday, April 20, May 18, and June 15 all from 1:30 to 5 p.m.
IDAPA 02.04.19	Rules Governing Domestic Cervidae *needs to be updated per legislative action, will include ZBR*	Wednesday, April 21, May 19, and June 16 all from 8:30 a.m. to noon
IDAPA 02.06.33	Organic Food Products Rules	Wednesday, April 21, Monday, May 17, and Wednesday, June 16 all from 1:30 to 5 p.m.
IDAPA 02.04.21	Rules Governing Importation of Animals	Thursday, April 22, May 20, June 17 from 8:30 a.m. to noon
IDAPA 02.04.27	Rules Governing Deleterious Exotic Animals	Thursday, April 22,

		May 20, June 17 from 1:30 to 5 p.m.
IDAPA 02.06.06	Rules Governing the Planting of Beans	Friday, April 23, May 21, June 18 from 8:30 a.m. to noon
IDAPA 02.06.09	Rules Governing Invasive Species and Noxious Weeds	Friday, April 23, May 21, June 18 from 1:30 to 5 p.m.
IDAPA 02.04.14	Rules Governing Dairy Byproduct *needs to be updated per legislative action, will include ZBR*	Monday, April 19, Wednesday, May 19, Monday, June 14 from 1:30 to 5 p.m.

The format of each rulemaking meeting will be similar:

- Facilitated by the Rules Review Coordinator with ISDA staff on hand to answer technical questions and present draft language from previous discussions or as provided by law.
- Initial discussion drafts will be developed by agency staff simply as a starting point for the first meeting and drafts will reference those sections required by statute and those sections that may be out of date with the statute or other incorporated reference documents.
- If stakeholders have proposed changes or drafts they would like to submit for discussion during the meetings, they can email them to rulesinfo@isda.idaho.gov prior to the next meeting so they can be shared on screen.
- Meetings will be held via WebEx.
- As always, all rulemaking information will be posted on the ISDA website under “Laws and Rules.” Information for joining all upcoming meetings will be posted on the website.
- Agency staff will compile minutes, presented materials, and stakeholders’ recommended draft changes. This information also will be posted to the ISDA website.
- ISDA needs to have proposed rules and other supporting materials submitted to DFM in mid-July to ensure adequate time for review prior to publication in the September Bulletin, the subsequent comment period, and a final rule to be prepared for presentation for review by the 2022 Legislature.

If you have any questions or to RSVP for a meeting, please contact Lloyd Knight, ISDA’s Rules Review Coordinator at rulesinfo@isda.idaho.gov.

IDAPA 02 – DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

02.04.05 - RULES GOVERNING GRADE A MILK AND MANUFACTURE GRADE MILK

02.04.13 - RULES GOVERNING RAW MILK

02.04.19 - RULES GOVERNING DOMESTIC CERVIDAE

02.06.33 – ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCTS RULES

02.04.21 - RULES GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS

02.04.27 - RULES GOVERNING DELETERIOUS EXOTIC ANIMALS

02.06.06- RULES GOVERNING THE PLANTING OF BEANS

02.06.09- RULES GOVERNING INVASIVE SPECIES AND NOXIOUS WEEDS

DOCKET NO. 02-XXXX-XXXX (OARC will assign)

NOTICE OF INTENT TO PROMULGATE RULES - NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Sections 67-5220(1) and 67-5220(2), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency intends to promulgate rules and desires public comment prior to initiating formal rulemaking procedures. This negotiated rulemaking action is authorized pursuant to Sections 22-1103, 22-1907, 22-2004, 22-2006, 25-203, 25-303, 25-305, 25-401, 25-601, 25-3704, 25-3903, 37-303, 37-402, 37-405, 37-516, 37-1101(5), Idaho Code.

MEETING SCHEDULE: Public meetings on the negotiated rulemaking meetings will be held as follows. Additional meetings may be scheduled and will be posted on the ISDA website.

MEETINGS SET FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION VIA TELEPHONE AND WEB CONFERENCING

IDAPA 02.04.05 Rules Governing Grade A Milk and Manufacture Grade Milk Tuesday, April 20, May 18, and June 15 from 8:30 am to noon
IDAPA 02.04.13 Rules Governing Raw Milk Tuesday, April 20, May 18, and June 15 from 1:30 to 5:00 pm
IDAPA 02.04.19 Rules Governing Domestic Cervidae Wednesday, April 21, May 19, and June 16 from 8:30 am to noon
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IDAPA 02.06.09 Rules Governing Invasive Species and Noxious Weeds Friday, April 23, May 21, June 18 from 1:30 to 5:00 pm

Contact rulesinfo@isda.idaho.gov to make arrangements for participation by telephone and web conferencing.

On March 25, 2020, Governor Little issued a Proclamation declaring an emergency and taking steps to reduce and slow the coronavirus spread. In compliance with the Proclamation and Stages of Reopening, ISDA will hold this meeting via telephone and web conferencing.

METHOD OF PARTICIPATION: Those interested in participating in the negotiated rulemaking process are encouraged to attend the scheduled meeting via telephone and web conferencing. Individuals interested in participating by telephone and web conferencing should contact rulesinfo@isda.idaho.gov. For those who cannot participate by attending the meeting, information for submitting written comments is provided below.

Upon conclusion of the negotiated rulemaking, any unresolved issues, all key issues considered, and conclusions reached during the negotiated rulemaking will be addressed in a written summary and made available on the agency website.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: The following is a statement in nontechnical language of the substance and purpose of the intended negotiated rulemaking and the principal issues involved:

These rules are being presented for authorization as part of the ISDA's plan to review each rule every 5 years. There are no specific rulemaking changes planned by the ISDA at this time except for evaluation and amendment consistent with the Governor's Zero-Based Regulation Executive Order. It is anticipated that rulemaking stakeholders will propose and advocate for rulemaking changes as part of the negotiated rulemaking process. The ISDA intends to carefully consider all changes presented by the public and may propose certain changes so long as they are consistent with the rules' statutory authority and the Governor's Executive Order. The ISDA will review the documents that are currently incorporated by reference in this rule and update that list as applicable.

Incorporated by reference documents presented for review will be part of informal negotiated rulemaking and stakeholders will provide input on that process.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, OBTAINING DRAFT COPIES: For assistance on technical questions concerning this negotiated rulemaking, contact Lloyd Knight, Rules Review Officer at (208) 332-8664. Materials pertaining to the negotiated rulemaking, including any available preliminary rule drafts, can be found on the ISDA web site at the following web address: (www.agri.idaho.gov/rulemaking.)

SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: Anyone may submit written comments regarding this negotiated rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before June 20, 2021.

DATED this 3rd day of March, 2021.



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Red Deer versus Elk Genetics

Mitochondrial DNA testing has supported that red deer and elk are in fact two distinct species for almost 20 years.

Elk and red deer can have fertile offspring, often a strong indicator that two animals belong to the same species. There are also many differences between the two. Pregnant elk cows carry their calves for 20 days longer than red deer hinds, while bull elk carry their antlers for 35 days longer than red deer stags. An average bull elk weighs 720 pounds, while a red deer stag averages just 400. And of course, the bugle of an elk is a very different experience from the roar of a red deer.

The ability of the two species to produce fertile offspring has helped spawn controversy about red deer game farms. Along with the ethical issues involving the commercialization of wildlife, and concerns over disease, game farms can also compromise the genetic integrity of wild elk herds. If animals egress or ingress into a captive facility, as is sometimes the case, they can mate with wild elk creating a hybrid offspring that can threaten the purity of wild elk herds.

There are two types of DNA testing; mitochondrial speciation and Single Tandem repeat or Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (STR/SNP).

Mitochondrial DNA speciation would need to have a 96% or higher similarity or sequence homology to Rocky Mtn. Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*) to be considered pure.

STR/SNP speciation would have to have defined alleles that we only see with that species. You would need to have no presence of the Red Deer specific alleles present to call an animal pure or not a hybrid red deer/elk.

Both tests need to be designed based on standard "pure" individuals. The STR/SNP analyses need to encompass a large enough populations to ensure that the loci or alleles being assessed are truly species specific.

Mol Phylogenet Evol. 2002 Mar;22(3):342-56.
doi: 10.1006/mpev.2001.1065.

A phylogenetic comparison of red deer and wapiti using mitochondrial DNA

[Renee O Polziehn](#)¹, [Curtis Strobeck](#)

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 11884159
- DOI: [10.1006/mpev.2001.1065](https://doi.org/10.1006/mpev.2001.1065)

Abstract

A phylogeny was constructed for red deer/wapiti (*Cervus elaphus*) subspecies using sequence data from the control region of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). The tree was rooted using *Cervus nippon* (sika deer), *Cervus albirostris* (Thorold's white-lipped deer), and several *Odocoileinae* species. A division between the mtDNA haplotypes of red deer (European) and wapiti (Asian/North American) corresponds to subspecies found on opposite sides of the Himalayan Mountains and Gobi, which suggests wapiti should be reconsidered for the status of *C. canadensis*. Using parsimony and distance analysis, red deer and wapiti are derived from a single recent common ancestor, which is consistent with current taxonomy that recognizes the subspecies of *Cervus elaphus* as monophyletic group. However, maximum-likelihood analysis using weighted transitional substitutions caused red deer to form a sister group to sika deer (*Cervus nippon*) and wapiti. A phenetic comparison revealed wapiti also share more nucleotide similarities with sika deer, although approximately 5% sequence divergence separates wapiti, sika, and red deer. Phylogenetic evidence from the cytochrome b sequences corroborated observations from the control region. Observations from this study suggest that the species status of wapiti should be reinstated.

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CONSIDERING WEATHER-ENHANCED TRANSMISSION OF MENINGEAL WORM, PARELAPHOSTRONGYLUS TENUIS, AND MOOSE DECLINES

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Meningeal worm (*Parelaphostrongylus tenuis*) in deer and moose [View project](#)



CONSIDERING WEATHER-ENHANCED TRANSMISSION OF MENINGEAL WORM, *PARELAPHOSTRONGYLUS TENUIS*, AND MOOSE DECLINES

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ABSTRACT: The risk of meningeal worm (*Parelaphostrongylus tenuis*) infection in white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) and neurologic disease in moose (*Alces alces*) in eastern North America is influenced largely by the effects of weather on deer density and gastropod intermediate hosts. Frequent, easy winters result in high survival and density of deer with a large proportion of young animals that shed up to 3 x more *P. tenuis* larvae; both greatly increase the production of first-stage larvae. An early spring increases survival of shed larvae by reducing the timing mismatch between the parasite's "spring rise" and snow melt; larvae deposited into snow experience high mortality. A wetter and longer growing season with moderate temperatures increases the survival of first-stage larvae dispersed in soil, and the density, mobility, and frequency of infected gastropods, including the abundance of infective larvae in them. This weather-enhanced transmission further increases larval output by reducing the proportion of unproductive unisexual infections in deer. High production of larvae and optimal conditions for gastropods increase rates of transmission to co-habiting moose and the occurrence of neurologic disease which is dose-dependent. The density of infected deer at the northern limit of their range is typically limited by winter severity allowing coexistence of deer, moose, and parasite. However, as in Nova Scotia and northwestern Minnesota and adjoining regions, pronounced and prolonged moose declines associated with sustained high deer densities and meningeal worm infection have occurred twice in the past 95 years. These two regions may be prone to extended periods of mild winters and longer, wetter growing seasons that ultimately enhance abundance and transmission of the meningeal worm implicated in moose population declines.

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Key words: weather, *Parelaphostrongylus tenuis*, meningeal worm, transmission, white-tailed deer, *Alces*, moose population declines, moose sickness.

Parelaphostrongylus tenuis is a common, but innocuous parasite of white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) throughout the eastern half of North America. It is important because it causes neurologic disease in moose (*Alces alces*) in northern forest habitat where the ranges of deer and moose overlap. Transmission involves a complex life cycle in which first-stage larvae are released to the external environment on deer faeces, and infect and develop in

terrestrial gastropods which are subsequently ingested by cervids. The potential for weather to influence transmission rates of *P. tenuis* among deer and its importance to the health of moose have been increasingly documented (Peterson et al. 1996, Wasel et al. 2003, Lankester 2010, Maskey et al. 2015).

Deer, moose, and the parasite can co-exist for extended periods (Whitlaw and Lankester 1994b, Dumont and Crete 1996) which partially explains why the hypothesis

that *P. tenuis* may be a primary cause of pronounced and prolonged moose declines remains controversial (Lankester 2010). Such declines occurred in northern Minnesota in the late 1920s and 1930s, in Nova Scotia in the 1940s and 1950s, and again in these jurisdictions in the late 1980s – early 1990s (Benson 1958, Karns 1967, Anderson 1972, Whitlaw and Lankester 1994a, Lankester 2001, Parker 2003, Beazley et al. 2006, Murray et al. 2006, Lankester 2010). During the latter period, moose were also declining in upper Michigan (Dodge et al. 2004) and in areas adjacent to northwestern Minnesota including northeastern North Dakota, northwestern Ontario, and southeastern Manitoba (Thompson 2000, Murray et al. 2006, Maskey 2008, Ranta and Lankester 2017, V. Crichton, Manitoba Conservation [retired], pers. comm.). In all instances, moose faced increasing densities of deer with meningeal worm and cases of moose sickness were routinely documented (Lankester et al. 2007, Wünschmann et al. 2015, Ranta and Lankester 2017).

This paper examines how weather likely influences the parasite's rate of transmission and increases its importance as a disease agent for moose. The overall hypothesis is that geographical regions experiencing reoccurring, pronounced, and prolonged moose declines may be prone to lengthy periods of weather-enhanced *P. tenuis* transmission that greatly increase the parasite's role in moose morbidity and mortality.

WEATHER AND FIRST-STAGE WORM LARVAE

First-stage larvae passed by deer are located in a thin film of mucus that covers the surface of each faecal pellet (Lankester 2001). If pellets are deposited in an open area, larvae may be exposed to rapid drying and potentially harmful solar radiation; however, rain washes larvae off pellets into the underlying

litter and soil. Laboratory experiments indicate that larvae on pellets or in water can withstand constant sub-zero temperatures for several months, but repeated freezing and thawing greatly reduces survival, as does repeated wetting and drying at room temperature (Shostak and Samuel 1984). Further, 70% of larvae frozen for up to 182 days survived, but only 16% were still alive after 306 days with only one undergoing some development in a snail (Lankester and Anderson 1968).

Infected deer pass up to $3 \times$ more larvae during spring than at other times of the year (Peterson and Lankester 1991, Slomke et al. 1995). Larval production is believed lower in late-starting springs as larvae on pellets deposited in snow survive poorly despite moderated temperatures beneath snow cover; presumably, actions by subnivean invertebrates and molds reduce survival (Forrester and Lankester 1998). In northeastern Minnesota, the mean number of larvae produced by deer of all ages increased from a low of 289/gdf (grams dried faeces) in December to a peak of 1127/gdf in early March. Although larval production peaked in early March while snow remained on the ground, ~75% of larvae deposited from January until snowmelt in mid-April died (Forrester and Lankester 1998). This “spring rise” may be an adaptation maximizing progeny output at a time best suited for their survival and transmission. The meningeal worm likely evolved in southern climes with its normal white-tailed deer host and may remain ill-adapted to long northern winters. Earlier springs, however, will presumably increase larval survival during the peak production period.

WEATHER AND TERRESTRIAL GASTROPODS

First-stage larvae must penetrate and develop to the third infective stage in the terrestrial gastropod intermediate host in which

the rate of larval development is determined by ambient temperatures. Cool, moist woodland habitats are preferred by gastropods (Lankester and Anderson 1968, Hawkins et al. 1997, Maskey et al. 2015), whereas the litter of predominantly coniferous forests is believed less favourable for snails (Gleich and Gilbert 1976, Boag and Wishart 1982). Mobility varies among species, with slugs more mobile than snails, particularly in wet conditions. The greater mobility of slugs allows avoidance of dry conditions, whereas snails withdraw into their shell and aestivate.

Several gastropod species are capable intermediate hosts of *P. tenuis* (Lankester 2001, Nankervis et al. 2000, Maskey et al. 2015), but 3 species are most numerous and frequently infected: the marsh slug (*Deroceras laeve*) and 2 woodland snails (*Zonitoides* spp. and *Discus cronkhitei*) (Lankester 2001, Cyr et al. 2014). The marsh slug thrives in wet conditions but is adaptive to resist dehydration (Luchtel and Deyrup-Olsen 2001); the snails tolerate slightly drier sites.

Deroceras laeve provides an example of how changes in weather may influence the role of intermediate hosts. This ubiquitous Nearctic slug has spread throughout the world attesting to its versatility (Pilsbry 1946, Faberi et al. 2004), and is the only land gastropod known that deliberately enters water, surviving for days while submerged in inundated areas. It has a clear watery slime that might be easier for *P. tenuis* larvae to penetrate compared to the viscous slime of some other species. It is mobile, gliding quickly over vegetation and covering relatively large distances. In rainy or foggy weather, *D. laeve* climbs low vegetation where it is better positioned to be consumed by cervids. This slug is also adapted to a wide range of temperature, surviving to at least -8 °C (Getz 1959, Faberi et

al. 2004). Live specimens were found under cardboard sheets during over-night temperatures close to freezing (Lankester and Peterson 1996). It is one of the first gastropods active in spring and the last active in autumn.

Deroceras laeve lives for only one year in the temperate regions of North America (Lankester and Anderson 1968, Boag and Wishart 1982, Lankester and Peterson 1996). The prevalence of *P. tenuis* peaks in adult *D. laeve* before their death in mid-summer and again in maturing slugs in autumn; infective larvae survive in this slug over winter (Lankester and Anderson 1968). In northeastern Minnesota, large *D. laeve* were moderately numerous in June and absent in July and August, with maturing slugs most numerous in September and October and remaining active until mid-November. In contrast, the availability of the longer-lived snails *Zonitoides arboreus* and *Discus cronkhitei* was less bimodal during the growing season (Lankester and Peterson 1996).

Gastropod abundance correlates with precipitation (Burch 1962, Whitlaw et al. 1996, Hawkins et al. 1997). Gastropods are most active on forest floor litter and low vegetation during the wet seasons of spring and autumn, and less active in summer (Lankester and Peterson 1996). Many more gastropods are found in the upper layer of soil than are active on the surface. Cardboard sheets placed on the forest floor had ~2% of the number of gastropods estimated in soil cores from the upper 10 cm of soil beneath the sheets (Hawkins et al. 1998). As well, collections dominated by *D. laeve* peaked when temperature beneath the boards was ~15 °C; abundance declined at lower and higher temperatures.

The frequency of *P. tenuis* infection is generally low (i.e., < 0.1%) in gastropods in boreal areas, as is the mean number of larvae

recovered from each gastropod (2-3). This low recovery suggests that gastropods become infected by crawling over dried faeces or litter and soil, rather than fresh faeces (Lankester and Peterson 1996). Gastropods are more readily infected by larvae on moist than dry soil, and can be infected repeatedly (Lankester and Anderson 1968). Although some gastropods show a degree of attraction to fresh deer faeces (Garvon and Bird 2005), this behaviour or interaction may be uncommon. Whether infective larvae of *P. tenuis* leave gastropods and survive on vegetation is unknown.

Annual infection rates in gastropods vary relative to temperature, moisture, and the duration of conditions suitable for activity. Terrestrial gastropods survive over winter in the boreal region as do developing *P. tenuis* larvae in them (Lankester and Anderson 1968, Lankester and Peterson 1996). Larval development is arrested at low temperatures and during dry periods, but resumes with the return of suitable conditions.

There is a direct linear relationship between ambient temperature selected by the gastropod host and the rate of larval development (Jenkins et al. 2006). This relationship has not been well studied for *P. tenuis*, but closely related *P. odocoilei* shows little or no development below 8.5 °C and requires a minimum of 163 accumulated degree-days of heat to reach the infective stage in *D. laeve* (Jenkins et al. 2006). Accurate field estimates of developmental rates in *P. tenuis* will require conducting experiments of the type described by Kutz et al. (2002) who held infected slugs in enclosures over summer while monitoring weather parameters. The rate of larval development also varies among host species. For example, in laboratory studies, 95% of *P. tenuis* larvae in the snail *Mesodon thyroidus* reached the infective stage after 35 days at 21 °C; only 34% completed

development in the slug *Deroceras reticulatum* (Lankester and Anderson 1968).

The hypothesis that the prevalence of *P. tenuis* infection in gastropods is positively correlated with increased deer density has not been adequately tested. However, in northeastern Minnesota, the frequency of infection (0.16%) was 4 x higher in gastropods where deer wintered at density of 50 animals/km² compared to summer habitat with 4 animals/km² (Lankester and Peterson 1996). Prevalence in gastropods can also be much higher (4-9%) on more southerly range where deer usually exist at higher densities year-round (Lankester 2001); however, data from these regions also reflect the differences and effects of climate, weather, and growing seasons.

INFLUENCE OF WEATHER ON DEER AND LARVAL OUTPUT

Severe winters typically limit the density of deer on northern range often shared with moose (Karns 1980, Nelson and Mech 1986, Mech et al. 1987, Dumont et al. 2000, DelGiudice et al. 2002, Patterson and Power 2002, Nelson and Mech 2005). A series of successive easy winters can markedly increase deer density, particularly the proportion of fawns and yearlings. The overall output of first-stage *P. tenuis* larvae increases proportionately with increased deer density and is also influenced by herd demographics (Fig. 1). Young, newly infected deer pass 2-3 x more larvae than older deer, and because output diminishes with age, fawn and yearling deer are disproportionately influential in a growing deer population (Slomke et al. 1995, Peterson et al. 1996). Higher deer density also increases habitat overlap between deer and moose, thereby increasing the risk of infection to moose.

Favourable weather increases larval output by deer not only by increasing deer density and altering demographics, but also by

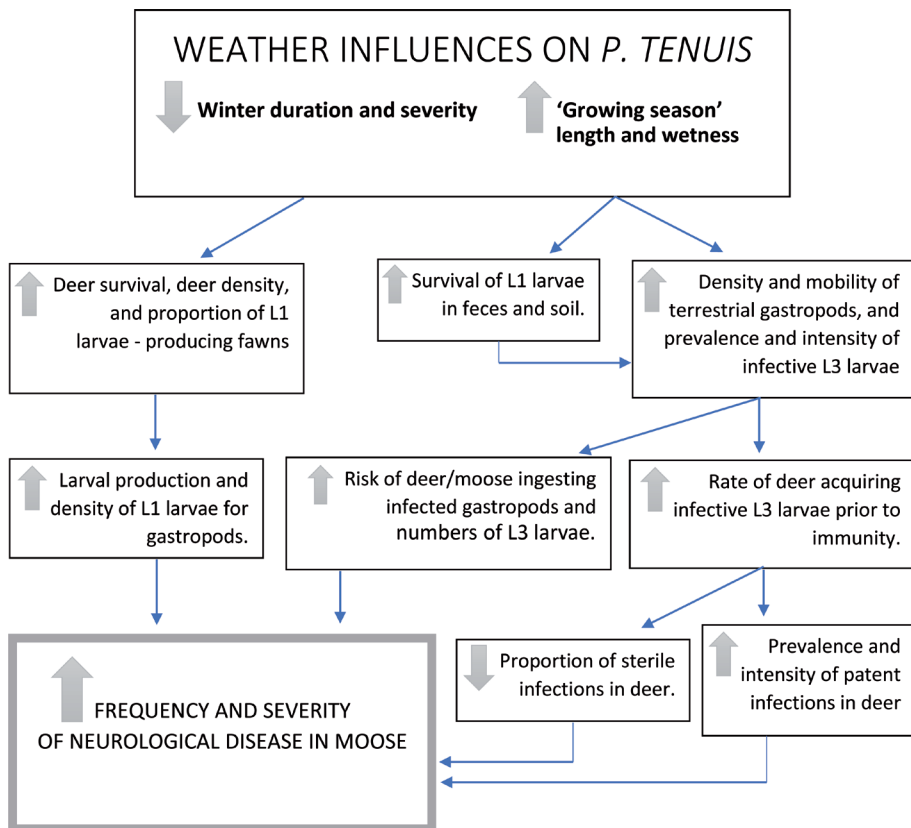


Fig. 1. Schematic illustrating the hypothesized influences of weather on deer and gastropod abundance that lead to increased transmission of meningeal worm to deer and moose.

increasing the rate at which naïve deer acquire their first infective larvae. This rate of transmission determines whether a deer develops a patent infection and produces first-stage larvae in its faeces, or instead has a sterile infection. If conditions for transmission are sub-optimal, only 1-2 infective larvae may become established before a fawn's first winter. This parasite is bisexual and infection with only a single worm, or of 2 or more worms of the same gender, will produce no first-stage larvae. Within about 6 months of ingesting infective larvae, the fawn develops an immune response that prevents further infection. Established worms are thought to be long-lived and to maintain

this protection against supra-infection for the life of the deer.

These biological characteristics of *P. tenuis* have been confirmed in both field and laboratory studies (Slomke et al. 1995, Duffy et al. 2002, 2004). Up to one-third of infected deer examined in northeastern Minnesota had unisexual, sterile infections (Slomke et al. 1995), and 58% of deer examined in northern Michigan had single worm infections (Nankervis et al. 2000). Favourable weather will, by increasing the rate at which infective larvae initially are acquired, reduce the proportion of unisexual, sterile infections and thereby increase larval output by the fawn cohort. At the parasite's

western limits, high proportions of sterile infections and low prevalence of infection are thought to reflect rates of transmission that are limited by low precipitation and marginal conditions for gastropods (Wasel et al. 2003, Jacques et al. 2015, Maskey et al. 2015).

Some temperate northeastern forests provide conditions favorable for the meningeal worm to reach its final host. For example, despite low levels of *P. tenuis* infection in gastropods, almost all deer become infected by 2 years of age. Lankester and Peterson (1996) argued that this can be explained by the large volume of vegetation eaten close to the ground, particularly in spring and autumn. In a Minnesota study area with a stable deer population estimated at 2 animals/km², 79% of fawns became infected within their first year of life despite only a 0.08% rate of gastropod infection; eventually, 96% of deer became infected (Slomke et al. 1995).

MEASURING TRANSMISSION RATES

It would be advantageous to monitor changes in transmission rates of *P. tenuis* in deer, but peculiarities of the parasite's biology make this difficult. Metrics such as the prevalence and intensity of adult worms in deer heads are not particularly useful because almost all deer in the northeastern forests of Minnesota have at least one worm (sustained prevalence ~100%, Slomke et al. 1995). Likewise, the mean intensity of worms in the head varies little other than minor changes in the fawn cohort. Deer acquire only a small number of worms during their first year or two of life, and none thereafter. Higher deer densities that increase the number of larvae dispersed in the environment might be expected to increase the abundance of adult worms in the heads of deer, but field evidence is unresponsive. Slomke et al. (1995) measured similar abundance

(3.5 ± 1.8 worms) in the heads of deer confined at a year-round density of 30 deer/km², as in a nearby, free-ranging population (3.0 ± 2.0 worms) at 2 deer/km².

Changes in transmission rates are potentially reflected in the frequency of infection in gastropods, but measuring the frequency of infection is challenging. Because the prevalence of infection in snails and slugs in northeastern forests is typically very low, extensive, labor-intensive sampling is required to detect significant changes. As well, considerable skill is required to distinguish the larvae of *P. tenuis* from those of several other species of nematodes found in these hosts. Nonetheless, higher frequency of infection in gastropods has been identified in more southerly deer range where infection opportunity is presumably increased by higher deer density, longer growing seasons, or more favourable gastropod habitat (Lankester 2001).

Annual changes in transmission rates can only be monitored by examining deer faeces for first-stage larvae (Peterson et al. 1996, Maskey et al. 2015). Ideally, faecal samples should be collected off snow during late winter after newly acquired worms have matured and produced larvae. Changes in prevalence and intensity of larvae in an opportunistically collected sample of faeces should reflect changes in the proportion of fawns in the population, as well as weather-related transmission rates determining the frequency of sterile unisexual infections. Examining only fawn faeces, Peterson et al. (1996) found that both prevalence and intensity varied annually and correlated best with changing deer density and the duration of the previous autumn transmission period.

Transmission likely occurs exclusively during the snow- and frost-free periods referred to here as the growing season. The annual length of the growing season varies considerably (Murray et al. 2006) which

alters the time period in which transmission is possible any given year (Fig.1). Larval output by deer is maximum in spring, the wettest season, yet autumn presents unique opportunities for *P. tenuis* transmission. The entire fawn cohort is susceptible to infection in late summer and autumn, whereas by snow melt the following spring, almost 80% could be resistant to further infection. Also, gastropod abundance peaks by autumn prior to any over-winter mortality. Any delay in the onset of winter lengthens the period for possible infection (i.e., ingestion by deer and moose) of the new cohort of *D. laeve*. Visibly sick moose are frequently seen in spring, suggesting that infection occurred the previous autumn (Lankester 2001). Autumn is similarly considered the most important season for transmission of related protostrongylid nematodes in sheep (*Ovis* spp.) and mule deer (*Odocoileus heminous*) (Samuel et al. 1985, Jenkins et al. 2006).

WEATHER-ENHANCED TRANSMISSION AND MOOSE

Weather-enhanced transmission of *P. tenuis* will increase the number of infective larvae available in gastropods, and the rate at which deer and moose ingest them over their lifetime. Deer will be unaffected and the prevalence and mean intensity of worms in their heads will change little. Many ingested larvae may be unable to migrate beyond the intestines. Others may die in tissues *en route* to the spinal cord but, nonetheless, be important in boosting immunity to reinfection. Moose, on the other hand, are more susceptible and the rate at which they ingest infective larvae during the growing season may determine the severity of neurological disease (Lankester 2001). Moose given relatively high numbers of *P. tenuis* larvae (15-25) showed severe and unmistakable signs of moose sickness including circling, hind-quarter weakness, and eventually an

inability to stand. However, 4 moose given doses of 3-5 larvae, more closely resembling those acquired from a single naturally-infected gastropod, developed only mild neurological signs for periods of 1 to 3 months; one had no detectable signs at termination. Further, other results suggest that a degree of protection against future infection may result from a low-dose exposure (Lankester 2002).

Young moose may be the most susceptible to neurological disease. Disease occurs in animals of all ages, but many sick animals are < 2 years old (Lankester et al. 2007, Carstensen et al. 2015, Wünschmann et al. 2015). Young males that consume more food in early life might be expected to ingest more larvae than young females. Interestingly, in the current long-term decline in Minnesota, Murray et al. (2006) found lower survival of male than female calves. It is reasonable to predict that the infection rate of wild moose will be most influenced by the rate of acquiring infective larvae; however, even low-dose exposure and sub-clinical infection can be important. Rempel (2011) suggested that indirect effects of parasites like *P. tenuis* might reduce recruitment through increased predation, and possibly have greater impact on moose populations than direct mortality.

Intuitively, the exposure rate of moose to meningeal worm is directly related to deer density; however, two problems make it difficult to clearly demonstrate this relationship. It is difficult to 1) correctly census clinically ill and minimally compromised moose, and 2) estimate deer density that varies seasonally and annually. Nonetheless, field data (Whitlaw and Lankester 1994a, Maskey 2008) and several anecdotal studies in northeastern forests suggest that when infected deer density increases, moose numbers decline (Karns 1967, Saunders 1973, Gilbert 1974, Dumont and Crete 1996, Gogan et al. 1997, Lankester 2001, Lankester

and Samuel 2007). Yet, if deer density remains $< \sim 5$ animals/km², moose density remains relatively stable for extended periods (Karns 1967, Whitlaw and Lankester 1994b), albeit at densities lower than where deer are absent (e.g., on the island of Newfoundland and on Isle Royale, Michigan) (Timmermann et al. 2002, Lankester 2010).

Pronounced and prolonged moose declines have occurred repeatedly in particular regions of shared moose and deer habitat (Lankester 2010). These include much of Nova Scotia, northwestern Minnesota, and areas to the west of Lake Superior including northeastern North Dakota, southeastern Manitoba, and northwestern Ontario. The most recent decline in northwestern Minnesota began during a period of milder, shorter winters and has lasted 25 years. In 15 years moose numbers declined to ~ 100 animals from an estimated 4,000 in the late 1980s (Murray et al. 2006, Lenarz et al. 2009).

Recent pronounced declines have had certain shared characteristics. All were associated with conditions likely to have enhanced transmission of meningeal worm; i.e., extended series of warmer winters, frequent or sustained high deer densities, and wetter and longer than usual growing seasons (Beazley et al. 2006, Maskey 2008, Lenarz et al. 2009, Ranta and Lankester 2017). The annual growing season during the moose decline in northwestern Minnesota was on average 12 days longer, and up to a maximum of 39 days longer than during pre-decline years (Murray et al. 2006). Although precipitation records for northwestern Minnesota revealed no change during the decline, a long-term, wet climate cycle beginning in 1993 was reported in adjacent northeastern North Dakota (Todhunter and Rundquist 2004 in Maskey et al. 2015). Ranta and Lankester (2017) found that the growing season during a pronounced moose decline in northwestern

Ontario was only marginally longer than in pre-decline years, but decidedly wetter than average. In northeastern Minnesota, Lenarz et al. (2009) found that warming January temperatures were inversely correlated with subsequent annual survival of moose. And in northwestern Minnesota, disease has played a measurable role in the moose decline; the majority (87%) of the 24% annual mortality rate was attributed to pathology associated with parasitic disease and related malnutrition (Murray et al. 2006).

CONCLUSIONS

It is argued here that transmission rates of *P. tenuis* and the risk of debilitating meningeal worm infection in moose are driven primarily by weather, specifically by winter severity and the length, precipitation, and temperature during the ‘growing season’. Warmer, shorter winters permit higher densities of infected deer which increase the density of first-stage larvae on range. Longer, wetter growing seasons increase the density of infected gastropod intermediate hosts and parasite transmission rates. Over much of their shared range in the mixed coniferous-deciduous forests of eastern North America, moose can persist with infected deer where typical winter severity effectively limits or stabilizes deer density. But sustained high deer density and weather-enhanced transmission of *P. tenuis* can potentially cause local moose abundance to decline markedly over time and remain low. Further, these declines do not occur without warning as they are seemingly preceded by a number of successive winters (e.g., >10) favourable to deer survival. In northwestern Ontario, both deer and moose abundance rose in response to habitat rejuvenation and easier winters. Only after 15 years of slow, but steady increases in deer numbers did moose begin to decline (Ranta and Lankester 2017).

After discovering that *P. tenuis* causes moose sickness, Anderson (1972) suggested that this parasite might be capable of seriously impacting moose populations. His assertion was based in large part on historical reports of moose sickness in Nova Scotia and northern Minnesota, and in this restricted sense, it increasingly appears that his conclusion was correct. These two regions have experienced repeated, pronounced and prolonged declines in moose abundance suggesting that they are prone to extended periods of weather that favour winter survival of deer and enhanced transmission of meningeal worm implicated in such declines.

In regions where weather-enhanced transmission of meningeal worm appears to have occurred in the past or is likely in the future, management options to minimize this disease in moose should focus on maintaining deer density at < 5 animals/km² as per Karns (1967) and Whitlaw and Lankester (1994a). Strategies might include higher harvests of antlerless deer, possibly less-focused habitat management that prioritizes deer wintering areas, and certainly regulating/prohibiting winter feeding of deer to enhance their populations. Given that long-term climate change will be favourable to deer, maintenance of more southerly moose populations will require concerted management efforts and may prove difficult. Learning to manage the ebb and flow of co-existing deer and moose populations may be a better approach than attempting to maintain each species in a steady state.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I gratefully acknowledge the dedication and hard work of several graduate students and the professional support of long-time colleague and friend, Mr. Bill Peterson, Grand Marais, Minnesota.

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2015. Necropsy findings in 62 opportunistically collected free-ranging moose (*Alces alces*) from Minnesota, USA (2003–2013). *Journal of Wildlife Diseases* 51: 157–65.

From: [Dr. Scott Leibsle](#)
To: [Lloyd Knight](#); [Chanel Tewalt](#)
Subject: FW: {External}Cervid Negotiated Rule-making information
Date: Wednesday, May 12, 2021 11:48:42 AM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[LankesterAlces2018 \(1\).pdf](#)
[Red_Deer_versus_Elk_Genetics.docx](#)
[image003.png](#)

Comments for the cervidae portion of the import rule....although, I would probably post these on both the cervidae and import rulemaking pages.



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From: Hebdon,Tricia <tricia.hebdon@idfg.idaho.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, April 21, 2021 2:06 PM
To: Dr. Scott Leibsle <Scott.Leibsle@ISDA.IDAHO.GOV>
Subject: {External}Cervid Negotiated Rule-making information

Scott,

There is not a great deal of literature on *P. tenuis* except in small ruminants ([Parelaphostrongylus tenuis - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics](#)), White-tailed deer, and Moose. Below are the cattle withdrawal times for Ivomectin and IDFG uses the longest withdrawal times for all off-label use in wildlife.

Ivermectin Pour-On (Generic) Note: A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.	Cattle	Topical	48 d
ivomec® 1% Injection for Cattle and Swine (Merial) Note: A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.	Cattle Swine	SubQ SubQ	35 d 18 d
ivomec® Plus Injection for Cattle (Merial) Note: Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.	Cattle	SubQ	49 d
ivomec® Pour-On for Cattle (Merial) Note: Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.	Cattle	Topical	48 d

I am also attaching some thoughts on Red Deer/Elk Genetic issues for your read. I do know a great deal about the genetics test, I do believe our Director offered for our lab or our Fisheries genetics lab to develop an STR/SNP based assay to support this issue.

Please let me know if you have any other comments or questions.

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Importation of Animals Rulemaking Meeting April 22, 2021

Attendees:

Chanel Tewalt, ISDA	Debra Lawrence, DVM, ISDA	Pamm Juker, ISDA
Scott Leibsle, DVM, ISDA	Tricia Hebdon, IDFG	Scott Barnes, DVM, ISDA
Lloyd Knight, ISDA	Katy DeVries, ISDA	Courtney Ferguson
Miranda Juker, ISDA	Brad Smith, ICL	Alex McCoy
Dallas Burkhalter, ISDA	Michael Ferguson	

Everyone was welcomed and the meeting was introduced by Lloyd Knight. He explained that there were no petitions for changes to IDAPA 02.04.21 “Rules Governing the Importation of Animals,” the rule being considered. He encouraged any in attendance to comment before turning to meeting over the Dr. Scott Leibsle.

After welcoming the attendees, Dr. Leibsle explained that the goal of the meeting was to remove unnecessary language as well as clarify the language. He said that some areas had suggested changes already, but anyone could request other changes. The only caveat was that they were unable to change areas that are mandated in statute. Though he would typically have a budget presentation on program costs, Dr. Leibsle explained that the import rule covers all species and therefore doesn’t have a single revenue source. This makes a fiscal report difficult. The rule is funded by both general and dedicated funds, including a portion of brand fees. He then moved on to a review of the rule.

Section 004 – Incorporation by Reference, the standard is to use the most current version of any documents. There were not many changes to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) from 2016 to 2021, other than the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) herd certification requiring lymph nodes instead of obex for testing. If USDA follows their current plan, the brucellosis and tuberculosis (TB) rules will be updated and adopted into this rule as well. No questions or comments were noted regarding this.

Section 10 - definition updates. 10.5 “Approved Feedlots” clarifies TB and trichomoniasis testing exemptions. 10.19 “Fur Bearing Animals” is a new definition coming from the statute. These are cited in the rule but have never been defined here. For animals to be considered intended for “use in the fur industry” they must be actively pelting or breeding animals for pelting. 10.28 “Poultry” removes pigeons since they are not considered poultry. 10.31 “Slaughter Animals” was changed to eliminate an issue where slaughter animals have exemptions, but they must be slaughtered within 72 hours. This is consistent with the USDA Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) regulations. 10.34 “Waterfowl” was removed because there was no reason to define waterfowl since they are already included in the poultry definition. Section 11 has several frequently used abbreviations added. There were no questions or comments to this point.

Remove section 050 - the CFR is already listed in the Incorporation by Reference section making this a duplication.

Section 100 - 100.4 was changed to allow for electronic Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs), not only requiring paper copies. 100.5 had the first significant change. To encourage the use of electronic CVIs, the proposal is to remove the permit requirement for veterinarians using approved electronic CVIs.

Part of the reason for permits in the past was difficulty in obtaining all the required information from a paper CVI as well as reading poor handwriting. The permits provided a back up of the required information. The exemption can be proposed because approved electronic CVIs require the critical data and should be legible. Once this change goes into effect, ISDA will post a list of approved electronic CVIs. No questions/comments to this point.

Section 101 - use the current language. 101.08 was changed to allow for submission of electronic CVIs. Section 102 was developed initially for horses being used in rodeos and shows which were travelling back and forth across borders for several months. GlobalVetLink has had Electronic Equine Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (EECVIs) for about 3 years, but there needs to be the ability to approve any new certificates from other companies. The change to 102.2 is a clarification, and 102.4 was redundant with the change to requiring electronic forms.

Section 104.1 was removed as redundant. 104.2 – historically, permits have only been allowed within 72 hours of shipment because of concerns regarding load changes. The move to extend this request timeframe is in line with the Governor’s request to loosen requirements where possible. Mike Ferguson asked how the permit timeframe would affect USDA-approved facilities, as he has often had permits denied. Dr. Leibsle explained that permits are not typically denied unless animals in the shipment have not met import requirements (typically disease testing), or the request is more than 72 hours in advance. Mr. Ferguson said that he has had permits for moose, with complete testing, denied by Mark Drew. Dr. Leibsle explained that permits for moose are not under ISDA, and Mark Drew was an employee of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG). He recommended Mr. Ferguson discuss his concerns with IDFG. Mr. Ferguson thanked Dr. Leibsle and added that it can be difficult to know who to turn to, especially when he is dealing with people working for both IDFG and USDA. Dr. Leibsle clarified that ISDA is responsible for CVIs but, even though they have authority over some special species, IDFG is not. He recommended to Mr. Ferguson that, if IDFG was looking at their applicable rules, he might have an opportunity to discuss potential modifications to the IDFG rules. Mr. Ferguson asked if there could be an exemption put in for USDA-licensed facilities that aren’t governed by ISDA. Dr. Leibsle said he was looking at the rules and it appears they need to meet both ISDA and IDFG requirements. Mr. Ferguson said they have a IDFG permit and a USDA exhibitor permit, but IDFG doesn’t know how to administer everything for their facility, then asked who they would go through, since most zoos don’t need import permits. Dr. Leibsle said zoos do need entry permits and they will likely have to continue to work with all three agencies – the CVI requirement will always be under ISDA. He asked Dr. Scott Barnes if he had any input. Dr. Barnes agreed that the CVI will always be required by ISDA, and Mr. Ferguson would always be regulated by several agencies. He said that they would go through ISDA for entry permits, but any IDFG permit denial is their own decision and outside of the health issues regulated by ISDA. Dr. Leibsle added that ISDA verifies animal health through the veterinarian issuing the CVI. Dr. Barnes added that a permit may be approved by one agency and denied by another.

Tricia Hebdon (IDFG) commented that everyone receiving wildlife permits from IDFG still must have the CVI and permit required by ISDA. She did not know about the moose case, specifically, but said that IDFG has general restrictions on the importation of cervids because of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). Dr. Leibsle made a note on this section. Mr. Ferguson then asked about the requirement regarding the 100th meridian and meningeal worm for Cervidae imports. Dr. Leibsle said that would come up later in the Cervidae section of the rule. He then asked if there were any further questions on permits. Dr. Debra Lawrence added that ISDA does issue import permits for zoos and animals from AZA facilities as well as

facilities such as the bear rehab facility. Dr. Leibsle said that he would discuss the situation more with Mr. Ferguson, as well as during then next meeting regarding these rules.

Section 108 – is just a clarification. If an animal moves without a CVI it's considered an illegal movement and concerning because a veterinarian hasn't verified the health of the animal(s). If a movement occurs with a CVI but without a permit, it's not necessary to quarantine them. The changes to section 109 are to simplify/remove extra language. The Vesicular Stomatitis (VS) statement will still need to be present in some form, but there's no need to regulate the wording in the rules. The rule also does not need to specify that a permit number must be listed on the CVI – if the vet fails to list it, the ISDA system will still have that information. The proposed removal of section 110 is because it is unenforceable due to lack of infrastructure.

Section 200 was changed to remove redundant language. Mike Ferguson asked if they could go back to the Cervidae rule and Dr. Leibsle clarified whether he meant Cervidae or VS. Mr. Ferguson realized there hadn't been Cervidae covered yet and Dr. Leibsle said it would be in section 600. Alex McCoy asked if ratites could be added into the definition of cattle and treated the same way. Dr. Leibsle said that ratites would be covered in section 700. Section 200.1 is changed because permits are not required for animals going to slaughter. 202 is being amended to add a permit exemption for certificates issued on a NASAHO-approved electronic CVI. 202.3 b and c were simplified. There were no questions or comments at this point. Section 203 changes are all in line with the federal ADT rules. Idaho has an ongoing risk of brucellosis, so section 210 needs to be maintained. The only changes are an addition to clarify the permit requirement for calves not at their mother's side and exempt all types of exhibition, not just shows. No comments on this section.

Section 211 is a change to match USDA language. Section 212 is being changed to simplify the rule. Section 220 deals with grazing herds. The addition of 220.2 is to clarify requirements, and 220.4 allows diversion with prior notification. Section 230 is remaining in place as-is. Section 240 was changed to make a confusing section easier to understand; the original language was copied from the CFR. There are changes to the TB testing requirements, just shortened language that is easier to understand. No questions at this point.

Section 260 - the standard for testing has historically been culture tests, but there is a newer more widely accepted testing format – PCR. The PCR tests are more expensive to run, so the allowance of pooled samples reduces the cost. In-state bulls are still allowed to use culture tests for their annual testing, however, when involving imports, most states don't like the culture tests because the PCR test is better able to identify trich. Although it's not specified on incoming CVIs, most states are switching to PCR tests, so this likely won't have much impact. Section 260.2.f – an exemption for bison testing is being added because bison don't typically have trich. Dr. Leibsle explained that their physical structure makes their bodies naturally less hospitable to the disease and bison are considered somewhat resistant. There is also a safety issue involved for veterinarians who perform sample collection, so the proposal is to exempt bison from this testing requirement. Dr. Leibsle added that this will likely be appreciated by bison producers. No comments on this section.

Section 300.1.a is a clarification because the question comes up regularly about pending EIA tests. Section 300.3 discusses approved equine feedlots. These are facilities only house horses intended for slaughter. There are no horse slaughter facilities in the United States, so these horses are shipped to Canada or Mexico. The facilities in Idaho operating in this way are only inspected once a year, and there

isn't a lot of ability to track these horses, so the proposed addition of 300.3.e is a permit requirement for animals going into these facilities. No questions or comments on this.

Section 400 changes include the removal of a permit requirement. The proposal to strike that requirement is because there are not disease concerns regarding swine at this point. If there ever became a disease issue it would be possible to implement a permit requirement, if necessary. Section 400.4 is a clarification, not a change. 401 is changing to allow different test types, if/when the tests available for use change over time.

Section 500 has no changes, just simplified language.

Section 600 - Dr. Leibsle explained that this section had been discussed as part of the Cervidae rulemaking meeting on April 21, 2021. [The notes from that discussion are amended to these minutes.] Section 600 was going to be discussed again including a summary of the prior discussion. There was a lot of discussion regarding *p. tenuis* requirements. In the past it was expanded to allow imports of animals east of the 100th meridian, with an added deworming requirement for all Cervidae. Now there are concerns among producers about there being drug residue in meat from recently treated animals. At the previous meeting, different options for treatment were discussed with treatment timeframes ranging from 60 days to 6 months, and a change to only require treatment of animals originating east of the 100th meridian. The reason that line is drawn is because USDA has found *p. tenuis* east of the 100th meridian but not west of it. Mike Ferguson asked about the National CWD Herd Certification Program and how a producer would know if they were under that. He said that he has five moose to send to other states and the veterinarian needs to say they're certified. Dr. Leibsle explained that the CWD certification standards are set by USDA. The requirements include 100% testing of dead cervids (obex and lymph nodes) for the past five years, as well as five years of testing records for source herds. Miranda Juker added that the USDA certification program requires testing 12 months and older, in contrast to the Idaho state requirement of 16 months and older. The USDA certification requires annual inspections as opposed to the state requirement of once every five years, and they require an audit every three years while the state has no audit requirement. She offered to send the program documents to Mr. Ferguson, who said he would appreciate that. He added that they are inspected annually by USDA and it can be confusing when they meet the USDA requirements but have issues getting certification from Mark Drew. He asked if that could be addressed in the rules currently being discussed.

Dr. Leibsle explained that most Cervidae facilities are completely under the authority of ISDA, but Mr. Ferguson has a unique situation. He said that Idaho doesn't have any National CWD certified producers because Idaho producers do not export their animals. Mr. Ferguson said they used to have annual inspections but that had been discontinued. Dr. Leibsle said they hadn't been discontinued; the Idaho legislature just changed the requirement to every five years, which does not meet the USDA CWD Herd Certification requirements. He added that they could request more frequent inspections if they were wanting to meet the USDA requirements. Ms. Juker clarified that the herd certification required an inventory verification every three years – someone would have to be on-site at the facility to do this.

Section 600.5 is being removed as redundant because the veterinarian is already certifying an animal as healthy by issuing the CVI. Mike Ferguson asked about animals from Alaska being denied entry in the past because they were moose. He said that he didn't understand why the movement would be denied, but maybe his facility needed to be designated by USDA because ISDA doesn't govern moose and IDFG refers requirements to ISDA. Dr. Leibsle clarified that the only domestic Cervidae species governed by

ISDA are elk, fallow deer and reindeer. He added that other species would need an entry permit from ISDA but permitting requirements through IDFG are outside the control of ISDA and Mr. Ferguson should talk to them. Mr. Ferguson asked if there was a specific person to talk to, such as Dr. Mark Drew. Tricia Hebdon explained that Dr. Drew was retired, but the new wildlife veterinarian is Dr. Nicole Walreth who is currently out on leave. She said that he could send requests to the wildlife health lab. She said that IDFG does have restrictions on animals when there is a threat of genetic contamination and that may be why the import from Alaska was denied. Mr. Ferguson asked her to send him those rules as well. Ms. Hebdon said she would send them.

Section 601 – Brucellosis testing is required for animals from the DSA within the United States, and USDA requires testing for animals imported from Canada. Section 601.2 was proposed to be removed by cervidae stakeholders. Brad Smith asked if this requirement could be negotiated to add back in when there was an effective, valid test with available comparison samples. Dr. Leibsle said that was possible. Section 606 was being proposed to strike because ISDA doesn't have governing authority over AZA/USDA facilities. Mike Ferguson asked if it was all being struck. Dr. Leibsle explained that there would be no actual change to the rules, it was just removing language ISDA has no control over. Mr. Ferguson asked how they would know they don't have control if it isn't specified here – they added it to the rule several years ago to make that exemption obvious. Dr. Leibsle explained that ISDA doesn't govern AZA/USDA facilities; there is no reason to have this section in the rule here. He added that part of the earlier discussion had included a suggestion to remove the TB testing requirement for all movement between domestic Cervidae facilities in the state, but AZA/USDA already didn't require this testing.

Dr. Leibsle said that the earlier discussion on the Cervidae rules included the Administrative Order from August 2020 which limited imports within 25 miles of CWD in wild animals. He added that this is primarily an issue in Alberta which is experiencing significant and rapid spread of CWD. ISDA implemented a minimum safe distance in place to protect from the disease being imported into Idaho. The admin order remains in place and is an ongoing point of discussion. Dr. Debra Lawrence commented on brucellosis testing - USDA does not require FPA for secondary testing, just the BAPA test. He said that USDA requirement was ultimately out of the control of ISDA. There were no further questions/comments.

Section 650 – 670 – no changes.

Section 701 simplifies the required testing to match what the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) requires. 701.3 is added and specific to Avian Influenza (AI) and prohibiting imports from these areas. No comments on poultry. Section 702, Dr. Leibsle discussed the simplifications being made to the rules, then acknowledged that Alex McCoy had comments on this section and asked him to discuss his proposal. Mr. McCoy said he liked the changes to poultry and the only disease known to affect ostriches was Avian Influenza. He explained that what he was hoping for was a rule that was similar to that of cattle approved feedlots, allowing ratites to be imported for slaughter and exempt from testing requirements. He pointed out that the earlier swine section said testing was not necessary unless there was a known disease in the area – this would be good for ostriches. Dr. Leibsle said language could be developed and clarified the ideas – develop language that exempts ostriches from testing, although they still need CVIs, when moving to ostrich approved feedlots for slaughter only. He asked if he was understanding correctly. Mr. McCoy said there were two parts – first a permit from a veterinarian saying

there are no infectious diseases. Dr. Leibsle explained he was talking about a CVI, which would remain a requirement. Mr. McCoy said the second part was having the ability to import to an ISDA approved feedlot. Dr. Leibsle explained that approved feedlots do have an entry permit and annual inspection requirement, so these may apply to these new facilities. Alex McCoy also said they should add language under ratites regarding an AI endemic area. There were no further questions/comments.

Section 705 - remove. Historically, there has been a risk of psittacine birds being able to transmit chlamydia to humans and that is why this was put into place. However, these birds are commercially exchanged all over the United States with no testing requirements and ownership of any animal comes with some risk. Section 720 was discussed, noting that all CVI requirements are under ISDA, regardless of the species. Mike Ferguson was asked if what he suggested earlier was to remove the ISDA permit requirement here. Mr. Ferguson started off asking if permit requirements were only under IDFG or if some were under ISDA. Dr. Leibsle explained that for an animal to get into the state they need a CVI, which is under ISDA control. Other than that, ISDA doesn't have control of the animals. ISDA has an entry permit requirement in place to ensure they are notified when the animals are coming in. Mike Ferguson said that once they get the IDFG rules, their questions may be answered. Lloyd Knight said those had already been sent to ISDA and they could make them available on the website.

Section 800 – remove 800.2 and 800.3 because ISDA doesn't deal with shipping and labeling of biologics at all. As long as a biologic license is approved, the remaining sections are not necessary. No further comments were noted by the group. Dr. Leibsle said that any questions could be emailed and submitted for the next three months while the discussions of the rule were ongoing. He showed how to navigate the ISDA website to the current year rulemaking information and said that all documents would be added there. Lloyd Knight thanked everyone for their participation and adjourned the meeting.

Rulemaking Summary

IDAPA 02.04.05 – Rules Governing the Importation of Animals

Where is the rulemaking authority?

Authority for this rulemaking resides in the Sections 25-203, 25-305, 25-401, 25-601, 25-3704, Idaho Code

What does this rule do?

These rules govern procedures, requirements, and qualifications for the importation of animals into the state of Idaho.

What is the agency proposing to change?

The agency has performed Zero Based Regulation to simplify, clarify or remove outdated, unnecessary or irrelevant language in sections highlighted blue in the attached strawman. The amended language in these sections does not change the regulatory impact, scope, intent or authority in the current rule.

The agency has conducted an internal audit of this rule and identified multiple sections that may require amendments due to inaccurate or confusing language, recommendations to improve the efficiency of the program or changes that must be made to coincide with recent statutory amendments. The changes listed below, and highlighted in yellow in the attached strawman, may result in a change to the regulatory impact, scope, intent or authority in the current rule.

- Add definition of fur bearing animals, correct definition of slaughter animal (Section 010)
- Update CFR citations to current version (Section 050)
- Change possession of CVI requirement (Section 100)
- Remove entry permit requirement for livestock shipped on an approved electronic CVI (Section 100)
- Change requirements for approved extended equine CVIs (Section 102)
- Extend entry permit timeframe (Section 104)
- Exempt cattle/bison shipments from entry permit if shipped on an approved electronic CVI (Section 202)
- Remove entry permit requirement for calves less than 120 days (Section 202)
- Prohibit grazing permit diversions w/o prior notification (Section 220)
- Remove trich cultures as a permitted test (Section 260)

- Bison trich testing requirement is removed (Section 260)
- Create entry permit requirement for horses going to an approved feedlot (Section 300)
- Remove entry permit requirement for swine (Section 400)
- Require 5 year CWD herd history and source herd history (Section 606)
- Remove Administrator exemption for CWD testing (Section 606)
- Prohibit endemic area imports for poultry (Section 701)
- Remove permit requirement for Psittacine birds (Section 705)

Recent discussions with industry and stakeholders have identified the topics listed below, and highlighted in green in the attached strawman, for review and potential amendment:

- Amend deworming requirement (Section 600)
- Amend brucellosis testing requirements (Section 601)
- Amend Red Deer Gene Factor testing requirements (Section 601)
- Amend Tuberculosis testing requirements (Section 601)
- CWD free herd requirements (Section 606)

02.04.21 – RULES GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS

1. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

This chapter is adapted under the legal authority of Sections 25-203, 25-305, 25-401, 25-601, 25-3704, Idaho Code. (5-3-03)

2. TITLE AND SCOPE.

1. **Title.** The title of this chapter is “Rules Governing the Importation of Animals.” (5-3-03)

2. **Scope.** These rules govern procedures, requirements, and qualifications for the importation of animals into the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)

3. – 003. (RESERVED)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

Copies of these documents may be obtained from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture Central Office. IDAPA 2.4.21 incorporates by reference: (4-11-06)

1. **The October 1, 2003 Edition of the Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/brucellosis/downloads/umr_bovine_bruc.pdf. (3-29-17)

2. **The September 30, 2003 Edition of the Brucellosis in Cervidae: Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/brucellosis/downloads/bcervumr.pdf. (3-29-17)

3. **The April 1998 Edition of the Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication: State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/swine/downloads/sbruumr.pdf. (3-29-17)

4. **The Code of Federal Regulations Title 9, Parts 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 147, and 161, January 1, 2016/2021.** This document can be viewed online at http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9e3e2eff1a42367841dc92eee8d5324d&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title09/9cfriv1_02.tpl#0. (3-29-17)

5. **The January 1, 2005 Edition of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/tuberculosis/downloads/tb-umr.pdf. (3-29-17)

6. **The November 1, 2003 Edition of the Pseudorabies Eradication, State-Federal-Industry Program Standards.** This document can be viewed online at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/pseudorabies/downloads/program_stds.pdf. (4-11-06)

7. **The January 10, 2007 Edition of the Equine Infectious Anemia: Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nahss/equine/eia/eia_umr_jan_10_2007.pdf. (3-29-17)

005. – 009. (RESERVED)

10. DEFINITIONS.

1. **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)

2. **Animals.** All vertebrates, except humans. (5-3-03)

3. **Approved Brucella Vaccine.** A vaccine product that is approved by and produced under license of the United States Department of Agriculture for administration to cattle, domestic bison, swine or domestic cervidae for the purpose of enhancing the resistance to brucellosis. (5-3-03)

4. **Approved Equine Feedlot.** A feedlot approved by the Administrator to feed equids intended to be

shipped directly to slaughter within sixty (60) days of arrival to the feedlot and have not been officially tested for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) prior to importation into Idaho. (3-20-14)

5. **Approved Feedlot.** A feedlot approved by the Administrator to feed female cattle and domestic bison which have not been officially vaccinated against **brucellosis, tested for Tuberculosis, tested for Trichomoniasis** or other bovidae not in compliance with Idaho's rules. (5-3-03)

6. **Approved Slaughter Establishment.** A USDA inspected slaughter establishment at which ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection is conducted by USDA inspectors. (5-3-03)

7. **Brucellosis.** An infectious disease of animals and humans caused by bacteria of the genus Brucella. (5-3-03)

8. **Brucellosis Surveillance Area or High Risk Areas.** Any area of a state that has been identified by USDA/APHIS/VS or state animal health officials as an area that poses a greater risk for transmission of brucellosis than would be expected based upon the official classification of the state. (5-3-03)

9. **Camelids.** Llamas, alpacas, vicunas, camels. (5-3-03)

10. **Cattle.** All bovidae including domestic bison. (5-3-03)

11. **Certificate.** An official certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian, state or federal animal health official or other approved official at the point of origin of the shipment of animal(s) being imported. (5-3-03)

12. **Domesticated.** Propagated and maintained under the control of a person. (5-3-03)

13. **Domestic Bison.** All animals in the family Bison that are owned by a person. (5-3-03)

14. **Domestic Cervidae.** Elk, fallow deer, and reindeer that are owned by a person. (5-3-03)

15. **Equidae.** Horses, ponies, asses, mules, zebras. (5-8-09)

16. **Exposed.** Animals that have had direct contact with other animals, herds, or materials that have been determined to be infected with or affected by any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. (5-3-03)

17. **Federal Animal Health Official.** An employee of USDA/APHIS/VS who has been authorized to perform animal health activities. (5-3-03)

18. **Feeder Animals.** Animals to be fed for slaughter only. (5-3-03)

19. **Fur Bearing Animals.** Animals that are bred and raised for the fox, skunk, racoons, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, beaver and bobcat.

18-20.

19-21. **Game Birds.** Domesticated gallinaceous fowl such as pheasants, partridge, quail, grouse and guineas. (5-3-03)

20-22. **Hatching Eggs.** Fertilized eggs. (5-3-03)

21-23. **Livestock.** Means cattle, swine, horses, mules, asses, domestic cervidae, sheep, goats, camelids, and ratites. (5-3-03)

22-24. **National CWD Herd Certification Program.** A federal-state-industry cooperative program, as provided for in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 9, Part 55, January 1, 2013. The program, administered by APHIS and implemented by participating states, establishes CWD surveillance and testing standards cervidae owners must achieve before interstate transport will be permitted. (3-20-14)

Commented [DSL1]: Idaho Code 25-236

23.25. Negative. Animals are classified as negative when they have been subjected to official tests for a disease, and the tests performed have failed to disclose evidence of the disease. (5-3-03)

24.26. Official Identification. The unique individual identification of cattle, domestic bison, swine, or domestic cervidae in accordance with the rules governing each species. (5-3-03)

27. Official Vaccinate. Cattle or domestic bison female that was inoculated, in accordance with IDAPA 02.04.20 "Rules Governing Brucellosis" or the Brucellosis Eradication UM&R, with an approved Brucella vaccine. (5-3-03)

25.28. Poultry. The term means chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, **pigeons**, pheasants, domestic fowl, waterfowl and gamebirds. (5-3-03)

26.29. Quarantine. A written order executed by the Administrator to confine or hold animals on a premise, or any other location where found, and prevent movement of animals from a premise or any other location when the administrator has determined that the animals are infected with or exposed to a disease, or are not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. (5-3-03)

27.30. Ratites. Ostrich, emu, rhea and cassowaries. (5-3-03)

28.31. Slaughter Animals. Animals of any kind for immediate slaughter, or those consigned for slaughter ~~within fourteen (14) days of date of shipment~~ **72 hours of arrival at an approved slaughter facility or within seven (7) days of arrival at an approved buying station.** (5-3-03)

Commented [DSL2]: Not consistent w/ federal law

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

30.33. VHSV Positive Area. Any area or region that has been identified by USDA as affected by VHSV. (4-2-08)

31.34. Waterfowl. ~~Domestic fowl that normally swim, such as ducks and geese.~~ (5-3-03)

32.35. Wildlife. Any animal generally living in a state of nature except, domestic bison, domestic cervidae, domestic fur bearing animals, and fish. (4-2-08)

11. ABBREVIATIONS.

1. ADT. Animal Disease Traceability

1.2. APHIS. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. (4-2-08)

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

3.4. AZA. Association of Zoos and Aquariums. (4-4-13)

4.5. BAPA. Buffered Acidified Plate Assay. (3-29-17)

6. BPAT. Buffered Antigen Plate-Agglutination Test. (3-29-17)

5.7. CVI. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

6.8. CF. Complement Fixation Test. (3-30-07)

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

8.10. CWD. Chronic Wasting Disease. (5-3-03)

9.11. EIA. Equine Infectious Anemia. (5-3-03)

- ~~10-12.~~ **EVA.** Equine Viral Arteritis. (5-8-09)
- ~~11-13.~~ **FPA.** Fluorescence Polarization Assay. (3-29-17)
- ~~14.~~ **NAEBA.** North American Elk Breeders Association. (5-3-03)
- ~~12-15.~~ **NASAHO. National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials**
- ~~13-16.~~ **NPIP.** National Poultry Improvement Plan. (5-3-03)
- ~~14-17.~~ **P. tenuis.** *Paralephastromylyus tenuis* (meningeal worm of deer). (4-11-15)
- ~~15-18.~~ **PCR.** Polymerase Chain Reaction. (4-2-08)
- ~~16-19.~~ **RDGF.** Red Deer Genetic Factor. (4-4-13)
- ~~17-20.~~ **TB.** Tuberculosis. (5-3-03)
- ~~18-21.~~ **UM&R.** Uniform Methods and Rules. (5-3-03)
- ~~19-22.~~ **USDA.** United States Department of Agriculture. (5-3-03)
- ~~20-23.~~ **VHSV.** Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus. (4-2-08)
- ~~21-24.~~ **VS.** Veterinary Services. (5-3-03)

12. APPLICABILITY.
 These rules apply to all animals imported into the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)

13. – 049. (RESERVED)

050. REQUIREMENTS OF TITLE 9, PARTS 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 146, 147, AND 161, CFR.
 In addition to meeting the requirements of this chapter for entry, animals imported into Idaho shall meet all applicable requirements set forth in the Title 9, Parts 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 146, 147, and 161, CFR, January 1, 2006-2021. (5-8-09)

51. POST ENTRY INSPECTIONS.
 All animals entering Idaho may be subject to a post-entry inspection by state or federal animal health officials. (5-3-03)

52. – 099. (RESERVED)

100. CERTIFICATES OR PERMIT REQUIRED.
 Unless otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, all animals transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by: (5-3-03)

1. **Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI).** An official certificate of veterinary inspection; or (5-3-03)
2. **Other Approved Certificates.** Other certificate approved by the Administrator; and (5-3-03)
3. **Permit.** A permit issued by the Administrator, if required. (5-3-03)
4. **Possession.** ~~A copy of t~~he certificate, and permit if required, shall ~~be attached to the waybill~~ ~~or be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle at the time of importation.~~ (5-3-03)

4-5. Exemptions: Any livestock consigned to a location in Idaho accompanied by a valid electronic CVI approved by the NASAHO, demonstrating the consigned livestock have met all other applicable importation requirements, shall be exempt from entry permit requirements.

101. CONTENTS OF CERTIFICATES.

All certificates shall provide a written, legible record attesting the animal(s) meet the importation requirements of the state of Idaho. The certificate shall be on an official form of the state of origin, if applicable, be approved by its livestock sanitary state animal health official and be issued by an accredited veterinarian. All certificates shall contain the following information: (3-20-20)

1. **Name and Address.** Name and address of the consignor and consignee; and (5-3-03)
2. **Origin of Shipment.** Including city and state; and (5-3-03)
3. **Final Destination of Shipment.** Including city and state; and (5-3-03)
4. **Description of Animals.** An accurate description and identification of each animal if required; and (5-3-03)
5. **Purpose of Shipment.** The purposes for which the animals were shipped, and method of transportation; and (5-3-03)
6. **Health Status.** The certificate shall indicate the health status of the animals involved including dates and results of inspection and of tests and vaccinations, if any, required by the state of Idaho; and (5-3-03)
7. **Signature.** The signature of the accredited veterinarian, or state or federal animal health official, conducting the veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)
8. **Mailing Certificate to Idaho.** The required copies of certificates of veterinary inspection or other approved certificates shall be ~~mailed~~transmitted, within seven (7) days of inspection, to the Division of Animal Industries, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, ID 83707 or ID-CVI@isda.idaho.gov. (3-20-20)
9. **Period of Certificate Validity.** Certificates of veterinary inspection shall be valid for no longer than thirty (30) days after the date issued. (3-20-20)

102. EXTENDED VALIDITY EQUINE CERTIFICATES.

Equidae from other states may enter the state of Idaho ~~for shows, rides or other equine events and return to the state of origin on an extended validity equine certificate system approved by the Administrator, provided there is a written agreement between the Administrator and the chief livestock official of the state of origin or the provider of an approved electronic extended validity equine certificate system.~~ (3-20-20)

1. **Valid for One Animal.** An extended validity equine certificate shall be valid for only one (1) animal. Each animal shall have a separate certificate. (5-3-03)
2. **Contents.** Extended validity equine certificates shall contain the ~~following information:~~ name and address of the owner, location of origin of ~~at which the animal is stabled, housed, pastured or kept,~~ if different from that of the owner, an accurate description and identification of the animal, date of veterinary inspection, physical address of movement destination, travel date, dates and results of of negative EIA test or other required tests or vaccinations, if applicable, and signature of inspecting veterinarian. (3-20-20)
3. **Period of Validity.** Extended validity equine certificates are valid for no longer than six (6) months from date of veterinary inspection for the certificate. (3-30-07)
4. ~~**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. The travel itinerary shall provide a listing of all travel into the state of Idaho, including travel dates, purpose for travel, and destinations, during the period of validity of the certificate. (3-20-20)~~
5. ~~**Cancellation.** Extended validity equine certificates may be canceled at any time by the Administrator in the event of serious or emergency disease situations or for non-compliance with the provisions of these rules. (5-3-03)~~

103. NPIPCERTIFICATE.

Poultry imported from NPIP certified flocks may be moved with VS Form 9-3 in lieu of a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

104. IMPORT PERMITS.

Request for permits to import animals, when applicable, into the state of Idaho shall be directed to the Division of Animal Industries online Import Permit System at <https://www.isda.idaho.gov/AnimalImport/> or by telephone (208) 332-8540. (3-20-20)

~~1. Telephone Requests. Import permits may be requested by telephone during office hours as stated in Section 005. (3-20-20)~~

~~2.1. Contents of a Permit Request.~~ The request for an import permit shall include the following information: (5-3-03)

- a. Name, physical address, and phone number of the consignor and consignee; (3-20-20)
- b. Number and kind of animals; (5-3-03)
- c. Origin of shipments; (5-3-03)
- d. Final destination; (5-3-03)
- e. Purpose of shipment; (5-3-03)
- f. Date of shipment; (3-20-20)
- g. Results of any required tests, inspections, or vaccinations; and (3-20-20)
- h. Issuing veterinarian contact information. (3-20-20)

~~3.2. Timeframe for Requesting a Permit.~~ Permits may be requested no more than ~~seventy-two (72) hours~~ ~~one week~~ in advance of the shipment of the animals. (5-3-03)

~~4.3. Period of Validity.~~ Permits are valid for no longer than fifteen (15) days from the date of issuance unless otherwise specified. (5-3-03)

105. TO WHOM MAY ANIMALS BE CONSIGNED.

Animals transported or moved into the state shall be consigned to a person residing in Idaho or to a person authorized by law to do business in the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)

106. DIVERSION OF ANIMALS AFTER SHIPMENT.

No person consigning, transporting or receiving animals in the state of Idaho shall authorize, order or carry out diversion of such animals to a destination or consignee other than set forth on the certificate of veterinary inspection or permit without notifying the Division of Animal Industries within seventy-two (72) hours of the diversion. (5-3-03)

107. ANIMALS EXPOSED TO DISEASE OR ORIGINATING IN A QUARANTINED AREA.

No animals affected with or which have been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or which originate in a quarantined area shall be transported or moved into the state of Idaho unless a permit for such entry is first obtained from the Division of Animal Industries, except such animals in classifications allowed interstate shipment under specified requirements of the USDA may move without permit if in compliance with Title 9, Parts 71, 77, 78, 85, 145, and 147 CFR requirements. (5-3-03)

108. QUARANTINE IMPOSED IF NO CERTIFICATE ~~OR PERMIT~~ ISSUED.

Animals entering the state of Idaho without a valid certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate, ~~and a permit, if required,~~ shall be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner. (5-3-03)

1. **Duration of Quarantine.** Such animals shall remain under quarantine until the quarantine is released by a state or federal animal health official. (5-3-03)

2. **Animals Without a Certificate.** The Administrator may order animals that are not in compliance with certificate of veterinary inspection requirements to be slaughtered, removed from the state, or confined to an approved feedlot. (5-3-03)

3. **Hold Order.** Quarantines may take the form of a hold order. (5-3-03)

109. VESICULAR STOMATITIS.

No livestock may enter Idaho from another state if Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed on the premises of origin of the shipment within the last thirty (30) days. (4-11-15)

~~1. **Certificate of Inspection.** Any livestock entering Idaho from a state where Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the last thirty (30) days shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection with the following statement: a Vesicular Stomatitis statement written by the accredited veterinarian on the certificate: "All animals identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have neither been exposed to Vesicular Stomatitis nor located within an area where Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed." (3-20-20)~~

2. **Permit for Entry.** Livestock from states in which Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the last thirty (30) days shall be accompanied by a permit for entry into Idaho. ~~The permit number shall be written on the certificate of veterinary inspection.~~ (5-3-03)

~~110. **GENERAL DUTIES OF CARRIER.** All owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances shall conform to all rules and statutes of the state of Idaho in transporting or moving any animals into, within or through the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)~~

~~1. **Duties of Carrier Regarding Certificates of Veterinary Inspection or Permits.** All owners and operators of conveyances used in the transportation of animals into or within the state of Idaho shall assure each consignment or shipment is in conformity with the applicable statutes and rules of the state of Idaho, and is accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection, or permit, or by both, where so required. Such certificate of veterinary inspection or permit shall be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals. (3-20-20)~~

~~2. **Sanitary Condition of Cars, Trucks and Airplanes.** All railroad cars, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used in the transportation of animals shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. (5-3-03)~~

~~3. **Disinfection of Conveyances.** All owners and operators of conveyances which have been used for movement of animals infected with or exposed to any infectious disease shall have such conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision by any accredited veterinarian or state or federal animal health official, at the point of destination or by permit from the sanitary officials, may be moved to some other point for cleaning and disinfecting. (3-20-20)~~

~~111.110. **ADDITIONAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS.**~~

The Administrator may impose additional or more restrictive import requirements than the requirements in this chapter by issuing a written order stating the additional requirements and the reasons for the requirements. (5-3-03)

~~112.111. -- 199. (RESERVED)~~

200. IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO IDAHO.

All cattle that enter the state of Idaho shall possess appropriate official individual identification, if required, and be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection attesting they are free from evidence of any infectious disease, or exposure thereto, ~~and by a permit if required~~ except: (3-20-20)

1. **Approved Slaughter Establishments.** Cattle consigned directly to approved slaughter establishments shall be accompanied by a statement of ownership such as a brand certificate or waybill, ~~and a permit if required~~; or (5-3-03)

2. **Specifically Approved Livestock Market.** Cattle consigned directly to specifically approved livestock markets shall be accompanied by a statement of ownership such as a brand certificate or waybill, and a

permit, if required; or (5-3-03)

3. **Feedlots Approved by the Administrator.** Cattle consigned directly to feedlots approved by the Administrator for conducting veterinary inspections upon the arrival of the cattle. (5-3-03)

4. ~~Post-Entry Inspection.~~ All cattle entering Idaho may be subject to a post-entry inspection by state or federal animal health officials. (5-3-03)

201. CATTLE AND BISON IMPORTED FROM CANADA.

All cattle and bison imported into Idaho from Canada, except those imported directly to slaughter, must: (5-8-09)

1. **Idaho Requirements.** Meet all Idaho import requirements. (5-8-09)
2. **USDA Requirements.** Meet all USDA import requirements. (5-8-09)
3. **Individually Identified.** Be individually identified on a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-8-09)
4. **Import Permit.** Be accompanied by an import permit issued by the Division. (5-8-09)

202. WHEN PERMITS ARE REQUIRED FOR CATTLE.

Cattle and bison shipments consigned to Idaho on an electronic CVI approved by the NASAHO are exempt from entry permit requirements.

1. **Dairy.** For all intact male and female cattle of dairy breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock market. All dairy cattle shall be officially identified as provided in Section 203 of these rules. (3-29-17)

2. **Beef Bulls.** All bulls of beef breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock market, except intact male calves accompanying their dams. (5-3-03)

3. **Female Beef Cattle.** All intact female cattle of beef breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment or to a specifically approved livestock market that are: (5-3-03)

a. From states or areas that are not Brucellosis Class Free; or (5-3-03)

b. Not officially vaccinated pursuant to IDAPA 02.04.20, "Rules Governing Brucellosis," except calves over one hundred twenty (120) days of age accompanying their dam; or (4-11-06)

~~c. Under one hundred twenty (120) days of age, except calves accompanying their dam. (5-3-03)~~

4. **Restricted Areas.** All cattle from areas or states on which Idaho or USDA has imposed restrictions. (5-3-03)

5. **Domestic Bison.** Domestic bison imported into Idaho shall be in compliance with the same requirements as cattle. (3-20-20)

6. **Canadian Cattle and Canadian Domestic Bison.** All cattle and Canadian domestic bison imported into Idaho from Canada, except those imported directly to slaughter, must have an import permit prior to importation. (4-4-13)

7. **Other.** Cattle of any classification that do not meet other entry requirements. (5-3-03)

203. OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION OF IMPORTED CATTLE.

1. **Beef Cattle.** All sexually intact beef breed cattle, eighteen (18) months of age or older, shall possess official individual identification. (3-29-17)

2. Dairy Cattle. All dairy breed cattle, regardless of age, shall possess official individual identification. (3-29-17)

2.3. Show/Rodeo Cattle. All cattle, regardless of age, imported into Idaho for the purposes of rodeo, show or exhibition shall possess official individual identification.

204. – 209. (RESERVED)

210. BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS.

All intact female cattle entering Idaho shall have been officially vaccinated for brucellosis except: (5-3-03)

1. Cattle Consigned to Slaughter. Female cattle consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment; or (5-3-03)

2. Cattle Consigned to Specifically Approved Livestock Markets. Female cattle consigned directly to a specifically approved livestock market; or (5-3-03)

3. Approved Feedlot. Female cattle consigned directly to an Idaho approved feedlot, by permit; or (5-3-03)

4. Calves. Female calves less than one hundred twenty (120) days of age not accompanying their dam, by permit; or (5-3-03)

5. Vaccination on Arrival. Non-vaccinated females may, by permit, be consigned to a qualified destination approved by the Administrator to be officially vaccinated on arrival pursuant to IDAPA 02.04.20, "Rules Governing Brucellosis"; or (3-20-20)

6. Show Cattle. Female cattle may enter Idaho for the purpose of participating in shows, rodeos or other exhibitions, by permit (5-3-03)

211. BRUCELLOSIS TEST REQUIREMENTS.

1. Class A States or Areas. All test eligible cattle from non-Class Free A states or areas shall have been tested negative within thirty (30) days of importation unless consigned to slaughter. (5-3-03)

2. Brucellosis Surveillance or High Risk Areas. Test eligible cattle from brucellosis surveillance areas or brucellosis high risk areas shall be tested negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days before importation into Idaho except those cattle consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or a specifically approved livestock market where they shall be tested prior to sale. Such cattle sold to a destination other than an approved slaughter establishment may be held under quarantine for forty-five (45) to one hundred twenty (120) days to allow for additional brucellosis tests. (5-3-03)

212. TEST ELIGIBLE CATTLE.

Test eligible cattle are all intact male and female cattle, twelve months of age or older. All test eligible cattle shall be officially identified on the certificate of veterinary inspection in accordance with ADT requirements. (5-3-03)

1. Unvaccinated or Vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain RB 51 Vaccine. All intact male and female cattle, twelve (12) months of age or older. (3-20-20)

2. All Test Eligible Cattle Entering Idaho. All test eligible cattle entering Idaho shall be officially identified on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

213. – 219. (RESERVED)

220. GRAZING CATTLE.

Cattle herds moved into Idaho or from Idaho to other states for seasonal grazing periods shall be moved only under special grazing permits issued jointly by the Division of Animal Industries and the chief livestock sanitary state animal health official in a state which reciprocates with Idaho in honoring grazing permits. (3-30-07)

1. Grazing Permits. Grazing permits shall be for one (1) specified season only and be issued prior to movement on a case-by-case basis.

2. Entry Requirements. All livestock moving in or out of Idaho on an approved grazing permit must possess a valid certificate of veterinary inspection to the destined grazing location. Grazing livestock must meet ADT and other entry requirements prior to movement. Livestock herds that comply with all provisions of the grazing permit are not required to obtain a certificate of veterinary inspection to return home. (3-20-20)

3. Tests. The Administrator, in cooperation with the appropriate agency of the reciprocating state, shall have the authority to impose tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis, or other tests on cattle entering for grazing purposes. This test requirement shall be evaluated on an annual basis by the Administrator and the chief livestock sanitary official of the reciprocating state. (4-2-08)

3. Herd Ownership. Cattle herds permitted to move under the provisions of Section 220 shall be established herds. Change of ownership of the herd shall not be allowed while the herd is under the requirements of the grazing permit, and the cattle shall be moved interstate with such certification, identification and tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis, or other testing requirements as the Administrator may require. (3-20-04)

4. Diversion. Changes to the destined grazing location listed on the approved grazing permit, either prior to departure or during the designated grazing period, are prohibited without prior notification to ISDA and the reciprocating state.

221. – 229. (RESERVED)

230. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.

Cattle may be imported into the state of Idaho in emergency situations under special permit from the Administrator. (5-3-03)

1. Cattle Held Separate. Cattle allowed entrance under this provision shall be held separate and apart from Idaho cattle and quarantined for a specific time period to a specific area for grazing or feeding purposes. (5-3-03)

2. Cattle Returned to State of Origin. At the end of the quarantine time period the cattle will be returned to the state of origin, but shall meet the state of origin's import requirements prior to departure from Idaho. (5-3-03)

3. Cattle That Remain in Idaho. If an owner desires to leave such cattle in Idaho after the time period has expired, then such cattle shall meet the same health and test requirements as would normally be required of any imported cattle and this shall be done at the owner's expense. (5-3-03)

231. – 239. (RESERVED)

240. TUBERCULOSIS TEST REQUIREMENTS.

Cattle and domestic bison may enter the state of Idaho provided the following requirements are met as described in Title 9, Part 77, CFR. (5-3-03)

I. Tuberculosis Accredited Free State or Zone. Cattle and bison that originate from a bovine tuberculosis accredited free state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, in which there are no animals or herds infected with or exposed to tuberculosis may be imported upon meeting the following requirements: (4-11-06)

a. Beef breeds of cattle. Cattle of beef breeds may enter the state without a tuberculosis-Tuberculosis test is not required. (4-11-06)

b. Dairy breeds of cattle. All sexually intact male and female cattle, six (6) months of age and older, of dairy breeds, shall be officially identified and tested test negative for tuberculosis; within sixty (60) days prior to entry into the state of Idaho and are officially identified may enter Idaho by permit; except intact male and female cattle of dairy breeds consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle for slaughter may enter by permit without a tuberculosis test provided the cattle have been individually identified on a certificate of veterinary

inspection. (3-20-20)

i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.

a. Individually identified intact male and female dairy breed cattle consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit.

b. Intact male and female dairy breed cattle, six (6) months of age and older, entering Idaho to participate in shows or exhibitions, by permit.

e. All sexually intact male and female cattle, six (6) months of age and older, of dairy breeds, may enter Idaho for the purpose of participating in shows or exhibitions, by permit, without a tuberculosis test. (4-11-06)

2. Tuberculosis Accredited Free Herd.

a. Accredited cattle and bison herds are exempt from tuberculosis testing if the CVI contains the accredited herd number and date of most recent tuberculosis test, that originate in an accredited tuberculosis free herd in either an accredited free state or zone, a modified accredited advanced state or zone, or a modified accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and for which both an accredited herd number and date of last tuberculosis test are shown on the certificate of veterinary inspection, may enter the state without a tuberculosis test. (5-3-03)

3. Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Advanced State or Zone.

a. Beef breeds of cattle. Must test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho. Cattle and bison that originate from a modified accredited advanced state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may be imported upon meeting the following requirements: (5-3-03)

i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.

a. Cattle and bison entering Idaho on an approved grazing permit under Section 220.

b. Cattle and bison consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit. Sexually intact cattle or bison over eighteen (18) months of age consigned to an approved feedlot must be official identified.

c. Cattle and bison consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.

d. Origin state was previously classified as accredited free and has no laboratory or epidemiological evidence of tuberculosis in the previous twelve (12) months, as approved by the Administrator

b. Dairy breeds of cattle. Must test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.

i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.

a. Cattle entering Idaho on an approved grazing permit under Section 220.

b. Cattle consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit. All dairy breed cattle, regardless of age, must be official identified.

c. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.

a. Tuberculosis testing requirements in Subsection 240.03 may be waived, with administrator approval, for feeder animals of beef breeds and bison originating from a modified accredited advanced state or zone

previously classified as accredited free if the state of origin has had no laboratory confirmed case or other epidemiological evidence of tuberculosis in the previous twelve (12) months and the herd of origin is not under hold order, quarantine, or epidemiological investigation for tuberculosis. (4-7-11)

4. Tuberculosis Modified Accredited State or Zone. Cattle and bison that originate in a modified accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and which are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter Idaho under one (1) of the following conditions: (5-3-03)

a. All breeds of cattle and bison. The cattle and bison are steers, spayed heifers or intact heifers which are consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle and bison and that have been individually identified and classified negative on an official tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (3-20-20)

b. The cattle and bison are consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment; or (3-29-17)

i. Sexually intact cattle or bison that originate from a herd that was negative to a whole herd test within the one (1) year prior to the date of movement may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative to an additional tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;

ii. Any cattle or bison consigned to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;

iii. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.

a. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment;

c. The cattle and bison have been subjected to two (2) official tuberculosis tests, the results of which are negative, the first test shall be a whole herd test, the second test shall be at least sixty (60) days, and no more than six (6) months, after the whole herd test and shall be not more than sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho. (5-3-03)

5. Tuberculosis Accredited Preparatory State or Zone. Cattle and bison that originate in an accredited preparatory state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and which are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter Idaho under one (1) of the following conditions: (5-3-03)

a. All breeds of cattle and bison.

i. Sexually intact cattle or bison that originate from a herd that was negative to a whole herd test within the one (1) year prior to the date of movement may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative to two (2) additional tuberculosis tests conducted no more than 6 months apart with the second test occurring within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or;

ii. Any cattle or bison consigned to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis on two (2) official tests conducted no more than 6 months apart with the second test occurring within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.

iii. Any cattle or bison originating from a tuberculosis accredited free herd may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;

iv. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.

a. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment;

5.

a. The cattle and bison are steers, spayed heifers or intact heifers which are consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle and bison and that are individually identified and have been classified negative on two (2) official tuberculosis tests conducted at least sixty (60) days, but not more than six (6) months apart, with the second test being conducted not more than sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (3-20-20)

b. The cattle and bison originate in a tuberculosis accredited free herd, are individually identified, and have been tested negative on an official tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (5-3-03)

c. The cattle and bison are individually identified, are from a herd that has been subjected to a complete tuberculosis herd test with negative results within the past twelve (12) months and the animals being imported have been subjected to two (2) additional official tuberculosis tests with negative results, conducted not less than sixty (60) days apart with the second test being conducted not more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of importation. (5-3-03)

6. Tuberculosis Non-Accredited State or Zone. Cattle and bison that originate in a non accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, may not enter Idaho except by special permit issued by the administrator and under the conditions specified by the administrator at the time the permit is issued. (5-3-03)

a. All breeds of cattle and bison. Prohibited from entering Idaho except by special permit issued by the Administrator.

7. Rodeo Stock. All cattle six (6) months of age or older that have been used for rodeo or timed events imported into Idaho for rodeo or timed events must have been tested negative for bovine tuberculosis within twelve (12) months prior to importation into Idaho. (4-7-11)

241. – 259. (RESERVED)

260. TRICHOMONIASIS.

The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for bulls imported into Idaho shall contain a statement certifying that trichomoniasis is not known to exist in the herd of origin, and: (5-3-03)

1. **Virgin Bulls Less Than Eighteen Months of Age.** The virgin bull(s) are less than eighteen (18) months of age and have not serviced a cow; or (3-25-16)

2. **Tested Bulls.** The bull(s) have been tested by culture, PCR or pooled PCR for trichomoniasis within sixty (60) days of shipment, were negative to the test, and have not been exposed to female cattle since the test sample was collected. (3-25-16)

3. **Exceptions.** Exceptions to certification and testing: (5-3-03)

a. Bulls consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment; or (5-3-03)

b. Bulls consigned directly to an approved feedlot; or (5-3-03)

c. Bulls consigned directly to a specifically approved livestock market; or (5-3-03)

d. Rodeo bulls imported by an Idaho based rodeo producer, with an approved rodeo bull lot as described in IDAPA 02.04.29, "Rules Governing Trichomoniasis," Section 400 or rodeo bulls imported to perform at specific rodeos in Idaho. (4-7-11)

e. Bulls imported for exhibition at livestock shows, provided the bull will be returned to its state of origin, will not be exposed to female cattle, and will not be offered for sale. (4-7-11)

e.f. Bison are exempt from Trichomoniasis testing prior to importation into Idaho.

261. – 299. (RESERVED)

300. EQUIDAE.

All horses, mules, asses and other equidae that are to be transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection or extended validity equine certificate, from the state of origin, stating that the equidae are free from evidence of any communicable disease and have completed EIA test requirements, except as provided in this section. (4-4-13)

1. **EIA Test Requirements.** An official EIA test is a blood test conducted by a USDA approved laboratory, within twelve (12) months prior of entry of the equidae into Idaho. (3-30-07)

a. Entry of equidae into Idaho shall not be allowed until the EIA test has been completed and reported negative. ~~Pending test results are not acceptable for import.~~ Equidae which test positive to the EIA test shall not be permitted entry into Idaho, except by special written permission from the Administrator. (5-3-03)

b. A nursing foal less than six (6) months of age accompanied by its EIA negative dam is exempt from the test requirements. (5-3-03)

2. **Working Horses Included on Grazing Permits.** "Working horses" used for seasonal ranching purposes may be exempt from the requirements of this section if the horses have been included on a current grazing permit which has received prior approval from the Administrator and the ~~chief livestock~~state animal health official in a state which reciprocates with Idaho in honoring grazing permits. (3-20-20)

3. **Approved Equine Feedlot.** Equids imported to be fed for slaughter in an equine feedlot approved by the Administrator may be exempt from EIA test requirements provided: (3-29-17)

a. Horses qualified into the approved facility must be sent directly to slaughter within sixty (60) days; (3-29-17)

b. A distance of no less than two hundred (200) yards is maintained at all times between designated slaughter horses and all other equids; (3-29-17)

c. Feedlot owners maintain complete and accurate records of the disposition of all equids qualified into the approved equine feedlot; and (3-29-17)

d. Feedlot owners annually apply for renewal of approved feedlot status prior to expiration on December 31st of each calendar year. (3-29-17)

~~d.e.~~ All equids imported into an approved equine feedlot must have a valid entry permit prior to entry.

4. **Reciprocal Agreements.** The Administrator may enter into cooperative reciprocal agreements with neighboring states which exempt EIA testing requirements for movement of equidae between the cooperating states. (5-3-03)

301. – 399. (RESERVED)

400. IMPORTATION OF SWINE.

Swine may enter the state of Idaho provided, they are individually identified by official ear tags or other approved techniques indicating the state and herd of origin, ~~a permit has been issued for their entry by the Division of Animal Industries,~~ and they are accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection attesting to the following: (3-30-07)

1. ~~Animals Inspected. All swine have been inspected within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, and that they are free from evidence of all infectious diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days; and~~ (3-20-20)

2. **Vaccination.** The swine have not been vaccinated with any pseudorabies vaccine; and (5-3-03)

3. **Garbage.** The swine have not been fed raw garbage. (5-3-03)

4. **Slaughter Swine Exceptions.** Swine ~~shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment or approved livestock market for sale direct to an approved slaughter establishment,~~ that are apparently healthy, may enter the state of Idaho without a certificate of veterinary inspection, ~~provided the applicable permit requirements are met and the swine are consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock~~

market for sale to an approved slaughter establishment.

(3-29-17)

401. BRUCELLOSIS REQUIREMENTS.

Breeding swine shall be tested negative for brucellosis with an approved test at a dilution of one to twenty-five (1:25) on the standard tube test within thirty (30) days prior to entry or negative to Official Card Test, within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or originate from a validated brucellosis free herd or validated brucellosis free state. (5-3-03)

402. PSEUDORABIES REQUIREMENTS.

1. Breeding Swine. Breeding swine may be shipped directly from: (5-3-03)

a. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in a Stage IV or V state/area without Pseudorabies testing; or (5-3-03)

b. A qualified Pseudorabies-negative herd with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (5-3-03)

c. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in any other state or area with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry and such swine must be quarantined in isolation at destination and retested thirty (30) to sixty (60) days following importation. (5-3-03)

2. Feeder Pigs. Feeder pigs may be shipped directly from: (5-3-03)

a. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in a Stage IV or V state/area, or be shipped directly from a qualified Pseudorabies-negative herd without a Pseudorabies test; or (5-3-03)

b. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in any other state or area with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Such swine must be quarantined in isolation at destination and retested thirty (30) to sixty (60) days following importation. (5-3-03)

3. Slaughter Swine. Slaughter swine that are known to be exposed to Pseudorabies may be shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment by permit. Slaughter swine, which are not known to be infected or exposed, may be imported from a state/area with a program status up to and including Stage III, for movement directly to an approved slaughter establishment, with a permit. Slaughter swine from Stage IV or V state/area, which are not known to be infected or exposed, may be imported directly to approved slaughter establishments or to specifically approved livestock markets for sale to approved slaughter establishments, without a permit. (5-3-03)

403. -- 499. (RESERVED)

500. DOGS AND CATS.

All dogs and cats imported into the state of Idaho must be accompanied by an certificate of veterinary inspection. Dogs and cats twelve (12) weeks of age or older shall be vaccinated for rabies.

~~1. Dogs. All dogs imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection attesting that such dogs are apparently free from any infectious disease. Dogs three (3) months of age or older shall have been vaccinated for rabies. Dogs three (3) months of age or older originating from a rabies quarantined area must have a permit from the Division of Animal Industries prior to importation. (3-20-20)~~

~~2. Cats. All cats imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection attesting that such cats are apparently free from any infectious disease. Cats three (3) months of age or older shall have been vaccinated for rabies. (3-20-20)~~

~~3. Permits Required. The Administrator may require any dog or cat, from an area that has been determined to pose a significant threat of disease, to have an import permit prior to movement into Idaho. (5-3-03)~~

501. -- 599. (RESERVED)

600. IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC CERVIDAE.

Domestic cervidae may enter the state of Idaho, by permit, provided: (5-3-03)

1. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Testing. The cervidae are accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection and meet the testing requirements of Section 601, certifying that they have been inspected within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, that they are free from evidence of infectious diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days; and (3-20-20)

2. Meet Testing Requirements. The cervidae shall meet the testing requirements of Section 601. (5-3-03)

3.2. National CWD Herd Certification Program Participation. All cervidae must originate from a herd that is in good standing and actively participating in the National CWD Herd Certification Program. (3-20-14)

4. Deworming Requirement. All cervidae, except those consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment, are required to receive anthelmintic, approved for treatment of *P. tenuis*, within thirty (30) days prior to import into Idaho. Treatment must be documented on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (3-29-17)

5. P. tenuis Statement. The certificate of veterinary inspection accompanying the cervidae shipment must contain the following written statement from the accredited veterinarian on the certificate: "No cervids identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have displayed symptoms consistent with *P. tenuis* infection. These cervids have neither been exposed to *P. tenuis* or originated from a premises where *P. tenuis* has been identified." (4-11-15)

601. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.
All cervidae imported into Idaho shall meet the following test requirements: (3-29-17)

1. Brucellosis. Animals six (6) months of age and older originating from a brucellosis surveillance area or brucellosis high risk area shall be negative to at least two (2) different official brucellosis tests from a single blood sample, one (1) of which shall be the BAPA/BPAT and the other shall be the FPA, within sixty (60) days prior to entry, or the animals shall originate directly from a Brucellosis certified free herd or a brucellosis class free state for cervidae. (3-20-20)

2. Red Deer Genetic Factor. Elk shall have either tested negative for red deer genetic factor (RDGF) by a laboratory approved by the Division of Animal Industries, or shall have been registered with NAEBA or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, or a state with an ISDA approved RDGF prevention program. (4-4-13)

3. Tuberculosis. Cervid imports shall comply with all provisions of the "Uniform Methods and Rules – Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication" and Title 9, Part 77 CFR, which is incorporated by reference in Subsection 004.05 of this Chapter. (3-29-17)

4. Exceptions. Domestic cervids consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment. (3-29-17)

602. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION.
Each cervid animal imported shall be individually identified in accordance with the National CWD Herd Certification Program requirements with two (2) forms of official identification for each animal according to IDAPA 02.04.19, "Rules Governing Domestic Cervidae." (3-20-14)

603. DESTINATION.
Imported domestic cervidae shall be delivered only to approved slaughter establishments, or domestic cervidae ranches, which are in compliance with the domestic cervidae rules. (4-2-08)

604. IMPORT PERMIT.
Domestic cervidae imported into Idaho shall require a permit issued by the Division of Animal Industries. (5-3-03)

605. MENINGEAL WORM.
Importation of domestic cervidae known to be infected with *P. tenuis* is prohibited. (4-11-15)

606. MOVEMENT OF CERVIDAE BETWEEN AZA AND USDA FACILITIES.

Movement of cervidae between facilities that are either AZA accredited or hold a USDA exhibitor permit are exempt from the tuberculosis testing requirements of this rule. All other movement to or from facilities that are not AZA-accredited or hold a USDA exhibitor permit shall comply with the tuberculosis testing requirements. (4-4-13)

607. FROM CERTIFIED CWD FREE HERD

All elk imported into Idaho shall originate from a herd that has been enrolled in a CWD monitoring program for at least sixty (60) months and which has been determined to have certified CWD free cervid herd status by the animal health official of the state of origin. (5-3-03)

1. Records. In order to qualify for CWD free status, importation of cervids into Idaho must include the records and causes of death for the past five (5) years for the entire herd of origin and in the herd all source herds shall be made available to the state animal health official of the state of origin, and the Division of Animal Industries upon request. (5-3-03)

1-2. Exceptions. The Administrator, after conducting an evaluation, may grant exceptions to the provisions of this Section on a case-by-case basis. (5-3-03)

~~608,607.~~ -- 649. (RESERVED)

650. FISH.

No person shall import, transport, receive or otherwise bring into the State of Idaho any live fish or viable hatching eggs that are listed as Deleterious Exotic Animals in IDAPA 02.04.27 "Rules Governing Deleterious Exotic Animals," or Invasive Species as listed in IDAPA 02.06.09, "Rules Governing Invasive Species." (4-4-13)

651. -- 659. (RESERVED)

660. CERTIFICATE AND PERMIT.

In addition to any permits or certifications required by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, all live fish and viable hatching eggs imported into Idaho must be accompanied by an import permit issued by the Administrator; and (5-8-09)

1. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection Issued in the State of Origin; or (5-8-09)
2. Title 50 Certification; or (5-8-09)
3. American Fisheries Society Certified Fish Health Inspector's Certification. (5-8-09)

661. ORIGIN OF FISH.

All shipments of live fish and viable hatching eggs imported into Idaho must be accompanied by an invoice or bill of lading that clearly describes the origin(s), species, inventory, lot number, and destination of all fish in the shipment. (4-2-08)

662. -- 669. (RESERVED)

670. VHSV POSITIVE AREAS.

No fish or viable hatching eggs from any VHSV positive area shall be imported into Idaho unless the shipment has been authorized and is accompanied by a permit issued by the director of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (4-2-08)

671. -- 699. (RESERVED)

700. AVIAN SPECIES.

All birds imported into Idaho shall have either a certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate. (5-3-03)

701. POULTRY AND POULTRY HATCHING EGGS.

All poultry and poultry hatching eggs imported into the state of Idaho shall either: (5-3-03)

1. **Originate from NPIP Flock.** Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)

2. **Salmonella Test.** Every bird in the shipment shall be tested negative for *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* within the past thirty (30) days and have a valid certificate of veterinary inspection accompany the shipment. Test results shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

2.3. **Endemic Areas.** Importation of poultry originating from a premises or region designated by the animal health official in the state of origin as having an active avian influenza outbreak shall be prohibited.

702. **POULTRY HATCHING EGGS.** All poultry hatching eggs being imported into Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

1. **NPIP Flock.** Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)

2. **Negative Birds.** Come from birds that have been tested negative to *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment and the test results for the parent birds shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the egg shipment. (3-20-20)

703. **RATITES AND RATITE HATCHING EGGS.** Ratites and ratite hatching eggs imported in the state of Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

1. **Originate from NPIP Flock.** Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment, and an accompanying statement signed by the owner that states that the birds are free of, or have been treated for, external parasites; contains one (1) of the following statement(s); (5-3-03)

- a. "These birds have been inspected and are visibly free of external parasites"; or (5-3-03)
- b. "These birds have been treated for external parasites prior to shipment." (5-3-03)

2. **Not Originating From a NPIP Flock.** Ratites originating from a non-NPIP flock shall be tested negative for *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid* and *Salmonella enteritidis* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment, and the test results shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the shipment. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall contain one (1) of the following statement(s); state that the birds are free of, or have been treated for, external parasites. (5-3-03)

- a. "These birds have been inspected and are visibly free of external parasites"; or (5-3-03)
- b. "These birds have been treated for external parasites prior to shipment"; and (5-3-03)

704. **RATITE HATCHING EGGS.** All ratite hatching eggs imported into the state of Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

1. **NPIP Flock.** Originate from a certified NPIP ratite flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)

2.3. **Negative Birds.** Come from birds that have been tested negative to *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid* and *Salmonella enteritidis* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment and the test results for the parent birds

shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the egg shipment. (5-3-03)

705. PSITTACINE BIRDS.

Parakeets and other psittacine birds that will not be commercially exchanged in any manner may enter the state of Idaho with a certificate of veterinary inspection. Parakeets and other psittacine birds that are being imported for the purposes of commercial sale or exchange shall have both a permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

706.703. -- 709. (RESERVED)

710. DOMESTIC FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

All domestic fur bearing animals which are transported or moved into the state of Idaho are required to have a certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin and an import permit from the Division of Animal Industries. (3-30-07)

1. **Certificate and Permit.** The certificate and permit shall accompany the shipment of the animals. (3-30-07)

2. **Mink.** All mink imported into the state of Idaho shall be tested negative for Aleutian Disease using the counterelectrophoresis (CEP) test, within thirty (30) days prior to import. Negative test results shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (3-30-07)

3. **Other Tests.** The Administrator may approve tests other than CEP for Aleutian Disease testing. (4-2-08)

711. -- 719. (RESERVED)

720. WILDLIFE AND EXOTIC ANIMALS.

All native and non-native wildlife, and all exotic animals imported into Idaho: (5-3-03)

1. **Deleterious Exotic Animals.** No person shall import deleterious exotic animals into the state of Idaho except as provided in IDAPA 02.04.27, "Rules Governing Deleterious Exotic Animals." (3-20-04)

2. **Wildlife and Exotic Animals, Except Deleterious Exotic Animals.** Wildlife and exotic animals, except deleterious exotic animals, and all matters pertaining to any restrictions governing their movement into the state of Idaho, are under the authority of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (3-20-04)

3. **Certificate and Permit.** In addition to any requirements of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, wildlife and exotic animals are required to have a certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin and an import permit from the Division of Animal Industries. (3-20-04)

4. **Additional Requirements.** The Administrator may impose test and certification requirements, for diseases of concern, on any native or non-native wildlife, or exotic animals imported into Idaho. (5-3-03)

721. -- 799. (RESERVED)

800. BIOLOGICS.

1. **USDA License.** Serum, vaccines, bacterins and biological remedies of all kinds used as diagnostic agents or used in the treatment of diseases of animals shall not be sold, distributed or used within the state of Idaho or imported into the state for sale, distribution or use unless such serum, vaccines, bacterins and biological remedies have been produced under a license issued by USDA/AHPIS/V.S. (5-8-09)

~~2. Shipping Virulent Blood or Living Virus. All manufacturers, dealers and distributors of biological products are hereby prohibited from shipping any virulent blood or living virus or bacteria (*Brucella abortus* vaccine) of any disease affecting animals into the state of Idaho except with the written permission of the Administrator, and no living virus for use in animals or poultry shall be distributed or used within the state of Idaho unless approved by the Administrator in writing. (5-3-03)~~

~~3. Labels. No permit under Subsections 800.01 and 800.02 of this rule shall be issued unless the product is contained in vessels bearing labels approved by the Division of Animal Industries, properly identifying the product by proper name and description, bearing adequate directions for the use of the product, and bearing no statement, design, or device that may deceive the purchaser, or that is false or misleading in any particular. (5-3-03)~~

801. -- 899. (RESERVED)

900. VIOLATION OF RULES.

In addition to any other civil, criminal, or administrative action, the Administrator may require any animals imported into Idaho in violation of these rules to be placed under strict quarantine and consigned to immediate slaughter, removed from the state or to an approved feedlot within fifteen (15) days, or such shipment shall be returned to the point of origin by the importer. (5-3-03)

901. -- 999. (RESERVED)

Domestic Cervidae Rulemaking Meeting May 19th, 2021

IDAPA 02.04.21 Discussion

Attendees:

Scott Leibsle, DVM, ISDA
Lloyd Knight, ISDA
Chase Jones
Tricia Hebdon, IDFG
Mike Miller

Brad Smith, ICL
Deb Lawrence, DVM, ISDA
Dallas Burkhalter, ISDA
Katy DeVries, ISDA
Miranda Juker, ISDA
Travis Lowe, NAEBA
Garret Visser
David Miller

Ed Benhardt
Rulon Jones
Jeff Siddoway
Kami Marriott
Scott Barnes, DVM, ISDA
Jennifer
Brian Brooks, IWF

The discussion followed the conclusion of the rulemaking meeting for the Rules Governing Domestic Cervidae and moved to IDAPA 02.04.21 “Rules Governing the Importation of Animals” section 600 through 607. Dr. Leibsle said he had summarized comments which had been submitted by ICL and IWF and worked to include them at the appropriate place in the rule. At 600.3 the deworming requirement had been discussed previously. With *p. tenuis* still being prevalent around the 100th meridian, the current requirement is for all imported cervids to be dewormed within 30 days before entry. There were previously comments regarding concerns about drug residue being in the animals longer than 30 days. Recommendations from the previous meeting ranged from 60 days to 6 months, with an additional suggestion to only require for animals east of the 100th meridian. There were no additional comments brought up at this meeting. Dr. Leibsle said that ISDA had been hearing the same concerns for years. The intent of the deworming requirement is to prevent meningeal worm, and any of the previous suggestions are viewed as reasonable from the perspective of ISDA.

Jeff Siddoway was concerned about the need for a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) to make sure deworming requirement was needed. He said when he treats his own animals, he’s not required to have a veterinarian there to watch everything he does. He had no issue with the deworming requirement itself, just didn’t feel it was practical to require a veterinarian to be there. Dr. Leibsle said the veterinarian doesn’t need to witness the treatment, just state on the CVI that it had been completed. David Miller said a combination of the 6-month treatment timeframe and only requiring for animals east of the 100th meridian was acceptable to the Cervidae industry. Dr. Leibsle said they get comments about drug residue all the time and that requirement would meet the animal health needs present.

Section 601.2 regarding Red Deer Genetic Factor (RDFG) was discussed next. Dr. Leibsle said that ISDA wants requirements that are fair and equitable which is not possible with the lack of a reliable, validated test. He encouraged that a proposal and testing protocols be sent in regarding this matter. There were no comments.

Section 606 – This is the area to add language from the August 2020 administrative order with additional requirements. In addition to being required to participate in the HCP, they are restricting movement from a CWD-endemic area (as set by other state/province) or within 25 miles. When implementing the order, they tried to find a midline with the requirements set by other states – not the most or least restrictive out there – but there needs to be some standard set. The previous comments regarding this issue had some recommending lowering the radius to 20 miles and others feeling it was better to keep 25 miles.

Domestic Cervidae Rulemaking Meeting May 19th, 2021

IDAPA 02.04.21 Discussion

Rulon Jones said that the federal standards had been referenced a couple times, but the federal standard doesn't include an endemic area requirement. He asked why the state standard was being set over and beyond the federal requirements. Dr. Leibsle gave a couple reasons why state requirements would be more stringent than federal requirements – if industry stakeholders want something more restrictive, or if the governing agency determines there is a risk and they need to protect the industry. He said the primary concern is Alberta because they changed how they are surveilling for CWD in the wild population. While acknowledging there are varying opinions on the issue, the goal is to protect the industry.

Mr. Jones said the requirements were more than needed and the federal standards were enough. He said that CWD will always be a challenge, but it's not fair to be restricted in doing business because of something they can't control. He said Cervidae producers manage behind their fences to maintain a CWD-free herd and it was beyond reason to go beyond that. Dr. Leibsle agreed it was beyond the control of producers and explained the requirement was therefore present to protect producers. CWD in wild elk cannot be controlled by the producers, but there is a clear risk. He added that he understood the position and the order wasn't saying that producers aren't doing a good job.

Garret Visser supported keeping the 25-mile radius from the administrative order. He asked if the department could elaborate on the scientific literature available. Dr. Leibsle said that CWD is spreading aggressively in Alberta and Canada changed their management strategy between 2019 and 2020. He said there was a study by Scott Wells from the University of Minnesota about 3 years ago which identified all the risk factors for spread of CWD to domestic herds. One big factor was proximity to CWD in wild elk populations. That study said that less than a 50-mile radius presented a risk.

Dr. Leibsle brought up information on proximity requirements for all the different states. He said the radius varies, some states have banned animals from CWD areas altogether, and some have more restrictive fencing requirements. ISDA wants to protect without being overly restrictive. Kami Marriott agreed with Rulon Jones and wanted to have discussion about how ranches could mitigate their CWD risk with Best Management Practices and a history of testing to show they were going above and beyond to keep their herds free from CWD. Dr. Leibsle asked if that meant a producer wanting to import from an area in Alberta within a 25-mile radius could do things to show they are mitigating the CWD risks. Ms. Marriott said yes. Dr. Leibsle said a risk analysis was being done to an extent as it was already required to have a 5-year herd history for anyone importing into Idaho. He suggested that if producers wanted additional considerations to allow exceptions to the 25-mile rule, they would need to provide a plan. He cited the example of the North Dakota Livestock Board which has an appeals process in place for imports that are initially denied. He said he would need to know what the additional considerations for a risk analysis would be and how a decision should be justified, since it puts the agency in place to deny some movements and permit others with the same origin.

Travis Lowe shared NAEBA's point of view. He said that different states define an endemic area/radius in different ways which greatly impacts commerce. He pointed out that the industry involves risk and producers are already doing research before deciding who to purchase animals from. He feels there is a lack of consistency when states make their own rules, although the HCP sets some standards. He mentioned a study done in Minnesota on white tailed deer, which have different susceptibility to CWD. He said there have been CWD-infected elk herds elsewhere in the country, which led to USDA

Domestic Cervidae Rulemaking Meeting May 19th, 2021

IDAPA 02.04.21 Discussion

depopulating thousands of animals to only found four positives. This is indicative of a low level of spread even within infected herds. He said it was making a big assumption to say wild elk 24.5 miles away provide a risk to domestic farms. He mentioned doing risk assessments would be important in the future, because all facilities vary greatly in their individual circumstances.

Dr. Leibsle asked Mr. Lowe if he had any suggested components for a risk analysis. Mr. Lowe said that he was willing to take responsibility to gather information. He mentioned that there has to be great accuracy in locations where CWD is discovered when they are dealing with a certain radius. He said they have photos from both Canada and the USA showing samples not being handled properly. He said he would like to discuss with their members before suggesting any ideas. Dr. Leibsle said the department was open to new ideas for how to minimize the risk of CWD without adversely affecting commerce and the industry. He said with the 25-mile radius being enforced it was previously discussed if the agency should validate actual locations. He said that any comments or proposals must be received by June 20th, 2021, and they would like to have a semi-final rule presented at the June meeting.

Rulon Jones said he appreciated Kami Marriott's earlier comment. He said there are some breeders who count their animals every day, which avoids the issue of sample deterioration, and they are doing everything they can to ensure their herd is clean and safe. The presence of wild CWD cases affects their livelihood. He said there should be something they can come up with to prevent ruining lives because of something beyond their control. Dr. Leibsle encouraged producers to do outreach to states with appeals processes such as North Dakota, Colorado and Texas; see what they do when reviewing and granting exemptions. He encouraged the industry to come up with a data-driven proposal and said the agency was willing to listen to suggestions.

Jeff Siddoway said that producers know the business is risky and they have a lot invested. They don't want to bring in a disease that would end their operation. He said that he didn't like the way the rule was implemented in 2020 because producers had already made down payments and it caused them to lose opportunities and thousands of dollars in net profit. He said the industry needs to look for some kind of live animal test – sheep have an accepted live animal test for scrapie. He didn't know the process for test approval, but he said if the producers were willing to take a risk and live with the test results and import from an endemic area the state should allow it. He asked how long it would take for a test to be accepted in Idaho, if producers and NAEBA paid to find one. Dr. Leibsle explained that the absence of a live animal test wasn't due to lack of desire; everyone would jump at the opportunity to have a validated live test. He said such as test was likely to happen in deer first because the movement of CWD through their system is more predictable. He said a blood or saliva test would be great but, once any validated test was available, they would like the opportunity to accept it. He then asked if there were further comments and there were none.

Importation of Animals Rulemaking Meeting May 20th, 2021

Attendees:

Lloyd Knight, ISDA

Scott Leibsle, DVM, ISDA

Dallas Burkhalter, ISDA

Katy DeVries, ISDA

Miranda Juker, ISDA

Tricia Hebdon, IDFG

Debra Lawrence, ISDA

Chanel Tewalt, ISDA

After welcoming everyone, Lloyd Knight noted that everyone in attendance was from a state agency and asked if there were any comments to add to the record. Dr. Leibsle said that the only comments that had been received since the previous meeting pertained to the Cervidae section of the rule which was covered at the Cervidae meeting on May 19th, 2021. He then did a quick run-through of the proposed changes to the entire rule.

Section 202 is eliminating the permit requirement for cattle and bison moved on an approved electronic Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI).

220.04 adds a requirement to notify of diversion in advance.

240 has no regulatory changes.

260.02(f) exempts bison from the trichomoniasis testing requirement. They are more naturally resistant to the disease and there are safety concerns with sample collection. No comments had been received regarding this.

300.03(e) adds a permit requirement for horses moving to an approved equine facility without testing for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA).

400 removes the permit requirement for swine entering the state. Dr. Leibsle explained that when permits are required it should be due to a specific disease concern or monitoring and swine don't currently have this.

600 through 606 – Dr. Leibsle summarized the issues discussed at the Cervidae meeting. That section of the minutes is included here: First is the deworming requirement – comments expressed that 30 days is not long enough for residue to clear an animal's system so there were suggestions to extend the treatment timeframe to 6 months. Since *p. tenuis* isn't an issue in the entire country, it was suggested to require only for animals originating east of the 100th meridian. Tricia Hebdon said that IDFG was good with those suggestions. In regards to testing for Red Deer Genetic Factor (RDGF), the Idaho Conservation League and Idaho Wildlife Federation want testing to continue, but there is no valid test available. If a test is developed in the future the requirement could be added back into the rule. ISDA would like to remove the requirement until there are suggestions and a plan submitted by stakeholders. There was a lot of discussion regarding the proximity to known Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) cases. Producers feel the requirement shouldn't be stricter than federal requirements. ISDA requested stakeholders to put together information that can be considered in determining whether to allow imports. Risk analysis suggestions should be submitted to ISDA.

700 has an addition of ostrich approved feedlots.

Dr. Leibsle said that covered all the proposed changes and asked if there were any questions or comments.

Lloyd Knight was interested to see what radius was suggested by the Cervidae industry. Dallas Burkhalter said that they would see what was submitted by the industry as far as a risk analysis, but with the established state system it may not work the way they want. There would be either a director review process or a judicial review undertaken through the administrative procedures act. Dr. Leibsle said the only states currently with a review process already have a livestock board. He said they weren't suggesting the creation of a livestock board in Idaho, those were just brought out as an example for how other states operate. They are looking for a set of criteria that could be used by the director and state veterinarian to review requests for importation.

Lastly Dr. Leibsle reminded everyone the comment period would be open until June 20th, 2021 and Lloyd Knight adjourned the meeting.

Rulemaking Summary

IDAPA 02.04.05 – Rules Governing the Importation of Animals

Where is the rulemaking authority?

Authority for this rulemaking resides in the Sections 25-203, 25-305, 25-401, 25-601, 25-3704, Idaho Code

What does this rule do?

These rules govern procedures, requirements, and qualifications for the importation of animals into the state of Idaho.

What is the agency proposing to change?

The agency has performed Zero Based Regulation to simplify, clarify or remove outdated, unnecessary or irrelevant language in sections highlighted blue in the attached strawman. The amended language in these sections does not change the regulatory impact, scope, intent or authority in the current rule.

The agency has conducted an internal audit of this rule and identified multiple sections that may require amendments due to inaccurate or confusing language, recommendations to improve the efficiency of the program or changes that must be made to coincide with recent statutory amendments. The changes listed below, and highlighted in yellow in the attached strawman, may result in a change to the regulatory impact, scope, intent or authority in the current rule.

- Add definition of fur bearing animals, correct definition of slaughter animal (Section 010)
- Update CFR citations to current version (Section 050)
- Change possession of CVI requirement (Section 100)
- Remove entry permit requirement for livestock shipped on an approved electronic CVI (Section 100)
- Change requirements for approved extended equine CVIs (Section 102)
- Extend entry permit timeframe (Section 104)
- Exempt cattle/bison shipments from entry permit if shipped on an approved electronic CVI (Section 202)
- Remove entry permit requirement for calves less than 120 days (Section 202)
- Prohibit grazing permit diversions w/o prior notification (Section 220)
- Remove trich cultures as a permitted test (Section 260)

- Bison trich testing requirement is removed (Section 260)
- Create entry permit requirement for horses going to an approved feedlot (Section 300)
- Remove entry permit requirement for swine (Section 400)
- Require 5 year CWD herd history and source herd history (Section 606)
- Remove Administrator exemption for CWD testing (Section 606)
- Prohibit endemic area imports for poultry (Section 701)
- Remove permit requirement for Psittacine birds (Section 705)

Recent discussions with industry and stakeholders have identified the topics listed below, and highlighted in green in the attached strawman, for review and potential amendment:

- Amend deworming requirement (Section 600)
- Amend brucellosis testing requirements (Section 601)
- Amend Red Deer Gene Factor testing requirements (Section 601)
- Amend Tuberculosis testing requirements (Section 601)
- CWD free herd requirements (Section 606)

02.04.21 – RULES GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS

1. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

This chapter is adapted under the legal authority of Sections 25-203, 25-305, 25-401, 25-601, 25-3704, Idaho Code. (5-3-03)

2. TITLE AND SCOPE.

1. **Title.** The title of this chapter is “Rules Governing the Importation of Animals.” (5-3-03)

2. **Scope.** These rules govern procedures, requirements, and qualifications for the importation of animals into the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)

3. – 003. (RESERVED)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

Copies of these documents may be obtained from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture Central Office. IDAPA 2.4.21 incorporates by reference: (4-11-06)

1. **The October 1, 2003 Edition of the Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/brucellosis/downloads/umr_bovine_bruc.pdf. (3-29-17)

2. **The September 30, 2003 Edition of the Brucellosis in Cervidae: Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/brucellosis/downloads/bcervumr.pdf. (3-29-17)

3. **The April 1998 Edition of the Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication: State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/swine/downloads/sbruumr.pdf. (3-29-17)

4. **The Code of Federal Regulations Title 9, Parts 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 147, and 161, January 1, 2016/2021.** This document can be viewed online at http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9e3e2eff1a42367841dc92eee8d5324d&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title09/9cfriv1_02.tpl#0. (3-29-17)

5. **The January 1, 2005 Edition of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/tuberculosis/downloads/tb-umr.pdf. (3-29-17)

6. **The November 1, 2003 Edition of the Pseudorabies Eradication, State-Federal-Industry Program Standards.** This document can be viewed online at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/pseudorabies/downloads/program_stds.pdf. (4-11-06)

7. **The January 10, 2007 Edition of the Equine Infectious Anemia: Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nahss/equine/eia/eia_umr_jan_10_2007.pdf. (3-29-17)

005. – 009. (RESERVED)

10. DEFINITIONS.

1. **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)

2. **Animals.** All vertebrates, except humans. (5-3-03)

3. **Approved Brucella Vaccine.** A vaccine product that is approved by and produced under license of the United States Department of Agriculture for administration to cattle, domestic bison, swine or domestic cervidae for the purpose of enhancing the resistance to brucellosis. (5-3-03)

4. **Approved Equine Feedlot.** A feedlot approved by the Administrator to feed equids intended to be

shipped directly to slaughter within sixty (60) days of arrival to the feedlot and have not been officially tested for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) prior to importation into Idaho. (3-20-14)

5. **Approved Feedlot.** A feedlot approved by the Administrator to feed female cattle and domestic bison which have not been officially vaccinated against **brucellosis, tested for Tuberculosis, tested for Trichomoniasis** or other bovidae not in compliance with Idaho's rules. (5-3-03)

6. **Approved Slaughter Establishment.** A USDA inspected slaughter establishment at which ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection is conducted by USDA inspectors. (5-3-03)

7. **Brucellosis.** An infectious disease of animals and humans caused by bacteria of the genus Brucella. (5-3-03)

8. **Brucellosis Surveillance Area or High Risk Areas.** Any area of a state that has been identified by USDA/APHIS/VS or state animal health officials as an area that poses a greater risk for transmission of brucellosis than would be expected based upon the official classification of the state. (5-3-03)

9. **Camelids.** Llamas, alpacas, vicunas, camels. (5-3-03)

10. **Cattle.** All bovidae including domestic bison. (5-3-03)

11. **Certificate.** An official certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian, state or federal animal health official or other approved official at the point of origin of the shipment of animal(s) being imported. (5-3-03)

12. **Domesticated.** Propagated and maintained under the control of a person. (5-3-03)

13. **Domestic Bison.** All animals in the family Bison that are owned by a person. (5-3-03)

14. **Domestic Cervidae.** Elk, fallow deer, and reindeer that are owned by a person. (5-3-03)

15. **Equidae.** Horses, ponies, asses, mules, zebras. (5-8-09)

16. **Exposed.** Animals that have had direct contact with other animals, herds, or materials that have been determined to be infected with or affected by any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. (5-3-03)

17. **Federal Animal Health Official.** An employee of USDA/APHIS/VS who has been authorized to perform animal health activities. (5-3-03)

18. **Feeder Animals.** Animals to be fed for slaughter only. (5-3-03)

19. **Fur Bearing Animals.** Fox, skunk, racoons, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, beaver and bobcat that are raised for use in the fur industry.

18-20.

19-21. **Game Birds.** Domesticated gallinaceous fowl such as pheasants, partridge, quail, grouse and guineas. (5-3-03)

20-22. **Hatching Eggs.** Fertilized eggs. (5-3-03)

21-23. **Livestock.** Means cattle, swine, horses, mules, asses, domestic cervidae, sheep, goats, camelids, and ratites. (5-3-03)

22-24. **National CWD Herd Certification Program.** A federal-state-industry cooperative program, as provided for in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 9, Part 55, January 1, 2013. The program, administered by APHIS and implemented by participating states, establishes CWD surveillance and testing standards cervidae owners must achieve before interstate transport will be permitted. (3-20-14)

Commented [DSL1]: Idaho Code 25-236

23.25. Negative. Animals are classified as negative when they have been subjected to official tests for a disease, and the tests performed have failed to disclose evidence of the disease. (5-3-03)

24.26. Official Identification. The unique individual identification of cattle, domestic bison, swine, or domestic cervidae in accordance with the rules governing each species. (5-3-03)

27. Official Vaccinate. Cattle or domestic bison female that was inoculated, in accordance with IDAPA 02.04.20 "Rules Governing Brucellosis" or the Brucellosis Eradication UM&R, with an approved Brucella vaccine. (5-3-03)

25.28. Poultry. The term means chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, **pigeons**, pheasants, domestic fowl, waterfowl and gamebirds. (5-3-03)

26.29. Quarantine. A written order executed by the Administrator to confine or hold animals on a premise, or any other location where found, and prevent movement of animals from a premise or any other location when the administrator has determined that the animals are infected with or exposed to a disease, or are not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. (5-3-03)

27.30. Ratites. Ostrich, emu, rhea and cassowaries. (5-3-03)

28.31. Slaughter Animals. Animals of any kind for immediate slaughter, or those consigned for slaughter ~~within fourteen (14) days of date of shipment~~ **72 hours of arrival at an approved slaughter facility or within seven (7) days of arrival at an approved buying station.** (5-3-03)

Commented [DSL2]: Not consistent w/ federal law

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

30.33. VHSV Positive Area. Any area or region that has been identified by USDA as affected by VHSV. (4-2-08)

31.34. Waterfowl. ~~Domestic fowl that normally swim, such as ducks and geese.~~ (5-3-03)

32.35. Wildlife. Any animal generally living in a state of nature except, domestic bison, domestic cervidae, domestic fur bearing animals, and fish. (4-2-08)

11. ABBREVIATIONS.

1. ADT. Animal Disease Traceability

1.2. APHIS. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. (4-2-08)

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

3.4. AZA. Association of Zoos and Aquariums. (4-4-13)

4.5. BAPA. Buffered Acidified Plate Assay. (3-29-17)

6. BPAT. Buffered Antigen Plate-Agglutination Test. (3-29-17)

5.7. CVI. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

6.8. CF. Complement Fixation Test. (3-30-07)

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

8.10. CWD. Chronic Wasting Disease. (5-3-03)

9.11. EIA. Equine Infectious Anemia. (5-3-03)

- 10.12. EVA. Equine Viral Arteritis. (5-8-09)
- 11.13. FPA. Fluorescence Polarization Assay. (3-29-17)
- 14. NAEBA. North American Elk Breeders Association. (5-3-03)
- 12.15. NASAHO. National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials
- 13.16. NPIP. National Poultry Improvement Plan. (5-3-03)
- 14.17. P. tenuis. *Paralephastromylyus tenuis* (meningeal worm of deer). (4-11-15)
- 15.18. PCR. Polymerase Chain Reaction. (4-2-08)
- 16.19. RDGF. Red Deer Genetic Factor. (4-4-13)
- 17.20. TB. Tuberculosis. (5-3-03)
- 18.21. UM&R. Uniform Methods and Rules. (5-3-03)
- 19.22. USDA. United States Department of Agriculture. (5-3-03)
- 20.23. VHSV. Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus. (4-2-08)
- 21.24. VS. Veterinary Services. (5-3-03)

12. **APPLICABILITY.**
 These rules apply to all animals imported into the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)

13. – 049. (RESERVED)

~~050. REQUIREMENTS OF TITLE 9, PARTS 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 146, 147, AND 161, CFR.~~
~~In addition to meeting the requirements of this chapter for entry, animals imported into Idaho shall meet all applicable requirements set forth in the Title 9, Parts 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 146, 147, and 161, CFR, January 1, 2006.~~ (5-8-09)

51. **POST ENTRY INSPECTIONS.**
 All animals entering Idaho may be subject to a post-entry inspection by state or federal animal health officials. (5-3-03)

52. – 099. (RESERVED)

100. **CERTIFICATES OR PERMIT REQUIRED.**
 Unless otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, all animals transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by: (5-3-03)

1. **Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI)**. An official certificate of veterinary inspection; or (5-3-03)
2. **Other Approved Certificates**. Other certificate approved by the Administrator; and (5-3-03)
3. **Permit**. A permit issued by the Administrator, if required. (5-3-03)
4. **Possession**. A copy of the certificate, and permit if required, shall be attached to the waybill or be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle at the time of importation. (5-3-03)

4.5. **Exemptions**: Any livestock consigned to a location in Idaho accompanied by a valid electronic CVI approved by the NASAHO, demonstrating the consigned livestock have met all other applicable importation requirements, shall be exempt from entry permit requirements.

101. CONTENTS OF CERTIFICATES.

All certificates shall provide a written, legible record attesting the animal(s) meet the importation requirements of the state of Idaho. The certificate shall be on an official form of the state of origin, if applicable, be approved by its livestock sanitary state animal health official and be issued by an accredited veterinarian. All certificates shall contain the following information: (3-20-20)

1. **Name and Address.** Name and address of the consignor and consignee; and (5-3-03)
2. **Origin of Shipment.** Including city and state; and (5-3-03)
3. **Final Destination of Shipment.** Including city and state; and (5-3-03)
4. **Description of Animals.** An accurate description and identification of each animal if required; and (5-3-03)
5. **Purpose of Shipment.** The purposes for which the animals were shipped, and method of transportation; and (5-3-03)
6. **Health Status.** The certificate shall indicate the health status of the animals involved including dates and results of inspection and of tests and vaccinations, if any, required by the state of Idaho; and (5-3-03)
7. **Signature.** The signature of the accredited veterinarian, or state or federal animal health official, conducting the veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)
8. **Mailing Certificate to Idaho.** The required copies of certificates of veterinary inspection or other approved certificates shall be mailed/transmitted, within seven (7) days of inspection, to the Division of Animal Industries, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, ID 83707 or ID-CVI@isda.idaho.gov. (3-20-20)
9. **Period of Certificate Validity.** Certificates of veterinary inspection shall be valid for no longer than thirty (30) days after the date issued. (3-20-20)

102. EXTENDED VALIDITY EQUINE CERTIFICATES.

Equidae from other states may enter the state of Idaho for shows, rides or other equine events and return to the state of origin on an extended validity equine certificate system approved by the Administrator, provided there is a written agreement between the Administrator and the chief livestock official of the state of origin or the provider of an approved electronic extended validity equine certificate system. (3-20-20)

1. **Valid for One Animal.** An extended validity equine certificate shall be valid for only one (1) animal. Each animal shall have a separate certificate. (5-3-03)
2. **Contents.** Extended validity equine certificates shall contain the following information: name and address of the owner, location of origin of at which the animal is stabled, housed, pastured or kept, if different from that of the owner, an accurate description and identification of the animal, date of veterinary inspection, physical address of movement destination, travel date, dates and results of of negative EIA test or other required tests or vaccinations, if applicable, and signature of inspecting veterinarian. (3-20-20)
3. **Period of Validity.** Extended validity equine certificates are valid for no longer than six (6) months from date of veterinary inspection for the certificate. (3-30-07)
4. **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. The travel itinerary shall provide a listing of all travel into the state of Idaho, including travel dates, purpose for travel, and destinations, during the period of validity of the certificate. (3-20-20)
5. **5.4. Cancellation.** Extended validity equine certificates may be canceled at any time by the Administrator in the event of serious or emergency disease situations or for non-compliance with the provisions of these rules. (5-3-03)

103. NPIPCERTIFICATE.

Poultry imported from NPIP certified flocks may be moved with VS Form 9-3 in lieu of a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

104. IMPORT PERMITS.

Request for permits to import animals, when applicable, into the state of Idaho shall be directed to the Division of Animal Industries online Import Permit System at <https://www.isda.idaho.gov/AnimalImport/> or by telephone (208) 332-8540. (3-20-20)

~~1. Telephone Requests. Import permits may be requested by telephone during office hours as stated in Section 005. (3-20-20)~~

~~2.1. Contents of a Permit Request.~~ The request for an import permit shall include the following information: (5-3-03)

- a. Name, physical address, and phone number of the consignor and consignee; (3-20-20)
- b. Number and kind of animals; (5-3-03)
- c. Origin of shipments; (5-3-03)
- d. Final destination; (5-3-03)
- e. Purpose of shipment; (5-3-03)
- f. Date of shipment; (3-20-20)
- g. Results of any required tests, inspections, or vaccinations; and (3-20-20)
- h. Issuing veterinarian contact information. (3-20-20)

~~3.2. Timeframe for Requesting a Permit.~~ Permits may be requested no more than ~~seventy-two (72) hours~~ ~~one week~~ in advance of the shipment of the animals. (5-3-03)

~~4.3. Period of Validity.~~ Permits are valid for no longer than fifteen (15) days from the date of issuance unless otherwise specified. (5-3-03)

105. TO WHOM MAY ANIMALS BE CONSIGNED.

Animals transported or moved into the state shall be consigned to a person residing in Idaho or to a person authorized by law to do business in the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)

106. DIVERSION OF ANIMALS AFTER SHIPMENT.

No person consigning, transporting or receiving animals in the state of Idaho shall authorize, order or carry out diversion of such animals to a destination or consignee other than set forth on the certificate of veterinary inspection or permit without notifying the Division of Animal Industries within seventy-two (72) hours of the diversion. (5-3-03)

107. ANIMALS EXPOSED TO DISEASE OR ORIGINATING IN A QUARANTINED AREA.

No animals affected with or which have been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or which originate in a quarantined area shall be transported or moved into the state of Idaho unless a permit for such entry is first obtained from the Division of Animal Industries, except such animals in classifications allowed interstate shipment under specified requirements of the USDA may move without permit if in compliance with Title 9, Parts 71, 77, 78, 85, 145, and 147 CFR requirements. (5-3-03)

108. QUARANTINE IMPOSED IF NO CERTIFICATE ~~OR PERMIT~~ ISSUED.

Animals entering the state of Idaho without a valid certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate, ~~and a permit, if required,~~ shall be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner. (5-3-03)

1. **Duration of Quarantine.** Such animals shall remain under quarantine until the quarantine is released by a state or federal animal health official. (5-3-03)

2. **Animals Without a Certificate.** The Administrator may order animals that are not in compliance with certificate of veterinary inspection requirements to be slaughtered, removed from the state, or confined to an approved feedlot. (5-3-03)

3. **Hold Order.** Quarantines may take the form of a hold order. (5-3-03)

109. VESICULAR STOMATITIS.

No livestock may enter Idaho from another state if Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed on the premises of origin of the shipment within the last thirty (30) days. (4-11-15)

~~1. **Certificate of Inspection.** Any livestock entering Idaho from a state where Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the last thirty (30) days shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection with the following statement: a Vesicular Stomatitis statement written by the accredited veterinarian on the certificate: "All animals identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have neither been exposed to Vesicular Stomatitis nor located within an area where Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed." (3-20-20)~~

2. **Permit for Entry.** Livestock from states in which Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the last thirty (30) days shall be accompanied by a permit for entry into Idaho. ~~The permit number shall be written on the certificate of veterinary inspection.~~ (5-3-03)

~~**110. GENERAL DUTIES OF CARRIER.**~~

~~All owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances shall conform to all rules and statutes of the state of Idaho in transporting or moving any animals into, within or through the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)~~

~~1. **Duties of Carrier Regarding Certificates of Veterinary Inspection or Permits.** All owners and operators of conveyances used in the transportation of animals into or within the state of Idaho shall assure each consignment or shipment is in conformity with the applicable statutes and rules of the state of Idaho, and is accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection, or permit, or by both, where so required. Such certificate of veterinary inspection or permit shall be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals. (3-20-20)~~

~~2. **Sanitary Condition of Cars, Trucks and Airplanes.** All railroad cars, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used in the transportation of animals shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. (5-3-03)~~

~~3. **Disinfection of Conveyances.** All owners and operators of conveyances which have been used for movement of animals infected with or exposed to any infectious disease shall have such conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision by any accredited veterinarian or state or federal animal health official, at the point of destination or by permit from the sanitary officials, may be moved to some other point for cleaning and disinfecting. (3-20-20)~~

~~**111.10. ADDITIONAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS.**~~

~~The Administrator may impose additional or more restrictive import requirements than the requirements in this chapter by issuing a written order stating the additional requirements and the reasons for the requirements. (5-3-03)~~

~~**112.111. -- 199. (RESERVED)**~~

200. IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO IDAHO.

All cattle that enter the state of Idaho shall possess appropriate official individual identification, if required, and be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection attesting they are free from evidence of any infectious disease, or exposure thereto, ~~and by a permit if required~~ except: (3-20-20)

1. **Approved Slaughter Establishments.** Cattle consigned directly to approved slaughter establishments shall be accompanied by a statement of ownership such as a brand certificate or waybill, ~~and a permit if required~~; or (5-3-03)

2. **Specifically Approved Livestock Market.** Cattle consigned directly to specifically approved livestock markets shall be accompanied by a statement of ownership such as a brand certificate or waybill, and a

permit, if required; or (5-3-03)

3. **Feedlots Approved by the Administrator.** Cattle consigned directly to feedlots approved by the Administrator for conducting veterinary inspections upon the arrival of the cattle. (5-3-03)

4. ~~Post-Entry Inspection.~~ All cattle entering Idaho may be subject to a post-entry inspection by state or federal animal health officials. (5-3-03)

201. CATTLE AND BISON IMPORTED FROM CANADA.

All cattle and bison imported into Idaho from Canada, except those imported directly to slaughter, must: (5-8-09)

1. **Idaho Requirements.** Meet all Idaho import requirements. (5-8-09)
2. **USDA Requirements.** Meet all USDA import requirements. (5-8-09)
3. **Individually Identified.** Be individually identified on a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-8-09)
4. **Import Permit.** Be accompanied by an import permit issued by the Division. (5-8-09)

202. WHEN PERMITS ARE REQUIRED FOR CATTLE.

Cattle and bison shipments consigned to Idaho on an electronic CVI approved by the NASAHO are exempt from entry permit requirements.

1. **Dairy.** For all intact male and female cattle of dairy breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock market. All dairy cattle shall be officially identified as provided in Section 203 of these rules. (3-29-17)

2. **Beef Bulls.** All bulls of beef breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock market, except intact male calves accompanying their dams. (5-3-03)

3. **Female Beef Cattle.** All intact female cattle of beef breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment or to a specifically approved livestock market that are: (5-3-03)

a. From states or areas that are not Brucellosis Class Free; or (5-3-03)

b. Not officially vaccinated pursuant to IDAPA 02.04.20, "Rules Governing Brucellosis," except calves over one hundred twenty (120) days of age accompanying their dam; or (4-11-06)

~~c. Under one hundred twenty (120) days of age, except calves accompanying their dam. (5-3-03)~~

4. **Restricted Areas.** All cattle from areas or states on which Idaho or USDA has imposed restrictions. (5-3-03)

5. **Domestic Bison.** Domestic bison imported into Idaho shall be in compliance with the same requirements as cattle. (3-20-20)

6. **Canadian Cattle and Canadian Domestic Bison.** All cattle and Canadian domestic bison imported into Idaho from Canada, except those imported directly to slaughter, must have an import permit prior to importation. (4-4-13)

7. **Other.** Cattle of any classification that do not meet other entry requirements. (5-3-03)

203. OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION OF IMPORTED CATTLE.

1. **Beef Cattle.** All sexually intact beef breed cattle, eighteen (18) months of age or older, shall possess official individual identification. (3-29-17)

2. Dairy Cattle. All dairy breed cattle, regardless of age, shall possess official individual identification. (3-29-17)

2.3. Show/Rodeo Cattle. All cattle, regardless of age, imported into Idaho for the purposes of rodeo, show or exhibition shall possess official individual identification.

204. – 209. (RESERVED)

210. BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS.

All intact female cattle entering Idaho shall have been officially vaccinated for brucellosis except: (5-3-03)

1. Cattle Consigned to Slaughter. Female cattle consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment; or (5-3-03)

2. Cattle Consigned to Specifically Approved Livestock Markets. Female cattle consigned directly to a specifically approved livestock market; or (5-3-03)

3. Approved Feedlot. Female cattle consigned directly to an Idaho approved feedlot, by permit; or (5-3-03)

4. Calves. Female calves less than one hundred twenty (120) days of age not accompanying their dam, by permit; or (5-3-03)

5. Vaccination on Arrival. Non-vaccinated females may, by permit, be consigned to a qualified destination approved by the Administrator to be officially vaccinated on arrival pursuant to IDAPA 02.04.20, "Rules Governing Brucellosis"; or (3-20-20)

6. Show Cattle. Female cattle may enter Idaho for the purpose of participating in shows, rodeos or other exhibitions, by permit. (5-3-03)

211. BRUCELLOSIS TEST REQUIREMENTS.

1. Class A States or Areas. All test eligible cattle from non-Class Free A states or areas shall have been tested negative within thirty (30) days of importation unless consigned to slaughter. (5-3-03)

2. Brucellosis Surveillance or High Risk Areas. Test eligible cattle from brucellosis surveillance areas or brucellosis high risk areas shall be tested negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days before importation into Idaho except those cattle consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or a specifically approved livestock market where they shall be tested prior to sale. Such cattle sold to a destination other than an approved slaughter establishment may be held under quarantine for forty-five (45) to one hundred twenty (120) days to allow for additional brucellosis tests. (5-3-03)

212. TEST ELIGIBLE CATTLE.

Test eligible cattle are all intact male and female cattle, twelve months of age or older. All test eligible cattle shall be officially identified on the CVI in accordance with ADT requirements. (5-3-03)

1. Unvaccinated or Vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain RB 51 Vaccine. All intact male and female cattle, twelve (12) months of age or older. (3-20-20)

2. All Test Eligible Cattle Entering Idaho. All test eligible cattle entering Idaho shall be officially identified on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

213. – 219. (RESERVED)

220. GRAZING CATTLE.

Cattle herds moved into Idaho or from Idaho to other states for seasonal grazing periods shall be moved only under special grazing permits issued jointly by the Division of Animal Industries and the chief livestock sanitarystate animal health official in a state which reciprocates with Idaho in honoring grazing permits. (3-30-07)

1. Grazing Permits. Grazing permits shall be for one (1) specified season only and be issued prior to movement on a case-by-case basis.

2. Entry Requirements. All livestock moving in or out of Idaho on an approved grazing permit must possess a valid CVI to the destined grazing location. Grazing livestock must meet ADT and other entry requirements prior to movement. Livestock herds that comply with all provisions of the grazing permit are not required to obtain a certificate of veterinary inspection to return home. (3-20-20)

3. Tests. The Administrator, in cooperation with the appropriate agency of the reciprocating state, shall have the authority to impose tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis, or other tests on cattle entering for grazing purposes. This test requirement shall be evaluated on an annual basis by the Administrator and the chief livestock sanitary official of the reciprocating state. (4-2-08)

3. Herd Ownership. Cattle herds permitted to move under the provisions of Section 220 shall be established herds. Change of ownership of the herd shall not be allowed while the herd is under the requirements of the grazing permit, and the cattle shall be moved interstate with such certification, identification and tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis, or other testing requirements as the Administrator may require. (3-20-04)

3.4. Diversion. Changes to the destined grazing location(s) listed on the approved grazing permit, either prior to departure or during the designated grazing period, are prohibited without prior notification to ISDA and the reciprocating state.

221. – 229. (RESERVED)

230. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.

Cattle may be imported into the state of Idaho in emergency situations under special permit from the Administrator. (5-3-03)

1. Cattle Held Separate. Cattle allowed entrance under this provision shall be held separate and apart from Idaho cattle and quarantined for a specific time period to a specific area for grazing or feeding purposes. (5-3-03)

2. Cattle Returned to State of Origin. At the end of the quarantine time period the cattle will be returned to the state of origin, but shall meet the state of origin's import requirements prior to departure from Idaho. (5-3-03)

3. Cattle That Remain in Idaho. If an owner desires to leave such cattle in Idaho after the time period has expired, then such cattle shall meet the same health and test requirements as would normally be required of any imported cattle and this shall be done at the owner's expense. (5-3-03)

231. – 239. (RESERVED)

240. TUBERCULOSIS TEST REQUIREMENTS.

Cattle and domestic bison may enter the state of Idaho provided the following requirements are met as described in Title 9, Part 77, CFR. (5-3-03)

1. Tuberculosis Accredited Free State or Zone. Cattle and bison that originate from a bovine tuberculosis accredited free state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, in which there are no animals or herds infected with or exposed to tuberculosis may be imported upon meeting the following requirements: (4-11-06)

a. Beef breeds of cattle. Cattle of beef breeds may enter the state without a tuberculosis. Tuberculosis test is not required. (4-11-06)

b. Dairy breeds of cattle. All sexually intact male and female cattle, six (6) months of age and older, of dairy breeds, shall be officially identified and tested test negative for tuberculosis, within sixty (60) days prior to entry into the state of Idaho and are officially identified may enter Idaho by permit; except intact male and female cattle of dairy breeds consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle for slaughter may enter by permit without a tuberculosis test provided the cattle have been individually identified on a certificate of veterinary inspection. (3-20-20)

i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.

a. Individually identified intact male and female dairy breed cattle consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit.

b. Intact male and female dairy breed cattle, six (6) months of age and older, entering Idaho to participate in shows or exhibitions, by permit.

e. All sexually intact male and female cattle, six (6) months of age and older, of dairy breeds, may enter Idaho for the purpose of participating in shows or exhibitions, by permit, without a tuberculosis test. (4-11-06)

2. Tuberculosis Accredited Free Herd.

a. Accredited Cattle and bison herds are exempt from tuberculosis testing if the CVI contains the accredited herd number and date of the most recent tuberculosis test, that originate in an accredited tuberculosis free herd in either an accredited free state or zone, a modified accredited advanced state or zone, or a modified accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and for which both an accredited herd number and date of last tuberculosis test are shown on the certificate of veterinary inspection, may enter the state without a tuberculosis test. (5-3-03)

3. Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Advanced State or Zone.

a. Beef breeds of cattle. Must test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho. Cattle and bison that originate from a modified accredited advanced state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may be imported upon meeting the following requirements: (5-3-03)

i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.

a. Cattle and bison entering Idaho on an approved grazing permit under Section 220.

b. Cattle and bison consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit. Sexually intact cattle or bison over eighteen (18) months of age consigned to an approved feedlot must be official identified.

c. Cattle and bison consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.

d. Origin state was previously classified as accredited free and has no laboratory or epidemiological evidence of tuberculosis in the previous twelve (12) months, as approved by the Administrator

b. Dairy breeds of cattle. Must test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.

i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.

a. Cattle entering Idaho on an approved grazing permit under Section 220.

b. Cattle consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit. All dairy breed cattle, regardless of age, must be official identified.

c. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.

a. Tuberculosis testing requirements in Subsection 240.03 may be waived, with administrator approval, for feeder animals of beef breeds and bison originating from a modified accredited advanced state or zone previously classified as accredited free if the state of origin has had no laboratory confirmed case or other

epidemiological evidence of tuberculosis in the previous twelve (12) months and the herd of origin is not under hold order, quarantine, or epidemiological investigation for tuberculosis. (4-7-11)

4. Tuberculosis Modified Accredited State or Zone. Cattle and bison that originate in a modified accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and which are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter Idaho under one (1) of the following conditions: (5-3-03)

a. All breeds of cattle and bison. The cattle and bison are steers, spayed heifers or intact heifers which are consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle and bison and that have been individually identified and classified negative on an official tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (3-20-20)

b. The cattle and bison are consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment; or (3-29-17)

i. Sexually intact cattle or bison that originate from a herd that was negative to a whole herd test within the one (1) year prior to the date of movement may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative to an additional tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;

ii. Any cattle or bison consigned to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;

iii. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.

a. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment;

c. The cattle and bison have been subjected to two (2) official tuberculosis tests, the results of which are negative, the first test shall be a whole herd test, the second test shall be at least sixty (60) days, and no more than six (6) months, after the whole herd test and shall be not more than sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho. (5-3-03)

5. Tuberculosis Accredited Preparatory State or Zone. Cattle and bison that originate in an accredited preparatory state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and which are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter Idaho under one (1) of the following conditions: (5-3-03)

a. All breeds of cattle and bison.

i. Sexually intact cattle or bison that originate from a herd that was negative to a whole herd test within the one (1) year prior to the date of movement may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative to two (2) additional tuberculosis tests conducted no more than 6 months apart with the second test occurring within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or;

ii. Any cattle or bison consigned to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis on two (2) official tests conducted no more than 6 months apart with the second test occurring within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;

iii. Any cattle or bison originating from a tuberculosis accredited free herd may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;

iv. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.

a. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment;

5.

a. The cattle and bison are steers, spayed heifers or intact heifers which are consigned directly to a

feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle and bison and that are individually identified and have been classified negative on two (2) official tuberculosis tests conducted at least sixty (60) days, but not more than six (6) months apart, with the second test being conducted not more than sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (3-20-20)

b. The cattle and bison originate in a tuberculosis accredited free herd, are individually identified, and have been tested negative on an official tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (5-3-03)

c. The cattle and bison are individually identified, are from a herd that has been subjected to a complete tuberculosis herd test with negative results within the past twelve (12) months and the animals being imported have been subjected to two (2) additional official tuberculosis tests with negative results, conducted not less than sixty (60) days apart with the second test being conducted not more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of importation. (5-3-03)

6. **Tuberculosis Non-Accredited State or Zone.** Cattle and bison that originate in a non accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, may not enter Idaho except by special permit issued by the administrator and under the conditions specified by the administrator at the time the permit is issued. (5-3-03)

a. All breeds of cattle and bison. Prohibited from entering Idaho except by special permit issued by the Administrator.

7. **Rodeo Stock.** All cattle six (6) months of age or older that have been used for rodeo or timed events imported into Idaho for rodeo or timed events must have been tested negative for bovine tuberculosis within twelve (12) months prior to importation into Idaho. (4-7-11)

241. – 259. (RESERVED)

260. **TRICHOMONIASIS.**

The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for bulls imported into Idaho shall contain a statement certifying that trichomoniasis is not known to exist in the herd of origin, and: (5-3-03)

1. **Virgin Bulls Less Than Eighteen Months of Age.** The virgin bull(s) are less than eighteen (18) months of age and have not serviced a cow; or (3-25-16)

2. **Tested Bulls.** The bull(s) have been tested by culture, PCR or pooled PCR for trichomoniasis within sixty (60) days of shipment, were negative to the test, and have not been exposed to female cattle since the test sample was collected. (3-25-16)

3. **Exceptions.** Exceptions to certification and testing: (5-3-03)

a. Bulls consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment; or (5-3-03)

b. Bulls consigned directly to an approved feedlot; or (5-3-03)

c. Bulls consigned directly to a specifically approved livestock market; or (5-3-03)

d. Rodeo bulls imported by an Idaho based rodeo producer, with an approved rodeo bull lot as described in IDAPA 02.04.29, "Rules Governing Trichomoniasis," Section 400 or rodeo bulls imported to perform at specific rodeos in Idaho. (4-7-11)

e. Bulls imported for exhibition at livestock shows, provided the bull will be returned to its state of origin, will not be exposed to female cattle, and will not be offered for sale. (4-7-11)

e.f. Bison are exempt from Trichomoniasis testing prior to importation into Idaho.

261. – 299. (RESERVED)

300. **EQUIDAE.**

All horses, mules, asses and other equidae that are to be transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be

accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection or extended validity equine certificate, from the state of origin, stating that the equidae are free from evidence of any communicable disease and have completed EIA test requirements, except as provided in this section. (4-4-13)

1. EIA Test Requirements. An official EIA test is a blood test conducted by a USDA approved laboratory, within twelve (12) months prior of entry of the equidae into Idaho. (3-30-07)

a. Entry of equidae into Idaho shall not be allowed until the EIA test has been completed and reported negative. ~~Pending test results are not acceptable for import.~~ Equidae which test positive to the EIA test shall not be permitted entry into Idaho, except by special written permission from the Administrator. (5-3-03)

b. A nursing foal less than six (6) months of age accompanied by its EIA negative dam is exempt from the test requirements. (5-3-03)

2. Working Horses Included on Grazing Permits. "Working horses" used for seasonal ranching purposes may be exempt from the requirements of this section if the horses have been included on a current grazing permit which has received prior approval from the Administrator and the ~~chief livestockstate animal health~~ official in a state which reciprocates with Idaho in honoring grazing permits. (3-20-20)

3. Approved Equine Feedlot. Equids imported to be fed for slaughter in an equine feedlot approved by the Administrator may be exempt from EIA test requirements provided: (3-29-17)

a. Horses qualified into the approved facility must be sent directly to slaughter within sixty (60) days; (3-29-17)

b. A distance of no less than two hundred (200) yards is maintained at all times between designated slaughter horses and all other equids; (3-29-17)

c. Feedlot owners maintain complete and accurate records of the disposition of all equids qualified into the approved equine feedlot; and (3-29-17)

d. Feedlot owners annually apply for renewal of approved feedlot status prior to expiration of December 31st of each calendar year. (3-29-17)

~~d.e. All equids imported into an approved equine feedlot must have a valid entry permit prior to entry.~~

4. Reciprocal Agreements. The Administrator may enter into cooperative reciprocal agreements with neighboring states which exempt EIA testing requirements for movement of equidae between the cooperating states. (5-3-03)

301. – 399. (RESERVED)

400. IMPORTATION OF SWINE.

Swine may enter the state of Idaho provided, they are individually identified by official ear tags or other approved techniques indicating the state and herd of origin, ~~a permit has been issued for their entry by the Division of Animal Industries,~~ and they are accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection attesting to the following: (3-30-07)

1. ~~Animals Inspected.~~ ~~All swine have been inspected within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, and that they are free from evidence of all infectious diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days; and~~ (3-20-20)

2. Vaccination. The swine have not been vaccinated with any pseudorabies vaccine; and (5-3-03)

3. Garbage. The swine have not been fed raw garbage. (5-3-03)

4. Slaughter Swine Exceptions. ~~Swine shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment or approved livestock market for sale direct to an approved slaughter establishment, that are apparently healthy, may enter the state of Idaho without a certificate of veterinary inspection, provided the applicable permit requirements are met and the swine are consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock market for sale to an approved slaughter establishment.~~ (3-29-17)

401. BRUCELLOSIS REQUIREMENTS.

Breeding swine shall be tested negative for brucellosis with an approved test at a dilution of one to twenty-five (1:25) on the standard tube test within thirty (30) days prior to entry or negative to Official Card Test, within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or originate from a validated brucellosis free herd or validated brucellosis free state. (5-3-03)

402. PSEUDORABIES REQUIREMENTS.

1. Breeding Swine. Breeding swine may be shipped directly from: (5-3-03)

a. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in a Stage IV or V state/area without Pseudorabies testing; or (5-3-03)

b. A qualified Pseudorabies-negative herd with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (5-3-03)

c. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in any other state or area with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry and such swine must be quarantined in isolation at destination and retested thirty (30) to sixty (60) days following importation. (5-3-03)

2. Feeder Pigs. Feeder pigs may be shipped directly from: (5-3-03)

a. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in a Stage IV or V state/area, or be shipped directly from a qualified Pseudorabies-negative herd without a Pseudorabies test; or (5-3-03)

b. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in any other state or area with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Such swine must be quarantined in isolation at destination and retested thirty (30) to sixty (60) days following importation. (5-3-03)

3. Slaughter Swine. Slaughter swine that are known to be exposed to Pseudorabies may be shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment by permit. Slaughter swine, which are not known to be infected or exposed, may be imported from a state/area with a program status up to and including Stage III, for movement directly to an approved slaughter establishment, with a permit. Slaughter swine from Stage IV or V state/area, which are not known to be infected or exposed, may be imported directly to approved slaughter establishments or to specifically approved livestock markets for sale to approved slaughter establishments, without a permit. (5-3-03)

403. -- 499. (RESERVED)

500. DOGS AND CATS.

All dogs and cats imported into the state of Idaho must be accompanied by a CVI. Dogs and cats twelve (12) weeks of age or older shall be vaccinated for rabies.

~~**1. Dogs.** All dogs imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection attesting that such dogs are apparently free from any infectious disease. Dogs three (3) months of age or older shall have been vaccinated for rabies. Dogs three (3) months of age or older originating from a rabies quarantined area must have a permit from the Division of Animal Industries prior to importation. (3-20-20)~~

~~**2. Cats.** All cats imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection attesting that such cats are apparently free from any infectious disease. Cats three (3) months of age or older shall have been vaccinated for rabies. (3-20-20)~~

~~**3. Permits Required.** The Administrator may require any dog or cat, from an area that has been determined to pose a significant threat of disease, to have an import permit prior to movement into Idaho. (5-3-03)~~

501. -- 599. (RESERVED)

600. IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC CERVIDAE.

Domestic cervidae may enter the state of Idaho, by permit, provided: (5-3-03)

1. **Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Testing.** The cervidae are accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection and meet the testing requirements of Section 601, certifying that they have been inspected within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, that they are free from evidence of infectious diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days; and

(3-20-20)

2. **Meet Testing Requirements.** The cervidae shall meet the testing requirements of Section 601.

(5-3-03)

3.2. **National CWD Herd Certification Program Participation.** All cervidae must originate from a herd that is in good standing and actively participating in the National CWD Herd Certification Program.

(3-20-14)

4. **Deworming Requirement.** All cervidae, except those consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment, are required to receive anthelmintic, approved for treatment of *P. tenuis*, within thirty (30) days prior to import into Idaho. Treatment must be documented on the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(3-29-17)

5. ***P. tenuis* Statement.** The certificate of veterinary inspection accompanying the cervidae shipment must contain the following written statement from the accredited veterinarian on the certificate: "No cervids identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have displayed symptoms consistent with *P. tenuis* infection. These cervids have neither been exposed to *P. tenuis* or originated from a premises where *P. tenuis* has been identified."

(4-11-15)

601. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

All cervidae imported into Idaho shall meet the following test requirements:

(3-29-17)

1. **Brucellosis.** Animals six (6) months of age and older originating from a brucellosis surveillance area or brucellosis high risk area shall be negative to at least two (2) different official brucellosis tests from a single blood sample, one (1) of which shall be the BAPA/BPAT and the other shall be the FPA, within sixty (60) days prior to entry, or the animals shall originate directly from a Brucellosis certified free herd or a brucellosis class free state for cervidae.

(3-20-20)

2. **Red-Deer Genetic Factor.** Elk shall have either tested negative for red deer genetic factor (RDGF) by a laboratory approved by the Division of Animal Industries, or shall have been registered with NAEBA or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, or a state with an ISDA approved RDGF prevention program.

(4-4-13)

3. **Tuberculosis.** Cervid imports shall comply with all provisions of the "Uniform Methods and Rules Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication" and Title 9, Part 77 CFR, which is incorporated by reference in Subsection 004.05 of this Chapter.

(3-29-17)

4.3. **Exceptions.** Domestic cervids consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.

(3-29-17)

602. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION.

Each cervid animal imported shall be individually identified in accordance with the National CWD Herd Certification Program requirements, with two (2) forms of official identification for each animal according to IDAPA 02.04.19, "Rules Governing Domestic Cervidae."

(3-20-14)

603. DESTINATION.

Imported domestic cervidae shall be delivered only to approved slaughter establishments, or domestic cervidae ranches, which are in compliance with the domestic cervidae rules.

(4-2-08)

604. IMPORT PERMIT.

Domestic cervidae imported into Idaho shall require a permit issued by the Division of Animal Industries.

(5-3-03)

605. MENINGEAL WORM.

Importation of domestic cervidae known to be infected with *P. tenuis* is prohibited.

(4-11-15)

606. MOVEMENT OF CERVIDAE BETWEEN AZA AND USDA FACILITIES.

Movement of cervidae between facilities that are either AZA accredited or hold a USDA exhibitor permit are exempt

Commented [DSL3]: Concern of drug residue in meat from deworming medication. Billy Rasmussen

Commented [DSL4]: Amend deworming requirement to 60 days prior to import. IDFG.

6 months prior. Jeff Lerwill.

Amend requirement to require deworming only from animals east of 100th meridian. David Miller

Commented [DSL5]: Remove RDGF testing requirement for imported elk. Jeff Siddoway, Kami Marriot

~~from the tuberculosis testing requirements of this rule. All other movement to or from facilities that are not AZA-accredited or hold a USDA exhibitor permit shall comply with the tuberculosis testing requirements. (4-4-13)~~

649.006. FROM CERTIFIED CWD FREE HERD.

All elk imported into Idaho shall originate from a herd that has been enrolled in a CWD monitoring program for at least sixty (60) months and which has been determined to have certified CWD free cervid herd status by the animal health official of the state of origin. (5-3-03)

~~1. **Records.** In order to qualify for CWD free status, importation of cervids into Idaho must include the records and causes of death for the past five (5) years for the entire herd of origin. In the herd shall be made available to the state animal health official of the state of origin, and the Division of Animal Industries upon request. (5-3-03)~~

~~1.2. **Exceptions.** The Administrator, after conducting an evaluation, may grant exceptions to the provisions of this Section on a case-by-case basis. (5-3-03)~~

~~608.607. -- 649. (RESERVED)~~

650. FISH.

No person shall import, transport, receive or otherwise bring into the State of Idaho any live fish or viable hatching eggs that are listed as Deleterious Exotic Animals in IDAPA 02.04.27 "Rules Governing Deleterious Exotic Animals," or Invasive Species as listed in IDAPA 02.06.09, "Rules Governing Invasive Species." (4-4-13)

~~651. -- 659. (RESERVED)~~

660. CERTIFICATE AND PERMIT.

In addition to any permits or certifications required by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, all live fish and viable hatching eggs imported into Idaho must be accompanied by an import permit issued by the Administrator; and (5-8-09)

1. **A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection Issued in the State of Origin;** or (5-8-09)
2. **Title 50 Certification;** or (5-8-09)
3. **American Fisheries Society Certified Fish Health Inspector's Certification.** (5-8-09)

661. ORIGIN OF FISH.

All shipments of live fish and viable hatching eggs imported into Idaho must be accompanied by an invoice or bill of lading that clearly describes the origin(s), species, inventory, lot number, and destination of all fish in the shipment. (4-2-08)

~~662. -- 669. (RESERVED)~~

670. VHSV POSITIVE AREAS.

No fish or viable hatching eggs from any VHSV positive area shall be imported into Idaho unless the shipment has been authorized and is accompanied by a permit issued by the director of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (4-2-08)

~~671. -- 699. (RESERVED)~~

700. AVIAN SPECIES.

All birds imported into Idaho shall have either a certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate. (5-3-03)

701. POULTRY AND POULTRY HATCHING EGGS.

All poultry and poultry hatching eggs imported into the state of Idaho shall either: (5-3-03)

1. **Originate from NPIP Flock.** Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-

03)

2. **Salmonella Test.** Every bird in the shipment shall be tested negative for *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* within the past thirty (30) days and have a valid certificate of veterinary inspection accompany the shipment. Test results shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

2.3. **Endemic Areas.** Importation of poultry originating from a premises or region designated by the animal health official in the state of origin as having an active avian influenza outbreak shall be prohibited.

702. **POULTRY HATCHING EGGS.** All poultry hatching eggs being imported into Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

1. **NPIP Flock.** Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)

2. **Negative Birds.** Come from birds that have been tested negative to *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment and the test results for the parent birds shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the egg shipment. (3-20-20)

703. **RATITES AND RATITE HATCHING EGGS.** Ratites and ratite hatching eggs imported in the state of Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

1. **Originate from NPIP Flock.** Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment, and an accompanying statement signed by the owner that states that the birds are free of, or have been treated for, external parasites; contains one (1) of the following statement(s); (5-3-03)

a. "These birds have been inspected and are visibly free of external parasites"; or (5-3-03)

b. "These birds have been treated for external parasites prior to shipment." (5-3-03)

2. **Not Originating From a NPIP Flock.** Ratites originating from a non-NPIP flock shall be tested negative for *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid* and *Salmonella enteritidis* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment, and the test results shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the shipment. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall contain one (1) of the following statement(s): state that the birds are free of, or have been treated for, external parasites. (5-3-03)

3. **Endemic Areas.** Importation of poultry originating from a premises or region designated by the animal health official in the state of origin as having an active avian influenza outbreak shall be prohibited.

4. **Ratite Approved Feedlots.** Ratites imported to be fed for slaughter in a ratite feedlot approved by the Administrator may be exempt from NPIP test requirements provided:

a. Feedlot owners maintain complete and accurate records of the disposition of all ratites qualified into the approved ratite feedlot; and (5-3-03)

5. Feedlot owners annually apply for renewal of approved feedlot status prior to expiration on December 31st of each calendar year. (5-3-03)

2.3. **All ratites imported into an approved ratite feedlot must have a valid entry permit prior to entry.**

a. "These birds have been inspected and are visibly free of external parasites"; or (5-3-03)

b. "These birds have been treated for external parasites prior to shipment"; and (5-3-03)

Commented [DSL6]: Approved Feedlot provision. Alex McCoy

Commented [DSL7]: Add endemic area requirement to ratites. Alex McCoy

Commented [DSL8]: Create a ratite approved feedlot program. Alex McCoy

704. RATITE HATCHING EGGS.

All ratite hatching eggs imported into the state of Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

1. **NPIP Flock.** Originate from a certified NPIP ratite flock and have a valid VS Form 9.3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)

2.7. **Negative Birds.** Come from birds that have been tested negative to *Salmonella pullorum typhoid* and *Salmonella enteritidis* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment and the test results for the parent birds shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the egg shipment. (5-3-03)

705. PSITTACINE BIRDS.

Parakeets and other psittacine birds that will not be commercially exchanged in any manner may enter the state of Idaho with a certificate of veterinary inspection. Parakeets and other psittacine birds that are being imported for the purposes of commercial sale or exchange shall have both a permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

706,703. -- 709. (RESERVED)

710. DOMESTIC FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

All domestic fur bearing animals which are transported or moved into the state of Idaho are required to have a certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin and an import permit from the Division of Animal Industries. (3-30-07)

1. **Certificate and Permit.** The certificate and permit shall accompany the shipment of the animals. (3-30-07)

2. **Mink.** All mink imported into the state of Idaho shall be tested negative for Aleutian Disease using the counterelectrophoresis (CEP) test, within thirty (30) days prior to import. Negative test results shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (3-30-07)

3. **Other Tests.** The Administrator may approve tests other than CEP for Aleutian Disease testing. (4-2-08)

711. -- 719. (RESERVED)

720. WILDLIFE AND EXOTIC ANIMALS.

All native and non-native wildlife, and all exotic animals imported into Idaho: (5-3-03)

1. **Deleterious Exotic Animals.** No person shall import deleterious exotic animals into the state of Idaho except as provided in IDAPA 02.04.27, "Rules Governing Deleterious Exotic Animals." (3-20-04)

2. **Wildlife and Exotic Animals, Except Deleterious Exotic Animals.** Wildlife and exotic animals, except deleterious exotic animals, and all matters pertaining to any restrictions governing their movement into the state of Idaho, are under the authority of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (3-20-04)

3. **Certificate and Permit.** In addition to any requirements of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, wildlife and exotic animals are required to have a certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin and an import permit from the Division of Animal Industries. (3-20-04)

4. **Additional Requirements.** The Administrator may impose test and certification requirements, for diseases of concern, on any native or non-native wildlife, or exotic animals imported into Idaho. (5-3-03)

Commented [DSL9]: Remove permitting requirement for species not regulated by ISDA. Mike Ferguson

721. -- 799. (RESERVED)

800. BIOLOGICS.

1. **USDA License.** Serum, vaccines, bacterins and biological remedies of all kinds used as diagnostic agents or used in the treatment of diseases of animals shall not be sold, distributed or used within the state of Idaho or imported into the state for sale, distribution or use unless such serum, vaccines, bacterins and biological remedies have been produced under a license issued by USDA/AHPIS/VS. (5-8-09)

~~2. **Shipping Virulent Blood or Living Virus.** All manufacturers, dealers and distributors of biological products are hereby prohibited from shipping any virulent blood or living virus or bacteria (*Brucella abortus* vaccine) of any disease affecting animals into the state of Idaho except with the written permission of the Administrator, and no living virus for use in animals or poultry shall be distributed or used within the state of Idaho unless approved by the Administrator in writing. (5-3-03)~~

~~3. **Labels.** No permit under Subsections 800.01 and 800.02 of this rule shall be issued unless the product is contained in vessels bearing labels approved by the Division of Animal Industries, properly identifying the product by proper name and description, bearing adequate directions for the use of the product, and bearing no statement, design, or device that may deceive the purchaser, or that is false or misleading in any particular. (5-3-03)~~

801. -- 899. (RESERVED)

900. VIOLATION OF RULES.

In addition to any other civil, criminal, or administrative action, the Administrator may require any animals imported into Idaho in violation of these rules to be placed under strict quarantine and consigned to immediate slaughter, removed from the state or to an approved feedlot within fifteen (15) days, or such shipment shall be returned to the point of origin by the importer. (5-3-03)

901. -- 999. (RESERVED)

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
2270 Old Penitentiary Road
PO Box 7249
Boise, Id 83707

02.04.19 RULES GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS
Minutes of June 16, 2021 Meeting

HOSTS/FACILITATORS: Lloyd Knight, ISDA
Dr. Scott Leibsle, ISDA
Chanel Tewalt, ISDA

STAKEHOLDERS PRESENT: Tricia Hebdon, Idaho Fish & Game

DEPARTMENT STAFF: Katy Devries, Office of Attorney General – ISDA
Dr. Scott Barnes, ISDA
Jeni Marple, ISDA
Debra Lawrence, ISDA
Miranda Juker, ISDA
Dicsie Gullick, ISDA

Lloyd Knight called the meeting to order at 8:34 AM MDT. He explained that the comment period was open until June 20th and then the rules would be posted in the July Bulletin. There would be a 21-day open comment period following the bulletin posting. He noted that only staff from ISDA, Fish and Game and the Attorney General's office was present and then turned the meeting over to Dr. Scott Leibsle to present the strawman.

Dr. Leibsle stated that there have been no comments submitted except those related to Cervidae. The portion of minutes from yesterday's Cervidae meeting relating to importation is below:

Dr. Leibsle reviewed the changes made to the Rules Governing the Importation of Animals, specifically section 600 regarding Domestic Cervidae. Rule 600.02 states that all imported Cervidae must originate from a herd in good standing and participating in the National CWD Herd Certification Program. The Deworming requirement was also changed to only being required if you are importing from east of the 100th meridian and must be done 180 days prior to importation. Rule 601.02. regarding Red Deer Genetic Factor is being struck from the rules. Also rule 605. was changed to include reindeer being required to originate from herds enrolled in a CWD monitoring program. Also, the rule states that no elk or reindeer that have ever been located within a CWD endemic area shall be imported into Idaho.

Dr. Leibsle stated that there have been no changes to this document from the last rulemaking meeting with the exception of the portion of the rule dealing with domestic Cervidae, Rule 600. A clarification was made and an alternative proposal was presented. It addressed CWD surveillance in the Cervidae rule rather than the import rule. The clarification was that all elk and

reindeer must originate from a herd enrolled in a CWD monitoring program and no elk or reindeer that have ever been located within a CWD endemic area shall be imported into Idaho.

Dr. Leibsle stated that the rules will be posted to the web shortly and asked for any questions or comments. Hearing none, he turned the meeting back to Lloyd Knight.

Lloyd adjourned the meeting at 8:37 AM MDT.

02.04.21 – RULES GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

This chapter is adapted under the legal authority of Sections 25-203, 25-305, 25-401, 25-601, 25-3704, Idaho Code. (5-3-03)

001. ~~TITLE AND SCOPE.~~

~~01. Title. The title of this chapter is “Rules Governing the Importation of Animals.” (5-3-03)~~

~~02. Scope. These rules govern procedures, requirements, and qualifications for the importation of animals into the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)~~

002. – 003. (RESERVED)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

Copies of these documents may be obtained from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture Central Office. IDAPA 02.04.21 incorporates by reference: (4-11-06)

01. **The October 1, 2003 Edition of the Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/brucellosis/downloads/umr_bovine_bruc.pdf. (3-29-17)

02. **The September 30, 2003 Edition of the Brucellosis in Cervidae: Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/brucellosis/downloads/bcervumr.pdf. (3-29-17)

03. **The April 1998 Edition of the Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication: State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/swine/downloads/sbruumr.pdf. (3-29-17)

04. **The Code of Federal Regulations Title 9, Parts 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 147, and 161, January 1, 2016**~~2021~~. This document can be viewed online at http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9e3e2eff1a42367841dc92eee8d5324d&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title09/9cfrv1_02.tpl#0. (3-29-17)

05. **The January 1, 2005 Edition of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/tuberculosis/downloads/tb-umr.pdf. (3-29-17)

06. **The November 1, 2003 Edition of the Pseudorabies Eradication, State-Federal-Industry Program Standards.** This document can be viewed online at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/pseudorabies/downloads/program_stds.pdf. (4-11-06)

07. **The January 10, 2007 Edition of the Equine Infectious Anemia: Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nahss/equine/eia/eia_umr_jan_10_2007.pdf. (3-29-17)

005. -- 009. (RESERVED)

010. DEFINITIONS.

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. Animals.** All vertebrates, except humans. (5-3-03)
- 03. Approved Brucella Vaccine.** A vaccine product that is approved by and produced under license of the United States Department of Agriculture for administration to cattle, domestic bison, swine or domestic cervidae for the purpose of enhancing the resistance to brucellosis. (5-3-03)
- 04. Approved Equine Feedlot.** A feedlot approved by the Administrator to feed equids intended to be shipped directly to slaughter within sixty (60) days of arrival to the feedlot and have not been officially tested for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) prior to importation into Idaho. (3-20-14)
- 05. Approved Feedlot.** A feedlot approved by the Administrator to feed female cattle and domestic bison which have not been officially vaccinated against brucellosis, tested for Tuberculosis, tested for Trichomoniasis, or other bovidae not in compliance with Idaho's rules. (5-3-03)
- 06. Approved Slaughter Establishment.** A USDA inspected slaughter establishment at which ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection is conducted by USDA inspectors. (5-3-03)
- 07. Brucellosis.** An infectious disease of animals and humans caused by bacteria of the genus Brucella. (5-3-03)
- 08. Brucellosis Surveillance Area or High Risk Areas.** Any area of a state that has been identified by USDA/APHIS/VS or state animal health officials as an area that poses a greater risk for transmission of brucellosis than would be expected based upon the official classification of the state. (5-3-03)
- 09. Camelids.** Llamas, alpacas, vicunas, camels. (5-3-03)
- 10. Cattle.** All bovidae including domestic bison. (5-3-03)
- 11. Certificate.** An official certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian, state or federal animal health official or other approved official at the point of origin of the shipment of animal(s) being imported. (5-3-03)
- 12. Domesticated.** Propagated and maintained under the control of a person. (5-3-03)
- 13. Domestic Bison.** All animals in the family Bison that are owned by a person. (5-3-03)
- 14. Domestic Cervidae.** Elk, fallow deer, and reindeer that are owned by a person. (5-3-03)
- 15. Equidae.** Horses, ponies, asses, mules, zebras. (5-8-09)
- 16. Exposed.** Animals that have had direct contact with other animals, herds, or materials that have been determined to be infected with or affected by any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. (5-3-03)
- 17. Federal Animal Health Official.** An employee of USDA/APHIS/VS who has been authorized to perform animal health activities. (5-3-03)
- 18. Feeder Animals.** Animals to be fed for slaughter only. (5-3-03)
- 19. Fur Bearing Animals.** Fox, skunk, racoons, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, beaver, and bobcat that are raised for use in the fur industry.
- 1920. Game Birds.** Domesticated gallinaceous fowl such as pheasants, partridge, quail, grouse and guineas. (5-3-03)

- 2021. Hatching Eggs.** Fertilized eggs. (5-3-03)
- 2122. Livestock.** Means cattle, swine, horses, mules, asses, domestic cervidae, sheep, goats, camelids, and ratites. (5-3-03)
- 2223. National CWD Herd Certification Program.** A federal-state-industry cooperative program, as provided for in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 9, Part 55, January 1, 2013. The program, administered by APHIS and implemented by participating states, establishes CWD surveillance and testing standards cervidae owners must achieve before interstate transport will be permitted. (3-20-14)
- 2324. Negative.** Animals are classified as negative when they have been subjected to official tests for a disease, and the tests performed have failed to disclose evidence of the disease. (5-3-03)
- 2425. Official Identification.** The unique individual identification of cattle, domestic bison, swine, or domestic cervidae in accordance with the rules governing each species. (5-3-03)
- 2526. Official Vaccinate.** Cattle or domestic bison female that was inoculated, in accordance with IDAPA 02.04.20 "Rules Governing Brucellosis" or the Brucellosis Eradication UM&R, with an approved Brucella vaccine. (5-3-03)
- 2627. Poultry.** The term means chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pigeons, pheasants, domestic fowl, waterfowl and gamebirds. (5-3-03)
- 2728. Quarantine.** A written order executed by the Administrator to confine or hold animals on a premise, or any other location where found, and prevent movement of animals from a premise or any other location when the administrator has determined that the animals are infected with or exposed to a disease, or are not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. (5-3-03)
- 2829. Ratites.** Ostrich, emu, rhea and cassowaries. (5-3-03)
- 2930. Slaughter Animals.** Animals of any kind for immediate slaughter, or those consigned for slaughter within 72 hours of arrival at an approved slaughter facility or within seven (7) days of arrival at an approved buying station ~~fourteen (14) days of date of shipment.~~ (5-3-03)
- 3031. State Animal Health Official.** The Administrator or his designee responsible for disease control and eradication programs. (5-3-03)
- 3132. VHSV Positive Area.** Any area or region that has been identified by USDA as affected by VHSV. (4-2-08)
- ~~32. Waterfowl. Domestic fowl that normally swim, such as ducks and geese. (5-3-03)~~
- 33. Wildlife.** Any animal generally living in a state of nature except, domestic bison, domestic cervidae, domestic fur bearing animals, and fish. (4-2-08)

011. ABBREVIATIONS.

- 01. ADT.** Animal Disease Traceability _____ ()
- 02. APHIS.** Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. (4-2-08)
- 0203. AVIC.** Area Veterinarian in Charge. (5-3-03)
- 0304. AZA.** Association of Zoos and Aquariums. (4-4-13)

04 <u>05</u> .	BAPA. Buffered Acidified Plate Assay.	(3-29-17)
05 <u>06</u> .	BPAT. Buffered Antigen Plate-Agglutination Test.	(3-29-17)
07 .	<u>CVI.</u> Certification of Veterinary Inspection	()
08 .	CF. Complement Fixation Test.	(3-30-07)
07 <u>09</u> .	CFR. Code of Federal Regulations.	(5-3-03)
08 <u>10</u> .	CWD. Chronic Wasting Disease.	(5-3-03)
09 <u>11</u> .	EIA. Equine Infectious Anemia.	(5-3-03)
10 <u>12</u> .	EVA. Equine Viral Arteritis.	(5-8-09)
11 <u>13</u> .	FPA. Fluorescence Polarization Assay.	(3-29-17)
12 <u>14</u> .	NAEBA. North American Elk Breeders Association.	(5-3-03)
13 <u>15</u> .	<u>NASAHO.</u> National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials	()
16 .	NPIP. National Poultry Improvement Plan.	(5-3-03)
14 <u>17</u> .	<i>P. tenuis.</i> <i>Paralephastromylyus tenuis</i> (meningeal worm of deer).	(4-11-15)
15 <u>18</u> .	PCR. Polymerase Chain Reaction.	(4-2-08)
16 <u>19</u> .	RDGF. Red Deer Genetic Factor.	(4-4-13)
17 <u>20</u> .	TB. Tuberculosis.	(5-3-03)
18 <u>21</u> .	UM&R. Uniform Methods and Rules.	(5-3-03)
19 <u>22</u> .	USDA. United States Department of Agriculture.	(5-3-03)
20 <u>23</u> .	VHSV. Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus.	(4-2-08)
21 <u>24</u> .	VS. Veterinary Services.	(5-3-03)
012.	APPLICABILITY.	
	These rules apply to all animals imported into the state of Idaho.	(5-3-03)
013. --	049<u>050</u>. (RESERVED)	
050 .	REQUIREMENTS OF TITLE 9, PARTS 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 146, 147, AND 161, CFR.	
	In addition to meeting the requirements of this chapter for entry, animals imported into Idaho shall meet all applicable requirements set forth in the Title 9, Parts 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 146, 147, and 161, CFR, January 1, 2006.	
	(5-8-09)	
051.	POST ENTRY INSPECTIONS.	
	All animals entering Idaho may be subject to a post-entry inspection by state or federal animal health officials.	(5-3-03)
052. --	099. (RESERVED)	

100. CERTIFICATES OR PERMIT REQUIRED.

Unless otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, all animals transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by: (5-3-03)

01. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). An official certificate of veterinary inspection; or (5-3-03)

02. Other Approved Certificates. Other certificate approved by the Administrator; and (5-3-03)

03. Permit. A permit issued by the Administrator, if required. (5-3-03)

04. Possession. ~~A copy of the~~The certificate, and permit if required, shall ~~be attached to the waybill or~~ be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle at the time of importation. (5-3-03)

05. Exemptions. Any livestock consigned to a location in Idaho accompanied by a valid electronic CVI approved by the NASAHO, demonstrating the consigned livestock have met all other applicable importation requirements, shall be exempt from entry permit requirements. ()

101. CONTENTS OF CERTIFICATES.

All certificates shall provide a written, legible record attesting the animal(s) meet the importation requirements of the state of Idaho. The certificate shall be on an official form of the state of origin, if applicable, be approved by its ~~livestock sanitary state animal health~~ official and be issued by an accredited veterinarian. All certificates shall contain the following information:

(3-20-20)

01. Name and Address. Name and address of the consignor and consignee; and (5-3-03)

02. Origin of Shipment. Including city and state; and (5-3-03)

03. Final Destination of Shipment. Including city and state; and (5-3-03)

04. Description of Animals. An accurate description and identification of each animal if required; and (5-3-03)

05. Purpose of Shipment. The purposes for which the animals were shipped, and method of transportation; and (5-3-03)

06. Health Status. The certificate shall indicate the health status of the animals involved including dates and results of inspection and of tests and vaccinations, if any, required by the state of Idaho; and (5-3-03)

07. Signature. The signature of the accredited veterinarian, or state or federal animal health official, conducting the veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

08. Mailing Certificate to Idaho. The required copies of certificates of veterinary inspection or other approved certificates shall be ~~transmitted~~mailed, within seven (7) days of inspection, to the Division of Animal Industries, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, ID 83707, or ID-CVI@isda.idaho.gov. (3-20-20)

09. Period of Certificate Validity. Certificates of veterinary inspection shall be valid for no longer than thirty (30) days after the date issued. (3-20-20)

102. EXTENDED VALIDITY EQUINE CERTIFICATES.

Equidae from other states may enter the state of Idaho ~~for shows, rides or other equine events and return to the state of origin~~ on an extended validity equine certificate system approved by the Administrator provided there is a written agreement between the Administrator and the chief livestock official of the state of origin or the provider of an approved electronic extended validity equine certificate system. (3-20-20)

01. Valid for One Animal. An extended validity equine certificate shall be valid for only one (1) animal. Each animal shall have a separate certificate. (5-3-03)

02. Contents. Extended validity equine certificates shall contain the following information: name and address of the owner, location, or origin of at which the animal is stabled, housed, pastured or kept, if different from that of the owner, an accurate description and identification of the animal, date of veterinary inspection, physical address of movement destination, travel date, dates and results of negative EIA test or other required tests or vaccinations, if applicable, and signature of inspecting veterinarian. (3-20-20)

03. Period of Validity. Extended validity equine certificates are valid for no longer than six (6) months from date of veterinary inspection for the certificate. (3-30-07)

~~**04. 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. The travel itinerary shall provide a listing of all travel into the state of Idaho, including travel dates, purpose for travel, and destinations, during the period of validity of the certificate. (3-20-20)~~

054. Cancellation. Extended validity equine certificates may be canceled at any time by the Administrator in the event of serious or emergency disease situations or for non-compliance with the provisions of these rules. (5-3-03)

103. NPIP CERTIFICATE.

Poultry imported from NPIP certified flocks may be moved with VS Form 9-3 in lieu of a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

104. IMPORT PERMITS.

Request for permits to import animals, when applicable, into the state of Idaho shall be directed to the Division of Animal Industries online Import Permit System at <https://www.isda.idaho.gov/AnimalImport/> or by telephone (208) 332-8540. (3-20-20)

~~**01. Telephone Requests.** Import permits may be requested by telephone during office hours as stated in Section 005. (3-20-20)~~

012. Contents of a Permit Request. The request for an import permit shall include the following information: (5-3-03)

- a. Name, physical address, and phone number of the consignor and consignee; (3-20-20)
- b. Number and kind of animals; (5-3-03)
- c. Origin of shipments; (5-3-03)
- d. Final destination; (5-3-03)
- e. Purpose of shipment; (5-3-03)
- f. Date of shipment; (3-20-20)
- g. Results of any required tests, inspections, or vaccinations; and (3-20-20)
- h. Issuing veterinarian contact information. (3-20-20)

~~**0302. Timeframe for Requesting a Permit.** Permits may be requested no more than seventy-two (72) hours one week in advance of the shipment of the animals. (5-3-03)~~

0403. Period of Validity. Permits are valid for no longer than fifteen (15) days from the date of issuance

unless otherwise specified. (5-3-03)

105. TO WHOM MAY ANIMALS BE CONSIGNED.

Animals transported or moved into the state shall be consigned to a person residing in Idaho or to a person authorized by law to do business in the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)

106. DIVERSION OF ANIMALS AFTER SHIPMENT.

No person consigning, transporting or receiving animals in the state of Idaho shall authorize, order or carry out diversion of such animals to a destination or consignee other than set forth on the certificate of veterinary inspection or permit without notifying the Division of Animal Industries within seventy-two (72) hours of the diversion. (5-3-03)

107. ANIMALS EXPOSED TO DISEASE OR ORIGINATING IN A QUARANTINED AREA.

No animals affected with or which have been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or which originate in a quarantined area shall be transported or moved into the state of Idaho unless a permit for such entry is first obtained from the Division of Animal Industries, except such animals in classifications allowed interstate shipment under specified requirements of the USDA may move without permit if in compliance with Title 9, Parts 71, 77, 78, 85, 145, and 147 CFR requirements. (5-3-03)

108. QUARANTINE IMPOSED IF NO CERTIFICATE OR PERMIT ISSUED.

Animals entering the state of Idaho without a valid certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate, ~~and a permit, if required,~~ shall be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner. (5-3-03)

01. Duration of Quarantine. Such animals shall remain under quarantine until the quarantine is released by a state or federal animal health official. (5-3-03)

02. Animals Without a Certificate. The Administrator may order animals that are not in compliance with certificate of veterinary inspection requirements to be slaughtered, removed from the state, or confined to an approved feedlot. (5-3-03)

03. Hold Order. Quarantines may take the form of a hold order. (5-3-03)

109. VESICULAR STOMATITIS.

No livestock may enter Idaho from another state if Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed on the premises of origin of the shipment within the last thirty (30) days. (4-11-15)

01. Certificate of Inspection. Any livestock entering Idaho from a state where Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the last thirty (30) days shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection with the following statement: ~~a Vesicular Stomatitis statement written by the accredited veterinarian on the certificate; "All animals identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have neither been exposed to Vesicular Stomatitis nor located within an area where Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed."~~ (3-20-20)

02. Permit for Entry. Livestock from states in which Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the last thirty (30) days shall be accompanied by a permit for entry into Idaho. ~~The permit number shall be written on the certificate of veterinary inspection.~~ (5-3-03)

110. GENERAL DUTIES OF CARRIER.

~~All owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances shall conform to all rules and statutes of the state of Idaho in transporting or moving any animals into, within or through the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)~~

~~**01. Duties of Carrier Regarding Certificates of Veterinary Inspection or Permits.** All owners and operators of conveyances used in the transportation of animals into or within the state of Idaho shall assure each consignment or shipment is in conformity with the applicable statutes and rules of the state of Idaho, and is accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection, or permit, or by both, where so required. Such certificate of veterinary inspection or permit shall be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.~~

~~(3-20-20)~~

~~02. Sanitary Condition of Cars, Trucks and Airplanes. All railroad cars, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used in the transportation of animals shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. (5-3-03)~~

~~03. Disinfection of Conveyances. All owners and operators of conveyances which have been used for movement of animals infected with or exposed to any infectious disease shall have such conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision by any accredited veterinarian or state or federal animal health official, at the point of destination or by permit from the sanitary officials, may be moved to some other point for cleaning and disinfecting. (3-20-20)~~

1101. ADDITIONAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS.

The Administrator may impose additional or more restrictive import requirements than the requirements in this chapter by issuing a written order stating the additional requirements and the reasons for the requirements. (5-3-03)

111. -- 199. (RESERVED)

200. IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO IDAHO.

All cattle that enter the state of Idaho shall possess appropriate official individual identification, if required, and be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection attesting they are free from evidence of any infectious disease, or exposure thereto, ~~and by a permit if required~~, except: (3-20-20)

01. Approved Slaughter Establishments. Cattle consigned directly to approved slaughter establishments shall be accompanied by a statement of ownership such as a brand certificate or waybill, ~~and a permit, if required~~; or (5-3-03)

02. Specifically Approved Livestock Market. Cattle consigned directly to specifically approved livestock markets shall be accompanied by a statement of ownership such as a brand certificate or waybill, and a permit, if required; or (5-3-03)

03. Feedlots Approved by the Administrator. Cattle consigned directly to feedlots approved by the Administrator for conducting veterinary inspections upon the arrival of the cattle. (5-3-03)

04. Post-Entry Inspection. All cattle entering Idaho may be subject to a post-entry inspection by state or federal animal health officials. (5-3-03)

201. CATTLE AND BISON IMPORTED FROM CANADA.

All cattle and bison imported into Idaho from Canada, except those imported directly to slaughter, must: (5-8-09)

01. Idaho Requirements. Meet all Idaho import requirements. (5-8-09)

02. USDA Requirements. Meet all USDA import requirements. (5-8-09)

03. Individually Identified. Be individually identified on a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-8-09)

04. Import Permit. Be accompanied by an import permit issued by the Division. (5-8-09)

202. WHEN PERMITS ARE REQUIRED FOR CATTLE.

Cattle and bison shipments consigned to Idaho on an electronic CVI approved by the NASAHO are exempt from entry permit requirements.

01. Dairy. For all intact male and female cattle of dairy breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock market. All dairy cattle shall be officially identified as provided in Section 203 of these rules. (3-29-17)

02. Beef Bulls. All bulls of beef breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment,

or to a specifically approved livestock market, except intact male calves accompanying their dams. (5-3-03)

03. Female Beef Cattle. All intact female cattle of beef breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment or to a specifically approved livestock market that are: (5-3-03)

a. From states or areas that are not Brucellosis Class Free; or (5-3-03)

b. Not officially vaccinated pursuant to IDAPA 02.04.20, "Rules Governing Brucellosis," except calves ~~over one hundred twenty (120) days of age~~ accompanying their dam; or (4-11-06)

~~**c.** Under one hundred twenty (120) days of age, except calves accompanying their dam. (5-3-03)~~

04. Restricted Areas. All cattle from areas or states on which Idaho or USDA has imposed restrictions. (5-3-03)

05. Domestic Bison. Domestic bison imported into Idaho shall be in compliance with the same requirements as cattle. (3-20-20)

06. Canadian Cattle and Canadian Domestic Bison. All cattle and Canadian domestic bison imported into Idaho from Canada, except those imported directly to slaughter, must have an import permit prior to importation. (4-4-13)

07. Other. Cattle of any classification that do not meet other entry requirements. (5-3-03)

203. OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION OF IMPORTED CATTLE.

01. Beef Cattle. All sexually intact beef breed cattle, eighteen (18) months of age or older, shall possess official individual identification. (3-29-17)

02. Dairy Cattle. All dairy breed cattle, regardless of age, shall possess official individual identification. (3-29-17)

~~**03. Show/Rodeo Cattle.** All cattle, regardless of age, imported into Idaho for the purposes of rodeo, show, or exhibition shall possess official individual identification. ()~~

204. -- 209. (RESERVED)

210. BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS.

All intact female cattle entering Idaho shall have been officially vaccinated for brucellosis except: (5-3-03)

01. Cattle Consigned to Slaughter. Female cattle consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment; or (5-3-03)

02. Cattle Consigned to Specifically Approved Livestock Markets. Female cattle consigned directly to a specifically approved livestock market; or (5-3-03)

03. Approved Feedlot. Female cattle consigned directly to an Idaho approved feedlot, by permit; or (5-3-03)

04. Calves. Female calves less than one hundred twenty (120) days of age not accompanying their dam, by permit; or (5-3-03)

05. Vaccination on Arrival. Non-vaccinated females may, by permit, be consigned to a qualified destination approved by the Administrator to be officially vaccinated on arrival pursuant to IDAPA 02.04.20, "Rules Governing Brucellosis"; or (3-20-20)

06. Show Cattle. Female cattle may enter Idaho for the purpose of participating in shows, rodeos, or other exhibitions, by permit. (5-3-03)

211. BRUCELLOSIS TEST REQUIREMENTS.

01. Class A States or Areas. All test eligible cattle from non-Class Free states or areas shall have been tested negative within thirty (30) days of importation unless consigned to slaughter. (5-3-03)

02. Brucellosis Surveillance or High Risk Areas. Test eligible cattle from brucellosis surveillance areas or brucellosis high risk areas shall be tested negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days before importation into Idaho except those cattle consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or a specifically approved livestock market where they shall be tested prior to sale. Such cattle sold to a destination other than an approved slaughter establishment may be held under quarantine for forty-five (45) to one hundred twenty (120) days to allow for additional brucellosis tests. (5-3-03)

212. TEST ELIGIBLE CATTLE.

Test eligible cattle are all intact male and female cattle, twelve months of age or older. All test eligible cattle shall be officially identified on the CVI in accordance with ADT requirements. (5-3-03)

~~**01. Unvaccinated or Vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain RB 51 Vaccine.** All intact male and female cattle, twelve (12) months of age or older. (3-20-20)~~

~~**02. All Test Eligible Cattle Entering Idaho.** All test eligible cattle entering Idaho shall be officially identified on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)~~

213. -- 219. (RESERVED)

220. GRAZING CATTLE.

Cattle herds moved into Idaho or from Idaho to other states for seasonal grazing periods shall be moved only under special grazing permits issued jointly by the Division of Animal Industries and the ~~chief livestock sanitary state animal health~~ official in a state which reciprocates with Idaho in honoring grazing permits. (3-30-07)

01. Grazing Permits. Grazing permits shall be for one (1) specified season only and be issued prior to movement on a case-by-case basis. (3-20-20)

02. Entry Requirements. All livestock moving in or out of Idaho on an approved grazing permit must possess a valid CVI to the destined grazing location. Grazing livestock must meet ADT and other entry requirements prior to movement. Livestock herds that comply with all provisions of the grazing permit are not required to obtain a certification of veterinary certificate to return home. Tests. ~~The Administrator, in cooperation with the appropriate agency of the reciprocating state, shall have the authority to impose tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis, or other tests on cattle entering for grazing purposes. This test requirement shall be evaluated on an annual basis by the Administrator and the chief livestock sanitary official of the reciprocating state. (4-2-08)~~

03. Herd Ownership. Cattle herds permitted to move under the provisions of Section 220 shall be established herds. Change of ownership of the herd shall not be allowed while the herd is under the requirements of the grazing permit, and the cattle shall be moved interstate with such certification, identification and testing ~~requirements~~ as the Administrator may require. (3-20-04)

04. Diversion. Changes to the destined grazing location(s) listed on the approved grazing permit, either prior to departure or during the designated grazing period, are prohibited without prior notification to ISDA and the reciprocating state.

221. -- 229. (RESERVED)

230. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.

Cattle may be imported into the state of Idaho in emergency situations under special permit from the Administrator.

(5-3-03)

01. Cattle Held Separate. Cattle allowed entrance under this provision shall be held separate and apart from Idaho cattle and quarantined for a specific time period to a specific area for grazing or feeding purposes. (5-3-03)

02. Cattle Returned to State of Origin. At the end of the quarantine time period the cattle will be returned to the state of origin, but shall meet the state of origin's import requirements prior to departure from Idaho. (5-3-03)

03. Cattle That Remain in Idaho. If an owner desires to leave such cattle in Idaho after the time period has expired, then such cattle shall meet the same health and test requirements as would normally be required of any imported cattle and this shall be done at the owner's expense. (5-3-03)

231. -- 239. (RESERVED)

240. TUBERCULOSIS TEST REQUIREMENTS.

Cattle and domestic bison may enter the state of Idaho provided the following requirements are met as described in Title 9, Part 177, CFR: (5-3-03)

01. Tuberculosis Accredited Free State or Zone. ~~Cattle and bison that originate from a bovine tuberculosis accredited free state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, in which there are no animals or herds infected with or exposed to tuberculosis may be imported upon meeting the following requirements:~~ (4-11-06)

a. Beef breeds of cattle. Cattle of beef breeds may enter the state without a tuberculosis test. (4-11-06)

b. Dairy breeds of cattle. All sexually intact male and female cattle, six (6) months of age and older, of dairy breeds, ~~shall be officially identified and tested test negative for tuberculosis, within sixty (60) days prior to entry into the state of Idaho and are officially identified may enter Idaho by permit; except intact male and female cattle of dairy breeds consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle for slaughter may enter by permit without a tuberculosis test provided the cattle have been individually identified on a certificate of veterinary inspection.~~ (3-20-20)

i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing:

a. Individually identified intact male and female dairy breed cattle consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit.

b. Intact male and female dairy breed cattle, six (6) months of age and older, entering Idaho to participate in shows or exhibitions, by permit.

e. All sexually intact male and female cattle, six (6) months of age and older, of dairy breeds, may enter Idaho for the purpose of participating in shows or exhibitions, by permit, without a tuberculosis test. (4-11-06)

02. Tuberculosis Accredited Free Herd.

a. Accredited Cattle and bison herds are exempt from tuberculosis testing if the CVI contains the accredited herd number and date of the most recent tuberculosis test, that originate in an accredited tuberculosis free herd in either an accredited free state or zone, a modified accredited advanced state or zone, or a modified accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and for which both an accredited herd number and date of last tuberculosis test are shown on the certificate of veterinary inspection, may enter the state without a tuberculosis test. (5-3-03)

03. Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Advanced State or Zone. ~~Cattle and bison that originate from a modified accredited advanced state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may be imported upon meeting the following requirements:~~ (5-3-03)

- a. Beef breeds of cattle. Must test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.
 - i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.
 - a. Cattle and bison entering Idaho on an approved grazing permit under Section 220;
 - b. Cattle and bison consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit. Sexually intact cattle or bison over eighteen (18) months of age consigned to an approved feedlot must be officially identified;
 - c. Cattle and bison consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment;
 - d. Origin state was previously classified as accredited free and has no laboratory or epidemiological evidence of tuberculosis in the previous twelve (12) months, as approved by the Administrator
 - e. ~~Steers, spayed heifers, and intact heifers of beef and dairy breeds that are less than fifteen (15) months of age, which are consigned for grazing, or steers, spayed heifers, and intact heifers of beef and dairy breeds that are consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle or bison, may enter without individual identification or testing for tuberculosis; and (3-20-20)~~
- b. Dairy breed of cattle. Must test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.
 - i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing
 - a. Cattle entering Idaho on an approved grazing permit under Section 220;
 - b. Cattle consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit. All dairy breed cattle, regardless of ag, must be officially identified;
 - c. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.

All other cattle and bison, except those moving on grazing permits issued by the Administrator under the provisions of Section 220 and those consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment, shall be tested for tuberculosis with negative results within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.

(3-29-17)

~~c. Tuberculosis testing requirements in Subsection 240.03 may be waived, with administrator approval, for feeder animals of beef breeds and bison originating from a modified accredited advanced state or zone previously classified as accredited free if the state of origin has had no laboratory confirmed case or other epidemiological evidence of tuberculosis in the previous twelve (12) months and the herd of origin is not under hold order, quarantine, or epidemiological investigation for tuberculosis. (4-7-11)~~

04. Tuberculosis Modified Accredited State or Zone. ~~Cattle and bison that originate in a modified accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and which are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter Idaho under one (1) of the following conditions: (5-3-03)~~

- a. All breeds of cattle and bison.
 - i. Sexually intact cattle or bison that originate from a herd that was negative to a whole herd test the one (1) year prior to the date of movement may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative to an additional tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;
 - ii. Any cattle or bison consigned to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;
 - iii. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.
 - a. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.

~~b. The cattle and bison are steers, spayed heifers or intact heifers which are consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle and bison and that have been individually identified and classified negative on an official tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (3-20-20)~~

~~b. The cattle and bison are consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment; or (3-29-17)~~

~~e. The cattle and bison have been subjected to two (2) official tuberculosis tests, the results of which are negative, the first test shall be a whole herd test, the second test shall be at least sixty (60) days, and no more than six (6) months, after the whole herd test and shall be not more than sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

05. Tuberculosis Accredited Preparatory State or Zone. ~~Cattle and bison that originate in an accredited preparatory state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and which are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter Idaho under one (1) of the following conditions:~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

a. All breeds of cattle and bison.

- i. Sexually intact cattle or bison that originate from a herd that was negative to a whole herd test within the one (1) year prior to the date of movement may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative to two (2) additional tuberculosis tests conducted no more than 6 months apart with the second test occurring within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho, or;
- ii. Any cattle or bison consigned to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis on two (2) official tests conducted no more than 6 months apart with the second test occurring within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.
- iii. Any cattle or bison originating from a tuberculosis accredited free herd may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;
- iv. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.
 - a. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.

~~The cattle and bison are steers, spayed heifers or intact heifers which are consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle and bison and that are individually identified and have been classified negative on two (2) official tuberculosis tests conducted at least sixty (60) days, but not more than six (6) months apart, with the second test being conducted not more than sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or~~

~~(3-20-20)~~

~~b. The cattle and bison originate in a tuberculosis accredited free herd, are individually identified, and have been tested negative on an official tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

~~c. The cattle and bison are individually identified, are from a herd that has been subjected to a complete tuberculosis herd test with negative results within the past twelve (12) months and the animals being imported have been subjected to two (2) additional official tuberculosis tests with negative results, conducted not less than sixty (60) days apart with the second test being conducted not more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of importation.~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

06. Tuberculosis Non-Accredited State or Zone. ~~Cattle and bison that originate in a non-accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, may not enter Idaho except by special permit issued by the administrator and under the conditions specified by the administrator at the time the permit is issued.~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

- a. All breeds of cattle and bison are prohibited from entering Idaho except by special permit issued by the Administrator.**

07. Rodeo Stock. All cattle six (6) months of age or older ~~that have been used for rodeo or timed events~~ imported into Idaho for ~~rodeo or timed events~~ must have been tested negative for bovine tuberculosis within twelve (12) months prior to importation into Idaho.

(4-7-11)

241. -- 259. (RESERVED)

260. TRICHOMONIASIS.

The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for bulls imported into Idaho shall contain a statement certifying that trichomoniasis is not known to exist in the herd of origin, and:

(5-3-03)

01. Virgin Bulls Less Than Eighteen Months of Age. The virgin bull(s) are less than eighteen (18) months of age and have not serviced a cow; or (3-25-16)

02. Tested Bulls. The bull(s) have been tested by ~~culture or~~ PCR or pooled PCR for trichomoniasis within sixty (60) days of shipment, were negative to the test, and have not been exposed to female cattle since the test sample was collected. (3-25-16)

03. Exceptions. Exceptions to certification and testing: (5-3-03)

a. Bulls consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment; or (5-3-03)

b. Bulls consigned directly to an approved feedlot; or (5-3-03)

c. Bulls consigned directly to a specifically approved livestock market; or (5-3-03)

d. Rodeo bulls imported by an Idaho based rodeo producer, with an approved rodeo bull lot as described in IDAPA 02.04.29, "Rules Governing Trichomoniasis," Section 400 or rodeo bulls imported to perform at specific rodeos in Idaho. (4-7-11)

e. Bulls imported for exhibition at livestock shows, provided the bull will be returned to its state of origin, will not be exposed to female cattle, and will not be offered for sale. (4-7-11)

f. Bison are exempt from Trichomoniasis testing prior to importation into Idaho. ()

261. -- 299. (RESERVED)

300. EQUIDAE.

All horses, mules, asses and other equidae that are to be transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection or extended validity equine certificate, from the state of origin, stating that the equidae are free from evidence of any communicable disease and have completed EIA test requirements, except as provided in this section. (4-4-13)

01. EIA Test Requirements. An official EIA test is a blood test conducted by a USDA approved laboratory, within twelve (12) months prior of entry of the equidae into Idaho. (3-30-07)

a. Entry of equidae into Idaho shall not be allowed until the EIA test has been completed and reported negative. Pending test results are not acceptable for import. Equidae which test positive to the EIA test shall not be permitted entry into Idaho, except by special written permission from the Administrator. (5-3-03)

b. A nursing foal less than six (6) months of age accompanied by its EIA negative dam is exempt from the test requirements. (5-3-03)

02. Working Horses Included on Grazing Permits. "Working horses" used for seasonal ranching purposes may be exempt from the requirements of this section if the horses have been included on a current grazing permit which has received prior approval from the Administrator and the ~~chief livestock~~ state animal health official in a state which reciprocates with Idaho in honoring grazing permits. (3-20-20)

03. Approved Equine Feedlot. Equids imported to be fed for slaughter in an equine feedlot approved by the Administrator may be exempt from EIA test requirements provided: (3-29-17)

a. Horses qualified into the approved facility must be sent directly to slaughter within sixty (60) days; (3-29-17)

b. A distance of no less than two hundred (200) yards is maintained at all times between designated slaughter horses and all other equids; (3-29-17)

c. Feedlot owners maintain complete and accurate records of the disposition of all equids qualified into the approved equine feedlot; and (3-29-17)

d. Feedlot owners annually apply for renewal of approved feedlot status prior to expiration on December 31st of each calendar year. (3-29-17)

e. All equids imported into an approved equine feedlot must have a valid entry permit prior to entry.

04. Reciprocal Agreements. The Administrator may enter into cooperative reciprocal agreements with neighboring states which exempt EIA testing requirements for movement of equidae between the cooperating states. (5-3-03)

301. -- 399. (RESERVED)

400. IMPORTATION OF SWINE.

Swine may enter the state of Idaho provided, they are individually identified by official ear tags or other approved techniques indicating the state and herd of origin, ~~a permit has been issued for their entry by the Division of Animal Industries,~~ and they are accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection attesting to the following: (3-30-07)

~~**01. Animals Inspected.** All swine have been inspected within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, and that they are free from evidence of all infectious diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days; and (3-20-20)~~

012. Vaccination. The swine have not been vaccinated with any pseudorabies vaccine; and (5-3-03)

0302. Garbage. The swine have not been fed raw garbage. (5-3-03)

0403. Slaughter Swine Exceptions. Swine shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment or approved livestock market for sale direct to an approved slaughter establishment that are apparently healthy may enter the state of Idaho without a certificate of veterinary inspection, ~~provided the applicable permit requirements are met and the swine are consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock market for sale to an approved slaughter establishment.~~ (3-29-17)

401. BRUCELLOSIS REQUIREMENTS.

Breeding swine shall be tested negative for brucellosis with an approved test at a dilution of one to twenty five (1:25) on the standard tube test within thirty (30) days prior to entry ~~or negative to Official Card Test, within thirty (30) days prior to entry,~~ or originate from a validated brucellosis free herd or validated brucellosis free state. (5-3-03)

402. PSEUDORABIES REQUIREMENTS.

01. Breeding Swine. Breeding swine may be shipped directly from: (5-3-03)

a. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in a Stage IV or V state/area without Pseudorabies testing; or (5-3-03)

b. A qualified Pseudorabies-negative herd with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (5-3-03)

c. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in any other state or area with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry and such swine must be quarantined in isolation at destination and retested thirty (30) to sixty (60) days following importation. (5-3-03)

02. Feeder Pigs. Feeder pigs may be shipped directly from: (5-3-03)

a. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in a Stage IV or V state/area, or be

shipped directly from a qualified Pseudorabies-negative herd without a Pseudorabies test; or (5-3-03)

b. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in any other state or area with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Such swine must be quarantined in isolation at destination and retested thirty (30) to sixty (60) days following importation. (5-3-03)

03. Slaughter Swine. Slaughter swine that are known to be exposed to Pseudorabies may be shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment by permit. Slaughter swine, which are not known to be infected or exposed, may be imported from a state/area with a program status up to and including Stage III, for movement directly to an approved slaughter establishment, with a permit. Slaughter swine from Stage IV or V state/area, which are not known to be infected or exposed, may be imported directly to approved slaughter establishments or to specifically approved livestock markets for sale to approved slaughter establishments, without a permit. (5-3-03)

403. -- 499. (RESERVED)

500. DOGS AND CATS.

All dogs and cats imported into the state of Idaho must be accompanied by a CVI. Dogs and cats twelve (12) weeks of age or older shall be vaccinated for rabies.

~~**01. Dogs.** All dogs imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection attesting that such dogs are apparently free from any infectious disease. Dogs three (3) months of age or older shall have been vaccinated for rabies. Dogs three (3) months of age or older originating from a rabies quarantined area must have a permit from the Division of Animal Industries prior to importation. (3-20-20)~~

~~**02. Cats.** All cats imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection attesting that such cats are apparently free from any infectious disease. Cats three (3) months of age or older shall have been vaccinated for rabies. (3-20-20)~~

~~**03. Permits Required.** The Administrator may require any dog or cat, from an area that has been determined to pose a significant threat of disease, to have an import permit prior to movement into Idaho. (5-3-03)~~

501. -- 599. (RESERVED)

600. IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC CERVIDAE.

Domestic cervidae may enter the state of Idaho, by permit, provided: (5-3-03)

01. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Testing. The cervidae are accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection and meet the testing requirements of Section 601 certifying that they have been inspected within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, that they are free from evidence of infectious diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days; and (3-20-20)

~~**02. Meet Testing Requirements.** The cervidae shall meet the testing requirements of Section 601. (5-3-03)~~

~~**0302. National CWD Herd Certification Program Participation.** All cervidae must originate from a herd that is in good standing and actively participating in the National CWD Herd Certification Program. (3-20-14)~~

~~**0403. Deworming Requirement.** All cervidae that originate from locations east of the 100th meridian, except those consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment, are required to receive anthelmintic, approved for treatment of *P. tenuis*, within thirty one hundred eighty (3180) days prior to import into Idaho. Treatment must be documented on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (3-29-17)~~

~~**05. P. tenuis Statement.** The certificate of veterinary inspection accompanying the cervidae shipment~~

~~must contain the following written statement from the accredited veterinarian on the certificate: “No cervids identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have displayed symptoms consistent with *P. tenuis* infection. These cervids have neither been exposed to *P. tenuis* or originated from a premises where *P. tenuis* has been identified.”~~
~~_____ (4-11-15)~~

601. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

All cervidae imported into Idaho shall meet the following test requirements: (3-29-17)

01. Brucellosis. Animals six (6) months of age and older originating from a brucellosis surveillance area or brucellosis high risk area shall be negative to at least two (2) different official brucellosis tests from a single blood sample, one (1) of which shall be the BAPA/BPAT and the other shall be the FPA, within sixty (60) days prior to entry, or the animals shall originate directly from a Brucellosis certified free herd or a brucellosis class free state for cervidae. (3-20-20)

~~**02. Red Deer Genetic Factor.** Elk shall have either tested negative for red deer genetic factor (RDGF) by a laboratory approved by the Division of Animal Industries, or shall have been registered with NAEBA or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, or a state with an ISDA approved RDGF prevention program. (4-4-13)~~

~~**0302. Tuberculosis.** Cervid imports shall comply with all provisions of the “Uniform Methods and Rules – Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication” and Title 9, Part 77 CFR, which is incorporated by reference in Subsection 004.05 of this Chapter. (3-29-17)~~

~~**0403. Exceptions.** Domestic cervids consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment. (3-29-17)~~

602. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION.

Each cervid animal imported shall be individually identified ~~in accordance with the National CWD Herd Certification Program requirements~~, with two (2) forms of official identification for each animal according to IDAPA 02.04.19, “Rules Governing Domestic Cervidae.”. (3-20-14)

603. DESTINATION.

Imported domestic cervidae shall be delivered only to approved slaughter establishments, or domestic cervidae ranches, which are in compliance with the domestic cervidae rules. (4-2-08)

604. IMPORT PERMIT.

Domestic cervidae imported into Idaho shall require a permit issued by the Division of Animal Industries. (5-3-03)

~~**605. MENINGEAL WORM.**~~

~~Importation of domestic cervidae known to be infected with *P. tenuis* is prohibited. (4-11-15)~~

~~**606. MOVEMENT OF CERVIDAE BETWEEN AZA AND USDA FACILITIES.**~~

~~Movement of cervidae between facilities that are either AZA accredited or hold a USDA exhibitor permit are exempt from the tuberculosis testing requirements of this rule. All other movement to or from facilities that are not AZA accredited or hold a USDA exhibitor permit shall comply with the tuberculosis testing requirements. (4-4-13)~~

~~**607**~~**605. FROM CERTIFIED CWD FREE HERD.**

All elk and reindeer imported into Idaho shall originate from a herd that has been enrolled in a CWD monitoring program for at least sixty (60) months and which has been determined to have certified CWD free cervid herd status by the animal health official of the state of origin. No elk or reindeer that have ever been located within a CWD endemic area shall be imported into Idaho. (5-3-03)

01. Records. ~~In order to qualify for CWD free status, Importation of cervids into Idaho must include the records and causes of death for the past five (5) years for the entire herd of origin. in the herd shall be made available to the state animal health official of the state of origin, and the Division of Animal Industries upon request.~~
(5-3-03)

~~02. Exceptions. The Administrator, after conducting an evaluation, may grant exceptions to the provisions of this Section on a case by case basis. (5-3-03)~~

~~608~~606. -- 649. (RESERVED)

650. FISH.

No person shall import, transport, receive or otherwise bring into the State of Idaho any live fish or viable hatching eggs that are listed as Deleterious Exotic Animals in IDAPA 02.04.27 "Rules Governing Deleterious Exotic Animals," or Invasive Species as listed in IDAPA 02.06.09, "Rules Governing Invasive Species." (4-4-13)

651. -- 659. (RESERVED)

660. CERTIFICATE AND PERMIT.

In addition to any permits or certifications required by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, all live fish and viable hatching eggs imported into Idaho must be accompanied by an import permit issued by the Administrator; and (5-8-09)

01. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection Issued in the State of Origin; or (5-8-09)

02. Title 50 Certification; or (5-8-09)

03. American Fisheries Society Certified Fish Health Inspector's Certification. (5-8-09)

661. ORIGIN OF FISH.

All shipments of live fish and viable hatching eggs imported into Idaho must be accompanied by an invoice or bill of lading that clearly describes the origin(s), species, inventory, lot number, and destination of all fish in the shipment. (4-2-08)

662. -- 669. (RESERVED)

670. VHSV POSITIVE AREAS.

No fish or viable hatching eggs from any VHSV positive area shall be imported into Idaho unless the shipment has been authorized and is accompanied by a permit issued by the director of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (4-2-08)

671. -- 699. (RESERVED)

700. AVIAN SPECIES.

All birds imported into Idaho shall have either a certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate. (5-3-03)

701. POULTRY AND POULTRY HATCHING EGGS.

All poultry and poultry hatching eggs imported into the state of Idaho shall either: (5-3-03)

01. **Originate from NPIP Flock.** Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)

02. **Salmonella Test.** Every bird in the shipment shall be tested negative for *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* within the past thirty (30) days and have a valid certificate of veterinary inspection accompany the shipment. Test results shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

03. **Endemic Areas.** Importation of poultry originating from a premises or region designated by the animal health official in the state of origin as having an active avian influenza outbreak shall be prohibited.

~~702. POULTRY HATCHING EGGS.~~

All poultry hatching eggs being imported into Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

~~01. NPIP Flock. Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)~~

~~02. Negative Birds. Come from birds that have been tested negative to *Salmonella pullorum typhoid*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment and the test results for the parent birds shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the egg shipment. (3-20-20)~~

703702. RATITES AND RATITE HATCHING EGGS.

Ratites and ratite hatching eggs imported in the state of Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

~~01. Originate from NPIP Flock. Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment, and an accompanying statement signed by the owner that contains one (1) of the following statement(s): (5-3-03)~~

~~a. "These birds have been inspected and are visibly free of external parasites"; or (5-3-03)~~

~~b. "These birds have been treated for external parasites prior to shipment." (5-3-03)~~

~~02. Not Originating From a NPIP Flock. Ratites originating from a non-NPIP flock shall be tested negative for *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid* and *Salmonella enteritidis* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment, and the test results shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection, issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the shipment. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall contain one (1) of the following statement(s): (5-3-03)~~

~~a. "These birds have been inspected and are visibly free of external parasites"; or (5-3-03)~~

~~b. "These birds have been treated for external parasites prior to shipment"; and (5-3-03)~~

~~03. Endemic Areas. Importation of poultry originating from a premises or region designated by the animal health official in the state of origin as having an active avian influenza outbreak shall be prohibited.~~

~~04. Ratite Approved Feedlots. Ratites imported to be fed for slaughter in a ratite feedlot approved by the Administrator may be exempt from NPIP test requirements provided:~~

~~a. Feedlot owners maintain complete and accurate records of the disposition of all ratites qualified into the approved ratite feedlot; and~~

~~b. Feedlot owners annually apply for renewal of approved feedlot status prior to expiration on December 31st of each calendar year.~~

~~c. All ratites imported into an approved ratite feedlot must have a valid entry permit prior to entry.~~

704. RATITE HATCHING EGGS.

All ratite hatching eggs imported into the state of Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

~~01. NPIP Flock. Originate from a certified NPIP ratite flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)~~

~~02. Negative Birds. Come from birds that have been tested negative to *Salmonella pullorum typhoid* and *Salmonella enteritidis* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment and the test results for the parent birds shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the egg shipment. (5-3-03)~~

705. PSITTACINE BIRDS.

Parakeets and other psittacine birds that will not be commercially exchanged in any manner may enter the state of Idaho with a certificate of veterinary inspection. Parakeets and other psittacine birds that are being imported for the

~~purposes of commercial sale or exchange shall have both a permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)~~

706703. -- 709. (RESERVED)

710. DOMESTIC FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

All domestic fur bearing animals which are transported or moved into the state of Idaho are required to have a certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin and an import permit from the Division of Animal Industries. (3-30-07)

01. Certificate and Permit. The certificate and permit shall accompany the shipment of the animals. (3-30-07)

02. Mink. All mink imported into the state of Idaho shall be tested negative for Aleutian Disease using the counterelectrophoresis (CEP) test, within thirty (30) days prior to import. Negative test results shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (3-30-07)

03. Other Tests. The Administrator may approve tests other than CEP for Aleutian Disease testing. (4-2-08)

711. -- 719. (RESERVED)

720. WILDLIFE AND EXOTIC ANIMALS.

All native and non-native wildlife, and all exotic animals imported into Idaho: (5-3-03)

01. Deleterious Exotic Animals. No person shall import deleterious exotic animals into the state of Idaho except as provided in IDAPA 02.04.27, "Rules Governing Deleterious Exotic Animals." (3-20-04)

02. Wildlife and Exotic Animals, Except Deleterious Exotic Animals. Wildlife and exotic animals, except deleterious exotic animals, and all matters pertaining to any restrictions governing their movement into the state of Idaho, are under the authority of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (3-20-04)

03. Certificate and Permit. In addition to any requirements of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, wildlife and exotic animals are required to have a certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin and an import permit from the Division of Animal Industries. (3-20-04)

04. Additional Requirements. The Administrator may impose test and certification requirements, for diseases of concern, on any native or non-native wildlife, or exotic animals imported into Idaho. (5-3-03)

721. -- 799. (RESERVED)

800. BIOLOGICS.

01. USDA License. Serum, vaccines, bacterins and biological remedies of all kinds used as diagnostic agents or used in the treatment of diseases of animals shall not be sold, distributed or used within the state of Idaho or imported into the state for sale, distribution or use unless such serum, vaccines, bacterins and biological remedies have been produced under a license issued by USDA/AHPIS/VS. (5-8-09)

~~**02. Shipping Virulent Blood or Living Virus.** All manufacturers, dealers and distributors of biological products are hereby prohibited from shipping any virulent blood or living virus or bacteria (*Brucella abortus* vaccine) of any disease affecting animals into the state of Idaho except with the written permission of the Administrator, and no living virus for use in animals or poultry shall be distributed or used within the state of Idaho unless approved by the Administrator in writing. (5-3-03)~~

~~**03. Labels.** No permit under Subsections 800.01 and 800.02 of this rule shall be issued unless the product is contained in vessels bearing labels approved by the Division of Animal Industries, properly identifying the product by proper name and description, bearing adequate directions for the use of the product, and bearing no~~

~~statement, design, or device that may deceive the purchaser, or that is false or misleading in any particular. (5-3-03)~~

801. -- 899. (RESERVED)

900. VIOLATION OF RULES.

In addition to any other civil, criminal, or administrative action, the Administrator may require any animals imported into Idaho in violation of these rules to be placed under strict quarantine and consigned to immediate slaughter, removed from the state or to an approved feedlot within fifteen (15) days, or such shipment shall be returned to the point of origin by the importer. (5-3-03)

901. -- 999. (RESERVED)

02.04.21 – RULES GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

This chapter is adapted under the legal authority of Sections 25-203, 25-305, 25-401, 25-601, 25-3704, Idaho Code. (5-3-03)

001. ~~TITLE AND SCOPE.~~

~~01. Title. The title of this chapter is “Rules Governing the Importation of Animals.” (5-3-03)~~

~~02. Scope. These rules govern procedures, requirements, and qualifications for the importation of animals into the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)~~

002. – 003. (RESERVED)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

Copies of these documents may be obtained from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture Central Office. IDAPA 02.04.21 incorporates by reference: (4-11-06)

01. **The October 1, 2003 Edition of the Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/brucellosis/downloads/umr_bovine_bruc.pdf. (3-29-17)

02. **The September 30, 2003 Edition of the Brucellosis in Cervidae: Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/brucellosis/downloads/bcervumr.pdf. (3-29-17)

03. **The April 1998 Edition of the Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication: State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/swine/downloads/sbruumr.pdf. (3-29-17)

04. **The Code of Federal Regulations Title 9, Parts 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 147, and 161, January 1, 2016**~~2021~~. This document can be viewed online at http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9e3e2eff1a42367841dc92eee8d5324d&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title09/9cfrv1_02.tpl#0. (3-29-17)

05. **The January 1, 2005 Edition of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/tuberculosis/downloads/tb-umr.pdf. (3-29-17)

06. **The November 1, 2003 Edition of the Pseudorabies Eradication, State-Federal-Industry Program Standards.** This document can be viewed online at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/pseudorabies/downloads/program_stds.pdf. (4-11-06)

07. **The January 10, 2007 Edition of the Equine Infectious Anemia: Uniform Methods and Rules.** This document can be viewed online at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nahss/equine/eia/eia_umr_jan_10_2007.pdf. (3-29-17)

005. -- 009. (RESERVED)

010. DEFINITIONS.

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. Animals.** All vertebrates, except humans. (5-3-03)
- 03. Approved Brucella Vaccine.** A vaccine product that is approved by and produced under license of the United States Department of Agriculture for administration to cattle, domestic bison, swine or domestic cervidae for the purpose of enhancing the resistance to brucellosis. (5-3-03)
- 04. Approved Equine Feedlot.** A feedlot approved by the Administrator to feed equids intended to be shipped directly to slaughter within sixty (60) days of arrival to the feedlot and have not been officially tested for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) prior to importation into Idaho. (3-20-14)
- 05. Approved Feedlot.** A feedlot approved by the Administrator to feed female cattle and domestic bison which have not been officially vaccinated against brucellosis, tested for Tuberculosis, tested for Trichomoniasis, or other bovidae not in compliance with Idaho's rules. (5-3-03)
- 06. Approved Slaughter Establishment.** A USDA inspected slaughter establishment at which ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection is conducted by USDA inspectors. (5-3-03)
- 07. Brucellosis.** An infectious disease of animals and humans caused by bacteria of the genus Brucella. (5-3-03)
- 08. Brucellosis Surveillance Area or High Risk Areas.** Any area of a state that has been identified by USDA/APHIS/VS or state animal health officials as an area that poses a greater risk for transmission of brucellosis than would be expected based upon the official classification of the state. (5-3-03)
- 09. Camelids.** Llamas, alpacas, vicunas, camels. (5-3-03)
- 10. Cattle.** All bovidae including domestic bison. (5-3-03)
- 11. Certificate.** An official certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian, state or federal animal health official or other approved official at the point of origin of the shipment of animal(s) being imported. (5-3-03)
- 12. Domesticated.** Propagated and maintained under the control of a person. (5-3-03)
- 13. Domestic Bison.** All animals in the family Bison that are owned by a person. (5-3-03)
- 14. Domestic Cervidae.** Elk, fallow deer, and reindeer that are owned by a person. (5-3-03)
- 15. Equidae.** Horses, ponies, asses, mules, zebras. (5-8-09)
- 16. Exposed.** Animals that have had direct contact with other animals, herds, or materials that have been determined to be infected with or affected by any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. (5-3-03)
- 17. Federal Animal Health Official.** An employee of USDA/APHIS/VS who has been authorized to perform animal health activities. (5-3-03)
- 18. Feeder Animals.** Animals to be fed for slaughter only. (5-3-03)
- 19. Fur Bearing Animals.** Fox, skunk, racoons, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, beaver, and bobcat that are raised for use in the fur industry.
- 1920. Game Birds.** Domesticated gallinaceous fowl such as pheasants, partridge, quail, grouse and guineas. (5-3-03)

- 2021. Hatching Eggs.** Fertilized eggs. (5-3-03)
- 2122. Livestock.** Means cattle, swine, horses, mules, asses, domestic cervidae, sheep, goats, camelids, and ratites. (5-3-03)
- 2223. National CWD Herd Certification Program.** A federal-state-industry cooperative program, as provided for in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 9, Part 55, January 1, 2013. The program, administered by APHIS and implemented by participating states, establishes CWD surveillance and testing standards cervidae owners must achieve before interstate transport will be permitted. (3-20-14)
- 2324. Negative.** Animals are classified as negative when they have been subjected to official tests for a disease, and the tests performed have failed to disclose evidence of the disease. (5-3-03)
- 2425. Official Identification.** The unique individual identification of cattle, domestic bison, swine, or domestic cervidae in accordance with the rules governing each species. (5-3-03)
- 2526. Official Vaccinate.** Cattle or domestic bison female that was inoculated, in accordance with IDAPA 02.04.20 “Rules Governing Brucellosis” or the Brucellosis Eradication UM&R, with an approved Brucella vaccine. (5-3-03)
- 2627. Poultry.** The term means chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pigeons, pheasants, domestic fowl, waterfowl and gamebirds. (5-3-03)
- 2728. Quarantine.** A written order executed by the Administrator to confine or hold animals on a premise, or any other location where found, and prevent movement of animals from a premise or any other location when the administrator has determined that the animals are infected with or exposed to a disease, or are not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. (5-3-03)
- 2829. Ratites.** Ostrich, emu, rhea and cassowaries. (5-3-03)
- 2930. Slaughter Animals.** Animals of any kind for immediate slaughter, or those consigned for slaughter within 72 hours of arrival at an approved slaughter facility or within seven (7) days of arrival at an approved buying station ~~fourteen (14) days of date of shipment.~~ (5-3-03)
- 3031. State Animal Health Official.** The Administrator or his designee responsible for disease control and eradication programs. (5-3-03)
- 3132. VHSV Positive Area.** Any area or region that has been identified by USDA as affected by VHSV. (4-2-08)
- ~~32. Waterfowl. Domestic fowl that normally swim, such as ducks and geese. (5-3-03)~~
- 33. Wildlife.** Any animal generally living in a state of nature except, domestic bison, domestic cervidae, domestic fur bearing animals, and fish. (4-2-08)

011. ABBREVIATIONS.

- 01. ADT.** Animal Disease Traceability ()
- 02. APHIS.** Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. (4-2-08)
- 0203. AVIC.** Area Veterinarian in Charge. (5-3-03)
- 0304. AZA.** Association of Zoos and Aquariums. (4-4-13)

04 <u>05</u> .	BAPA. Buffered Acidified Plate Assay.	(3-29-17)
05 <u>06</u> .	BPAT. Buffered Antigen Plate-Agglutination Test.	(3-29-17)
07 .	<u>CVI.</u> Certification of Veterinary Inspection	()
08 .	CF. Complement Fixation Test.	(3-30-07)
07 <u>09</u> .	CFR. Code of Federal Regulations.	(5-3-03)
08 <u>10</u> .	CWD. Chronic Wasting Disease.	(5-3-03)
09 <u>11</u> .	EIA. Equine Infectious Anemia.	(5-3-03)
10 <u>12</u> .	EVA. Equine Viral Arteritis.	(5-8-09)
11 <u>13</u> .	FPA. Fluorescence Polarization Assay.	(3-29-17)
12 <u>14</u> .	NAEBA. North American Elk Breeders Association.	(5-3-03)
13 <u>15</u> .	<u>NASAHO.</u> National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials	()
16 .	NPIP. National Poultry Improvement Plan.	(5-3-03)
14 <u>17</u> .	<i>P. tenuis.</i> <i>Paralephastromylyus tenuis</i> (meningeal worm of deer).	(4-11-15)
15 <u>18</u> .	PCR. Polymerase Chain Reaction.	(4-2-08)
16 <u>19</u> .	RDGF. Red Deer Genetic Factor.	(4-4-13)
17 <u>20</u> .	TB. Tuberculosis.	(5-3-03)
18 <u>21</u> .	UM&R. Uniform Methods and Rules.	(5-3-03)
19 <u>22</u> .	USDA. United States Department of Agriculture.	(5-3-03)
20 <u>23</u> .	VHSV. Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus.	(4-2-08)
21 <u>24</u> .	VS. Veterinary Services.	(5-3-03)
012.	APPLICABILITY.	
	These rules apply to all animals imported into the state of Idaho.	(5-3-03)
013. --	049<u>050</u>. (RESERVED)	
050 .	REQUIREMENTS OF TITLE 9, PARTS 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 146, 147, AND 161, CFR.	
	In addition to meeting the requirements of this chapter for entry, animals imported into Idaho shall meet all applicable requirements set forth in the Title 9, Parts 71, 75, 77, 78, 85, 145, 146, 147, and 161, CFR, January 1, 2006.	
	(5-8-09)	
051.	POST ENTRY INSPECTIONS.	
	All animals entering Idaho may be subject to a post-entry inspection by state or federal animal health officials.	(5-3-03)
052. --	099. (RESERVED)	

100. CERTIFICATES OR PERMIT REQUIRED.

Unless otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, all animals transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by: (5-3-03)

01. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). An official certificate of veterinary inspection; or (5-3-03)

02. Other Approved Certificates. Other certificate approved by the Administrator; and (5-3-03)

03. Permit. A permit issued by the Administrator, if required. (5-3-03)

04. Possession. ~~A copy of the~~The certificate, and permit if required, shall ~~be attached to the waybill or~~ be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle at the time of importation. (5-3-03)

05. Exemptions. Any livestock consigned to a location in Idaho accompanied by a valid electronic CVI approved by the NASAHO, demonstrating the consigned livestock have met all other applicable importation requirements, shall be exempt from entry permit requirements. ()

101. CONTENTS OF CERTIFICATES.

All certificates shall provide a written, legible record attesting the animal(s) meet the importation requirements of the state of Idaho. The certificate shall be on an official form of the state of origin, if applicable, be approved by its ~~livestock sanitary state animal health~~ official and be issued by an accredited veterinarian. All certificates shall contain the following information:

(3-20-20)

01. Name and Address. Name and address of the consignor and consignee; and (5-3-03)

02. Origin of Shipment. Including city and state; and (5-3-03)

03. Final Destination of Shipment. Including city and state; and (5-3-03)

04. Description of Animals. An accurate description and identification of each animal if required; and (5-3-03)

05. Purpose of Shipment. The purposes for which the animals were shipped, and method of transportation; and (5-3-03)

06. Health Status. The certificate shall indicate the health status of the animals involved including dates and results of inspection and of tests and vaccinations, if any, required by the state of Idaho; and (5-3-03)

07. Signature. The signature of the accredited veterinarian, or state or federal animal health official, conducting the veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

08. Mailing Certificate to Idaho. The required copies of certificates of veterinary inspection or other approved certificates shall be ~~transmitted~~mailed, within seven (7) days of inspection, to the Division of Animal Industries, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, ID 83707, or ID-CVI@isda.idaho.gov. (3-20-20)

09. Period of Certificate Validity. Certificates of veterinary inspection shall be valid for no longer than thirty (30) days after the date issued. (3-20-20)

102. EXTENDED VALIDITY EQUINE CERTIFICATES.

Equidae from other states may enter the state of Idaho ~~for shows, rides or other equine events and return to the state of origin~~ on an extended validity equine certificate system approved by the Administrator provided there is a written agreement between the Administrator and the chief livestock official of the state of origin or the provider of an approved electronic extended validity equine certificate system. (3-20-20)

01. Valid for One Animal. An extended validity equine certificate shall be valid for only one (1) animal. Each animal shall have a separate certificate. (5-3-03)

02. Contents. Extended validity equine certificates shall contain the following information: name and address of the owner, location, or origin of at which the animal is stabled, housed, pastured or kept, if different from that of the owner, an accurate description and identification of the animal, date of veterinary inspection, physical address of movement destination, travel date, dates and results of negative EIA test or other required tests or vaccinations, if applicable, and signature of inspecting veterinarian. (3-20-20)

03. Period of Validity. Extended validity equine certificates are valid for no longer than six (6) months from date of veterinary inspection for the certificate. (3-30-07)

~~**04. 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. The travel itinerary shall provide a listing of all travel into the state of Idaho, including travel dates, purpose for travel, and destinations, during the period of validity of the certificate. (3-20-20)~~

054. Cancellation. Extended validity equine certificates may be canceled at any time by the Administrator in the event of serious or emergency disease situations or for non-compliance with the provisions of these rules. (5-3-03)

103. NPIP CERTIFICATE.

Poultry imported from NPIP certified flocks may be moved with VS Form 9-3 in lieu of a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

104. IMPORT PERMITS.

Request for permits to import animals, when applicable, into the state of Idaho shall be directed to the Division of Animal Industries online Import Permit System at <https://www.isda.idaho.gov/AnimalImport/> or by telephone (208) 332-8540. (3-20-20)

~~**01. Telephone Requests.** Import permits may be requested by telephone during office hours as stated in Section 005. (3-20-20)~~

~~**012. Contents of a Permit Request.** The request for an import permit shall include the following information: (5-3-03)~~

- ~~a. Name, physical address, and phone number of the consignor and consignee; (3-20-20)~~
- ~~b. Number and kind of animals; (5-3-03)~~
- ~~c. Origin of shipments; (5-3-03)~~
- ~~d. Final destination; (5-3-03)~~
- ~~e. Purpose of shipment; (5-3-03)~~
- ~~f. Date of shipment; (3-20-20)~~
- ~~g. Results of any required tests, inspections, or vaccinations; and (3-20-20)~~
- ~~h. Issuing veterinarian contact information. (3-20-20)~~

~~**0302. Timeframe for Requesting a Permit.** Permits may be requested no more than ~~seventy-two (72) hours~~ one week in advance of the shipment of the animals. (5-3-03)~~

~~**0403. Period of Validity.** Permits are valid for no longer than fifteen (15) days from the date of issuance~~

unless otherwise specified. (5-3-03)

105. TO WHOM MAY ANIMALS BE CONSIGNED.

Animals transported or moved into the state shall be consigned to a person residing in Idaho or to a person authorized by law to do business in the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)

106. DIVERSION OF ANIMALS AFTER SHIPMENT.

No person consigning, transporting or receiving animals in the state of Idaho shall authorize, order or carry out diversion of such animals to a destination or consignee other than set forth on the certificate of veterinary inspection or permit without notifying the Division of Animal Industries within seventy-two (72) hours of the diversion. (5-3-03)

107. ANIMALS EXPOSED TO DISEASE OR ORIGINATING IN A QUARANTINED AREA.

No animals affected with or which have been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or which originate in a quarantined area shall be transported or moved into the state of Idaho unless a permit for such entry is first obtained from the Division of Animal Industries, except such animals in classifications allowed interstate shipment under specified requirements of the USDA may move without permit if in compliance with Title 9, Parts 71, 77, 78, 85, 145, and 147 CFR requirements. (5-3-03)

108. QUARANTINE IMPOSED IF NO CERTIFICATE OR PERMIT ISSUED.

Animals entering the state of Idaho without a valid certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate, ~~and a permit, if required,~~ shall be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner. (5-3-03)

01. Duration of Quarantine. Such animals shall remain under quarantine until the quarantine is released by a state or federal animal health official. (5-3-03)

02. Animals Without a Certificate. The Administrator may order animals that are not in compliance with certificate of veterinary inspection requirements to be slaughtered, removed from the state, or confined to an approved feedlot. (5-3-03)

03. Hold Order. Quarantines may take the form of a hold order. (5-3-03)

109. VESICULAR STOMATITIS.

No livestock may enter Idaho from another state if Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed on the premises of origin of the shipment within the last thirty (30) days. (4-11-15)

01. Certificate of Inspection. Any livestock entering Idaho from a state where Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the last thirty (30) days shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection with the following statement: ~~a Vesicular Stomatitis statement written by the accredited veterinarian on the certificate; "All animals identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have neither been exposed to Vesicular Stomatitis nor located within an area where Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed."~~ (3-20-20)

02. Permit for Entry. Livestock from states in which Vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the last thirty (30) days shall be accompanied by a permit for entry into Idaho. ~~The permit number shall be written on the certificate of veterinary inspection.~~ (5-3-03)

110. GENERAL DUTIES OF CARRIER.

~~All owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances shall conform to all rules and statutes of the state of Idaho in transporting or moving any animals into, within or through the state of Idaho. (5-3-03)~~

~~**01. Duties of Carrier Regarding Certificates of Veterinary Inspection or Permits.** All owners and operators of conveyances used in the transportation of animals into or within the state of Idaho shall assure each consignment or shipment is in conformity with the applicable statutes and rules of the state of Idaho, and is accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection, or permit, or by both, where so required. Such certificate of veterinary inspection or permit shall be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.~~

~~(3-20-20)~~

~~02. Sanitary Condition of Cars, Trucks and Airplanes. All railroad cars, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used in the transportation of animals shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. (5-3-03)~~

~~03. Disinfection of Conveyances. All owners and operators of conveyances which have been used for movement of animals infected with or exposed to any infectious disease shall have such conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision by any accredited veterinarian or state or federal animal health official, at the point of destination or by permit from the sanitary officials, may be moved to some other point for cleaning and disinfecting. (3-20-20)~~

44. ADDITIONAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS.

The Administrator may impose additional or more restrictive import requirements than the requirements in this chapter by issuing a written order stating the additional requirements and the reasons for the requirements. (5-3-03)

~~111. -- 199. (RESERVED)~~

200. IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO IDAHO.

All cattle that enter the state of Idaho shall possess appropriate official individual identification, if required, and be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection attesting they are free from evidence of any infectious disease, or exposure thereto, ~~and by a permit if required~~, except: (3-20-20)

01. Approved Slaughter Establishments. Cattle consigned directly to approved slaughter establishments shall be accompanied by a statement of ownership such as a brand certificate or waybill, ~~and a permit, if required~~; or (5-3-03)

02. Specifically Approved Livestock Market. Cattle consigned directly to specifically approved livestock markets shall be accompanied by a statement of ownership such as a brand certificate or waybill, and a permit, if required; or (5-3-03)

03. Feedlots Approved by the Administrator. Cattle consigned directly to feedlots approved by the Administrator for conducting veterinary inspections upon the arrival of the cattle. (5-3-03)

04. Post-Entry Inspection. All cattle entering Idaho may be subject to a post-entry inspection by state or federal animal health officials. (5-3-03)

201. CATTLE AND BISON IMPORTED FROM CANADA.

All cattle and bison imported into Idaho from Canada, except those imported directly to slaughter, must: (5-8-09)

01. Idaho Requirements. Meet all Idaho import requirements. (5-8-09)

02. USDA Requirements. Meet all USDA import requirements. (5-8-09)

03. Individually Identified. Be individually identified on a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-8-09)

04. Import Permit. Be accompanied by an import permit issued by the Division. (5-8-09)

202. WHEN PERMITS ARE REQUIRED FOR CATTLE.

Cattle and bison shipments consigned to Idaho on an electronic CVI approved by the NASAHO are exempt from entry permit requirements.

01. Dairy. For all intact male and female cattle of dairy breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock market. All dairy cattle shall be officially identified as provided in Section 203 of these rules. (3-29-17)

02. Beef Bulls. All bulls of beef breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment,

or to a specifically approved livestock market, except intact male calves accompanying their dams. (5-3-03)

03. Female Beef Cattle. All intact female cattle of beef breeds not consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment or to a specifically approved livestock market that are: (5-3-03)

a. From states or areas that are not Brucellosis Class Free; or (5-3-03)

b. Not officially vaccinated pursuant to IDAPA 02.04.20, "Rules Governing Brucellosis," except calves ~~over one hundred twenty (120) days of age~~ accompanying their dam; or (4-11-06)

~~**c.** Under one hundred twenty (120) days of age, except calves accompanying their dam. (5-3-03)~~

04. Restricted Areas. All cattle from areas or states on which Idaho or USDA has imposed restrictions. (5-3-03)

05. Domestic Bison. Domestic bison imported into Idaho shall be in compliance with the same requirements as cattle. (3-20-20)

06. Canadian Cattle and Canadian Domestic Bison. All cattle and Canadian domestic bison imported into Idaho from Canada, except those imported directly to slaughter, must have an import permit prior to importation. (4-4-13)

07. Other. Cattle of any classification that do not meet other entry requirements. (5-3-03)

203. OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION OF IMPORTED CATTLE.

01. Beef Cattle. All sexually intact beef breed cattle, eighteen (18) months of age or older, shall possess official individual identification. (3-29-17)

02. Dairy Cattle. All dairy breed cattle, regardless of age, shall possess official individual identification. (3-29-17)

~~**03. Show/Rodeo Cattle.** All cattle, regardless of age, imported into Idaho for the purposes of rodeo, show, or exhibition shall possess official individual identification. ()~~

204. -- 209. (RESERVED)

210. BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS.

All intact female cattle entering Idaho shall have been officially vaccinated for brucellosis except: (5-3-03)

01. Cattle Consigned to Slaughter. Female cattle consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment; or (5-3-03)

02. Cattle Consigned to Specifically Approved Livestock Markets. Female cattle consigned directly to a specifically approved livestock market; or (5-3-03)

03. Approved Feedlot. Female cattle consigned directly to an Idaho approved feedlot, by permit; or (5-3-03)

04. Calves. Female calves less than one hundred twenty (120) days of age not accompanying their dam, by permit; or (5-3-03)

05. Vaccination on Arrival. Non-vaccinated females may, by permit, be consigned to a qualified destination approved by the Administrator to be officially vaccinated on arrival pursuant to IDAPA 02.04.20, "Rules Governing Brucellosis"; or (3-20-20)

06. Show Cattle. Female cattle may enter Idaho for the purpose of participating in shows, rodeos, or other exhibitions, by permit. (5-3-03)

211. BRUCELLOSIS TEST REQUIREMENTS.

01. Class A States or Areas. All test eligible cattle from non-Class Free states or areas shall have been tested negative within thirty (30) days of importation unless consigned to slaughter. (5-3-03)

02. Brucellosis Surveillance or High Risk Areas. Test eligible cattle from brucellosis surveillance areas or brucellosis high risk areas shall be tested negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days before importation into Idaho except those cattle consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or a specifically approved livestock market where they shall be tested prior to sale. Such cattle sold to a destination other than an approved slaughter establishment may be held under quarantine for forty-five (45) to one hundred twenty (120) days to allow for additional brucellosis tests. (5-3-03)

212. TEST ELIGIBLE CATTLE.

Test eligible cattle are all intact male and female cattle, twelve months of age or older. All test eligible cattle shall be officially identified on the CVI in accordance with ADT requirements. (5-3-03)

~~**01. Unvaccinated or Vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain RB 51 Vaccine.** All intact male and female cattle, twelve (12) months of age or older. (3-20-20)~~

~~**02. All Test Eligible Cattle Entering Idaho.** All test eligible cattle entering Idaho shall be officially identified on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)~~

213. -- 219. (RESERVED)

220. GRAZING CATTLE.

Cattle herds moved into Idaho or from Idaho to other states for seasonal grazing periods shall be moved only under special grazing permits issued jointly by the Division of Animal Industries and the chief livestock sanitary state animal health official in a state which reciprocates with Idaho in honoring grazing permits. (3-30-07)

01. Grazing Permits. Grazing permits shall be for one (1) specified season only and be issued prior to movement on a case-by-case basis. (3-20-20)

02. Entry Requirements. All livestock moving in or out of Idaho on an approved grazing permit must possess a valid CVI to the destined grazing location. Grazing livestock must meet ADT and other entry requirements prior to movement. Livestock herds that comply with all provisions of the grazing permit are not required to obtain a certification of veterinary certificate to return home. Tests. The Administrator, in cooperation with the appropriate agency of the reciprocating state, shall have the authority to impose tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis, or other tests on cattle entering for grazing purposes. This test requirement shall be evaluated on an annual basis by the Administrator and the chief livestock sanitary official of the reciprocating state. (4-2-08)

03. Herd Ownership. Cattle herds permitted to move under the provisions of Section 220 shall be established herds. Change of ownership of the herd shall not be allowed while the herd is under the requirements of the grazing permit, and the cattle shall be moved interstate with such certification, identification and testing ~~requirements~~ as the Administrator may require. (3-20-04)

04. Diversion. Changes to the destined grazing location(s) listed on the approved grazing permit, either prior to departure or during the designated grazing period, are prohibited without prior notification to ISDA and the reciprocating state.

221. -- 229. (RESERVED)

230. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.

Cattle may be imported into the state of Idaho in emergency situations under special permit from the Administrator.

(5-3-03)

01. Cattle Held Separate. Cattle allowed entrance under this provision shall be held separate and apart from Idaho cattle and quarantined for a specific time period to a specific area for grazing or feeding purposes. (5-3-03)

02. Cattle Returned to State of Origin. At the end of the quarantine time period the cattle will be returned to the state of origin, but shall meet the state of origin's import requirements prior to departure from Idaho. (5-3-03)

03. Cattle That Remain in Idaho. If an owner desires to leave such cattle in Idaho after the time period has expired, then such cattle shall meet the same health and test requirements as would normally be required of any imported cattle and this shall be done at the owner's expense. (5-3-03)

231. -- 239. (RESERVED)

240. TUBERCULOSIS TEST REQUIREMENTS.

Cattle and domestic bison may enter the state of Idaho provided the following requirements are met as described in Title 9, Part 177, CFR: (5-3-03)

01. Tuberculosis Accredited Free State or Zone. ~~Cattle and bison that originate from a bovine tuberculosis accredited free state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, in which there are no animals or herds infected with or exposed to tuberculosis may be imported upon meeting the following requirements:~~ (4-11-06)

a. Beef breeds of cattle. Cattle of beef breeds may enter the state without a tuberculosis test. (4-11-06)

b. Dairy breeds of cattle. All sexually intact male and female cattle, six (6) months of age and older, of dairy breeds, ~~shall be officially identified and tested test negative for tuberculosis, within sixty (60) days prior to entry into the state of Idaho and are officially identified may enter Idaho by permit; except intact male and female cattle of dairy breeds consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle for slaughter may enter by permit without a tuberculosis test provided the cattle have been individually identified on a certificate of veterinary inspection.~~ (3-20-20)

i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing:

a. Individually identified intact male and female dairy breed cattle consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit.

b. Intact male and female dairy breed cattle, six (6) months of age and older, entering Idaho to participate in shows or exhibitions, by permit.

e. ~~All sexually intact male and female cattle, six (6) months of age and older, of dairy breeds, may enter Idaho for the purpose of participating in shows or exhibitions, by permit, without a tuberculosis test.~~ (4-11-06)

02. Tuberculosis Accredited Free Herd.

a. ~~Accredited Cattle and bison herds are exempt from tuberculosis testing if the CVI contains the accredited herd number and date of the most recent tuberculosis test, that originate in an accredited tuberculosis free herd in either an accredited free state or zone, a modified accredited advanced state or zone, or a modified accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and for which both an accredited herd number and date of last tuberculosis test are shown on the certificate of veterinary inspection, may enter the state without a tuberculosis test.~~ (5-3-03)

03. Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Advanced State or Zone. ~~Cattle and bison that originate from a modified accredited advanced state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may be imported upon meeting the following requirements:~~ (5-3-03)

- a. Beef breeds of cattle. Must test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.
 - i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.
 - a. Cattle and bison entering Idaho on an approved grazing permit under Section 220;
 - b. Cattle and bison consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit. Sexually intact cattle or bison over eighteen (18) months of age consigned to an approved feedlot must be officially identified;
 - c. Cattle and bison consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment;
 - d. Origin state was previously classified as accredited free and has no laboratory or epidemiological evidence of tuberculosis in the previous twelve (12) months, as approved by the Administrator
 - e. ~~Steers, spayed heifers, and intact heifers of beef and dairy breeds that are less than fifteen (15) months of age, which are consigned for grazing, or steers, spayed heifers, and intact heifers of beef and dairy breeds that are consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle or bison, may enter without individual identification or testing for tuberculosis; and (3-20-20)~~
- b. Dairy breed of cattle. Must test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.
 - i. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing
 - a. Cattle entering Idaho on an approved grazing permit under Section 220;
 - b. Cattle consigned directly to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho, by permit. All dairy breed cattle, regardless of ag, must be officially identified;
 - c. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.

All other cattle and bison, except those moving on grazing permits issued by the Administrator under the provisions of Section 220 and those consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment, shall be tested for tuberculosis with negative results within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.

(3-29-17)

~~c. Tuberculosis testing requirements in Subsection 240.03 may be waived, with administrator approval, for feeder animals of beef breeds and bison originating from a modified accredited advanced state or zone previously classified as accredited free if the state of origin has had no laboratory confirmed case or other epidemiological evidence of tuberculosis in the previous twelve (12) months and the herd of origin is not under hold order, quarantine, or epidemiological investigation for tuberculosis. (4-7-11)~~

04. Tuberculosis Modified Accredited State or Zone. ~~Cattle and bison that originate in a modified accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and which are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter Idaho under one (1) of the following conditions: (5-3-03)~~

- a. All breeds of cattle and bison.
 - i. Sexually intact cattle or bison that originate from a herd that was negative to a whole herd test the one (1) year prior to the date of movement may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative to an additional tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;
 - ii. Any cattle or bison consigned to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;
 - iii. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.
 - a. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.
 - i. ~~The cattle and bison are steers, spayed heifers or intact heifers which are consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle and bison and that have been individually identified and classified negative on an official tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (3-20-20)~~

- ~~b. The cattle and bison are consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment; or (3-29-17)~~

~~e. The cattle and bison have been subjected to two (2) official tuberculosis tests, the results of which are negative, the first test shall be a whole herd test, the second test shall be at least sixty (60) days, and no more than six (6) months, after the whole herd test and shall be not more than sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

05. Tuberculosis Accredited Preparatory State or Zone. ~~Cattle and bison that originate in an accredited preparatory state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, and which are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter Idaho under one (1) of the following conditions:~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

a. All breeds of cattle and bison.

- i. Sexually intact cattle or bison that originate from a herd that was negative to a whole herd test within the one (1) year prior to the date of movement may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative to two (2) additional tuberculosis tests conducted no more than 6 months apart with the second test occurring within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho, or;
- ii. Any cattle or bison consigned to an approved feedlot may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis on two (2) official tests conducted no more than 6 months apart with the second test occurring within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho.
- iii. Any cattle or bison originating from a tuberculosis accredited free herd may enter Idaho if individually identified and test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho;
- iv. Exemptions from tuberculosis testing.
 - a. Cattle consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment.

~~The cattle and bison are steers, spayed heifers or intact heifers which are consigned directly to a feedlot approved for finish feeding of cattle and bison and that are individually identified and have been classified negative on two (2) official tuberculosis tests conducted at least sixty (60) days, but not more than six (6) months apart, with the second test being conducted not more than sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or~~

~~(3-20-20)~~

~~b. The cattle and bison originate in a tuberculosis accredited free herd, are individually identified, and have been tested negative on an official tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Idaho; or~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

~~c. The cattle and bison are individually identified, are from a herd that has been subjected to a complete tuberculosis herd test with negative results within the past twelve (12) months and the animals being imported have been subjected to two (2) additional official tuberculosis tests with negative results, conducted not less than sixty (60) days apart with the second test being conducted not more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of importation.~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

06. Tuberculosis Non-Accredited State or Zone. ~~Cattle and bison that originate in a non-accredited state or zone, as defined by USDA in Title 9, Part 77, CFR, may not enter Idaho except by special permit issued by the administrator and under the conditions specified by the administrator at the time the permit is issued.~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

- a. All breeds of cattle and bison are prohibited from entering Idaho except by special permit issued by the Administrator.**

07. Rodeo Stock. All cattle six (6) months of age or older that have been used for rodeo or timed events imported into Idaho for ~~rodeo or timed events~~ must have been tested negative for bovine tuberculosis within twelve (12) months prior to importation into Idaho.

(4-7-11)

241. -- 259. (RESERVED)

260. TRICHOMONIASIS.

The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for bulls imported into Idaho shall contain a statement certifying that trichomoniasis is not known to exist in the herd of origin, and:

(5-3-03)

01. Virgin Bulls Less Than Eighteen Months of Age. The virgin bull(s) are less than eighteen (18) months of age and have not serviced a cow; or (3-25-16)

02. Tested Bulls. The bull(s) have been tested by ~~culture or~~ PCR or pooled PCR for trichomoniasis within sixty (60) days of shipment, were negative to the test, and have not been exposed to female cattle since the test sample was collected. (3-25-16)

03. Exceptions. Exceptions to certification and testing: (5-3-03)

a. Bulls consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment; or (5-3-03)

b. Bulls consigned directly to an approved feedlot; or (5-3-03)

c. Bulls consigned directly to a specifically approved livestock market; or (5-3-03)

d. Rodeo bulls imported by an Idaho based rodeo producer, with an approved rodeo bull lot as described in IDAPA 02.04.29, "Rules Governing Trichomoniasis," Section 400 or rodeo bulls imported to perform at specific rodeos in Idaho. (4-7-11)

e. Bulls imported for exhibition at livestock shows, provided the bull will be returned to its state of origin, will not be exposed to female cattle, and will not be offered for sale. (4-7-11)

f. Bison are exempt from Trichomoniasis testing prior to importation into Idaho. ()

261. -- 299. (RESERVED)

300. EQUIDAE.

All horses, mules, asses and other equidae that are to be transported or moved into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection or extended validity equine certificate, from the state of origin, stating that the equidae are free from evidence of any communicable disease and have completed EIA test requirements, except as provided in this section. (4-4-13)

01. EIA Test Requirements. An official EIA test is a blood test conducted by a USDA approved laboratory, within twelve (12) months prior of entry of the equidae into Idaho. (3-30-07)

a. Entry of equidae into Idaho shall not be allowed until the EIA test has been completed and reported negative. Pending test results are not acceptable for import. Equidae which test positive to the EIA test shall not be permitted entry into Idaho, except by special written permission from the Administrator. (5-3-03)

b. A nursing foal less than six (6) months of age accompanied by its EIA negative dam is exempt from the test requirements. (5-3-03)

02. Working Horses Included on Grazing Permits. "Working horses" used for seasonal ranching purposes may be exempt from the requirements of this section if the horses have been included on a current grazing permit which has received prior approval from the Administrator and the ~~chief livestock~~ state animal health official in a state which reciprocates with Idaho in honoring grazing permits. (3-20-20)

03. Approved Equine Feedlot. Equids imported to be fed for slaughter in an equine feedlot approved by the Administrator may be exempt from EIA test requirements provided: (3-29-17)

a. Horses qualified into the approved facility must be sent directly to slaughter within sixty (60) days; (3-29-17)

b. A distance of no less than two hundred (200) yards is maintained at all times between designated slaughter horses and all other equids; (3-29-17)

c. Feedlot owners maintain complete and accurate records of the disposition of all equids qualified into the approved equine feedlot; and (3-29-17)

d. Feedlot owners annually apply for renewal of approved feedlot status prior to expiration on December 31st of each calendar year. (3-29-17)

e. All equids imported into an approved equine feedlot must have a valid entry permit prior to entry.

04. Reciprocal Agreements. The Administrator may enter into cooperative reciprocal agreements with neighboring states which exempt EIA testing requirements for movement of equidae between the cooperating states. (5-3-03)

301. -- 399. (RESERVED)

400. IMPORTATION OF SWINE.

Swine may enter the state of Idaho provided, they are individually identified by official ear tags or other approved techniques indicating the state and herd of origin, ~~a permit has been issued for their entry by the Division of Animal Industries,~~ and they are accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection attesting to the following: (3-30-07)

~~**01. Animals Inspected.** All swine have been inspected within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, and that they are free from evidence of all infectious diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days; and (3-20-20)~~

012. Vaccination. The swine have not been vaccinated with any pseudorabies vaccine; and (5-3-03)

0302. Garbage. The swine have not been fed raw garbage. (5-3-03)

0403. Slaughter Swine Exceptions. Swine shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment or approved livestock market for sale direct to an approved slaughter establishment that are apparently healthy may enter the state of Idaho without a certificate of veterinary inspection, ~~provided the applicable permit requirements are met and the swine are consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment, or to a specifically approved livestock market for sale to an approved slaughter establishment.~~ (3-29-17)

401. BRUCELLOSIS REQUIREMENTS.

Breeding swine shall be tested negative for brucellosis with an approved test at a dilution of one to twenty five (1:25) on the standard tube test within thirty (30) days prior to entry ~~or negative to Official Card Test, within thirty (30) days prior to entry,~~ or originate from a validated brucellosis free herd or validated brucellosis free state. (5-3-03)

402. PSEUDORABIES REQUIREMENTS.

01. Breeding Swine. Breeding swine may be shipped directly from: (5-3-03)

a. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in a Stage IV or V state/area without Pseudorabies testing; or (5-3-03)

b. A qualified Pseudorabies-negative herd with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry into Idaho; or (5-3-03)

c. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in any other state or area with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry and such swine must be quarantined in isolation at destination and retested thirty (30) to sixty (60) days following importation. (5-3-03)

02. Feeder Pigs. Feeder pigs may be shipped directly from: (5-3-03)

a. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in a Stage IV or V state/area, or be

shipped directly from a qualified Pseudorabies-negative herd without a Pseudorabies test; or (5-3-03)

b. A farm of origin or a specifically approved livestock market in any other state or area with a negative official Pseudorabies test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Such swine must be quarantined in isolation at destination and retested thirty (30) to sixty (60) days following importation. (5-3-03)

03. Slaughter Swine. Slaughter swine that are known to be exposed to Pseudorabies may be shipped directly to an approved slaughter establishment by permit. Slaughter swine, which are not known to be infected or exposed, may be imported from a state/area with a program status up to and including Stage III, for movement directly to an approved slaughter establishment, with a permit. Slaughter swine from Stage IV or V state/area, which are not known to be infected or exposed, may be imported directly to approved slaughter establishments or to specifically approved livestock markets for sale to approved slaughter establishments, without a permit. (5-3-03)

403. -- 499. (RESERVED)

500. DOGS AND CATS.

All dogs and cats imported into the state of Idaho must be accompanied by a CVI. Dogs and cats twelve (12) weeks of age or older shall be vaccinated for rabies.

~~**01. Dogs.** All dogs imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection attesting that such dogs are apparently free from any infectious disease. Dogs three (3) months of age or older shall have been vaccinated for rabies. Dogs three (3) months of age or older originating from a rabies quarantined area must have a permit from the Division of Animal Industries prior to importation. (3-20-20)~~

~~**02. Cats.** All cats imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection attesting that such cats are apparently free from any infectious disease. Cats three (3) months of age or older shall have been vaccinated for rabies. (3-20-20)~~

~~**03. Permits Required.** The Administrator may require any dog or cat, from an area that has been determined to pose a significant threat of disease, to have an import permit prior to movement into Idaho. (5-3-03)~~

501. -- 599. (RESERVED)

600. IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC CERVIDAE.

Domestic cervidae may enter the state of Idaho, by permit, provided: (5-3-03)

01. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Testing. The cervidae are accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection and meet the testing requirements of Section 601 certifying that they have been inspected within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, that they are free from evidence of infectious diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days; and

(3-20-20)

~~**02. Meet Testing Requirements.** The cervidae shall meet the testing requirements of Section 601.~~

~~(5-3-03)~~

~~**0302. National CWD Herd Certification Program Participation.** All cervidae must originate from a herd that is in good standing and actively participating in the National CWD Herd Certification Program. (3-20-14)~~

~~**0403. Deworming Requirement.** All cervidae that originate from locations east of the 100th meridian, except those consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment, are required to receive anthelmintic, approved for treatment of *P. tenuis*, within thirty one hundred eighty (3180) days prior to import into Idaho. Treatment must be documented on the certificate of veterinary inspection.~~

~~(3-29-17)~~

~~**05. P. tenuis Statement.** The certificate of veterinary inspection accompanying the cervidae shipment~~

~~must contain the following written statement from the accredited veterinarian on the certificate: “No cervids identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have displayed symptoms consistent with *P. tenuis* infection. These cervids have neither been exposed to *P. tenuis* or originated from a premises where *P. tenuis* has been identified.”~~
~~(4-11-15)~~

601. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

All cervidae imported into Idaho shall meet the following test requirements: (3-29-17)

01. Brucellosis. Animals six (6) months of age and older originating from a brucellosis surveillance area or brucellosis high risk area shall be negative to at least two (2) different official brucellosis tests from a single blood sample, one (1) of which shall be the BAPA/BPAT and the other shall be the FPA, within sixty (60) days prior to entry, or the animals shall originate directly from a Brucellosis certified free herd or a brucellosis class free state for cervidae. (3-20-20)

~~**02. Red Deer Genetic Factor.** Elk shall have either tested negative for red deer genetic factor (RDGF) by a laboratory approved by the Division of Animal Industries, or shall have been registered with NAEBA or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, or a state with an ISDA approved RDGF prevention program. (4-4-13)~~

~~**0302. Tuberculosis.** Cervid imports shall comply with all provisions of the “Uniform Methods and Rules – Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication” and Title 9, Part 77 CFR, which is incorporated by reference in Subsection 004.05 of this Chapter. (3-29-17)~~

~~**0403. Exceptions.** Domestic cervids consigned directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter establishment. (3-29-17)~~

602. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION.

Each cervid animal imported shall be individually identified ~~in accordance with the National CWD Herd Certification Program requirements~~, with two (2) forms of official identification for each animal according to IDAPA 02.04.19, “Rules Governing Domestic Cervidae.”. (3-20-14)

603. DESTINATION.

Imported domestic cervidae shall be delivered only to approved slaughter establishments, or domestic cervidae ranches, which are in compliance with the domestic cervidae rules. (4-2-08)

604. IMPORT PERMIT.

Domestic cervidae imported into Idaho shall require a permit issued by the Division of Animal Industries. (5-3-03)

~~**605. MENINGEAL WORM.**~~

~~Importation of domestic cervidae known to be infected with *P. tenuis* is prohibited. (4-11-15)~~

~~**606. MOVEMENT OF CERVIDAE BETWEEN AZA AND USDA FACILITIES.**~~

~~Movement of cervidae between facilities that are either AZA accredited or hold a USDA exhibitor permit are exempt from the tuberculosis testing requirements of this rule. All other movement to or from facilities that are not AZA accredited or hold a USDA exhibitor permit shall comply with the tuberculosis testing requirements. (4-4-13)~~

~~**607**~~**605. FROM CERTIFIED CWD FREE HERD.**

All elk imported into Idaho shall originate from a herd that has been enrolled in a CWD monitoring program for at least sixty (60) months and which has been determined to have certified CWD free cervid herd status by the animal health official of the state of origin. No elk shall be imported into Idaho from locations within a CWD endemic area. (5-3-03)

01. Records. ~~In order to qualify for CWD free status, Importation of cervids into Idaho must include the records and causes of death for the past five (5) years for the entire herd of origin. in the herd shall be made available to the state animal health official of the state of origin, and the Division of Animal Industries upon request.~~ (5-3-03)

~~02. Exceptions. The Administrator, after conducting an evaluation, may grant exceptions to the provisions of this Section on a case by case basis. (5-3-03)~~

608606. -- 649. (RESERVED)

650. FISH.

No person shall import, transport, receive or otherwise bring into the State of Idaho any live fish or viable hatching eggs that are listed as Deleterious Exotic Animals in IDAPA 02.04.27 "Rules Governing Deleterious Exotic Animals," or Invasive Species as listed in IDAPA 02.06.09, "Rules Governing Invasive Species." (4-4-13)

651. -- 659. (RESERVED)

660. CERTIFICATE AND PERMIT.

In addition to any permits or certifications required by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, all live fish and viable hatching eggs imported into Idaho must be accompanied by an import permit issued by the Administrator; and (5-8-09)

01. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection Issued in the State of Origin; or (5-8-09)

02. Title 50 Certification; or (5-8-09)

03. American Fisheries Society Certified Fish Health Inspector's Certification. (5-8-09)

661. ORIGIN OF FISH.

All shipments of live fish and viable hatching eggs imported into Idaho must be accompanied by an invoice or bill of lading that clearly describes the origin(s), species, inventory, lot number, and destination of all fish in the shipment. (4-2-08)

662. -- 669. (RESERVED)

670. VHSV POSITIVE AREAS.

No fish or viable hatching eggs from any VHSV positive area shall be imported into Idaho unless the shipment has been authorized and is accompanied by a permit issued by the director of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (4-2-08)

671. -- 699. (RESERVED)

700. AVIAN SPECIES.

All birds imported into Idaho shall have either a certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved certificate. (5-3-03)

701. POULTRY AND POULTRY HATCHING EGGS.

All poultry and poultry hatching eggs imported into the state of Idaho shall either: (5-3-03)

01. Originate from NPIP Flock. Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)

02. Salmonella Test. Every bird in the shipment shall be tested negative for *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* within the past thirty (30) days and have a valid certificate of veterinary inspection accompany the shipment. Test results shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)

03. Endemic Areas. Importation of poultry originating from a premises or region designated by the animal health official in the state of origin as having an active avian influenza outbreak shall be prohibited.

~~**702. POULTRY HATCHING EGGS.**~~

All poultry hatching eggs being imported into Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

~~01. NPIP Flock. Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)~~

~~02. Negative Birds. Come from birds that have been tested negative to *Salmonella pullorum typhoid*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment and the test results for the parent birds shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the egg shipment. (3-20-20)~~

703702. RATITES AND RATITE HATCHING EGGS.

Ratites and ratite hatching eggs imported in the state of Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

~~01. Originate from NPIP Flock. Originate from a certified NPIP flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment, and an accompanying statement signed by the owner that contains one (1) of the following statement(s): (5-3-03)~~

~~a. "These birds have been inspected and are visibly free of external parasites"; or (5-3-03)~~

~~b. "These birds have been treated for external parasites prior to shipment." (5-3-03)~~

~~02. Not Originating From a NPIP Flock. Ratites originating from a non-NPIP flock shall be tested negative for *Salmonella pullorum-typhoid* and *Salmonella enteritidis* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment, and the test results shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection, issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the shipment. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall contain one (1) of the following statement(s): (5-3-03)~~

~~a. "These birds have been inspected and are visibly free of external parasites"; or (5-3-03)~~

~~b. "These birds have been treated for external parasites prior to shipment"; and (5-3-03)~~

~~03. Endemic Areas. Importation of poultry originating from a premises or region designated by the animal health official in the state of origin as having an active avian influenza outbreak shall be prohibited.~~

~~04. Ratite Approved Feedlots. Ratites imported to be fed for slaughter in a ratite feedlot approved by the Administrator may be exempt from NPIP test requirements provided:~~

~~a. Feedlot owners maintain complete and accurate records of the disposition of all ratites qualified into the approved ratite feedlot; and~~

~~b. Feedlot owners annually apply for renewal of approved feedlot status prior to expiration on December 31st of each calendar year.~~

~~c. All ratites imported into an approved ratite feedlot must have a valid entry permit prior to entry.~~

704. RATITE HATCHING EGGS.

All ratite hatching eggs imported into the state of Idaho shall: (5-3-03)

~~01. NPIP Flock. Originate from a certified NPIP ratite flock and have a valid VS Form 9-3 accompanying the shipment; or (5-3-03)~~

~~02. Negative Birds. Come from birds that have been tested negative to *Salmonella pullorum typhoid* and *Salmonella enteritidis* within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment and the test results for the parent birds shall be recorded on a valid certificate of veterinary inspection issued within the last thirty (30) days, which shall accompany the egg shipment. (5-3-03)~~

705. PSITTACINE BIRDS.

Parakeets and other psittacine birds that will not be commercially exchanged in any manner may enter the state of Idaho with a certificate of veterinary inspection. Parakeets and other psittacine birds that are being imported for the

~~purposes of commercial sale or exchange shall have both a permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection. (5-3-03)~~

706703. -- 709. (RESERVED)

710. DOMESTIC FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

All domestic fur bearing animals which are transported or moved into the state of Idaho are required to have a certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin and an import permit from the Division of Animal Industries. (3-30-07)

01. Certificate and Permit. The certificate and permit shall accompany the shipment of the animals. (3-30-07)

02. Mink. All mink imported into the state of Idaho shall be tested negative for Aleutian Disease using the counterelectrophoresis (CEP) test, within thirty (30) days prior to import. Negative test results shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection. (3-30-07)

03. Other Tests. The Administrator may approve tests other than CEP for Aleutian Disease testing. (4-2-08)

711. -- 719. (RESERVED)

720. WILDLIFE AND EXOTIC ANIMALS.

All native and non-native wildlife, and all exotic animals imported into Idaho: (5-3-03)

01. Deleterious Exotic Animals. No person shall import deleterious exotic animals into the state of Idaho except as provided in IDAPA 02.04.27, "Rules Governing Deleterious Exotic Animals." (3-20-04)

02. Wildlife and Exotic Animals, Except Deleterious Exotic Animals. Wildlife and exotic animals, except deleterious exotic animals, and all matters pertaining to any restrictions governing their movement into the state of Idaho, are under the authority of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (3-20-04)

03. Certificate and Permit. In addition to any requirements of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, wildlife and exotic animals are required to have a certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin and an import permit from the Division of Animal Industries. (3-20-04)

04. Additional Requirements. The Administrator may impose test and certification requirements, for diseases of concern, on any native or non-native wildlife, or exotic animals imported into Idaho. (5-3-03)

721. -- 799. (RESERVED)

800. BIOLOGICS.

01. USDA License. Serum, vaccines, bacterins and biological remedies of all kinds used as diagnostic agents or used in the treatment of diseases of animals shall not be sold, distributed or used within the state of Idaho or imported into the state for sale, distribution or use unless such serum, vaccines, bacterins and biological remedies have been produced under a license issued by USDA/AHPIS/VS. (5-8-09)

~~**02. Shipping Virulent Blood or Living Virus.** All manufacturers, dealers and distributors of biological products are hereby prohibited from shipping any virulent blood or living virus or bacteria (*Brucella abortus* vaccine) of any disease affecting animals into the state of Idaho except with the written permission of the Administrator, and no living virus for use in animals or poultry shall be distributed or used within the state of Idaho unless approved by the Administrator in writing. (5-3-03)~~

~~**03. Labels.** No permit under Subsections 800.01 and 800.02 of this rule shall be issued unless the product is contained in vessels bearing labels approved by the Division of Animal Industries, properly identifying the product by proper name and description, bearing adequate directions for the use of the product, and bearing no~~

~~statement, design, or device that may deceive the purchaser, or that is false or misleading in any particular. (5-3-03)~~

801. -- 899. (RESERVED)

900. VIOLATION OF RULES.

In addition to any other civil, criminal, or administrative action, the Administrator may require any animals imported into Idaho in violation of these rules to be placed under strict quarantine and consigned to immediate slaughter, removed from the state or to an approved feedlot within fifteen (15) days, or such shipment shall be returned to the point of origin by the importer. (5-3-03)

901. -- 999. (RESERVED)