



NEWSLETTER



IDAHO BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Volume XVI Phone: (208) 332-8588

Fax: (208) 334-2170

Website: www.bovm.idaho.gov

May 2011

CURRENT BOARD MEMBERS & STAFF

President: Dave Schulz, DVM
Liaison Officer: Bruce Lancaster, DVM
Veterinary Members: Douglas Walker, DVM
 David Clark, DVM
 John Coplin, DVM

Public Member: Joyceanne Fick

Staff:
Executive Director Karen Ewing
Technical Records Specialist Carol Youtz
Consultant/Investigator Barry Rathfon, DVM

Mailing Address: PO Box 7249
 Boise, ID 83707

Physical Address: 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd
 Boise, ID 83712

Email:
 Karen.Ewing@agri.idaho.gov
 Carol.Youtz@agri.idaho.gov

member interested in Board service, contact Dr. Denise Fisher for nomination information.

We have a planned fee increase for 2012, our last being in 1999. Vet renewals need to go up about \$75 and CVTs \$25. We have budgeted out for 10 years (2022) and barring unforeseen circumstances, we should not see another increase until then. This will cover rising expenses, software for on-line renewals/CE tracking, etc. and a decreasing reserve account. I don't like paying fees to a government agency any more than you do, but it is necessary to keep the agency afloat. We will be discussing the increase at the June 20th meeting if you have comments, and there will be a formal public comment period later this fall.

Thank you,
Dave Schulz

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Board has had a great year regulating and supporting veterinary medicine in Idaho. Our members, our euthanasia task force members and our office staff run one of the most efficient, objective agencies in the state. Thank you to all of them and to all of you for your support.

When I came on board nearly four years ago, I was asked by colleagues, "How could you succumb to the 'dark side'?" I don't know, but it has been an educational, rewarding journey, being able to give back to a great profession. A common misconception is that the Board is out to nab any vet that steps out of line. We spend less than 15% of our time dealing with complaint resolution and 85% managing the profession so that the public gets a quality product and we practitioners can work in a job we enjoy. I can assure you that we try to resolve cases in the fairest manner possible.

My final year will begin on September 1st, opening a position on the Board for a member from the southwest region of the state. If you are a SWIVMA

NEW WEBSITE ADDRESS

The Board has changed its website and website address to conform to the new requirements for all state agencies. The new website address is:

www.bovm.idaho.gov

Links to the statutes, rules, and ethics that govern veterinary medicine in Idaho are on the right sidebar of the home page under the heading "Veterinary Law in Idaho".

PATIENT RECORD SOFTWARE

A recent complaint revealed a patient record software program that does not add a date and user notation when additions were made to the records. This is in violation of Board Rule 154 Record Keeping Standards, which requires electronic records to be safeguarded against tampering and use by unauthorized personnel. Fortunately, the veterinarian owning the software was able to work with the software vendor to correct this problem.

If your software does not automatically add the date and name of the person making changes to patient records, you must address this problem with the software provider so it can be corrected.

MICROCHIP ISSUES

Numerous veterinarians have contacted the Board office for advice regarding microchip questions. These same questions have also been playing out on a national level, but we do not appear to have any precedent-setting legal cases to provide a definitive answer.

The problems brought to the Board include a veterinarian scanning a new patient for a microchip and finding the patient is registered to a different owner. What is the veterinarian's responsibility in such a case given the confidentiality of patient records?

It is the Board's opinion that ethics trump confidentiality in cases where a veterinarian discovers that an animal may be in the possession of a person who is not the rightful owner. Each veterinarian must use his or her professional judgement on how to handle a situation such as this. The Board has no plans to initiate disciplinary action against a veterinarian regarding confidentiality in a case where the veterinarian contacts the rightful owner.

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) has prepared an electronic identification policy statement that veterinarians may find useful. You can find this policy at the following web address: http://www.avma.org/issues/policy/electronic_identification.asp

Another serious microchip issue that arose due to a client complaint regards an injured cat that was brought to a veterinary hospital by the owner of the dogs that attacked the cat in the cat's own yard. The dog owner did not know who the cat belonged to. The veterinary hospital staff did not scan the injured cat for a microchip, and the attending veterinarian euthanized the cat.

The owner of the cat tracked it down to the veterinary hospital, and she was told her cat had been euthanized. The owner was heartbroken by the loss of her pet, and indicated that not only was her cat microchipped, she also had pet insurance to cover emergency treatment. Due to the veterinary hospital never checking for a microchip, and immediately contacting the owner regarding the cat's injuries, the owner never had a chance to see if her cat could have been saved.

If you are offering microchipping services, all strays and animals presented by Good Samaritans need to be scanned for a microchip to see if the rightful owner can be contacted. To offer microchipping services and tout the benefits of microchipping to animal owners, but then not scan animals when they are presented by a third party is a tremendous disservice to the public.

It is quite possible that an apparent "stray" brought in by a Good Samaritan could be one of your patients that you originally microchipped. If clients know that you advise microchipping for the purpose of reuniting a pet with its owner, but then don't scan animals for microchips upon presentation by a third party, this information could result in a public relations nightmare.

DENTAL RECORDS

Veterinarians receiving dental records from other practitioners have complained to the Board office about the very poor quality of dental records received. The Board expects that each veterinarian providing dental services will prepare a dental chart to show specifically what was done to each tooth during the dental procedure.

The Board goes by the saying, "If it is not written down, it did not happen." Please ensure that your dental records include all details of the procedure. This information can be vital to another practitioner providing subsequent care. In addition, should you receive a complaint regarding the care you provided, your documentation must be provided to the Board office.

ONLINE RENEWAL SURVEY RESULTS

The Board would like to thank veterinarians and Certified Veterinary Technicians (CVTs) who responded to the survey regarding future use of an online renewal system. Over one hundred (100) veterinarians and CVTs responded by email or telephone. Board staff then personally called over three hundred (300) additional veterinarians and CVTs; a total of four hundred twenty (420) responses were obtained. The survey results were as follows:

Veterinarians: 76% Yes to renew online 24% No
CVTs: 81% Yes to renew online 19% No

RESPONDING TO A BOARD COMPLAINT

Every veterinarian feels some level of anxiety after receiving a certified letter from the Board indicating that a complaint has been filed. When a complaint against you has been received at the Board office, the Executive Director mails a photocopy of the complaint so you will be able to respond appropriately to the client's allegations. Licensees are asked for a written explanation to the allegations, along with a complete copy of the pertinent patient record. Licensees are always given two (2) weeks to respond.

In a recent complaint, the explanation and paper patient records were received. However, the radiographs were not sent at the same time, so the Board had to contact the veterinarian again. The investigation revealed that there had also been dental radiographs taken, so the Board had to contact the veterinarian a third time.

Should you receive a complaint from the Board office, please ensure that every part of the patient record is sent to the Board office in response. This includes treatment records, radiographs, ultrasounds, diagnostic and lab test results, consent forms, written anesthesia monitoring records, copies of instructions given to the client, and estimate forms.

Sending a complete explanation and patient record expedites the resolution of the complaint, and, in many cases, exonerates the veterinarian without the need to assign the case to the Board's investigator. In the event of a complaint, poor or incomplete records nearly always trigger a formal investigation, as there has not been enough information provided to adjudicate the complaint.

REMINDER

FINE OPTION: CONTINUING EDUCATION and RECORDKEEPING VIOLATIONS

During the 2010 legislative session, the Legislature passed a statute change that allows the Board to resolve continuing education and recordkeeping violations in a non-disciplinary/non-reportable manner on a one-time-only basis. Fines from \$500 up to \$1000 may be levied; remediation of the violation is also required. As part of this statute change, the Legislature also changed the Idaho Public Records Law to allow for these one-time actions to be considered non-public records.

If a veterinarian or CVT does not obtain continuing education in the time it is due, the option to pay a \$500 fine instead of facing formal disciplinary action is now available, and the public will not have the right to know of your violation. Should a veterinarian or CVT have this problem more than once, a formal disciplinary action will result.

The new statute became effective July 1, 2010. Please consider the importance of obtaining your required continuing education in the time period it is due, and also consider the importance of complete patient medical records. By meeting the minimum standards as set forth in the administrative rules, you can easily avoid the fine that the statute change allows the Board to levy for these types of violations.

SAFEGUARDS: HIGH ALERT MEDICATIONS

A recent Idaho Board of Pharmacy newsletter included an article about "high alert" medications. The article was provided by the Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP). The ISMP is an independent nonprofit agency that analyzes medication errors, near misses, and potentially hazardous conditions as reported by pharmacists and other practitioners.

Medications that have a high risk of causing injury when misused are called "high alert" medications. These include, but are not limited to, medications such as warfarin, insulin, methotrexate, and fentanyl patches. The consequences of error for high alert medications can be devastating to the patient.

The Board recommends that each veterinary hospital develop an independent double-check system for medications. Studies by the ISMP have indicated that manual redundancies can detect about 95% of errors. Independent double-checks prevent a serious error from reaching a patient, and bring attention to the systems that allow the introduction of human error.

Over the past ten (10) years, the Board has formally disciplined three (3) practitioners due to dispensing errors that caused the death of two (2) practitioners' patients, and serious illness in the third. Complaints were filed by all owners, and the investigations revealed that the wrong drug concentration/strength had been provided to the owners to give to their pets.

2011 STATUTE CHANGES

The Board submitted four (4) statute changes for review by the 2011 Legislature; these changes were approved and have been signed by Governor Otter. The changes become effective on July 1, 2011.

Following are the specific changes:

1) Idaho Code § 54-2105 (8) (f): This statute required the Board to preapprove candidates for the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination, along with candidates for the Veterinary Technician National Examination. The Board found this preapproval to be an unnecessary bureaucratic step, and this statute has been deleted from Idaho Code. Candidates may now apply directly to the pertinent national organization to take their national exams.

2) Idaho Code § 54-2115 (1) (c): This new section adds breaches of the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination to the Board's grounds for discipline. Applicants who have admitted to cheating on the national exam or received a court finding can be sanctioned by the Board upon application, up to and including denial of application. Licensees who obtained an Idaho license before the cheating incident was confirmed can also be disciplined, up to and including license revocation.

3) Idaho Code § 54-2104 (2) (y): This change to Idaho Code allows an out-of-state licensed veterinarian to come into Idaho and treat zoo animals when the regular zoo veterinarian is unavailable or unqualified to treat the species in question. Due to the exotic nature of animals held in Idaho's zoos, zoo managers were having great difficulty finding qualified Idaho practitioners in certain circumstances. The license exception applies only to publically-owned or AZA accredited zoos. The three (3) Idaho zoos that meet this criteria are Zoo Boise, Tautphaus Park Zoo in Idaho Falls, and the Pocatello Zoo. The license exception includes a Board notification requirement, along with a time limitation.

4) Idaho Code § 54-2115A: This new section makes the Board's authority to impose waiting periods in license application denials, suspensions, and revocations express rather than implied. It also puts a time constraint of ten (10) years on that authority. This prevents the most egregious cases from resurfacing

every year without a sufficient time for the applicant to establish a clean track record, and deters applicants and licensees from continuing the bad behavior that threatens animal and public health.

2011 RULE CHANGES

The Board submitted numerous rule changes that were approved by the 2011 legislature; however, the majority of changes were made to the Board's certified euthanasia program, and will not be listed here. Following are the changes that affect veterinarians; these became effective April 7, 2011:

1) IDAPA 46.01.01.004.01.d: The Board's fax number was included in rule.

2) IDAPA 46.01.01.004.03: The procedure for filing of faxed documents that are intended to be part of an official record for decision in a rulemaking or contested case was added.

3) IDAPA 46.01.01.150.02: The medical knowledge component of the rule describing a valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship was revised. It now sets a specific time period of twelve (12) months for examination of the animal or medically appropriate visits to the premises where the animals are maintained. This means that prescription drugs or controlled substances can never be prescribed if the animal has not been seen in the last twelve (12) months, or if the veterinarian has not made a medically appropriate visit to the animal premise in the last twelve (12) months.

Regarding the above, you may have animals on certain medications that require you to examine the animal more often than stated above, as diagnostic tests may be needed to determine how the animal's system is handling the prescription. This is a standard of care issue that would be reviewed based on the practices of the majority of veterinarians in the community, along with the manufacturer's recommendations.

If you have any questions on the preceding statute and rule changes, please contact Karen Ewing at the Board office. In addition, if you have concerns about any particular statute or rule, or have ideas for revisions you feel are needed, please let Karen know. She will include your ideas in the Board's next meeting agenda.

**RECRUITMENT ANNOUNCEMENT -
CERTIFIED EUTHANASIA TASK FORCE**

The statutes of the Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine (Board) provide for the appointment of a Certified Euthanasia Task Force (CETF). The CETF is charged with training, examining, licensing, and certifying euthanasia agencies and euthanasia technicians. Certified euthanasia technicians employed by certified euthanasia agencies euthanize thousands of homeless, injured, and ill animals held at Idaho animal shelters and animal control agencies.

CETF appointments are made by the Board, and the term of service was increased to three (3) years during the 2011 legislative session. The prior term was two (2) years, but both the Board and CETF determined that the certified euthanasia program requires a longer commitment to learn and understand this complex program. Interested CETF members can be reappointed to serve additional terms, if desired. CETF members must be veterinarians holding active licenses; there is also one (1) Certified Euthanasia Technician on the Task Force.

The Board and CETF would like to recruit new members for the CETF; the CETF's first goal is to find a veterinarian in the Boise/Treasure Valley area who would like to serve. The idea is to overlap the existing members and new members so appropriate training can be provided. While the CETF is interested in veterinarians who work in shelter medicine, private practitioners concerned about the humane euthanasia of homeless animals are also strongly encouraged to apply.

The mission statement of the CETF is as follows:

“Under the direction of the Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine, the CETF's mission is to promote humane euthanasia of homeless, injured, sick, and unwanted animals by implementing and regulating professional standards at Certified Euthanasia Agencies.”

CETF members attend two (2) meetings in Boise each year, perform approximately six (6) euthanasia agency inspections each fall, and provide annual euthanasia technician training courses in Boise, Pocatello, and North Idaho. CETF membership is a volunteer position, the same as a Board member, so payment is in the form of a \$50-per-day honorarium that is paid upon attending a meeting, performing inspections, and

providing training. Travel expenses are reimbursed up to the allowable state travel rates. If you are interested in serving on the Task Force, or have any questions, please contact Karen Ewing at the Board office.

**LAWS REGARDING FILLING ANOTHER
VETERINARIAN'S PRESCRIPTION**

Board staff frequently receives calls regarding the legality of filling another veterinarian's prescription. For example, pet owners from another state who are vacationing in Idaho may need a refill of their pet's prescription in mid-vacation. Alternatively, a colleague in a nearby community may be out of a particular medication, and sends their client to you to fill the needed prescription.

The Idaho Board of Pharmacy (IBOP) has a specific section of statute, Idaho Code § 54-1732 (4), that allows a veterinarian to dispense or deliver a legend drug prescribed for an animal upon the prescription, drug order, or prescription drug order of another veterinarian. This exempts veterinarians from the need to be registered with the IBOP as a pharmacy.

The Board of Veterinary Medicine's rules require that a valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship (VCPR) exist before a veterinarian can dispense prescription medication. When contemplating the filling of another veterinarian's prescription, the Board requires that you verify that the client does have a valid VCPR with the original veterinarian who wrote the prescription.

Another common question regards refills by another veterinarian or staff at a multi-doctor practice. For example, Mrs. Smith's pet, "Fluffy", is seen by Dr. Doe at Anywhere Veterinary Hospital and prescribed a medication. Then, Mrs. Smith comes in for a refill and Dr. Doe is not working. Can another veterinarian at Anywhere Veterinary Hospital refill the prescription?

The key here is in the patient record originally prepared by Dr. Doe when she saw Fluffy the first time. Dr. Doe must document the number of refills available and the expiration date of the prescription. If this information is provided in the patient record, it authorizes another veterinarian at Anywhere Veterinary Hospital to refill the prescription without further examination of the animal.

PROPOSED 2012 RULE CHANGES

The Board has proposed the following rule changes for review during the 2012 legislative session:

1) **IDAPA 46.01.01.014:** Increase original application fees, renewal fees, late fees, and license verification fees and completely remove the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination (NAVLE) qualification and eligibility fee.

2) **IDAPA 46.01.01.016:** Delete entire rule section regarding NAVLE qualification and eligibility review by the Board, based on removal of the corresponding statute during the 2011 legislative session.

3) **IDAPA 46.01.01.154.05:** This rule regards ownership of medical records, and procedures for owners and subsequent veterinarians to receive patient record copies. The last sentence of this rule will be removed; it requires veterinarians to secure a written release to document each request for patient record copies.

The Board reviewed the above 2012 rule changes at its April 25, 2011 meeting to determine if additional changes were needed. This meeting also allowed the Board to discuss how much fees will need to be increased in 2012. The final decision on fees will be made at the Board's June 20, 2011 meeting.

When the Board submits a rule change to the legislature, the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act requires the Board to pay to have the entire rule section published, even if only one (1) word has been changed. This requirement makes it prudent for the Board to review all parts of an individual rule section to determine if additional changes should be made at the same time.

Should you have any rule change ideas, or any comments or concerns on the above rule changes, please contact Karen Ewing at the Board office.

LICENSE AND CERTIFICATION STATISTICS

Veterinarians – active license: 1002
 Veterinarians – inactive license: 140
 Certified Veterinary Technicians: 215
 Certified Euthanasia Technicians: 67
 Certified Euthanasia Agencies: 21

EXTRA-LABEL DRUG USE

When a veterinarian determines that extra-label use of a particular drug may be the best course of action to treat a patient, the Board recommends that all clients be clearly informed of the potential risks and benefits of the medication. Communicating to the client that the drug is not labeled by the manufacturer for use in their animal will allow clients to make an informed decision on your suggested course of treatment.

Your communication with the client will also include any pertinent information regarding the manufacturer's recommendations or restrictions for a certain medication. Documentation of the information presented and the client's understanding and consent are important parts of the patient record should any questions or complaints arise.

Client communication and consent are two (2) areas of veterinary practice that require constant vigilance to ensure that agreement for the proposed services has been reached. Please review your existing practices regarding extra-label drug use so that your standard procedures include additional communication and client consent. Informed clients are in a better position to make appropriate decisions about the care of their animal; clients have the right to accept or decline the recommended treatment.

COMPLAINT STATISTICS			
FY2009, FY2010, and PARTIAL FY2011			
(FY2011 covers July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011)			
	2009	2010	2011
All types of written complaints (including unlicensed practice, accreditation violations, no jurisdiction)	26	39	13
Formal client complaints	18	23	13
Complaints dismissed	13	12	8
Discipline settlements	6	5	1
Administrative hearings	0	1	0
Letters of caution and warning letters	4	9	0
Cease and Desist letters	10	12	2

NEW PRACTICE ACT BOOKLETS

Once the new statutes become effective on July 1, 2011, the Board office will have bound booklets available that will include all veterinary statutes, administrative rules, and the 2008 AVMA Ethical Principles. If you would like a hard copy for reference, please contact Board staff by phone or email.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE IN IDAHO

become an
**everyday
hero**

It seems every time you listen to the news there is another natural disaster in which medical professionals

are needed for their knowledge and expertise. People aren't the only victims – pets and service animals commonly suffer injuries and become lost and dislocated during emergencies. To be ready for these events, the Idaho Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) is recruiting volunteer medical professionals across the state and they need your help.

The MRC is a national program launched in 2002 to help communities prepare for and respond to disasters and emergencies. Although there are over 2,000 veterinarians registered in MRC units in other states, there are almost no veterinarians registered in Idaho MRC units!

“Veterinarians are a vital part of the MRC in Idaho,” said Cheryl Grantham, State MRC Coordinator. “In the event of a large disaster involving injuries to pets and service animals in one part of the state, local veterinarians could easily become overwhelmed. Veterinarians are needed to assist first responders with sheltering and evacuation of lost and displaced animals as well as to provide triage and treatment of injured animals.”

If local emergency managers determine that veterinary assistance is needed in a disaster, volunteer veterinarians in the MRC receive an email alert requesting their help. If the volunteer chooses to accept, they receive specific instructions on where and when to report, as well as what to bring. There is no obligation to participate in any emergency response. One of the most valuable benefits of registering with the MRC today is when an emergency happens and the

need is urgent, volunteers can be contacted without delay.

Veterinarians interested in volunteering are encouraged to visit www.volunteeridaho.org. Become an everyday hero and register today to help your community be prepared for tomorrow!

Idaho State Department of Agriculture - Division of Animal Industries Information and Update

Idaho State Veterinarian – Dr. Bill Barton

The USDA Veterinary Accreditation Seminar for Idaho-licensed practitioners is scheduled for **Tuesday, June 28, 2011**, at the State Department of Agriculture building at **2270 Old Penitentiary Rd., Boise, ID 83709**. USDA will be on hand to help with the revised USDA Accreditation Program. If you haven't filled out the new Accreditation Program application, please go to the USDA Veterinary Services website at www.aphis.usda.gov and follow the directions to make sure you remain accredited to perform regulatory work for State-Federal Disease Control Programs (EIA, TB, brucellosis, interstate health certificates, etc.).

When completing official program vaccination or testing forms, or submitting samples for State or Federal regulated disease program testing, accredited veterinarians need to supply all required information on official forms including animal identification, and ensure samples are accurately labeled to match the form and shipped securely to the lab.

NEW Requirements have been put in place by **Nebraska and Minnesota** for Idaho cattle and bison originating from the Designated Brucellosis Surveillance Area on our eastern border adjacent to Yellowstone National Park, including parts of Teton, Bonneville, Fremont, Caribou, and Bear Lake counties. All sexually intact cattle/bison need to be individually identified with USDA/APHIS-approved tags (but not market backtags), which are traceable to state and farm of origin, and enter with a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). RFID 840 tags or Orange or Silver metal eartags will meet this requirement.

In addition, Minnesota will require a negative brucellosis test within 30 days on intact cattle and bison \geq 12 months of age. If moving directly to

slaughter, these animals still need to be identified as described above, but do not need the CVI. These requirements are effective immediately. On September 1, 2011, Colorado will be implementing identification requirements similar to those of Nebraska. Please call **our office at 208-332-8540** or the state veterinarian's office in the state of destination (Nebraska or Minnesota) for more information or guidance.

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture **Animal Health Lab (AHL)** continues to provide most regulatory and some diagnostic testing (including bacteriology culture & sensitivity) services to Idaho's animal producers through veterinarians. A services/fee list may be found on the AHL webpage at www.agri.idaho.gov under Animals > Animal Health Lab.

The AHL has recently expanded services to include some polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays. Currently we offer PCR for BVDV (bovine viral diarrhea virus), cattle trichomoniasis (*T. foetus*), and Johne's disease, with *Salmonella spp.* (Group D) PCR coming soon.

Demand for *T. foetus* PCR has greatly increased so that numbers of samples received often exceed our 93-sample run capacity. We are looking at ways to increase through-put, but for this season, please plan bull sampling and testing accordingly. The molecular lab will run assays in the order we receive them. You may wish to call to see what day we expect results on your samples; and the AHL would appreciate a call if you plan to submit >25 pouches for *T. foetus* PCR. **AHL phone – 208-332-8570**

The **Trich check test** for new veterinarians and technicians will be sent out in June. You may call the AHL if you will need a check test or have any questions about the program.

Courier service to deliver samples to the AHL from several points in Eastern/Western Idaho and from Idaho Equine Hospital in Nampa is available. Please call the AHL for pick-up points and cost.

Instructions for use of the new **Tuberculin for TB testing** should be included with bottles provided to you from the AHL. USDA would like to track the usage of this product, so please use the stickers as directed on the info card.

The State Veterinarian's Office has approved the use of GlobalVetLink (GVL®) **electronic Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI)**, commonly known as health certificates, for use on a variety of species.

Electronic ICVIs can be created for Avian, Bovine, Canine, Caprine, Cervid, Equine, Feline, Ovine, Poultry, and Swine. GVL's eHealth documents are approved to move animals into all fifty (50) states, plus three (3) U.S. territories. Contact GVL by phone at 515-296-0860, or see their website at www.globalvetlink.com to sign your practice on to the system. The AHL has capability to process GVL **electronic EIA (equine infectious anemia)** certificates as well.

Idaho Reportable Animal Diseases List is contained in the Division of Animal Industries Rules: IDAPA 02.04.03, which can be found on our website at www.agri.idaho.gov under Laws & Rules in the Green Banner > Rules in the navigation list on the left > web-link IDAPA 02.04 Animals > web-link 02.04.03 Animal Industries.

Idaho Animal Importation Requirements can be found on the page listing IDAPA Rules for Animals, select the blue web-link 02.04.21 Rules Governing the Importation of Animals. Please call the Division of Animal Industries or stop by our office if you would like a printed copy of these rules.

Idaho Veterinary Emergency Response Team (IVERT) is a cadre of potential veterinary responders to foreign animal diseases (FADs) if detected in Idaho. All veterinarians and certified veterinary technicians may receive continuing education credits for most IVERT trainings. For more information, please contact Dr. Marilyn Simunich at msimunich@agri.idaho.gov or see the Department of Agriculture website at www.agri.idaho.gov under Animals > Emergency Management.

Additional ISDA Animal Industries Program contacts:
Dr. Deb Lawrence - brucellosis, trichomoniasis, fish health

Dr. Marilyn Simunich - equine health, rabies/zoonotic disease, Johne's disease, NPIP, Lab testing

Dr. Tom Williams – Eastern Idaho Field Veterinarian
Dr. Scott Barnes – Northern Idaho Field Veterinarian