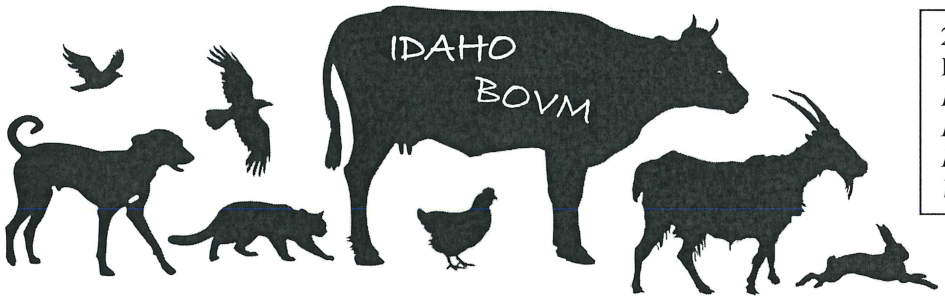
IDAHO BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
Spring 2015 Newsletter



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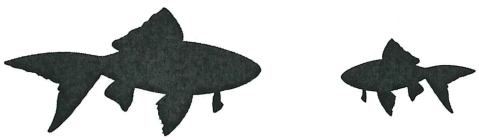
News and Information

CONTENTS

Greetings from the President	1
2015-2016 License Renewals	2
Important Deadlines for 2015-2016 License/Certificate Renewal	2
Proposed Change to CE Reporting	3
2015 Legislative Session	4
Idaho Radiation Control Rules	4
Online Payments for License/Certificate Renewals	5
Request for Participation in Study	5
CVT Corner	5
Rabies in Idaho	6-7
FY2014 Complaints to the BOVM	8
Update from USDA APHIS	9
Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule (ADT)	9



DID YOU KNOW? DVMs and CVTs can earn two CE credits for attending part of a scheduled Board meeting? Call the Board office for details.

Idaho BOVM

President:	Carol Eklund, DVM
Liaison Officer:	John Coplin, DVM
Vice-President:	Dave Gerber, DVM
Members:	Jody Rockett, DVM
	Matt Dredge, DVM
Public Member:	Kathy Simpson
Executive Director:	Jodie Ellis
Office Staff:	Cindy Hedge

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT

- Carol Eklund, DVM

Dr. Carol Eklund, Board President

As the saying goes, "Time flies when you're having fun". This is my fourth year on the Board and I am pleased to work with a great group of people including the board members, our executive director and staff, our new investigator, Dr. Robert Miller, and our very fine attorneys. All are dedicated to the Board's mission of protecting the people and animals of Idaho by establishing and enforcing professional standards in the licensing and regulation of the veterinary health fields. We are continually addressing the practice act to improve how regulations affect the profession and to better define practice standards in Idaho. Although dealing with formal client complaints is a small part of our job, we have made some changes in the complaint process to improve fairness to all involved.

As you may or may not know, the Board is made up of five veterinarians and a public member. Each of the four state regions submits board applicants. The public member can be from any region of the state. All members are volunteers, chosen by the governor and committed to serving five years.

I highly encourage veterinarians to consider serving on the Board. This year the southwest region will be looking for a new member as I move to the liaison officer position. Consider attending a meeting to develop a better understanding of what we do. We welcome visitors any time. Meeting dates are posted on the website.

The Board serves as a source of information for new and established veterinarians and technicians. Our mutual goal is serving the animals and people of Idaho. Isn't that why we all joined this great profession?

Tips for Completing Your 2015 License and Certificate Renewal Form

- Answer all questions clearly and legibly. *If you answer 'yes' to any of the personal history questions on the form, please include a notarized explanation per the instructions.*
- Remember to include your **Social Security number** on the form; this is *mandatory*. **Your renewal cannot be processed until this is provided.**
- Complete the **Child Support section**. Also *mandatory!*
- Sign and date your application.

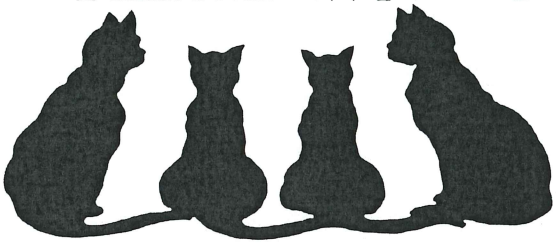
DON'T MISS THIS: 2015/2016 LICENSE RENEWALS AND CHANGES IN CONTINUING EDUCATION

Two topics of great interest to Idaho veterinarians and CVTs are 1.) **Annual license and certificate renewals** and 2.) **Fulfillment of Continuing Education (CE) requirements.**

While the procedure for license/certificate renewals remains much the same as in previous years, **the BOVM is proposing a change to how you will report CE credits to the Board office. Your thoughts and opinions are needed!**

Please carefully review the tables on pages 2 and 3. If you need assistance, contact the BOVM office:

Phone: (208) 332-8588
E-mail: bovminfo@agri.idaho.gov



2015/2016 LICENSE AND CERTIFICATE RENEWALS

- Veterinary licenses and certificates must be **renewed annually** in Idaho every spring.
- **To keep the BOVM database current,** you must inform the BOVM office of your correct mailing address every time you move.
- Your completed renewal form, along with all applicable fees, must be received by the BOVM office in an envelope postmarked no later than **11:59 PM on Monday, June 30, 2015**. Unfortunately, placing an envelope in the mailbox at a certain time does not guarantee it will be *postmarked* at that time. Post offices often do not postmark mail on weekends or at night.

Important Dates for the 2015/2016 Renewal Season

DEADLINE	ACTION
May 1 - 8, 2015	Renewal forms mailed from BOVM office to licensee/certificant using the address on file.
June 30, 2015	Completed renewal forms and payments due at BOVM office. *Envelopes must be postmarked by 11:59 PM on June 30th.*
July 1, 2015	If completed renewal form and fees have not arrived at Board office, license/certificate **expires**. The licensee or certificant **may not legally practice until license/certificate is reinstated**. **If you are late submitting your renewal form and/or fees, contact the BOVM office immediately to make arrangements for reinstatement.** You will be required to pay a late fee of **$200** (veterinarians) or **$50** (CVTs). NOTE: Reinstatement is only possible through **July 31, 2015**.
August 1, 2015	Licenses and certificates for which the Board has not received completed renewal forms and/or payment of fees will **permanently expire**; reinstatement is no longer possible. The person in question will have to reapply for a license "from scratch".

If you have any questions or need assistance with your 2015 license/certificate renewal, contact the Board office immediately.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN REPORTING CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDITS TO THE BOVM: WE NEED YOUR INPUT!

The Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine is considering a change in how CE credits will be reported to the Board office. We propose that individuals no longer *routinely* send Certificates of Attendance to the Board office to be compiled; instead, licensees would report CE credits *once a year along with their* **annual renewal forms. Licensees/certificants would not be required to submit actual certificates of attendance at that time;** they would instead list courses they attended, verifying the information with their signatures (under penalty of perjury).

Each individual would be required to retain actual Certificates of Attendance until **December 31st of the year his/her CE is due** (six months past the June 30th due date). The reason is that every year a **randomly-selected group of licensees/certificants** will be required to submit their accumulated Certificates of Attendance to the office for verification. This will be done between July 1 and December 31 of the relevant year.

Reminder: CE credits are due **every two years.** If you received your original license/certification in an odd-numbered year, your CE credits will be due on odd-numbered years. The same is true for even-numbered years.

Summary of Proposed Changes in Reporting Continuing Education

	Current System (in effect through June 30, 2015)	**Proposed System**
CE requirements - *Veterinarians*	**Twenty (20) CEUs due *every two years.*** Of these 20 CEUs: • 14 CEUs must be in medical • Up to 6 CEUs may be in management • Up to 15 CEUs may be earned online	Same as in previous years
CE requirements – *Certified Veterinary Technicians*	**Fourteen (14) CEUs *due every two years*.** Of these 14 CEUs: • 10 CEUs must be in medical • Up to 4 CEUs may be in management • Up to 10 CEUs may be earned online	Same as in previous years
Last day to report CE at end of two-year CE cycle.	**June 30th of appropriate year**	Same as in previous years
Reporting method (veterinarians and CVTs)	*Two methods are currently acceptable:* 1. Certificates of attendance are sent to the Board office where they are compiled and processed by staff. 2. CE courses are reported on license/renewal forms annually; reports contain course names, dates, organizer, hours attended, and the submitter's signature, *which is given under penalty of perjury.*	**Certificates of Attendance** will be retained by the individual and not routinely sent to the Board office. CE courses will be reported **exclusively** on license/renewal forms on the year the individual's CE credits are due; the reports must contain course names, dates, organizer, hours attended, and the submitter's signature, *which is given under penalty of perjury.* Additional sheets may be added to the application as needed. The individual must keep certificates of attendance until December 31st of the reporting year. **Each year, a randomly-selected group will be required to send actual Certificates of Attendance to the Board office for verification.**

The BOVM would greatly appreciate your comments on this proposed change. Please send to:

→ **bovminfo@agri.idaho.gov** ←

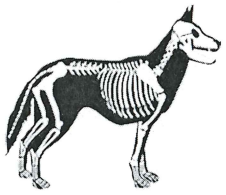
using the subject line **"Comment".**

Comments will be taken **through July 31, 2015.**

2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION – PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE IDAHO VETERINARY PRACTICE ACT

The BOVM had three items up for consideration during the 2015 Idaho Legislative Session. Below is a summary of the BOVM's proposed legislation and final results from the session.

Bill No.	Summary of proposed legislation	Final Result
Senate Concurrent Resolution 114	Requires that all CVT applicants graduate from programs approved or certified by the AVMA or the ECFVG (for foreign graduates).	Effective April 13, 2015
H-72	Amends existing law to remove unnecessary language, to provide that veterinary technicians may place their certification on inactive status, and to provide conditions for transfer from inactive to active status.	Effective July 1, 2015
HB-73	Provides that licensing and application fees for veterinarians be nonrefundable; also makes a technical correction.	Rejected



CHANGES IN THE IDAHO RADIATION CONTROL RULES: WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOUR PRACTICE

- Katey Anderson, Laboratory Improvement Manager
Idaho Bureau of Laboratories

A rewritten version of the **Idaho Radiation Control Rules** (IDAPA 16.02.27), which can be viewed at **http://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/16/0227.pdf** was approved by the Idaho Legislature during the 2015 session. Beginning **July 1, 2015**, the Idaho Bureau of Laboratories (IBL) will be making changes to the Idaho Radiation Control Program (ICRP).

Something that veterinarians in private practice may want to note is that the republished sections of the *Council of Radiation Control Program Directors Suggested State Regulations* have been incorporated by reference. To view these technical resources please visit **http://crcpd.org/SSRCRs/default.aspx.** Also, the rules were revised so the ICRP would be in compliance with Idaho Code §56-1043, statute which guides general or specific licensing of x-ray producing machines.

Starting in July, the IBL will begin issuing x-ray licenses, initially to approximately 25% of currently registered sites. In the coming months, practice owners will receive a letter from the ICRP describing the licensure process and setting a sunset date for their current registrations. It is anticipated that it will take about four years to complete the registration to licensure

Lastly, the IBL has been working to create guidance and templates to help practices meet the x-ray safety and training documentation requirements that are more prominently featured in the rewritten rules. We hope to make these materials available within the next few months. If you have any additional questions or concerns please contact the **Idaho Radiation Control Program office** at **208-334-0506** or at **labimprovement@dhw.idaho.gov**

ONLINE PAYMENTS AVAILABLE FOR LICENSE RENEWALS

For the second year, you will be able to use a credit card, debit card, or online check to pay BOVM renewal fees, using services provided by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture. Approximately 11% of Idaho licensees/certificants paid online in 2014. You will find instructions on how to use the online payment system in your 2015 License Renewal Packet

Regardless of the payment method you choose, you are still required to mail or fax your completed renewal application to the Board office.

Instructions on how to use the ISDA system to make online payments will be sent with your renewal application, including a unique **passphrase** and **invoice number** that you will need to enter the site and make a payment.

Please contact the Board office if you need assistance.

NOTE: There are fees* associated with using Access Idaho's online payment service:

- Credit cards: $1.00 fee *plus* 3% of invoice amount
- E-checks: $2.50 per check

**These fees do NOT go to the BOVM.*

The Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine wishes all new veterinary and CVT graduates long and happy careers!

CONGRATULATIONS

on a job well done!

REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION IN STUDY

Idaho veterinarians are invited to complete a short questionnaire concerning **Canine Transmissible Venereal Tumor,** also known as TVT, CTVT or Sticker's sarcoma as part of a study being conducted at the University of Cambridge in the UK by Dr. Elizabeth Murchison and her Ph.D. student Andrea Strakova. Their goal is to map the global distribution of TVT. Your participation is requested *even if you have never seen a case of TVT*. The survey may be found at:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/KS32FH5

TVT is a clonally transmissible cancer, which is spread by the transmission of living cancer cells between individual dogs. Several cases have been observed in the American Southwest and in Central and South America.

The researchers are also seeking veterinary collaborators to collect samples of TVT cases for genetic studies. If you are interested, please contact the researchers; they will send sample collection kits. All costs involved with sample collection and submission will be covered. If interested, please contact:

Debbie (Bauer) Koenig, RVT
Project CTVT, University of Cambridge
debbiectvt@aol.com

CVT CORNER: Become a Member of the Idaho Society of Veterinary Technicians and Assistants!

- Erica Mattox, CVT
President, ISVTA

Happy Spring from the Idaho Society of Veterinary Technicians and Assistants!

The ISVTA offered a combined 27 hours of continuing education in 2014, including four hours in the Magic Valley and in eastern Idaho. We also teamed up with the IVMA and presented 12 hours of continuing education for technicians at the IVMA summer conference in 2014. **This year we have 16 hours of CE scheduled for technicians at the IVMA conference in Sun Valley (June 7-9, 2015).**

The ISVTA's biggest need right now is for more officers to keep up with the demands of the growing group. We are always looking for new ideas to help expand and strengthen the ISVTA If at any time you have any questions, comments, new CE topics, etc. Please contact the ISVTA at **ISVTA.org** or at Idaho Society of Veterinary Technicians and Assistants on Facebook

GUEST COLUMNIST

RABIES IN IDAHO – Public Health Implications

-Leslie Tenglesen, Ph.D., DVM
State Public Veterinarian, Div. of Public Health
Idaho Department of Public Health

Rabies *is a serious zoonotic disease with a high case-fatality rate; animal and human health concerns should be considered with any potential animal rabies exposure.* ***Managing rabies scenarios in private practice is best done in partnership with public health professionals****. As a practicing veterinarian, there are some things you should know about rabies and rabies management in Idaho.*

Rabies in Idaho

Rabid animals have been detected in Idaho as early as March and as late as November, although most animal rabies cases are reported in the summer months. No part of the state is considered rabies-free. **Bats are the only known natural reservoir of rabies in Idaho and the majority of rabid animals detected annually are bats.** Between 2010 and 2014 an average of 16 rabid bats were detected annually (range: 8–27). **The only variant of the rabies virus to be documented in Idaho is the bat variant. The terrestrial variants of the rabies virus (e.g., raccoon, fox, skunk, and coyote) are not known to be present.** Multiple spill-over events of bat virus variants have been documented in cats (2), skunks (2), a horse, and a bobcat since 1990. Even though a bat encounter carries the highest risk for a rabies exposure in Idaho, the risk of rabies to animals and humans from bite and non-bite exposures (access to saliva or exposure to neurologic tissues) from other mammals must not be ignored. To learn more about the epidemiology of rabies in Idaho and the U.S., visit: **http://rabies.dhw.idaho.gov**

Management of Biting Animals

The current **Rabies Compendium**, published by the **National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV)**, provides guidance on standard rabies management practice in animals[1]. There are two options to rule out a rabies exposure from an animal that bites either a human or another animal. The first is to observe the biting animal (domestic dog, cat or ferret), for signs of rabies for the ten days immediately after the bite occurs. An observation period is the management tool of choice for domestic animals, and a veterinarian should be involved throughout the course of the observation. This is the ideal approach for provoked bites and bites from animals where aggression is not unusual and, therefore, suspicion for rabies is very low. Domestic animals infected with rabies are known to shed the virus in their saliva for up to ten days. If the animal is healthy at the end of the ten-day period, it was not shedding rabies virus at the time of the bite. Animals should never receive a rabies vaccine until the observation period has been completed, so a vaccine reaction is not confused with signs of rabies. A set observation period for wild and other domestic animal species has not been established; therefore, the ten-day observation period only applies to **domestic dogs, cats and ferrets**. Bites from **livestock or animals in zoo collections** must be dealt with on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the State Public Health Veterinarian. If the animal develops signs consistent with rabies or dies during the observation period, the brain must be submitted immediately to the **Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Bureau of Laboratories (IBL)** for rabies testing.

Testing Animals for Rabies

The second option to rule out a rabies exposure is to euthanize the biting animal and test the brain for rabies. Testing criteria are stringent and have changed in Idaho: testing for rabies is only done after prior approval by the **local public health district (PHD) epidemiologist** or **state public health veterinarian**. Contact your local public health district epidemiologist, found in this link - **http://idahopublichealthdistricts.org/** - to discuss exposures and testing options. Testing should be reserved for animals that initiate an unprovoked bite, or are biting due to abnormal behavior; bats are the exception, minor exposures are considered a risk for rabies, so bats with human or animal exposures will be tested. If no potential rabies exposures have occurred, testing will not be provided without a fee; again, discuss the situation with the PHD epidemiologist or state public health veterinarian. The **2013 AVMA Euthanasia Guidelines** [2] describe methods for humane euthanasia that will spare the brain. It is not necessary to submit the entire brain to IBL for testing, as only the cerebellum and brainstem are used to confirm rabies, but both hemispheres and some associated spinal cord must be represented. Bats are the only exception, humanely euthanized whole bats may be submitted for testing; the brains do not need to be extracted first. For further information on packaging and shipping, please refer to the **Idaho rabies submission form**[3].

(Continued on page 7)

(Rabies In Idaho – Public Health Implication; continued from page 5)

If you have questions about brain extraction, contact the state public health veterinarian. A confirmatory test for rabies is performed on brain tissue; there are no approved non-lethal testing options. Serologic tests are not diagnostic; they only provide proof of seroconversion following a rabies vaccination, which may be required for travel to certain countries [4]. If an animal suspected of being rabid is not available for observation or testing, contact your PHD epidemiologist to discuss proper management of exposed pets and owners.

Management of Exposed Pets

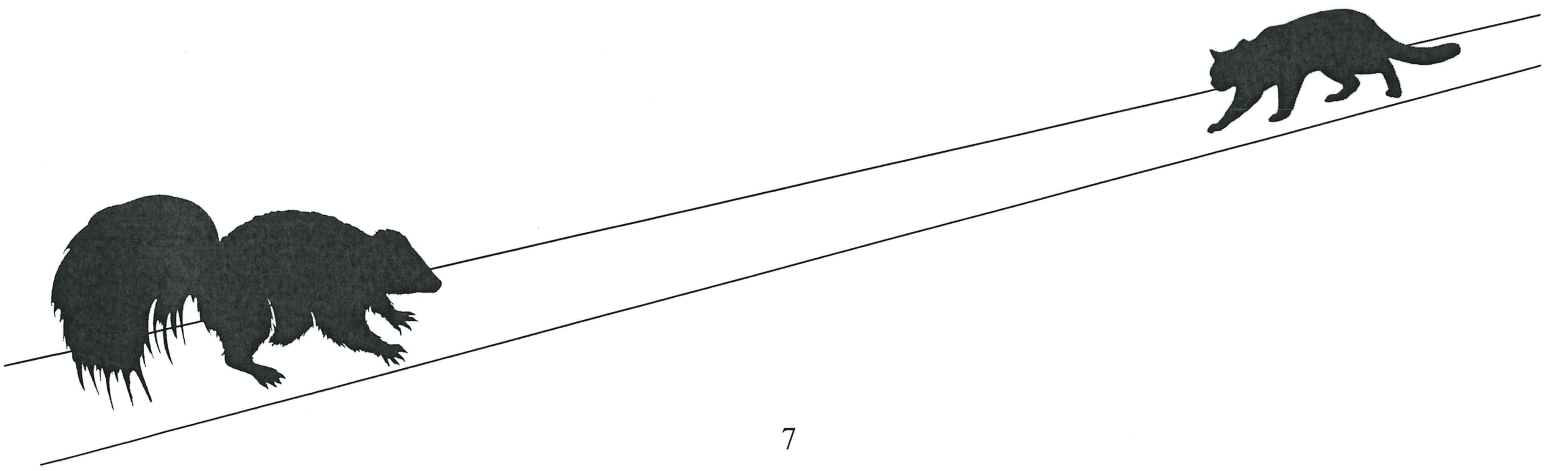
Maximum precautions and immediate action must be taken in the event that a domestic pet was exposed to a confirmed rabid animal. Dogs and cats that are either current on their rabies vaccination or those that have been previously vaccinated, but are past due, should receive a booster vaccine and be confined to the home for 45 days following a rabies exposure. A 2015 JAVMA article by Moore et. al. [5], describes the robust anamnestic response to vaccination, even in those animals with an out-of-date vaccine status. Dogs, cats, ferrets, and livestock that have never received a rabies vaccine should be vaccinated immediately and confined for six months in coordination with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) (1). The local veterinarian should be consulted throughout the confinement period. Animals completing the six-month observation period without signs of rabies can be released from confinement. If an animal under observation develops signs that are consistent with rabies, the PHD epidemiologist or state public health veterinarian should be consulted regarding euthanasia and testing. For management protocols regarding rabies exposure of other animal species, including livestock, please refer to the **NASPHV document** (1).

Rabies post-exposure prophylaxis in people

Rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (rPEP) includes the life-saving injection of immune globulin and a series of four rabies vaccinations given to people with known or suspected exposures to rabid animals, when rabies cannot be ruled out. Ideally the rPEP course should be initiated no later than 10 days after the exposure, so please contact PHD epidemiologists immediately to discuss an observation or testing procedure; results aid in the critical decision making process for rPEP usage. If any client reports being bitten, refer them immediately to their healthcare provider, and contact the local PHD epidemiologist.

Resources:

1. NASPHV. Rabies Compendia and a fillable Rabies Vaccination Certification (NASPHV Form 51) http://NASPHV.org
2. 2013 AVMA Euthanasia Guidelines https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Pages/Euthanasia-Guidelines.aspx
3. Idaho Rabies Submission Form. http://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Health/Labs/ClinicalMicrobiology/tabid/190/Default.aspx
4. USDA Regulations and Assessments http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/
5. Moore, MC, et al Comparison of anamnestic responses to rabies vaccination in dogs and cats with current and out-of-date vaccination status. J Am Vet Med Assoc 2015;246:205–211



SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE IDAHO BOVM (FY2014)

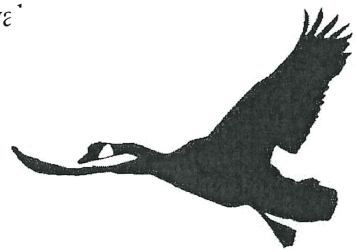
An important part of the Board's mission is to safeguard the people and animals of the state by establishing and enforcing professional standards in the licensure and regulation of veterinary health professionals. The Board regulates the licenses and certificates of approximately **1,100 veterinarians** and **250 CVTs**; it is inevitable that complaints from the public or from colleagues will be lodged against a small number of these professionals during any given year.

The following table will give a g**eneral idea** of the complaints the Board reviewed during FY2014. Names, dates, species of animals, and locations have been omitted. Only complaints that went to the Board's Liaison Officer for review or investigation are included. The Board receives numerous inquiries from parties who do not follow through or, with guidance from the Board's Executive Director and staff, are able to resolve their concerns without filing formal complaints. The Board also receives numerous complaints about billing and financial matters, which are generally outside of the Board's purview.

FORMAL COMPLAINTS FY2014	RESOLUTION
DVM filed complaint against shelter veterinarian for not providing requested records in timely manner.	Letter of caution sent by Liaison Officer to shelter veterinarian.
Owner took pet to veterinarian for suspected UTI. Veterinarian gave pet an injection of Rimadyl; the pet soon after suffered seizures and later died. Owner contended that the use of Rimadyl was contraindicated in the pet's species and caused its death.	No violation was found after review of records by Liaison Officer.
Owner's pet was spayed and developed post-operative complications, possibly due to overuse of corticosteroid medication. It later died at an emergency clinic after two further surgeries by different veterinarians.	Veterinarians who performed initial surgery and post-op care entered into Stipulation and Consent Agreements with BOVM.
Shelter director complained about alleged poor outcomes from spay and neuter surgeries performed by local veterinarian.	No violation was found after review of records by Liaison Officer.
Owner filed complaint after veterinarian removed teeth from pet during surgery without owner's permission.	Owner resolved matter with veterinarian.
Idaho Board of Pharmacy filed complaint against veterinarian for improper storage of controlled substances at residence.	Veterinarian entered into Stipulation and Consent Agreement with BOVM.
Owner's animal became acutely ill and was seen by veterinarian, who administered sedation as part of treatment. Animal later died. Owner believed sedation caused liver failure.	No violation was found after review of records by Liaison Officer.
Owner felt veterinarian contributed to pet's death by not running lab work that could have indicated liver problems.	No violation was found after review of records by Liaison Officer.
Veterinarian complained about unfair advertising by another clinic in same town.	Executive Director discussed problem with competing clinic who agreed to stop.
Applicant for Idaho DVM license began practicing before license was issued.	Veterinarian and clinic owner entered into Stipulation and Consent Agreements with BOVM.
Owner felt veterinarians at clinic might be responsible for pet's death through malpractice.	Owner withdrew complaint after speaking to Liaison Officer.
Owners alleged that veterinarian treated pet without proper authorization and without giving estimates.	No violation was found after review of records by Liaison Officer.
Owner complained that pet was not treated properly for imbedded collar.	Letter of caution sent by Liaison Officer after reviewing records.
Owner complained that veterinarian's incompetence contributed to death of pet.	No violation was found after review of records by Liaison Officer.
Owner felt veterinarian used excessive force when handling pet.	Letter of caution sent by Liaison Officer.

UPDATE FROM USDA: APHIS: VETERINARY SERVICES

National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP): The annual one-day Idaho Veterinary Accreditation Seminar will be held this summer at the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) building in Boise, Idaho. If you are interested in attending, call the VS office at 208-373-1620 to put your name on a contact list and we will notify you when the seminar date has been set. Attendance at the seminar qualifies as an orientation for accreditation and for continuing education credits for your Idaho Veterinary License. It does NOT count toward APHIS approved supplemental training (AAST) for accreditation renewals. Accreditation renewa due every three years.



The renewal process consists of two steps:

1) Complete the AAST modules or other AAST training
2) Complete and submit your application via paper or on-line at:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap

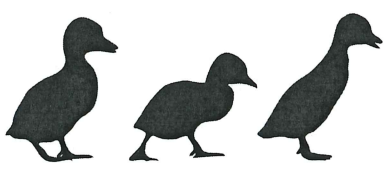
Other information about the NVAP can also be found on this website. If you have questions about accreditation, call Jon Mainord, who is the new NVAP Coordinator in the VS office.

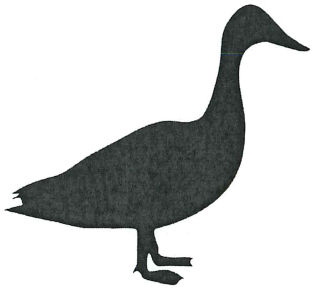
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Outbreaks in U.S.: Since December 2014, the USDA has confirmed a number of cases of HPAI H5 in the Pacific, Central, and Mississippi flyways (or migratory bird paths). The disease has been found in wild birds, as well as in some backyard and commercial poultry flocks and captive wild bird flocks. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) considers the risk to people from these HPAI H5 infections to be low.

As of March 28, 2015, HPAI findings in poultry, confirmed by the USDA National Veterinary Services Laboratories, included flocks in **Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas**. In Idaho, HPAI was confirmed in a backyard poultry flock in Canyon County in January and in one captive wild bird flock in Canyon County and one in Kootenai County in January and February, respectively. The history on both of the wild bird flocks included feeding wild ducks to the falcons on the premises.

Surveillance for avian influenza is ongoing in commercial poultry operations, live bird markets, backyard flocks and in migratory wild bird populations. The U.S. has a strong **avian influenza surveillance program**, where we actively look for the disease and provide monetary compensation to affected producers to encourage reporting. USDA continues to inform the **World Organization for Animal Health** and international trading partners of these findings. USDA is working with trading partners to minimize trade impacts on poultry and poultry products as much as possible. All bird owners, whether commercial producers or backyard enthusiasts, need to continue practicing **GOOD BIOSECURITY**, preventing contact between their birds and wild birds, and reporting sick birds or unusual bird deaths to State/Federal officials, either through the ISDA or through **USDA's toll-free number at 1-866-536-7593**. Additional information on biosecurity for backyard flocks can be found at **healthybirds.aphis.usda.gov**.

USDA emphasizes that poultry, poultry products and wild birds are safe to eat if they are properly handled and cooked to a temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit.





Continued on page 10

Update from USDA: APHIS: Veterinary Services, continued from page 9

Export Information: There are new health certificates for the export of small animals to the European Union. If you haven't completed one of these since the first of the year, please call the VS office at 208-373-1620. There are also new certification statements for horses going to Canada. These statements change often so be sure to contact us for updates before submitting equine health certificates for endorsement. The Veterinary Export Health Certification System (VEHCS) is up and running and includes certificates for horses, cattle, poultry, and swine to Canada. This system greatly streamlines the process for these certificates. Contact the VS office to get information on enrollment.

NOTE: Please make sure your accreditation is up to date before you sign export health certificates. It is a big inconvenience for both your clients and you when we discover that you were never accredited or your accreditation has expired.

USDA APHIS Veterinary Services Contacts

National Import Export Services (NIES)
Call Center: 301-851-3300

- Option 1 - Animal Products - Import
- Option 2 - Live Animals
- Option 3 - Agriculture Select Agent Services
- Option 4 - Animal Products - Export
- Option 5 - Regionalization and Evaluation - Import and Export or the Sanitary Trade
- Option 6 - International Animal Health Standards Team
- Option 7 - Return to Main Menu

Animals Products

- Fax: 301-734-8226 (importing)
- Fax: 301-734-0571 (exporting)
- AskNIES.Products@aphis.usda.gov

Live Animals:

- Fax: 301-734-4704
- VS-Live.Animals_Import.Permits@aphis.usda.gov

Select Agents, Organisms and Vectors:

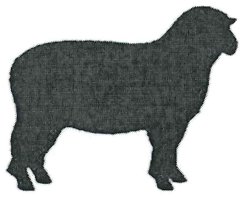
- Fax: 301-734-3652
- AgSAS@aphis.usda.gov
- OV@aphis.usda.gov

NVAP Coordinators by State:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vet_accreditation/downloads/nvap_coordinator.pdf

Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health Information (CEAH)

- Phone: 970-494-7200
- Fax: 970-472-2668
- vs.ceah@aphis.usda.gov

FEDERAL ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY RULE (ADT)

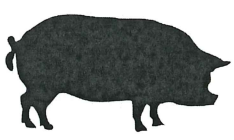
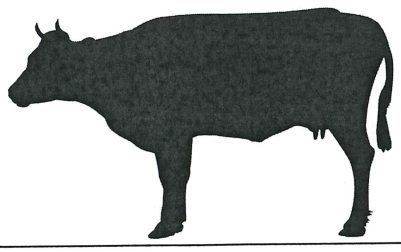


- Scott Leibsle, DVM
Deputy Administrator/ Bureau Chief
Animal Health Division
Idaho State Department of Agriculture
- Debra Lawrence, DVM
Vet Med Officer Sr.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Effective January 9, 2013, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) implemented the **Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule (ADT)**, which is intended to provide a fast and reliable method for tracing the exact location of an individual animal in the event of contagious disease outbreak.

The ADT rule requires cattle, swine and sheep moving interstate to be tagged with **official forms of identification**, with some exceptions. All dairy cattle, regardless of age or sex, must be individually identified prior to being moved interstate. All beef cattle, over 18 months of age, shall be individually identified including cattle of any age used for rodeo or exhibition. Beef cattle under 18 months of age are exempt from the ADT requirements.

Acceptable forms of official identification include **brucellosis tags, USDA silver "brite" tags, 840-series RFID tags and scrapie tags**. If a veterinarian applies silver "brite" tags to an animal and the tag number is not submitted to ISDA on an official test chart, it still must be reported to ISDA.

A **form to submit NUES tags numbers** will be emailed to all licensed practitioners by **April 3, 2015**. Brands, registration tattoos and some other forms of identification may be used for movement between specific states if agreed upon by both states.

The "**ADT Monitoring and Compliance Manual**" addresses the ADT rule for all covered species in a user-friendly format. This document will also be emailed to all licensed practitioners. Veterinarian and producers seeking further information on the ADT rule may contact ISDA by phone (**208-332-8540**) or email (**debra.lawrence@agri.idaho.gov**).