

13.01.10 – RULES GOVERNING IMPORTATION, POSSESSION, RELEASE, SALE, OR SALVAGE OF WILDLIFE

Attachment 1

00. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

Sections 36-103, 36-104, 36-501, 36-504, 36-506, 36-701, 36-703, 36-704, 36-706, 36-708, 36-712, and 36-2201-2205, Idaho Code, authorize the Commission to adopt rules concerning the importation, possession, release, sale, or salvage of wildlife in the state of Idaho. (3-31-22(—))

01. TITLE AND SCOPE.

The title of this chapter for citation is IDAPA 13.01.10, "Rules Governing the Importation, Possession, Release, Sale, or Salvage of Wildlife." These rules govern the commercial and non-commercial importation, possession, release, sale, or and salvage of wildlife. These rules do not apply to bullfrog, fish or crustacean, the importation, possession, release, sale or salvage of which are governed by IDAPA 13.01.11, "Rules Governing Fish," and IDAPA 13.01.12, "Rules Governing Commercial Fishing." (3-31-22)

02. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

The code of federal regulations, title 9, part 2, section 131 (handling of animals), and part 3, sections 125-142 (specifications for humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of certain warm-blood animals), (effective July 1, 2022) are incorporated by reference and available at <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-9/chapter-I/subchapter-A/>. ()

002003.— -- 009. (RESERVED)

10. DEFINITIONS.

IDAPA 13.01.06, "Classification and Protection of Wildlife," defines game animals, big game animals, game birds, furbearing animals and unprotected wildlife. Section 36-201, Idaho Code, defines predatory wildlife. As used in this chapter, "wildlife" does not include any bullfrog, fish, or crustacean, for which requirements for import, possession, transport, release, and sale are addressed in IDAPA 13.01.11, "Rules Governing Fish" and 13.01.12 "Rules Governing Commercial Fishing." (3-31-22)

In this chapter, "wildlife" excludes bullfrogs, fish, or crustaceans whose possession, transport, release, and sale are regulated by IDAPA 13.01.11 and 13.01.12 or by ISDA, unless they are or will be maintained in a zoo or aquarium for live exhibit to the public. ()

01. Commercial Wildlife Farm. Any facility where the operator obtains, possesses, or propagates big game animals, for any commercial purpose. (3-31-22)

01. Agricultural/Domestic Animals. Animals or eggs normally considered to be of agricultural or domestic types currently common to Idaho that: (1) do not meet the definition of wildlife in Section 36-202, Idaho Code and (2) are not intended for release into the wild in Idaho. These include but are not limited to livestock, domestic bison, domestic cervids, and domestic furbearing animals regulated by ISDA under Title 25, Idaho Code. ()

02. Private Park. Any facility where the operator obtains, possesses, or propagates big game animals for personal pleasure and not for any commercial purpose. (3-31-22)

0302. Bona Fide Pet Store. A legitimate Legitimate retail store that engages in the selling of conventional pets with a set location and regular business hours. () (3-31-22)

0203. Private Park Captive Wildlife Facility. Any facility Facility where the operator obtains, possesses, or propagates big game animals for personal pleasure and not wildlife for any commercial purpose, including commercial, rehabilitation, private ownership (including private park) or sale. (3-31-22()

04. Big Game Animal. As classified in IDAPA 13.01.06, "Classification and Protection of Wildlife," excluding domestic cervids as defined and regulated by Title 25, Chapter 37, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

05. Agricultural or Domestic Animals. Animals or their eggs normally considered to be of agricultural or domestic types currently common to Idaho, not including wildlife as defined by Section 36-202, Idaho Code (such as animals listed in IDAPA 13.01.06, "Rules Governing the Classification and Protection of Wildlife." (3-31-22)

~~0604. Commercial Wildlife Facility. Any facility~~ **Facility** where the operator obtains, possesses, or propagates wildlife for any commercial purpose, including exhibition, education, entertainment, or sale. ~~A commercial wildlife farm is included in this definition.~~ (3-31-22(-))

~~07. — Not Permanently Located Within the State of Idaho. A traveling circus, menagerie, or trained~~ act of wild animals that is not located within the state of Idaho more than two (2) months out of any calendar year. (3-31-22)

~~05. Commercial Wildlife Farm. Commercial wildlife facility where operator propagates big game animals not regulated by ISDA.~~ ()

~~08. — Traveling Circus, Menagerie, or Trained Act of Wild Animals. Any mobile display or exhibit of wildlife maintained for instructional, educational, entertainment, or other commercial purposes.~~ (3-31-22)

~~09. — Publicly Owned Zoo or Wildlife Exhibit. Any facility exhibiting wildlife owned by any municipal, county, state, or federal agency.~~ (3-31-22)

~~11. — 099. — (RESERVED)~~

~~100. — PERMITS FOR IMPORT, EXPORT, TRANSPORT, POSSESSION, RELEASE, AND SALE OF LIVE WILDLIFE.~~

~~No person may import into, export from, sell, or transport, cause to be transported, possess (hold in captivity), propagate, or release within the state of Idaho any living wildlife, including eggs thereof, without having first obtained a permit from the Department.~~ (3-31-22)

~~01. — Exemptions for Import, Export, Transport, Possession or Sale. No permit is needed from the Department to import, export, transport, possess or sell the following (although another state or federal agency may regulate such activity):~~ (3-31-22)

~~a. — Agricultural or domestic animals.~~ (3-31-22)

~~b. — Domestic furbearing animals, as defined and regulated under Chapter 30, Title 25, Idaho Code.~~ (3-31-22)

~~c. — Domestic cervids, as defined and regulated under Chapter 37, Title 25, Idaho Code.~~ (3-31-22)

~~d. — Animals commonly considered conventional household pets, including sugar glider (*Petaurus breviceps*) and African hedgehog (*Atelerix albiventris*).~~ (3-31-22)

~~e. — Domestic Game birds produced in captivity and lawfully obtained, as shown by proof maintained and presented in accordance with Section 36-709, Idaho Code.~~ (3-31-22)

~~06. Conventional Pets. Privately owned companion animals not intended for research or resale that are not native wildlife captured from the wild in Idaho: dogs, cats ferrets, rabbits, rodents, non-venomous or non- dangerous reptiles and amphibians, non-poultry birds, hedgehogs, tenrecs, and sugar gliders.~~ ()

~~f. — Birds of prey, provided actions comply with IDAPA 13.01.14, “Rules Governing Falconry.”~~ (3-31-22)

~~0207. Exemptions for Unprotected and Predatory Wildlife~~ **CWD. Chronic Wasting Disease.** (3-31-22()

~~a. — Wildlife classified as Unprotected Wildlife and Predatory Wildlife that are lawfully taken by a person licensed or authorized to hunt or trap in accordance with Chapter 4, Title 36, Idaho Code, may be sold, exported, transported, or possessed, without additional permit from the Department, provided such action is not otherwise in violation of federal, state, county, or city laws, rules, ordinances, or regulations. The Idaho Department of Agriculture may restrict the possession, sale, or import of fox, skunk, raccoon or other animals, such as restrictions under Section 25-236, Idaho Code.~~ (3-31-22)

~~08. ISDA. Idaho State Department of Agriculture.~~ ()

~~b. Lawfully taken native unprotected or predatory wildlife may be released on private lands in the county of origin without a Department permit in accordance with Section 36-502, Idaho Code and with written landowner consent in possession while such wildlife is in transit to the release site. (3-31-22)~~

09. Large Commercial Wildlife Facility. Commercial wildlife facility housing three or more species or encompassing display or exhibit areas larger than one (1) acre. ()

~~03. Exemption for Native Reptiles and Amphibians. A person licensed or authorized to hunt or trap in accordance with Chapter 4, Title 36, Idaho Code, may capture alive, or hold in captivity and possess, up to four (4) individuals per species of Idaho native reptiles or amphibians at the same time, provided such action is not otherwise in violation of federal, state, county, or city laws, rules, ordinances, or regulations. (3-31-22)~~

10. NPIP. National Poultry Improvement Program for state-federal cooperative testing and certification. ()

~~04. Restriction on Permit Issuance. The Department will not issue any permit for import, export, transport, release, possession, or sale of live wildlife or eggs thereof, if the wildlife or eggs thereof would pose a threat to the state of Idaho, including threat of disease, genetic contamination or displacement of or competition with existing species. Because of the threat of chronic wasting disease, the Department will not issue any permit for the import into Idaho of any live cervid not regulated as a domestic cervid by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, including mule deer, white-tailed deer, moose, and wild-origin elk. (3-31-22)~~

11. Private Park. Facility where the owner or operator obtains, possesses, or propagates wildlife in captivity for personal pleasure and not for any commercial purpose. ()

~~101. IMPORT OR TRANSPORT PERMIT ISSUANCE.~~

12. Publicly Owned Zoo or Wildlife Exhibit. Zoo, aquarium, or similar facility exhibiting wildlife owned by any municipal, county, state, or federal agency. ()

~~01. Application. Application for a permit to import or transport wildlife will be on a form prescribed by the Department. The applicant must possess a valid commercial or private wildlife facility license or individual captive wildlife permit or make concurrent application for such facility license or individual animal possession permit. (3-31-22)~~

13. Shooting Preserve. Privately owned or leased premises operated for hunting of captively propagated upland game birds. ()

~~02. Inspection and Examination. Upon Department request, the applicant must provide a valid Certificate of Veterinary Inspection from the state of origin for each animal imported or transported. (3-31-22)~~

~~03. Additional Requirements. The Department may impose test and certification requirements related to genetic issues or diseases of concern for any animal to be imported or transported. (3-31-22)~~

14. Traveling Circus, Menagerie, or Trained Act of Wild Animals. Mobile wildlife display or exhibit maintained for instructional, educational, entertainment, or other commercial purposes that is not located within Idaho more than two (2) months during any calendar year. ()

~~No person may possess any wildlife, progeny or eggs thereof, whose import into this state was unlawful. (3-31-22)~~

~~103011. -149- 099.~~

(RESERVED)

~~150. WILDLIFE IN TRANSIT.~~

~~All required licenses, permits, and certificates must accompany live captive wildlife while in transit. (3-31-22)~~

100. POSSESSION OR SALE OF WILDLIFE KILLED LAWFULLY.

In addition to the restrictions and permissions set forth in Sections 36-106, 36-501, 36-502, and 36-1107, Idaho Code: ()

~~151. -199. (RESERVED)~~

01. Edible Flesh. No person may sell, purchase, or barter the edible flesh of game animals or other wildlife protected by classification under IDAPA 13.01.06. ()

200. — ~~CAPTIVE WILDLIFE.~~

~~02. Rattlesnakes.~~ Skins or rattles of rattlesnakes lawfully killed in defense of people or property, or dying in lawful captivity, may be possessed, purchased, or sold, provided the person taking rattlesnake(s) from the wild or owning in captivity does not sell more than four (4) rattlesnakes per year. ()

~~01. General.~~ No person may possess, hold in captivity, or propagate any wildlife, except those animals exempted under Section 100 of these rules, without obtaining a captive wildlife permit for each individual animal from the Department. (3-31-22)

~~03. Written Statement for Possession by Another.~~ A written statement showing the taker's name, address, license and tag/permit numbers, date and location of kill, the part(s) possessed, and signed by the taker, must accompany wildlife or its parts when possessed by another person. Any buyer of black bear or mountain lion head, hide or parts (except tanned hides finished into rugs or mounts) must send a copy of the sales statement, or a Department Form CE-50, to the Department within ten (10) days after such purchase. ()

~~0304. Wildlife Lawfully Taken in Other States under other Jurisdiction.~~ Wildlife or parts thereof that have been legally taken outside killed, collected, or salvaged under the laws of Idaho other states, Indian tribes, or countries may be possessed or sold in Idaho unless Idaho if prohibits such possession or sale is lawful in Idaho, in the state, province, or country where taken, and under federal law sale. (3-31-22()

~~02. Compliance with Other Agency Requirements.~~ No person may possess, hold in captivity, or propagate any wildlife without complying with relevant city or county ordinances, including any zoning and planning commission approval, and any Idaho or U.S. Department of Agriculture requirements. (3-31-22)

~~03. Marking Big Game.~~ All big game animals shall be uniquely marked with a Department approved marking system. (3-31-22)

~~04. Applications.~~ Application for license will be on a form prescribed by the Department. (3-31-22)

~~05. Inspections and Records.~~ As a condition to any facility license or individual captive animal permit, the Department will be able to access for inspection at any reasonable time all records, all wildlife, and the facilities where the wildlife are kept, with records maintained as specified in Section 36-709(e), Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

201. — ~~DISEASE OF CAPTIVE WILDLIFE.~~

The Department Wildlife Veterinarian and the Idaho Department of Agriculture Administrator of the Division of Animal Industries will mutually determine the diseases and parasites of concern and the mechanisms and procedures for control of diseases and parasites in captive wildlife within the state of Idaho. Such mechanisms and procedures include but are not limited to examination, testing, quarantine, and slaughter or destruction, at the owner's expense, of individual animals or herds that are infected with or affected by diseases or parasites that may have significant detrimental effect on native wildlife, other captive wildlife, livestock or the public health of the citizens of the state of Idaho. Such disease and parasite control measures will be included in and enforced by regulations of the Division of Animal Industries of the Department of Agriculture. (3-31-22)

202101. – 299119.(RESERVED)

300120. ~~RECOVERY, POSSESSION, AND SALE~~ RECOVERY OF WILDLIFE PARTSPROTECTED WILDLIFE.

~~01. Wildlife Legally Killed.~~ (3-31-22)

~~a.~~ The possession, sale, and purchase of wildlife or parts of wildlife legally killed is lawful, provided it is in compliance with these rules and Title 36, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

~~i.~~ No person may purchase, barter, or sell the edible flesh of wildlife classified as big game animals, upland game animals, game birds, migratory birds, or rattlesnakes taken from the wild. (3-31-22)

~~ii.~~ The annual sale by holders of a valid Idaho hunting, trapping or combination hunting and fishing license of no more than six (6) skins of legally taken rattlesnakes is lawful. (3-31-22)

b. ~~A written statement showing the taker's name, address, license and tag numbers, date and location of kill, signed by the taker, must be provided to the buyer of any black bear or mountain lion head, hide or parts (except tanned hides finished into rugs or mounts). A copy of the sales statement must be forwarded by the buyer to the Department within ten (10) days after such sale. A Department Form CE-50, Statement of Sale/Purchase of Wildlife Parts, may be used in lieu of a sales statement.~~ (3-31-22)

e. ~~Persons possessing a taxidermist or fur buyer license shall keep a record of any wildlife received for mounting or preservation, and of any purchase of furbearers, black bear part or raw skin, and mountain lion part or raw skin, with said record to be kept for two (2) years from the respective date of receipt or purchase. Records may be written or retained on media other than paper, provided that the media comply with standards set forth in Section 9-328, Idaho Code; copies of sales statements complying with Subsection 300.01.b. are adequate records.~~ (3-31-22)

02. Animals Found Dead. Protected species of wildlife that have died naturally (not human-caused) or by accidental or accidentally unlawful human causes, remain in public trust to be disposed of by the Department. However, a person may recover, possess, sell or purchase the wildlife parts as specified below, but only under the conditions specified and only if the protected wildlife has not been unlawfully killed. Natural dying of natural causes do not include any man-caused mortality. Accidental death includes or accidental vehicle-vehicle collision caused mortality. as follows: (3-31-22())

a01. Horns of Bighorn Sheep. (3-31-22())

ia. ~~Bighorn Horns of bighorn~~ sheep horns of animals that have died dead of natural causes may be recovered and possessed, provided such horns are presented to a Department office for marking by placement of a permanent metal pin in the horn within thirty (30) days of recovery. Pin insertion is not Department certification that the animal was legally taken. No person may sell, barter, purchase, or transfer to another person any horn recovered from a bighorn sheep that has have died from natural causes without a Department permit issued by the Department. The insertion of a pin is not a certification that the animal was legally taken or possessed permit. (3-31-22())

ii b. No person may alter, deface, or remove a pin placed in a bighorn sheep horn by the Department. No person may possess the horn(s) any horn of a bighorn sheep that bears an altered, defaced, or counterfeit Idaho pin or from which the Idaho a state pin has been removed. (3-31-22())

b 02. Big Game other than Bighorn Sheep. Antlers, hides, bones, and horns of deerhorns, or elk, moose, pronghorn and mountain goat, parts of bear and mountain lion and elk teeth of big game animals other than bighorn sheep that have died of natural causes may be recovered, possessed, purchased, bartered or sold, provided that reporting of bear and mountain lion parts is in accordance with reporting under Subsection 300 Section 100.04 03 of this rule these rules. (3-31-22())

e. ~~Parts, including meat, of big game animals, upland game animals, upland game birds, and furbearing animals, which may be lawfully hunted or trapped, that have been accidentally killed as a result of vehicle collision mortality may be recovered and possessed, provided that such taking is not in violation of state, federal, county, or city law, ordinance, rule, or regulation, and provided that:~~ (3-31-22)

03. Wildlife Salvaged from Vehicle Collision. Big game animals, upland game animals, upland game birds, or furbearing animals, which may be lawfully hunted or trapped in Idaho, or predatory or unprotected wildlife that have been killed or dispatched as a result of accidental vehicle collision and salvaged in compliance with Section 36-506, Idaho Code, may be recovered, possessed, provided that such taking is not in violation of state or federal law. Parts of said wildlife, excluding any meat and excluding any part of bighorn sheep, may also be purchased, bartered, or sold, where sale is not specifically prohibited by federal statute or regulation or state statute, provided a written statement as described in IDAPA 13.01.10.100.03 accompanies the wildlife part. ()

i. ~~Notification to the Department is made within twenty-four (24) hours of salvage; and~~ (3-31-22)
121. - 139. (RESERVED)

ii. ~~Written authorization is obtained from the Department within seventy-two (72) hours of recovery;~~
and ~~(3-31-22)~~

140. TAXIDERMISTRY AND FUR BUYER LICENSE RECORDS.

Persons possessing a taxidermist or fur buyer license **must** keep a record of any wildlife received for mounting or preservation; and of any purchase of furbearers, **or of raw skins or parts of black bear, mountain lion or wolves**, with said record to be kept for two (2) years from the respective date of receipt or purchase. Records may be written or preserved by media **complying with** Section 9-328, Idaho Code; **copies of completed Department Form CE-50 are also considered adequate records.** ()

~~iii. —Mandatory check and report requirements are complied with for any bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, mountain goat, moose, gray wolf, bobcat, and river otter, as described in IDAPA 13.01.08.420 and 13.01.16.500. (3-31-22)~~

141. – 149. (RESERVED)

~~d. —Parts, excluding meat, of big game animals (except bighorn sheep), upland game animals, upland game birds, and furbearing animals, which may be lawfully hunted or trapped, that have been accidentally killed as a result of vehicle collision mortality may be purchased, bartered, or sold, where sale is not specifically prohibited by federal statute or regulation or state statute, when accompanied by written authorization from the Department as described in IDAPA 13.01.10.300.02.c. No person may purchase, barter, or sell bighorn sheep accidentally killed as a result of vehicle collision. (3-31-22)~~

~~03. **Wildlife Taken in Other States.** Wildlife or parts thereof that have been legally taken outside of Idaho, may be possessed or sold in Idaho if such possession or sale is lawful in Idaho, in the state, province, or country where taken, and under federal law. (3-31-22)~~

~~**301. — POSSESSION, IMPORTATION, AND TRANSPORTATION OF CERVID CARCASSES OR PARTS FROM AREAS WITH CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD) UNLAWFUL.**~~

150. CWD MANAGEMENT RESTRICTIONS.

01. Designation of CWD Management Zone. The Commission may designate a CWD Management Zone **Zone(s)** where wildlife is subject to increased risk of acquiring CWD based on the presence of CWD-infected animals and information on wildlife movement. The Director may designate a CWD Management Zone **Zone(s)** on a temporary basis, for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days and subject to Commission review. (3-31-22()

02. Prohibitions. It is unlawful to: (3-31-22()

a. Import into Idaho the carcass or any part of a deer, elk, or moose from another state, ~~province of Canada~~ **Canadian province**, or country (other than Canada) with any documented ~~ease of~~ CWD; (3-31-22()

b. Transport the carcass or any part of a deer, elk, or moose out of any CWD Management Zone to any portion of the state that is not a designated CWD Management Zone; or (3-31-22()

c. Possess the carcass or any part of a deer, elk, or moose that: has been imported from another state, **Canadian** province or country (~~other than Canada~~) with a documented case of CWD; or transported out of any CWD Management Zone to **or across** any part of the state that is not a designated CWD Management Zone. (3-31-22()

03. Exceptions. This section does not apply to: (3-31-22()

a. Domestic cervids regulated under Chapter 37, Title 25, Idaho Code; (3-31-22()

b. Meat that is cut and wrapped; (3-31-22()

c. Quarters or deboned meat that does not include brain or spinal tissue; (3-31-22()

d. Edible organs, excluding brains; (3-31-22()

e. Hides without heads; (3-31-22()

f. Upper canine teeth (ivories); (3-31-22()

- g. Finished taxidermy; (3-31-22())
- h. Dried antlers; (3-31-22())
- i. Cleaned and dried skulls or skull caps; (3-31-22())
- j. Skull caps that do not include brain or spinal tissue; or (3-31-22())
- k. A head ~~Head~~ or tissue from a CWD Management Zone, provided it is presented to the Department for sampling purposes, with the Department to keep possession for appropriate tissue disposal. (3-31-22())

04. Disposal of Carcasses or Parts in Violation. The Department may seize carcasses or parts imported, transported, or possessed in violation of this section, with a person in violation of this section responsible for handling and disposal costs, as authorized under Chapters 34 and 53, Title 19, Idaho Code. (3-31-22())

302 151. – 399 199.(RESERVED)

400. PRIVATE PARKS AND COMMERCIAL WILDLIFE FACILITIES.

200. LIVE WILDLIFE.

~~01. General. No person may operate or maintain a private park or commercial wildlife facility without obtaining the appropriate license for each facility and the individual captive animals from the Department. (3-31-22)~~

01. General. No person may import into Idaho, export from Idaho, transport, possess or otherwise hold in captivity, propagate, sell or release into the wild any live wildlife, except those animals exempted by Idaho Code or these rules, without a corresponding import, export, transport, captive possession (individual animal license or multiple animal license at a private, commercial or rehabilitation facility), sale or release license/permit from the Department. Use of raptors in falconry is governed by IDAPA 13.01.14, Rules Governing Falconry. ()

02. Compliance with Other Agency Requirements. No person may operate a private park possess, hold in captivity, or commercial propagate any wildlife facility without complying with relevant city or county ordinances, including any zoning and planning commission approval, and any Idaho ISDA or U.S. Department of Agriculture USDA requirements. (3-31-22())

03. Restrictions on License Issuance. The Department will not issue any license/permit for import, export, transport, captive possession, sale, or release of live wildlife or eggs thereof, if the wildlife or eggs would pose a threat to the state of Idaho, including public safety, threat of disease, genetic contamination or displacement or competition with existing species. Because of CWD, the Department will not issue any permit for the import into Idaho of any live cervid not regulated as a domestic cervid by ISDA. ()

~~03. License Display. A commercial wildlife license is to be displayed at the licensed facility in plain view at all times. (3-31-22)~~

04. Marking Big Game. All captive big game animals (excluding domestic cervids regulated by ISDA) must be uniquely marked via Department-approved method and numbering. ()

05. Inspections and Records. As a condition to any facility or individual captive animal license, the Department will be able to access for inspection at any reasonable time all records, all wildlife, and the facilities where the wildlife are kept, with records maintained as specified in Section 36-709(c), Idaho Code. ()

~~04. Applications. Application for permits or licenses to possess wildlife will be on a form prescribed by the Department, with separate application to be made for each facility and for any animal(s) imported after a facility is licensed. The Department will only consider an application that includes: (3-31-22)~~

06. Exemptions for Import, Export, Transport, Possession or Sale. No permit is needed from the Department to import, export, transport, possess or sell the following animals, provided they are not intended for release into the wild (although another state or federal agency may regulate such activity): ()

- a. ~~The name and address of the applicant~~ Agricultural/domestic animals. (3-31-22())

b. ~~Proof of compliance with city/county zoning ordinance or zoning permit application~~ Conventional
pets. (3-31-22) ()

07. Exemptions for Unprotected and Predatory Wildlife. ()

~~03a. Exemption for Native Reptiles and Amphibians.~~ A Wildlife classified as Unprotected Wildlife or Predatory Wildlife that are lawfully taken by a person licensed or authorized to hunt or trap in accordance with Chapter 4, Title 36, Idaho Code, may ~~capture alive~~ be exported, transported, or hold in captivity and possess ~~possessed~~, up to four (4) individuals per species of Idaho native reptiles or amphibians at ~~one time~~ sold without additional permit from the same time Department, provided such action is not otherwise in violation of federal, state, county, or city laws, rules, ordinances, or regulations. ~~ISDA may restrict the possession, sale, or import of fox, skunk, raccoon or other animals, such as restrictions under Section 25-236, Idaho Code.~~ (3-31-22)

e. ~~The name and address of the owner(s) of the wildlife if not the applicant.~~ (3-31-22) ()

d. ~~The location of the proposed facility, including a legal description of the land and the approximate space devoted to the facility.~~ (3-31-22)

b. Native unprotected or predatory wildlife lawfully captured alive may be released on private lands in the county of origin without a Department permit in accordance with Section 36-502, Idaho Code and with written landowner consent in possession while such wildlife is in transit to the release site. ()

e. ~~The name and address of the owner of the property if not the applicant.~~ (3-31-22)

f. ~~The number and kinds of wildlife being or to be kept.~~ (3-31-22)

08. Exemptions for Native Reptiles and Amphibians. A person licensed or authorized to hunt or trap in accordance with Chapter 4, Title 36, Idaho Code, may capture alive, or hold in captivity and possess, no more than four (4) individuals per species of Idaho native reptiles or amphibians at one time, provided such action is not otherwise in violation of federal, state, county, or city laws, rules, ordinances, or regulations. ~~Because of disease concerns, native reptiles or amphibians held in captivity with another reptile or amphibian obtained from any other location may not be released back into the wild unless the Department provides advance authorization.~~ ()

201. DISEASE OF CAPTIVE WILDLIFE.

The Department and ISDA will mutually determine diseases and parasites of concern and mechanisms and procedures for control of diseases and parasites in captive wildlife. Such mechanisms and procedures include but are not limited to examination, testing, quarantine, and slaughter or destruction, at the owner's expense, of individual animals or herds that are infected with or affected by diseases or parasites that may have significant detrimental effect on native wildlife, other captive wildlife, livestock or the public health of the citizens of the state of Idaho. ~~ISDA authorizes such disease and parasite control measures under Title 25, Chapter 2, Idaho Code.~~ ()

202. LIVE WILDLIFE IMPORT OR TRANSPORT.

01. Application. Application for a permit to import or transport wildlife will be on a form prescribed by the Department. The applicant must possess a valid commercial or private wildlife facility license or individual captive wildlife permit or make concurrent application for such facility or individual animal possession license. ()

02. Inspection and Examination. Upon Department request, the applicant must provide a valid Certificate of Veterinary Inspection from the state of origin for each animal imported or transported. ()

03. Additional Requirements. The Department may impose test and certification requirements related to genetic issues or diseases of concern for any animal to be imported or transported. ()

203. LIVE WILDLIFE IN TRANSIT.

All required licenses and certificates must accompany live wildlife while in transit. ()

g. ~~The date upon which each animal is to be obtained.~~ (3-31-22)

204. POSSESSION OF UNLAWFUL IMPORT.

No person may possess any wildlife, progeny or eggs thereof, whose import into this state was unlawful. ()

~~h. The source, including address and telephone number, from which each animal was, or is to be, obtained, and health certificate for all animals addressing diseases of concern. If already in possession, the type of permit or license under which each animal is possessed. (3-31-22)~~

205. - 249. (RESERVED)

~~i. Specifications of pens and shelters furnished for each kind of animal. (3-31-22)~~

250. CAPTIVE WILDLIFE POSSESSION.

~~j. Specifications of the guard fence or other security measures to prevent escape or protect the public from injury by the animals. (3-31-22)~~

01. Application. Application for a license to possess captive wildlife on an individual basis will be on a form prescribed by the Department. ()

~~05. Inspections.~~ As a condition to any facility license, the licensee will make available for inspection all records, all wildlife, and the facilities covered by the license at any reasonable time upon request of the Department. (3-31-22)

02. Inspection and Examination. Upon Department request, the applicant or license holder must make animal(s) available to the Department for inspection during business hours or provide a valid Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for any captive wildlife possessed. ()

~~06. Evidence of Legal Possession.~~ Records shall include evidence of legal possession of all wildlife kept at the facility or under the licenses, including licenses, permits, receipts, invoices, bills of lading, or other satisfactory evidence of ownership. The records shall also identify all animals born at the facility, exported from the facility, or transported within the state. (3-31-22)

251. CAPTIVE WOLVES.

~~07. Dead Wildlife.~~ Record of inspection by a licensed veterinarian shall be kept for all wildlife which die on the premises, and a copy forwarded to the Department Wildlife Laboratory within ten (10) days of the death of the animal. (3-31-22)

01. License and Tattoos. No person may possess a live wolf or other canine exhibiting primary wolf characteristics without proper identification and a license on an annual calendar year basis from the Department, to be obtained by no later than three days of commencing possession of the animal. Proper identification is a microchip and tattoo inside the flank or ear for any animal six (6) months of age or older. Application for license will be on a form prescribed by the Department, and the applicant will provide written and photographic confirmation of tattooing. ()

~~08. Cages or Enclosures.~~ All wildlife held in captivity in a wildlife facility shall be confined at all times in cages or enclosures of such structure or type of construction that it will be impossible for such animals to escape, and that meet the following minimum specifications: (3-31-22)

02. Primary Wolf Characteristics. ()

~~a. For big game animals, including bear and mountain lion, Rounded ears smaller in proportion to those of the enclosure will;~~ coyote; (3-31-22) ()

~~i. Have a floor made of cement or concrete at least three (3) inches thick into which metal fence stakes are permanently placed or a floor that consists of chain link or other material that will preclude the animal digging through the floor to escape; (3-31-22)~~

b. Broad snout with nose pad wider than one (1) inch; ()

ii. Have a chain link fence of at least eight (8) feet in height with barbed wire overhang; (3-31-22)

c. Long legs, approximately twenty-six (26) to thirty-two (32) inches at the shoulder in adult height; ()

iii. Have a chain link cage top; (3-31-22)

d. Four and one-half (4.5) to six (6) feet long from tip of nose to tip of tail; ()

- iv. ~~Have any other Department approved configuration such as a pit that will preclude escape.~~
- e. Adult male weight at least eighty (80) pounds; **adult female weighs at least sixty (60) pounds adult;**
(3-31-22())
- f. Tail carried high or straight out when running; ()
- b. ~~For all animals, cages or enclosures will be of sufficient size to give the animal or bird confined ample space for exercise and to avoid being overcrowded.~~ (3-31-22)
- g. Long, coarse fur, variable **from white to black (generally grayish).** ()

252. – 259. (RESERVED)

260. HUMANE TREATMENT OF CAPTIVE WILDLIFE.

01. **Humane Treatment.** All captive wildlife must be handled in a humane manner and in a manner to prevent parasites, sickness, or disease, including but not limited to the following actions: ()

- i. ~~The length of the cage or enclosure will be a minimum of four (4) times the body length (tip of nose to base of tail) of the animal being kept, reptiles excepted.~~ (3-31-22)
- a. Any captive wildlife afflicted with parasites or disease is immediately given attention *by a licensed veterinarian* or destroyed in a humane manner. ()
- ii. ~~The width will be at least three fourths (3/4) of the cage length.~~ (3-31-22)
- b. Any captive wildlife is fed on a regular schedule. Food is adequate and varied and so far as possible, consistent with food ordinarily eaten by such animals. Food is of good quality and stores of same are kept in suitable containers with tight fitting covers so as to render it inaccessible to rats, flies, or other vermin. ()
- iii. ~~For the second animal housed in cage, floor space will be increased twenty five percent (25%) and for each additional animal housed in the cage, floor space will be increased fifteen percent (15%). Cages with tops will be of reasonable height to accommodate the animals contained therein. No nails or other sharp protrusions that might injure or impair the animal will be allowed within the cages.~~ (3-31-22)
- c. Fresh or running water for drinking purposes is available in cages or enclosures at all times, and is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. ()
- e. ~~For all animals, cages or enclosures will be constructed to prevent entrance by other animals and prevent harm to or by the general public. Cages, fencing, and guardrails will be kept in good repair at all times; and gates will be securely fastened and locked.~~ (3-31-22)
- d. **Enclosures will be kept in a clean and sanitary condition consistent with good animal husbandry.** ()
- d. ~~Cages or enclosure for birds and smaller animals will be provided with a den, nest box or other suitable housing containing adequate bedding material for the comfort of the species held. A suitable shelter or shield will be provided for big game and other larger animals for protection from inclement weather and from the sun. At least one (1) wall of the enclosure will be constructed so as to provide a windbreak for the animal confined.~~
- e. Any animals with a propensity to fight or which are otherwise incompatible are kept segregated. (3-31-22())
- e. ~~For all venomous reptiles, enclosures will have safety glass and cages will have small enough mesh to prevent the animal's escape and double walls sufficient to prevent penetration of fangs to the outside; and all cages and enclosures will be kept locked.~~ (3-31-22)
- f. **Suitable shelter or shields will be provided for all captive animals for protection from the elements, shelter and privacy.** ()
- fg. ~~Cages or enclosures will be kept dry if containing terrestrial animals and with adequate water if containing aquatic animals. Where attempt to mimic the natural climate and habitat of the species being held differs from the climate of the area where the wildlife facility is located, provisions will be made to adjust holding conditions held, as nearly as possible, to natural habitat.~~ (3-31-22())

~~g. Cages or enclosures will be kept in a clean and sanitary condition consistent with good animal husbandry. (3-31-22)~~

261. PREVENTION OF ESCAPE OF CAPTIVE WILDLIFE.

All wildlife held in captivity must be confined at all times in cages or enclosures of such structure or type of construction that it will be impossible for such animals to escape (*including by flying, climbing, jumping, or digging*), meeting the following minimum specifications. The Department may *identify additional specifications for enclosures by considering standards or guidelines for the particular species of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums or other captive wildlife facility accreditation entities.* ()

~~09. Sale of Animal Meat or Parts. (3-31-22)~~

~~01. For ursids (bears), canids, or felids, the enclosure will: ()~~

~~a. A commercial wildlife facility licensee may sell or otherwise dispose of the carcass, parts, or by-products of a properly identified big game animal taken from a commercial wildlife facility only upon preparing an invoice or bill of sale as specified by the Department and attaching a copy of it to the lot shipment, carcass, or container and keeping a copy for his records. Upon the attaching of the invoice or bill of sale to the carcass, parts, or by-products of the animal, the same may be transported to the transferee named on the invoice or bill of sale. (3-31-22)~~

~~a. Have a chain link fence at least eight (8) feet in height with *permanently anchored stakes, a chain link enclosure top, and buried fencing or a concrete apron to preclude escape by digging; or* ()~~

~~b. The licensee may sell commercial wildlife facility animals for meat upon compliance with all applicable health laws, USDA, and Idaho Department of Agriculture regulations. (3-31-22)~~

~~b. Have any other Department-approved configuration that will preclude escape. ()~~

~~401. 409. (RESERVED)~~

~~02. For all animals, cages or enclosures will be of sufficient size to give the animal or bird confined ample space for exercise and to avoid being overcrowded. ()~~

~~410. LARGE COMMERCIAL WILDLIFE FACILITIES.~~

~~Commercial wildlife facilities that are of a size large enough or with a large number of animals incompatible with the cage or enclosure requirements of Section 400 may, in the Director's discretion, be addressed with facility-specific license terms. Only facilities housing at least three (3) or more species or encompassing display or exhibit areas larger than one (1) acre will qualify for this consideration. (3-18-22)~~

~~a. The length of the cage or enclosure will be a minimum of four (4) times the body length (tip of nose to base of tail) of the animal being kept, reptiles excepted. ()~~

~~01. Animal Display and Security. Any cage or enclosure shall be of such structure or type of construction to prevent escape of the captive wildlife, or damage to native wildlife through habitat degradation, genetic contamination, competition, or disease. In identifying facility-specific license terms, the Department may refer to standards such as those set by the American Zoological Association for cage, open space, shelter, enclosure, and display in a natural appearing environment and in such a way as to preserve animal dignity. Terms may include, but are not limited to, fence specifications, electric fence specifications, pits or moats, buried fencing, and display features to enhance appreciation for the species and its natural history. (3-18-22)~~

~~b. The width will be at least three-fourths (3/4) of the cage length. ()~~

~~02 Application. Application for a large commercial wildlife facility license will generally meet the requirements of Subsection 400.04, and will identify the veterinarian of record for the facility. (3-18-22)~~

~~c. For the second animal housed in cage, floor space will be increased twenty-five percent (25%) and for each additional animal housed in the cage, floor space will be increased fifteen percent (15%). Cages with tops will be of reasonable height to accommodate the animals contained therein. No nails or other sharp protrusions that might injure or impair the animal will be allowed within the cages. ()~~

~~03. Bond. The Department will require, as a license condition, any large commercial wildlife facility to provide a bond to the Department in the amount of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the total facility construction cost plus two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per animal, whichever is greater,~~

~~executed by a qualified surety duly authorized to do business in the state of Idaho, to guarantee performance of license conditions and to reimburse the Department for any costs incurred for clean up of abandoned or closed facilities, removal of animals from abandoned or closed facilities, capture or termination of escaped animals, or disease control. With prior approval, the applicant may instead submit a cash bond to the Department including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit, registered checks, certified funds, and money orders. (3-18-22)~~

~~d. For all animals, cages or enclosures will be constructed to prevent entrance by other animals and prevent harm to or by the general public. Cages, fencing, and guardrails will be kept in good repair at all times; and gates will be securely fastened and locked. ()~~

~~04. **Specific Requirements.** The Director has discretion to identify specific license conditions, and violation of any such condition is a violation of these rules. (3-18-22)~~

~~e. For all venomous reptiles, enclosures will have safety glass and cages will have small enough mesh to prevent the animal's escape and double walls sufficient to prevent penetration of fangs to the outside; and all cages and enclosures will be kept locked. ()~~

411262. HUMANE TREATMENT RESPONSIBILITY OF POSSESSOR OF CAPTIVE WILDLIFE.

Any person possessing live wildlife in captivity is responsible for the care of the wildlife in possession and the protection of the public, and liable for the expense of capture or destruction of any escaped wildlife, including any costs incurred by the Department. The Department makes no representation concerning public safety of any licensed captive wildlife or facility. ()

~~01. **Humane Treatment.** All captive wildlife must be handled in a humane manner and in a manner to prevent parasites, sickness, or disease, including but not limited to the following actions: (3-31-22)~~

263. – 299. (RESERVED)

300. CAPTIVE WILDLIFE FACILITIES (PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, REHABILITATION).

01. General. No person may own or operate or maintain a private park, commercial wildlife, or rehabilitation facility without obtaining the appropriate license for each facility from the Department. ()

~~a. Any captive wildlife afflicted with parasites or disease is immediately given professional medical attention or destroyed in a humane manner. Any infected or injured animal infected is removed from public display.~~

02. Applications. Application to operate a private, commercial or rehabilitation wildlife facility will be on a form prescribed by the Department, with separate application to be made for each facility and for any animal(s) imported after a facility is licensed. The Department will only consider an application that includes:

(3-31-22)

a. The name and address of the applicant **and any owner(s) other than the applicant.** ()

b. Proof of compliance with city/county zoning ordinance or zoning permit application. ()

c. The location of the proposed facility, including a legal description of the land, identification of property ownership, the approximate space devoted to the facility. ()

d. The number and kinds of wildlife being or to be kept. ()

~~b. Any captive wildlife is fed on a regular schedule. Food is adequate and varied and so far as possible, consistent with food ordinarily eaten by such animals. Food is of good quality and stores of same are kept in suitable containers with tight fitting covers so as to render it inaccessible to rats, flies, or other vermin. (3-31-22)~~

e. The licensed veterinarian(s) **attending the facility.** ()

~~i. The public is not allowed to feed any captive wildlife. Proper signs are conspicuously posted on cages or enclosures advising the public to refrain from feeding or annoying the birds or animals. (3-31-22)~~

f. Specifications of pens and shelters furnished for each kind of animal. ()

~~c. Fresh or running water for drinking purposes is available in cages or enclosures at all times, and is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. (3-31-22)~~

~~g.~~ Specifications of the guard fence or other security measures to prevent escape or protect the public from injury by the animals. ()

~~d.~~ Any animals with a propensity to fight or which are otherwise incompatible are kept segregated.

~~h.~~ For private and commercial facilities, the date upon which each animal was or is to be obtained. (3-31-22())

~~e.~~ At no time is any wildlife held for public display or exhibition chained or otherwise tethered to any stake, post, tree, building, or other anchorage, except for raptors as provided by IDAPA 13.01.14, "Rules Governing Falconry." (3-31-22)

~~i.~~ For private and commercial facilities, the source, including address and telephone number, from which each animal was, or is to be, obtained, and health certificate for all animals addressing diseases of concern. If already in possession, the type of license under which each animal is possessed. ()

~~02.~~ **Documentation.** At least once a year and otherwise on demand, the owner or possessor of any captive wildlife held under Department permit must provide to the Department a certificate from a licensed veterinarian, on a form as prescribed by the Department, stating the physical condition or health of each animal in captivity. The permittee must maintain a complete record of illness, treatment and disposition for each permitted animal and make such record available to the Department upon request. (3-31-22)

~~03.~~ **Renewal Applications.** If the information is unchanged, renewal applications may incorporate by reference specifications in prior applications for enclosures, fences, or other security measures. ()

~~412.~~ **RESPONSIBILITY OF POSSESSOR OF CAPTIVE WILDLIFE.**

Any person possessing live wildlife in captivity shall be responsible for the care of the wildlife in possession and the protection of the public, and liable for the expense of capture or destruction of any escaped wildlife, including any costs incurred by the Department. The Department makes no representation concerning public safety of any licensed captive wildlife or facility. (3-31-22)

~~04.~~ **Records.** Persons operating a captive wildlife facility must provide the Department, at least once each license year, a list of wildlife by numbers of animals, and species, and keep a record of any wildlife received, born, dying, sold, exported or transported from the facility, with said record to be kept for five (5) years from the respective date of the action and available for Department inspection upon request. For private parks or commercial facilities, records must include documentation of legal possession of all wildlife kept at the facility including licenses, permits, receipts, invoices, bills of lading, or other satisfactory evidence of ownership. ()

413 301. – 499 399.(RESERVED)

400. COMMERCIAL WILDLIFE FACILITIES.

In addition to the rules for captive wildlife facilities in Section 300, the following apply to commercial wildlife facilities. ()

~~01.~~ **Shooting Preserves.** No person may operate a shooting preserve without a permit from the Department. (3-31-22)

~~01.~~ **USDA License.** No person may operate a commercial wildlife facility exhibiting warm-blooded animals to the public without a USDA Exhibitor license. ()

~~02.~~ **Veterinary Care and Reporting.** The facility must maintain adequate veterinary care, under a written care program with the attending licensed veterinarian(s). The licenseholder must maintain a complete record of veterinary examinations, illness, treatment and disposition for each permitted animal and make such record available to the Department upon request. Any warm-blooded animal death at the facility must be reported to the Department Regional Office where the facility is located within ten (10) days of the death, with veterinary inspection to occur for any such death unless it is reasonably expected based on care received under the veterinary care program. ()

~~03.~~ **Care Specifications.** Any commercial wildlife facility must comply with requirements of 9 CFR 3.125-142 for warm-blooded animals specified in those regulations. Possession of warm-blooded animals under a valid USDA Exhibitor license is regulated by USDA under 9 CFR and is exempt from this subsection 03. ()

04. Public Handling or Feeding. Any commercial wildlife facility must comply with requirements of 9 CFR 2.131 for public handling or feeding of wildlife at commercial wildlife facilities not possessed under a valid USDA Exhibitor permit, including warm-blooded and non-warm-blooded wildlife. Public handling or feeding of warm-blood animals possessed under a valid USDA Exhibitor license is regulated by USDA under 9 CFR and is exempt from this subsection 04. ()

~~02. Applications.~~ Application for a shooting preserve license will be on a form prescribed by the Department. (3-31-22)

05. Sale of Animal Meat or Parts. ()

~~03. License Vendorship.~~ No person may operate a shooting preserve unless the operator has a vendorship contract with the Department and maintains a supply of shooting preserve hunting licenses for issuance to clients of the preserve. (3-31-22)

i. A commercial wildlife facility licensee may sell or otherwise dispose of the carcass, parts, or by-products of a properly identified big game animal taken from a commercial wildlife facility only upon preparing an invoice or bill of sale as specified by the Department and attaching a copy of it to the lot shipment, carcass, or container and keeping a copy for his records. Upon the attaching of the invoice or bill of sale to the carcass, parts, or by-products of the animal, the same may be transported to the transferee named on the invoice or bill of sale. ()

~~04. Species Permitted.~~ Only those species of upland game birds specified on the permit may be held or released on the shooting preserve. (3-31-22)

ii. The licensee may sell commercial wildlife facility animals for meat upon compliance with all applicable health laws, USDA, and ISDA regulations. ()

~~05. Disease Free Birds.~~ No person may ship upland game birds into Idaho for release on a shooting preserve unless they are certified free from disease as evidenced by a written statement by a licensed veterinarian. (3-31-22)

401. – 409. (RESERVED)

~~06. Holding Facilities.~~ The provisions of Subsection 400.08 of these rules pertaining to bird enclosures apply to all rearing pens, holding pens, and other rearing or holding facilities. (3-31-22)

410. LARGE COMMERCIAL WILDLIFE FACILITIES.

In addition to the rules for captive and commercial wildlife facilities in Section 300 and 400, the following apply to large commercial wildlife facilities: ()

~~07. Habitat Requirements.~~ No shooting preserve permit will be issued except upon verification by the Department that the proposed area has suitable habitat to provide food and cover for birds released for hunting purposes. The Department will provide technical advice to the applicant in developing proper habitat needs for the various species permitted under the shooting preserve license. (3-31-22)

01. Animal Display and Security. Commercial wildlife facilities that are of a size large enough or with a large number of animals incompatible with the cage or enclosure requirements of Section 260 may, in the Director's discretion, be addressed with facility-specific license terms to prevent escape of the captive wildlife, or damage to native wildlife through habitat degradation, genetic contamination, competition, or disease. In identifying facility-specific license terms, the Department may consider standards or guidelines of captive wildlife facility accreditation entities for cage, open space, shelter, enclosure, and display in a natural-appearing environment and in such a way as to preserve animal dignity. Terms may include, but are not limited to, fence specifications, electric fence specifications, pits or moats, buried fencing, and display features to enhance appreciation for the species and its natural history. ()

~~08. Inspection.~~ As a condition to any shooting preserve permit, the Department will have reasonable access to the premises of any authorized shooting preserve for the purpose of inspecting rearing, holding, and storage facilities; licenses, hunters' bag limits, and records pertaining to the operation of said shooting preserve. (3-31-22)

411. LARGE COMMERCIAL WILDLIFE FACILITY BOND.

Any large commercial wildlife facility must provide a bond to the Department in the amount of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per animal, whichever is greater, executed by a qualified surety duly authorized to do business in the state of Idaho, to guarantee performance of license conditions and to reimburse the Department for any costs incurred for cleanup of abandoned or closed facilities, removal of animals from abandoned

or closed facilities, capture or termination of escaped animals, or disease control. With prior approval, the applicant may instead submit a cash bond to the Department including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit, registered checks, certified funds, and money orders. ()

501-412. – 599 449.(RESERVED)

450. REHABILITATION FACILITIES.

In addition to the rules for captive wildlife facilities in Section 300, the Director has discretion to limit the species or numbers of wildlife accepted at or released from a wildlife rehabilitation facility, and may identify other specific license conditions to address relatively unique needs of rehabilitation, release into the wild or transfer or non-releasable animals. In identifying facility-specific license terms, the Department may identify standards or guidelines, such as those specific by the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council for providing humane care. ()

451. – 499. (RESERVED)

500. CAPTIVELY PROPAGATED GAME BIRDS.

01. Import. No person may import captive propagated game birds into Idaho intended for release into the wild or on a shooting preserve in Idaho without a permit from the Department. ()

02. Permit for Field Release. No person may use captive propagated game birds at a shooting preserve or in field training for dogs or falconry unless the owner of the shooting preserve, or owner of any dog or raptor being field trained at a location other than a shooting preserve: ()

a. Has a valid shooting preserve or Bird-Dog/Falconry Training permit and makes it available to the Department in the field upon request. ()

b. Has documentation of the commercial supplier's compliance with the NPIP and, if imported into Idaho, a certificate of veterinary inspection, and makes it available to the Department in the field upon request.

501. – 549. (RESERVED)

550. SHOOTING PRESERVES.

01. Shooting Preserves. No person may operate a shooting preserve without a license from the Department and a vendorship contract with the Department under which the operator maintains a supply of shooting preserve hunting licenses for issuance to clients of the preserve.

02. Applications. Application for a shooting preserve license will be on a form prescribed by the Department.

03. Species Permitted. Only those species of upland game birds specified on the permit may be held or released on the shooting preserve. ()

04. Holding Facilities. The provisions of Sections 260 and 261 of these rules pertaining to bird enclosures apply to all rearing pens, holding pens, and other rearing or holding facilities. ()

05. Inspection. As a condition to any shooting preserve permit, the Department will have reasonable access to the premises of any authorized shooting preserve for the purpose of inspecting rearing, holding, and storage facilities, licenses, birds in hunters' possession, and records pertaining to the operation of said shooting preserve.

600. CAPTIVE WOLVES

~~01. Definitions Primary Wolf Characteristics. (3-31-22)~~

~~a. Eyes shine greenish orange;~~

~~b. Ears rounded and smaller in proportion to those of the coyote;~~

~~c. Snout is broad with nose pad wider than one (1) inch;~~

- d. ~~Legs are long, an adult would stand at approximately twenty-six (26) to thirty-two (32) inches at the shoulder;~~
- e. Length is four and one-half (4.5) to six (6) feet from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail.
- f. ~~An adult weighs at least eighty (80) pounds;~~
- g. ~~Tail is carried high or straight out when running;~~
- h. ~~Fur is long and coarse, varies from white to black but is generally grayish in coloration resembling the coyote. The underparts are not as white and the legs and feet are not as red as those of the coyote. (3-31-22)~~

02. License and Tattoos. No person may possess a live wolf or other canine exhibiting primary wolf characteristics without proper identification (tattoo) and a license from the Department, to be obtained within three (3) days of commencing possession of a live wolf or other canine exhibiting primary wolf characteristics.

- a. ~~Proper tattoo consists of placement of a three (3) digit number, as assigned by the Department, on the right flank or inside of the right ear by a qualified veterinarian. Animals do not require tattooing until the age of~~
- b. ~~Each wolf license is valid from January 1 through December 31, and renewal is needed each year to continue to possess the animal.~~

601 551. – 699. (RESERVED)

700. VIOLATION GROUNDS FOR LICENSING ACTION AND ANIMAL REMOVAL.

The Department may ~~revoke any existing license for possession of captive wildlife or operation of any captive wildlife facility, and may refuse to issue any future license based on failure to remove or eliminate violations of Title 36 or these rules. Prior to revocation, non-renewal or non-issuance on such basis, the Department will give written notice of such violation(s) to any person the license-holder or applicant, with and specify a permit or license under this chapter, who is violation reasonable timeframe of Chapter 7 of Title 36, Idaho Code or these rules, and that person will then have not less than ten (10) days to correct such violation(s). If at the end of that time the violation is not corrected, the Department may revoke any existing permit or license and may refuse to issue any future permit. Such The Department's revocation or refusal to issue a future permit license may be in addition to any criminal charges or civil action that may be filed. All animals held under said license or permit license(s) so revoked or held without appropriate license or permit will be removed are subject to removal at owner's expense, with disposition as determined by the Department.~~ (3-31-22()

701. – 999. (RESERVED)