

## CONTENTS

<b>I. EXECUTIVE ORDERS</b>	
EWE-76-6—Creates the Governor’s Advisory Committee on Waste Disposal Practices . . . . .	185
<b>II. RULES</b>	
Dentistry, Board of—Requirements for dental licenses and dental hygiene licenses; authorized duties of dental hygienists and dental assistants . . . . .	186
Elementary and Secondary Education, Board of—Amendments to Policy and Procedure Manual and to Pupil Transportation Handbook; Adoption of the Title IV Program Plan . . . . .	187
Highways, Department of—Regulations for Control of Outdoor Advertising . . . . .	187
Livestock Sanitary Board—Regulation 3—Governing the Operation of Livestock Auction Markets. . . . .	192
Regents, Board of—Guidelines for Statewide Articulation at the Undergraduate Level . . . . .	193
<b>III. NOTICES OF INTENT</b>	
Agriculture, Department of, Milk Division . . . . .	194
Elementary and Secondary Education, Board of . . . . .	194
Engineers and Land Surveyors, Professional, Board of Registration for . . . . .	195
Higher Education Assistance Commission . . . . .	195
Regents, Board of . . . . .	196
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission . . . . .	196

# Executive Orders

## EXECUTIVE ORDER EWE-76-6

WHEREAS, the provisions of Article IX, Section 1 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, decreeing that the natural resources of the state, including air and water, and the healthful, scenic, historic, and esthetic quality of the environment, shall be protected, conserved, and replenished insofar as possible and consistent with the health, safety, and welfare of the people, have been approved by the people; and

WHEREAS, the above specific provision mandates and directs the Legislature to enact laws to implement this policy; and

WHEREAS, the protection of the physical environment and conservation of the natural resources of the state, including air and water, are directly affected by the recovery, storage, reuse, recycling, control, and disposal of waste materials, whether they be classified as liquid, solid, mixed, hazardous, nonhazardous, toxic, or nontoxic; and

WHEREAS, in order to implement the foregoing, the Legislature should consider the following:

1. Defining, by general law, "waste materials" and all material classifications and distinguishing subclassifications and/or definitions thereunder, as well as, but not limited to, all pertinent terms and terminology dealing with waste recovery, storage, reuse, recycling, control, and/or disposal;

2. Creating a uniform statewide program for waste disposal practice and resource recovery to prevent the spread of disease, creation of nuisances, and pollution of water aquifers and the public streams, and to protect the public health, safety and welfare, and the natural environment;

3. Establishing and implementing a statewide plan to coordinate programs and services of local governments in fulfillment of the foregoing;

4. Authorizing research projects and studies to develop proposals to eliminate, where possible, economic and institutional barriers to greater demand for recovered waste resources and for improved waste disposal practices;

5. Encouraging government and industry to expand the recovery and reuse of various waste materials;

6. Encouraging and utilizing private enterprise and investment capital to the maximum extent in the planning, design, and management of a state waste utilization and disposal plan; in the planning, design, construction, and operation of waste disposal facilities; and in the necessary functions related to waste recovery practices in the implementation of such legislation;

7. Providing authority for technical assistance when requested by local government and industry in planning and implementing such legislation;

8. Including and defining water sands, water aquifers and watersheds, affected by waste disposal practices, and consider a uniform statewide plan to regulate and control the use of withdrawal of subterranean waters or the penetration of the strata containing any of the above;

9. Providing the promulgation and enforcement of equitable standards, appropriate to the area and type of waste, for disposal of wastes, and a uniform procedure for application and permitting waste disposal; and

10. Providing penalties and methods of enforcement of any such legislation, enacted; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary, proper, and expedient for competent persons, experienced and knowledgeable in areas involving waste disposal practices as they affect the natural resources of this state, including air and water, to formulate plans, suggestions, and recommendations for transmission to and consideration by the Legislature;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDWIN W. EDWARDS, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of Louisiana by the constitution and laws of this State, hereby create and establish the Governor's Advisory Committee on Waste Disposal Practices to consist of those members named or indicated on the list attached to this Executive Order as well as others who may be appointed by me.

I authorize, direct, and empower said committee to meet and give full consideration to the directives, mandates, and legislative authorizations provided for in Article IX, Section 1, of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, and to make, from time to time, its recommendations for legislative action and constitutional implementation of said article.

I hereby authorize the committee to request the assistance of the Louisiana Legislative Council and the Louisiana State Law Institute, and to request and utilize such counsel, assistance, personnel, facilities, and advice

as may be obtained from other sources, public and private, including, but not necessarily restricted to, business, labor, and private research agencies, individuals or organizations. The members of the committee shall serve without compensation or remuneration for their services to the state. The committee is also authorized to receive grants, donations, or gifts of money or services from public or private persons and entities, to be utilized to accomplish the purposes for which it is created, all in accordance with applicable law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana, at the Capitol in the City of Baton Rouge, on this the 13th day of May, 1976.

**EDWIN EDWARDS**  
 Governor of Louisiana

List of Appointees to Governor's Waste Disposal Practices Study Committee

1. Bentley Mackay—Executive Director, Governor's Council on Environmental Quality
2. Ray Sutton—Commissioner of Conservation
3. J. Burton Angelle—Director, Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
4. Dr. John M. Bruce—Director, Division of Health, Health and Human Resources Administration, Louisiana Air Control Commission, and Louisiana Stream Control Commission
5. Roy Aguiard—Director of Public Works
6. Charles C. Hightower—Acting Executive Vice President, Louisiana Chemical Association
7. James J. Hayes—Executive Director, Louisiana Police Jury Association
8. Charles M. Pasqua—Executive Director, Louisiana Municipal Association; Air Control Commission Member
9. Dr. Gerald McLindon—Dean of Environmental Science, LSU; Louisiana Superport Commission
10. Camille Gravel, Jr.—Executive Counsel to the Governor

11. Ernest C. Hunt, Jr.—Representing Browning—Ferris Industries, Inc. and private waste disposal entities
12. W.J. Tausin, Jr.—House of Representatives
13. Claude Duval—Senate
14. Elwyn Nicholson—Senate
15. Sheldon D. Beychok—Representing industry

# Rules

## RULES

### Board of Denistry

At its annual meeting on June 4, 1976, the Louisiana State Board of Denistry adopted the following rules and regulations which will become effective on July 1, 1976:

1. Requirements for Examination Applicants  
 Applicants for dental licenses or dental hygiene licenses shall be required to have successfully passed an examination in the theory and practice of the science of their profession as given by the National Board of Dental Examiners before being accepted for examination by the Louisiana State Board of Denistry.
2. Authorized Duties—Dental Hygienists  
 The introductory paragraph regarding authorized duties of dental hygienists is amended to read as follows, and sub-paragraph (m) is added:  
 A dental hygienists may only perform the following under the direct on-premises supervision of the dentist who employs her or him:  
 (m) Placement of fissure sealant.
3. Authorized Duties—Dental Assistants  
 The introductory paragraph regarding authorized duties of dental assistants is amended to read as follows, and sub-paragraphs (1) and (m) are added:  
 A dental assistant may only perform the following under the direct on-premises supervision of the dentist who employs her or him:

- (l) Apply and remove rubber dams.
- (m) Make preliminary study model impressions and opposing model impressions.

Anthony J. Milazzo, Jr.  
Secretary Treasurer

## RULES

### Board of Elementary and Secondary Education

The following rules were duly advertised for consideration and, after the appropriate waiting period, acted upon favorably by the Board at the regularly scheduled meeting of May 27, 1976.

- A. Policy and Procedure Manual, Rule 3.01.70.y In Bulletin 746 (1971, white), page 24, section x Certification requirements for designation as Educational Consultants are as follows:
  - 1. A minimum of master's degree in education, with certification in at least one area of special education in accordance with the regulations of the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education.
  - 2. A minimum of the following courses:
    - a. Three semester hours in learning theory
    - b. Three semester hours in diagnosis and/or correction of reading problems (secondary majors must have three semester hours in foundations of reading in addition to requirements set forth in items one and two)
    - c. Six semester hours from one of the following areas of special education which shall be in addition to the initial certification in special education required under item 1 above:
      - (1) Crippled Children or Children with Special Health Problems
      - (2) Deaf and/or Hard of Hearing
      - (3) Learning Disabled
      - (4) Mentally Retarded
      - (5) Socially maladjusted and Emotionally Disturbed
      - (6) Gifted
  - 3. A minimum of three years teaching experience in a class designed for reg-

ular students and/or one or more of the exceptionalities listed above.

- B. Adoption of Bulletin 1191 (latest edition), Pupil Transportation Handbook.
- C. Adoption of the Title IV Program Plan/1976-77.

Earl Ingram  
Director

## RULES

### Department of Highways

#### Regulations for Control of Outdoor Advertising

The following regulations were adopted by the Director of Highways pursuant to R.S. 48:461 et seq. and pursuant to Federal regulations promulgated at 34 Federal Register 1014, January 23, 1969; and at 40 Federal Register 42842, September 16, 1975. This action was taken on June 7, 1976, pursuant to notice duly published on May 20, 1976. The effective date of these regulations is June 20, 1976, or the date on which same are duly published in the State Register if not so published on June 20, 1976.

#### I. Definitions:

(1) "Unzoned" for purposes of R.S. 48:461 et seq. means that no land-use zoning is in effect. The term does not include any land area which has a rural zoning classification, or which has land-uses established by zoning variance, nonconforming rights recognition or special exception.

(2) "Visible" for purposes of R.S. 48:461 et seq. means capable of being seen, whether or not readable, without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity.

#### II. Purpose Test:

Any sign meeting the following criteria shall be presumed to have been erected with the purpose of being read from the main traveled way of a controlled highway. Where a sign is read from the main traveled way of two or more highways, one or more of which is controlled, the more stringent of applicable control requirements will apply.

- (a) Signs erected in such a manner as to be visible from either direction of travel on subject controlled highway.

(b) Signs whose lettering is one inch or more in height or width for each fifty feet in distance from the sign to the main traveled way of the subject controlled highway.

(c) Signs which can be readily viewed for a time of five seconds or more from the main traveled way of the subject controlled highway while traveling at the posted speed limit.

### III. Landmark Signs:

In accordance with Title 23, United States Code and in accordance with Section 461.20, Title 48, Louisiana Revised Statutes (1975 Supp.), those signs lawfully erected and maintained prior to October 22, 1965, which are determined by the Louisiana Department of Highways, subject to the approval of the United States Secretary of Transportation to be landmark signs, and which would otherwise be subject to removal shall be allowed to remain. Such include signs, displays, and devices on form structures or natural surfaces which are of historic or artistic significance, the preservation of which is consistent with the Louisiana and Federal Highway Beautification Acts. The Louisiana Department of Highways will submit a one-time list of such landmark signs to the Federal Highway Administration for approval. Such signs may have reasonable maintenance, repair and restoration; however, a substantial change in size, lighting, or message content will terminate the exempt or permitted status of such sign. Permits shall be required for each such landmark sign and will be issued by the Louisiana Department of Highways upon appropriate application by the owner thereof.

### IV. New Signs:

Any structure or device which has never displayed advertising or informative message content is subject to control or removal when any advertising content or message visible from the main traveled way of a controlled highway is added thereto. When such message or informative content is added, a new outdoor advertising sign has been erected which must comply with State law and all regulations in effect on such occasion.

### V. Measurements for Spacing:

(1) Distance from the edge of the right-of-way to a subject sign for control purposes is measured horizontally along a line perpendicular to the centerline of the said highway.

(2) Centerline of the highway means a line equidistant from the edges of the median separating the main traveled ways of a divided highway or the centerline of the main traveled way of a nondivided highway.

(3) The minimum distance between structures shall be measured along the edge of the pavement or traveled surface between points directly opposite the signs along each side of the highway and shall apply only to structures located on the same side of the highway.

### VI. Nonconforming Signs:

In addition to all other laws, regulations, and rules pertaining to signs which do not conform to size, lighting, and spacing regulations, the following conditions and requirements apply to a continued maintenance of such nonconforming sign:

(a) The sign must remain substantially the same as it existed on the effective date of the State law, regulation, rule, or local ordinance which caused said sign to be nonconforming to size, lighting, and spacing regulations.

(b) Reasonable repair and maintenance of the sign, including a change of advertising message, is not a change which would terminate nonconforming use rights.

(c) When the costs of repair or maintenance within any twelve-month period exceeds one-third of the replacement-cost-new of the sign, a new sign has been erected and the sign loses its status as a lawfully erected, but nonconforming sign use.

(d) A substantial change in the subject sign which will terminate the status of legal but nonconforming usage occurs when:

(1) There has been an addition of twenty-five percent or more of the square footage of the sign (excluding trim);

(2) Any addition or amplification of lighting has been made;

(3) There has been a change in the material composition of the sign super-structure or sign facing, the cost of which exceeds the cost of replacement or repair of the original materials.

(e) When and if nonconforming use rights in and to a sign structure are acquired by the Louisiana Department of Highways through the exercise of Eminent Domain, just compensation will be based upon the original size and material of the sign when it became a nonconforming structure and not upon any enlarged sized or improvement or betterment to the sign.

(f) When any sign which loses its nonconforming use status by reason of any substantial change,

including those changes prohibited above, the subject sign will be considered a new advertising device and subject to all current regulations and prohibitions as of the time of the change.

**(g) Destruction.**

Nonconforming signs which are damaged beyond one-third of the replacement-cost-new of the subject sign lose their nonconforming status, as hereinabove provided, unless they be destroyed by intentional, criminal conduct. Any signs so damaged by intentional, criminal conduct may be re-erected within one hundred eighty days of its destruction to retain nonconforming status; however, such re-erection must occur at the identical location and the size, lighting and spacing must be identical to the prior circumstances.

**(h) Abandonment.**

When any legal or nonconforming sign which deteriorates or suffers a nonintentional, noncriminal destruction to the point where the cost of repairing or maintaining the subject sign will exceed one-third of the replacement-cost-new of the sign, the legal or nonconforming status will change to illegal status and shall be considered abandoned unless the subject sign can be lawfully erected as though it were a new sign consistently with all regulations and rules in existence at the time of the change. If an existing, nonconforming sign ceases to display a bona fide advertising message for a period of twelve months or more; then, the sign shall be considered abandoned and its nonconforming use rights are thereby terminated.

The said twelve-month period may be interrupted for the period of time during which the controlled highway relative to such sign is closed for repairs adjacent to said sign.

A nonconforming sign shall be deemed to be abandoned whenever (1) the structure is without an advertising message for a period of twelve months or more; (2) the sign structure or face thereof has not been maintained or repaired for twelve months or more; and (3) the owner or possessor of the sign or sign structure has no valid lease or other lawful occupancy right from one entitled to grant same.

**VII. Determination of On-premise Exemptions:**

- (a) Section 131(c) of Title 23, United States Code and Section 461.2 of Title 48, Louisiana Revised Statutes, specifically exempt "signs, displays and devices advertising activities conducted on the property upon which they are located" and "signs, displays and devices advertising the sale or lease of property upon which

they are located. Such signs are hereinafter referred to as "on-premise" signs. The regulations hereinafter following set forth the rules by which the Louisiana Department of Highways shall determine whether or not an advertising sign, display or device comes within the exempt categories set forth by Section 461.2, Title 48, Revised Statutes. It is the purpose of the following rules to prevent abuses or obvious attempts to erect and maintain illegal outdoor advertising in the guise of on-premise advertising.

**(b) Criteria**

- (1) A sign, display or device will be considered to be an on-premise sign and exempt from controls, if it conforms to the following standards:

(a) Premises – The sign must be situated on the same premises, as hereafter defined, as the principal or accessory activities, products, or services offered, or upon the property or land area advertised to be for sale or for lease.

(b) Purposes – The sign must have as its purpose (1) the identification of the principal or accessory activities, products or services offered, or (2) the sale or lease of the property on which the sign is located, rather than the purpose of general advertising.

(c) Premises Test – For purposes of determining whether outdoor advertising is exempt from control as on-premise advertising, the following definitions of property or premises shall apply.

(1) The property or land upon which an activity is conducted is determined by physical facts rather than boundaries of ownership. Generally, premises are defined as the land area occupied by the buildings or other physical uses that are necessary or customarily incident to the activity, including such open spaces as are arranged and designated to be used in connection with such buildings or uses.

(2) The following will not be considered to be a part of the premises on which the activity is conducted,

and any signs located on such land areas will not be "on-premise" signs which are exempt from control:

(a) Any land which is not used as an integral part of the principal activity. Such would include, but is not limited to, land which is separated from the activity by a public roadway or other obstruction and not used by the activity, and extensive undeveloped highway frontage contiguous to the land which is actually used by the commercial or industrial facility, even though such undeveloped land is commonly owned with the land area comprising the premises of the activity.

(b) Any land which is used for or devoted to a separate purpose unrelated to the advertised activity. For example, land adjacent to or adjoining an automobile service station, but which is devoted to (1) raising of crops, (2) residential use, (3) farmstead uses, (4) or another commercial or industrial use having no relationship to the service station activity would not be part of the premises of the said service station even though under common ownership or lease.

(c) Any land which is:  
(1) Developed or used only in the area of the sign site, or between the sign site and the principal activity, and

(2) Occupied solely by structures or uses which are only incidental to the principal activity, and would serve no reasonable or integrated purpose related to the activity other than to attempt to qualify the land for advertising purposes. For example, such inexpensive facilities as a picnic, playground, or camping area; dog

kennels; golf driving ranges; common or private roadways for easements; walking paths; fences; and sign maintenance sheds.

(3) Narrow Strips.

Where the sign site is located at or near the end of a narrow strip contiguous to the advertised activity, the sign site shall not be considered part of the premises on which the activity being advertised is conducted. A narrow strip shall include any configuration of land which is such that it cannot be put to any reasonable use related to the activity other than for signing purposes. In no event shall a sign site be considered part of the premises on which the advertised activity is conducted if it is located upon a narrow strip of land (a) which is nonbuildable land, such as a swampland or wetland or (b) which is a common or private roadway, or (c) held by easement or other lesser interests than the premises where the advertised activity is located.

(d) Purpose test – For purposes of determining whether an advertising sign display or device shall be exempted from control as an "on-premise" advertising, the following standards shall be used for determining whether a sign, display or device has as its purpose (1) the identification of the activity conducted on the premises where the sign is situated or the products or services sold on said premises or (2) the sale or lease of the land or property on which the subject sign, display or device is situated, rather than the business of outdoor advertising.

(1) Any sign, display or device which consists exclusively of the name of the activity conducted on the premises is an on-premise sign.

(2) Any sign which exclusively identifies the principal or accessory pro-

ducts or services offered on the premises is an on-premise sign. An example of an accessory product would be a brand of tires offered for sale at a service station, but would not include products merely incidental such as cigarettes or beverages.

- (3) When a sign (1) brings rental income to the landowner or other occupant of the land, (2) consists of brandname or trade name advertising, and (3) the product or service advertised is only incidental to the principal activity; it shall be considered the business of outdoor advertising, and such signs shall be subject to control.
- (4) A sign, display or device which does not exclusively advertise activities conducted upon the premises or services and principal and accessory products offered on the premises or exclusively advertise sale or lease of the premises or land whereon situated shall not be considered on-premise advertising which is exempt from control; but, rather, shall be considered and shall be outdoor advertising subject to control and regulation.

#### VIII. Destruction of Trees and Violations of Control of Access:

The destruction of trees and vegetation on the right-of-way in order to increase or enhance the visibility of an outdoor advertising sign or for any purpose; and the violation of the control-of-access of highways in order to erect and maintain a sign is already contrary to State law and regulations. The Louisiana Department of Highways shall not issue a permit for any sign which cannot be erected or maintained from private property without violating control of access boundaries. The Louisiana Department of Highways shall not issue permits for any signs, the visibility of which will be obscured by existing vegetation, trees or landscaping on the highway from which subject sign is intended to be read. All permits for the erection of outdoor advertising shall be conditioned upon compliance with State law, and any action by or on behalf of the signowner contrary to State law and regulations shall be grounds for voiding any subject permit heretofore or hereafter issued, and the Department shall void all such permits

and take appropriate action to compel immediate removal of the subject sign at the owner's expense. The Department will seek further all other relief made available by law to recover damages and costs of enforcement of this provision.

#### IX. Procedure and Policy for Issuing Permits for Controlled Outdoor Advertising:

(1) Applications shall be made by the person who is the contemplated owner of the subject sign to be permitted.

(2) Applicants for a permit shall execute an application form furnished by the Louisiana Department of Highways and shall forward such application form properly and completely executed as to all information requested to the District Office of the Louisiana Department of Highways situated within the highway district where said sign is to be located.

(3) Every applicant for a permit who intends to lease or grant advertising space on said sign to another person other than the applicant, and every applicant who is otherwise in the business of selling outdoor advertising space, shall furnish evidence that such person holds all appropriate occupational licenses and permits required by State and local law.

(4) Every corporate applicant which is a domestic (Louisiana Charter) corporation shall furnish evidence that said corporation is in good standing with the Secretary of State of the State of Louisiana.

(5) Every applicant which is a foreign corporation within the meaning of Title 12, Revised Statutes, shall furnish evidence that said corporation is authorized to do business in Louisiana, unless specifically exempted from this requirement by State or Federal law.

(6) Every applicant who seeks to situate a controlled advertising structure in a commercial or an industrial zone shall furnish evidence of the restrictive zoning of the subject land by an appropriate State or local authority.

(7) Permit applications which are properly completed and executed and which are accompanied by all other required documentation or evidence shall be thereafter submitted by the District Office to the appropriate permit office in Baton Rouge, Louisiana for review. permits which are not in proper form or which are not complete or not accompanied by required documentation and evidence shall be returned to the applicant by the district office with reasons for its return. Applications may be resubmitted at any time.

(8) The appropriate permit-issuing officer designated by the Director of Highways shall review all permit applications. Thereafter, permits shall be issued or the application rejected and returned to the applicant with reasons for denial of the permit.

(9) Copies of all permits shall be transmitted to the district office of the district where the sign is to be situated for subsequent surveillance by the district office.

(10) Each permit shall specify a time delay of one hundred eighty days within which to erect the subject advertising device. The district office shall determine whether or not the device has been erected within the specified time delay.

(11) If a sign has not been erected within the delay provided by the subject permit, the permit may be voided by the Louisiana Department of Highways and the applicant or permittee so notified. On the day following the posting of notice to any such applicant or permittee of the voiding of the permit to the last known address as furnished by the applicant, the subject sign location shall be available to any other applicant.

(12) If a sign has been erected within the delays allowed by the permit, but the subject sign does not conform to the specifications of the permit, the Louisiana Department of Highways shall notify the applicant or permittee in writing to cause the sign to conform to the permit. The applicant or permittee shall have thirty days to cause the sign to conform to the permit. The time delay begins on the day following the posting of written notice to said applicant or permittee at the last known address as furnished by the applicant or permittee. The Department will void any permit when the permittee fails to conform the sign within the time delay provided. Thereafter the sign must be removed at the signowner's expense. The signowner may prevent such removal only by securing a new permit for the subject sign which did not conform to the previous permit. A new permit may be obtained upon appropriate application including payment of all fees in connection therewith. Nevertheless, once a permit has been voided the sign location is available to any applicant.

(13) A fee of \$10.00 shall be charged for each permit hereafter issued, and payment of such fee must accompany each application to the District Office. The fee will be refunded if a permit is not issued; but, not if a permit is voided for noncompliance.

#### X. Directional Signs:

Selection methods and criteria for publicly owned attractions or activities shall be the same as for privately

owned activities. In the case of any publicly owned activity, the application for permit must be accompanied by the written consent of the state, political subdivision, agency, or department having legal authority over and control of said attraction or activity; if the said authority is not the applicant for and the owner of the proposed sign.

#### XI. General:

The foregoing regulations are considered supplementary and not exclusionary except to the extent that the provision of such newer regulation is in conflict with a prior regulation by its purposes and intent.

W.T. Taylor, Jr.  
Director

### RULES

#### Livestock Sanitary Board

---

*(Editor's Note: The following amendment to Regulation 3—Governing the Operation of Livestock Auction Markets was permanently adopted on May 21, 1976. It has been in effect on an emergency basis since March 12, 1976.)*

---

#### Regulation 3—Governing the Operation of Livestock Auction Markets

##### Section 13. Equine Requirements

A. All horses offered for sale at Louisiana auction markets must be accompanied by record of negative test for equine infectious anemia (Coggins test) conducted by an approved laboratory within six months of date of sale.

##### Exceptions:

a. Horses consigned for immediate slaughter and re-consigned from auction market on VS 1-27 to an approved slaughtering establishment.

b. Horses consigned for slaughter and purchased by individual must have a blood sample drawn for equine infectious anemia testing before the animal can leave the auction market. This sample must be collected by an accredited veterinarian and submitted to an approved laboratory. Horses may then move from the auction market to the purchaser's premises under quarantine issued by Livestock Sanitary Board personnel until results of Coggins test are