

Equine HEALTH REPORT

A National Institute for Animal Agriculture Publication

SPRING 2002

Incentives Grow for Equine ID System

Part I of a series on the needs and challenges of animal identification

It's a simple idea—one animal, one number, one shared data collection system. Development of an advanced animal identification system in the United States, however, has been a slow, complicated process for the equine and livestock industries, and the traceback trail remains "dusty."

Efforts to establish standardized equine ID and source verification started more than two decades ago. Veterinary Consultant Dr. Ralph Knowles said it became a priority of his in 1984. His work continues with new energy today.

"It's more than a must-have, it's a path to the future," he said. "To

gain industry-wide acceptance, we need to inform horse owners about ID technology and its various applications. It can save them money, it can give them security, and it can help with bookkeeping."

Dr. Knowles, an expert in ID technology, will speak at the National Institute for Animal Agriculture's first-ever Equine Identification Symposium July 28-30 in Chicago (*see preview on page 2*). He said he hopes dialogue will take place at the symposium that helps people put perspective on this issue. "It's time for the industry to move forward," he said.

Two important reasons for equine identification have existed over the years: disease monitoring and control, and theft and loss prevention.

State and federal equine health programs are stepping up ID requirements. Back in 1994, the Louisiana Department of Agriculture changed the Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) control regulation to include permanent ID by means of a brand, lip tattoo or electronic ID, of all horses tested for the purpose of disease control. New rules on EIA testing, plus USDA's paperless mandate for health certificates by 2003, further reinforce the need for individual equine ID.

Tim Cordes, DVM, of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services, likes to share a history lesson when



PHOTO: AGR/ID

discussing modern needs for equine identification.

"Since the dawn of civilization, human beings have sought ways to identify the animals they own in order to distinguish them from animals owned by others," said Dr. Cordes. "Early equine ID was a description or sketch of the animal. Hot iron branding, introduced by Spanish settlers in the early 1800s, was adopted chiefly by ranchers in the Western states. Lip tattooing came into use in the late 1940s—first in the U.S. Army, replacing the hot iron brand, and later in the tattooing of racehorses."

But lip tattooing is not fail-safe. There is a chance that the marking will become unclear or too faded to read. Freeze branding has gained limited popularity as a permanent marker in recent times because it's viewed as more humane.

(continued on page 2)

Inside This Issue...

PAGE 2

Preview of NIAA's Summer ID/INFO EXPO in Chicago

PAGE 3

Animal Health Protection Act Included in New Farm Bill

PAGE 5

Strong Case Built for National Animal Health Lab Network

PAGE 6

Equine Piroplasmiasis Test Under Study at NVSL

NIAA Equine ID Symposium Will Set the Stage for Future Plan

The first-ever National Equine Identification Symposium will be held July 28-30 in Chicago. This educational symposium kicks off NIAA's ID/INFO EXPO 2002, scheduled from July 28 through August 1.

Along with education, advancement of individual animal identification is the mission of the NIAA



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Glenn N. Slack, President & CEO

Editor

Jerilyn Johnson
jjohnson@animalagriculture.org

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1910 Lyda Avenue
Bowling Green, KY 42104-5809
ph.: 270-782-9798 fax: 270-782-0188
e-mail: NIAA@animalagriculture.org
Web site: www.animalagriculture.org

Equine Identification Symposium planning committee.

By effectively presenting all the beneficial applications of ID, it's the committee's intent to encourage the equine industry to examine an ID system that would provide for a unique and permanent alpha-numeric and computer compatible ID for each horse in the United States.

The objective of the symposium is to advance equine identification by demonstrating:

- benefits to international trade;
- important applications in the theft prevention, welfare and rescue of horses;
- how crucial it is to the control of existing diseases;
- role it plays in preparedness for emerging diseases;

**ID • INFO
EXPO 2002**

• importance to horse owners on a cost-benefit basis.

Each of these areas will be addressed by national and international experts. Participants will also hear presentations on electronic ID technology, smart card technology, biometrics applications, and disease control and emergency preparedness.

In addition to the equine program, ID/INFO EXPO will include a National Food Animal Identification Symposium, which will take place July 30 to August 1, plus a trade show featuring manufacturers and service providers involved in animal identification and information systems

Program and registration information is available from NIAA at: www.animalagriculture.org, or by calling the NIAA office in Bowling Green, Ky., at 270-782-9798.

Equine ID Incentives—*continued from page 1*

Reliable horse ID becomes especially important in emergency situations. "Lessons from Hurricane Andrew demonstrate that lack of permanent identification leads to theft and confusion over ownership as horses stray, are evacuated, or otherwise separated from their owners," said Dr. Cordes.

Identification is critical during outbreaks of serious infectious disease, as officials try to find out which horses traveled where, as well as to identify horses that may have been exposed to disease.

"The need for permanent, easily proven equine identification is a basic one throughout the equine industry. Yet the standard methods of horse identification and associated record-keeping currently in use

are often too basic and too disjointed," said Dr. Cordes. "Electronic ID and biometric methods of identification are the newest and most promising methods of equine recognition and recordkeeping."

Dr. Knowles said the equine industry needs a high-tech horse ID system that is computer compatible. It should improve accuracy in breeding and health data recording, better define individual performance, improve horse ID at race tracks and events, help reduce theft and improve recovery rates for stolen horses, plus assist in insurance requirements.

"Improved horse ID methods, such as iris and retinal scanning, are now on the research bench," he said. "Agriculture needs to initiate and further utilize electronic ID."

Animal Health Protection Act Included in New Farm Bill

Updated, modernized statutes help animal industry deal with disease threats

Consolidation, modernization and clarity. That's what the Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA), passed recently as a part of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, offers to U.S. animal agriculture.

It consolidates animal health statutes, which had been scattered throughout 20 various codes that date back as far as the 1880s.

This new statute modernizes regulatory language to reflect today's modern agricultural and transportation system. It also provides a single statutory framework and allows transparency of animal health statutes as desired by U.S. trading partners.

The Animal Agriculture Coalition (AAC) said a new statute was needed "to fill gaps in existing laws, clarify the areas of uncertainty, standardize USDA's responsibility and authority, and enhance the Secretary of Agriculture's ability to carry out the mission of APHIS."

The updated statute allows APHIS "to deal expeditiously with serious animal disease outbreaks that may threaten animal health and the economic viability of the \$107 billion U.S. animal agriculture industry," said AAC.

Bernadette Dunham, assistant director of governmental relations for the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), said the new Animal Health Protection Act will benefit AVMA members and

the entire animal agriculture industry.

"It ensures animal health protection and that we can move quickly in the case of a serious disease outbreak," said Dunham.

Another important reason for updating AHPA is the emergence of new diseases and biological agents in recent years.

"Prions didn't even exist in anything that was in the books," said Dunham. "We needed to update statutes and make sure that current disease issues, especially prions, are acknowledged."

The act also enhances flexibility to address the changing needs in technology and policy, enhancing the Secretary's ability to carry out the mission of USDA-APHIS.

In addition, the AHPA helps to fill gaps in existing law that were pointed out in the recent Animal Health Safeguarding Review performed for APHIS.

For example, there are foreign animal diseases with long incubation times that may not be detected until after numerous infected or exposed progeny are born. The new legislation provides for such situations by treating progeny the same as the imported animals.

Long time coming. USDA began discussions about consolidating and revising animal health statutes more than a decade ago. The House Committee on Agricul-

ture, Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture held two hearings on the need for integration and synthesis among APHIS' numerous plant and animal authorities in 1983 and 1988.

The result was two draft parallel bills, the Plant Protection Act and the AHPA. After almost 18 years, the consolidated and modernized plant protection legislation was passed as a part of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000.

Both the PPA and the AHPA boosted penalties for such activities as smuggling because of the threat of bringing damaging pests and diseases into the U.S.

Editor's note: The new Animal Health Protection Act is found under Section X, Miscellaneous, of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. For more information, visit the USDA Web site, www.usda.gov/farmbill.



Equine Industry Economic Impact

The U.S. horse industry is a major business that makes a significant contribution to the economic well-being of the entire country. It has a \$112.1 billion impact on the U. S. economy. It generates some 1,404,400 full-time jobs and pays \$1.9 billion in local, state and federal taxes.

SOURCE: American Horse Council

2002 AHC Convention Report:

It's a New World for Horse Industry

The 2002 American Horse Council (AHC) Annual Convention took place April 6-9 in Washington, D.C. With the theme, "2002 ... A World Changed," AHC focused on the changes that the horse industry faces due to increased terrorism.

"The world and the way we do business changed in a matter of minutes on Sept. 11, 2001 and the AHC wanted to offer its members information on how these changes might affect the horse industry," said AHC President Jay Hickey.

The general session of the convention was opened by American Horse Council Chairman Anthony Abbatiello who greeted the attendees. Abbatiello is chairman of the U.S. Trotting Association.

"Our lives and businesses were altered forever by the world events that started on Sept. 11. The need for heightened security, the way we present our product to the public, the way we move our horses, the admission of alien workers, and how Congress and the federal agencies approach all issues, including those important to the horse industry, may never be the same," Abbatiello said.

AHC Convention attendees heard experts speak on issues such as the international movement of horses, new security measures for large equine events and farms, foreign labor and the horse industry, equine identification and the environmental regulations affecting the horse industry.

International movement. Joe Santarelli, treasurer of Mersant International with 30 years experience in the national and international shipping of horses, addressed issues of a transient horse industry. Many routinely move their horses domestically and

internationally, to a different farm for breeding or training, to a horse show, rodeo or race, to veterinary hospitals, or to be marketed.

Santarelli discussed new security measures now required by airlines for grooms to travel with their horses. For example, Federal Express will only accept grooms that have a digital photo provided in advance of the flight, the groom must show a 10-year employment history and must pass a 10-year criminal background check. Also, Santarelli noted, after Sept. 11 airlines are no longer allowing grooms to carry wire cutters, knives, or small axes, tools required to demolish a stall if necessary. Mersant International is working with the airlines to establish safety precautions that will continue to keep the horses, as well as individuals, safe.

Santarelli described some of the new requirements on importing horses, some of which were instituted because of the concern for foot-and-mouth disease which appeared in the European Union last year. He also noted the scarcity of quarantine space for imported horses to be tested.

Strategic Planning for Emergency Management. This panel discussion addressed new security measures for large equine events and farms. Speakers included Frank Jemley, senior staff vice president of public affairs for Churchill Downs Racetrack, and David Switzer, executive director of the Kentucky Thoroughbred Association.

Jemley noted that the city of Louisville and Churchill Downs had sought federal assistance with security for the week-long festivities surrounding the "Run for the

Roses." He described new security measures for the 2002 Kentucky Derby. People were not permitted to carry back-packs, oversized bags or coolers into the Kentucky Derby. Each attendee was screened by security wands. An increased number of uniformed and non-uniformed security personnel monitored the crowd.

Jemley assured convention attendees that "the Derby, even with its heightened security measures, will continue to be the highlight of the horse racing season."

Biosecurity Plan. Switzer spoke about "Security Measures for Horse Farms." Heightened security measures are being reviewed because of biosecurity concerns, not only those resulting from natural causes, such as foot-and-mouth disease, but also those intentionally caused.

Switzer said that there are three key elements for the proper level of security on horse farms. The first element is "increased vigilance." Switzer told convention attendees to "keep an eye out for things that seem out of place."

The second element is the actual security on the farms themselves. "In Kentucky, farms are generally open by appointment only, therefore limiting unwanted access to the farms. In addition, each farm is surrounded by a perimeter road on which all visitors must travel allowing full view of the visitors," he noted.

The final point that Switzer made is the need for communication. "It's necessary to communicate with the State Department of Agriculture, as well as with the other farm owners in the area, to protect against disease, whether naturally caused or not," he said.

Strong Case Built for Developing National Animal Health Lab Network

An important tactical maneuver remains in the war on agroterrorism and disease—developing a national animal health strategy with uniform diagnostic laboratory test standards and information-sharing links.

Networking the nation's federal, regional and state diagnostic labs is the first and most logical step. Dr. Patricia Blanchard, DVM, president of the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), leads a growing group of animal scientists, laboratorians and veterinarians who support the development of a state-of-the-art National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN). AAVLD believes U.S. animal disease diagnosis and surveillance would function most effectively as a shared responsibility between publicly funded state animal health labs and federal animal health labs administered by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

Dr. Randall Levings, Director of the National Veterinary Service Laboratories, Ames, Iowa, said access of state labs to a large routine diagnostic sample flow is important to national surveillance. "The large laboratory capacity in qualified personnel, facilities, and equipment represented by the Network will be critical to animal disease emergency response," he said.

NAHLN is essential for protecting the health and well being of livestock, poultry and companion animal health, and for protecting the public health from diseases common to animals and humans, according to AAVLD.

Dr. Blanchard, a diagnostic pathologist at the California Animal Health & Food Safety Laboratory, said the growing threat of foreign animal disease and terrorist attacks warrants development of NAHLN.

"Foot-and-mouth disease in Eng-

land stepped up emergency preparedness efforts and review of current practices in laboratories," she said. "The terrorist events of Sept. 11 and human anthrax infections magnified the need for coordinated and cooperative preparedness amongst state and federal laboratories."

Though these highly visible events intensified efforts, they were not the beginning of changes, said Dr. Blanchard. In 2000, the OIE member countries approved standards for labs performing testing for infectious diseases that closely follows the ISO17025 guide. "Implementation of these standards places new demands on labs," she said.

Animal industries also have higher expectations of labs today, including early recognition and notification of emerging diseases and disease trends. "This requires new methods to identify an emerging disease and greater communication between states," said Dr. Blanchard.

Dr. Levings believes the NAHLN's biggest challenge is coordination. "To build and maintain a fully functional NAHLN, mechanisms to coordinate roles and particularly testing and result information will have to be designed," he said.

Meeting the challenge. What exactly is needed to implement the Network? AAVLD would like to see the NAHLN plan be patterned after the comprehensive public health laboratory response network coordinated through the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

While the basic infrastructure of a national lab network is in place, critical features to rapidly address new threats are missing, according to AAVLD. These include:

- A secure communication, reporting and alert system.
- Standardized, rapid diagnostic techniques used at all levels.

- Modern equipment and experienced personnel trained in the detection of emergent, foreign and bioterrorist agents.
- A national training, proficiency testing, and quality assurance system to assure that all labs in the system meet quality standards.
- Federal & state facility upgrades to meet biocontainment requirements.
- Periodic scenario testing and associated response network.

Secretary Veneman: 'Extraordinary Focus' on Protecting Agriculture

"We are engaged in looking at the entire food supply with the idea of protecting it—not just against unintentional threats, but also against intentional threats." That's according to USDA Secretary Ann Veneman, who was the keynote speaker at the National Institute for Animal Agriculture annual meeting held March 25-28 in Chicago.



Secretary Veneman explained USDA's stepped-up prevention programs March 26 at the NIAA recognition banquet. She emphasized that Sept. 11 has strengthened the working partnerships among state and federal government, universities and industry.

"USDA is now working closely with Gov. Tom Ridge and the Office of Homeland Security staff in understanding the whole issue of protecting our food supply," Secretary Veneman said.

Piroplasmosis Test Under Study at NVSL

A new approach to testing could help assure that the U.S. remains free of the foreign animal disease called equine piroplasmosis.

The National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL), Ames, Iowa, currently is running a competitive ELISA (cELISA) test in parallel with the standard complement fixation test (CFT) to check horses for the disease. Officials said cELISA might be used in the future as a screening test for piroplasmosis, and eventually may replace CFT as the standard regulatory test.

The cELISA test is based on monoclonal antibodies, so it offers a specific, accurate test for piroplasmosis. CFT requires use of infected horses to produce antigen used in testing. Some horses develop anti-complimentary activity in their sera, and this leads to a "no-test" result using CFT.

The cELISA is based on specific proteins produced by bacteria, which produce a continuous, standardized source of antibody for use in tests. Another advantage is that cELISA can test undiluted sera.

The cELISA tests, developed by Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Animal Disease Research Unit scientists along with Washington State University researchers, check for each of the two protozoan parasites that can cause the disease. *Babesia*

caballi and *Babesia equi* exist in most of the world. Only the U.S., Australia, Canada, Japan, England and Ireland are not considered to be endemic areas. The disease is blood-borne, and is most often transmitted by ticks and other insects. Mechanical transmission from improperly disinfected hypodermic needles or other instruments also is possible.

The greatest risk for introducing piroplasmosis to non-endemic areas is through importing animals or contact between infected and non-infected animals at international equestrian events. Before any horse is allowed to enter the U.S., it is required to test negative for certain diseases such as piroplasmosis, also known as equine babesiosis. Horses imported into the U.S. for races, shows and other competitions must be certified free of the disease.

Horses are held in quarantine while they are awaiting test results and often must be retested to ensure accurate results. U.S. horses traveling to other countries known to have piroplasmosis in their equine population have to be tested before returning to the U.S.

Many disease free countries have the climate suitable for a foreign tick vector, or have ticks which could act as vectors. Once the tick

population becomes infected by the parasites, it can become a reservoir for the disease for many years.

"We're excited about this test," said NVSL's Dr. David Kinker.

"Some countries now require an immunofluorescence (IFA) test for piroplasmosis, which is more sensitive than CFT but also requires subjective evaluation. The cELISA test offers the best of both worlds. It is sensitive, specific, fairly easy to perform and eliminates subjectivity."

He pointed out that, by eliminating the need to use horses to produce antigens, the cELISA test also provides cost savings and is more acceptable from an animal-welfare standpoint.

The horse industry and regulatory officials will need to evaluate some actions in light of this more specific test, Dr. Kinker said. "The cELISA will be able to pick up animals that might not have an active infection, but do carry some antibodies to piroplasmosis," he said. "These animals might not have been picked up on CFT."

How to handle these "weak positives" will be a key in continuing to successfully protect the U.S. equine industry. "That's why we are proceeding cautiously," Dr. Kinker said. "We want to continue to monitor and exclude the disease from this country."

Need Latest Research? Check Out this Site

A brand new Web site, detailing current equine research funded by four major organizations, is now available to the public and scientific community.

EquineResearch.net is a cooperative effort of Grayson-Jockey Club Research Foundation, the American Quarter Horse Association Foundation, the Morris Animal

Foundation, and the American Association of Equine Practitioners. AAEP provides a link to it on its Web site, www.aaep.org.

A combined total of 76 projects is presently listed and described in layman's language at the Web site. Each organization will update its section from time to time.

Projects on *EquineResearch.net* include dates which are provided to alert horse owners as to anticipated completion. The current and recent research runs the gamut of

important problems affecting the horse, such as laminitis, colic, infectious diseases, athletic soundness, and reproductive issues, and illustrates the cutting edge technology which equine specialists are applying to their research.

Web users can easily access projects via searches utilizing keywords, specific universities, specific funding organizations, or individuals heading research teams.

To use this resource, visit the site at: www.EquineResearch.net.

Mosquito-borne Diseases Threaten Horses

The mosquito season is in full swing—and with it the spread of West Nile Virus. Thirteen states and the District of Columbia have found West Nile Virus (WNV) in birds this year. All are states that had WNV in birds last year. USDA confirmed nine equine cases of WNV illness: six cases in Florida and three in Louisiana as of mid-May, reported Dr. Randall Crom, USDA-APHIS Veterinary Services.

"WNV vaccine is being given to horses by private veterinarians in many parts of the country, but there is no official program of equine vaccination," Dr. Crom said. "The vaccine manufacturer, Fort Dodge Animal Health, has distributed more than 2 million doses since last August."

Spread of WNV to new areas is through wild birds and cannot be controlled. Mosquito control is carried out in many locations by city, county, or state authorities, according to APHIS-VS.

EEE hits Florida. A positive case of Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) was confirmed in a horse in St. Johns County, Fla. It was the sixth



equine this season to contract EEE.

The 24-year-old Arabian gelding displayed clinical signs of the disease and lab tests received confirmed that the horse had EEE. The animal was euthanized by the attending veterinarian on April 20.

Florida Agriculture Commissioner Charles H. Bronson said the case underscores the necessity of having horses vaccinated against EEE, as

well as West Nile Virus (WNV). Both EEE and WNV are mosquito-borne illnesses.

All horse owners are encouraged to check with their veterinarians to make sure that their animals have been vaccinated against the diseases and to determine whether the vaccinations are up to date.

Bronson said that the cases detected in April and May, before the onset of Florida's traditionally rainy season when mosquito populations increase, suggest that the state may be in for a tough year in terms of mosquito-borne illnesses.

To prevent mosquito infestation, remove standing water from yards and properties, as stagnant water is an excellent breeding grounds for mosquitos.

Authorities in Florida and other states are asking the public to report dead birds to state Fish and Wildlife offices or to a local county health department office.

New Texas Regulation Increases EIA Testing

Horse owners in Texas with limited area on which to keep their animals can now be assured that nearby horses have tested negative for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA).

EIA, also referred to as "Coggin's" or "Swamp Fever," is an incurable disease that can be carried by biting flies from infected equids (horses, mules, donkeys or asses) to "clean" animals. While most infected animals appear healthy, some may die from the virus. Other equids develop chronic, recurring health problems, such as debilitating weight loss, fever, depression, weakness and swelling of the legs. There is no cure or approved vaccine for EIA, and treatment is limited to providing comfort to the sick animal.

To combat the spread of EIA, the Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC), the state's livestock health regulatory authority, in response to citizen petitions, has enacted a new regulation that requires equids to have had a negative blood test for EIA within the previous 12 months, if the animals are boarded, stabled or pastured within 200 yards of equids owned by another person.

Industry driven. "Concerned owners approached TAHC commissioners several months ago with a petition, asking for this new regulation," said Dr. Linda Logan, Texas state veterinarian and TAHC executive director. "Because many horse owners in Texas have small plots of land, they wanted to be assured that

their animals would not be near potentially infected equids."

Dr. Logan stressed that although EIA-infected equids do not spread the disease through close contact, biting flies can mechanically carry viral-laden blood from one animal to another. EIA does not affect humans or animals other than equids.

TAHC has worked to control EIA for many years. Texas has had a dramatic decline in the viral infection since 1997, when more than 730 equids tested positive. Of the 250,000 equids tested in Texas in 2001, only 124 were infected, a drop which Dr. Logan credits to owner concern, more stringent testing requirements and a growing awareness of EIA.

New NIAA Equine Health Committee Gets Down to Business in Chicago

The newly established Equine Health Committee met March 26 in Chicago at the National Institute for Animal Agriculture Annual Meeting. A mission statement was proposed and adopted and the title of the committee changed to Equine Health Committee. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Marvin Beeman, a Colorado practitioner representing the American Horse Council. The Equine Health Committee's mission is to address key equine health issues relevant to the economic well-being of the U.S. equine industry.

A program was presented on West Nile Virus, transportation of horses for slaughter, Mare Reproductive Loss Syndrome, the EIA Subcommittee of USAHA report, equine medications issues, plus a legislative/regulatory update.

The Equine Health Committee reviewed Resolution 48: Enactment of USDA Regulations for Equidae Imported from Countries Affected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).

Resolution: NIAA should recommend to either the Secretary of Agriculture and/or the Deputy Administrator of APHIS that the minimal standards for procedures

and requirements for handling horses imported into the U.S. from any country known to be affected with FMD, an addendum to USDA guide sheets for horses requiring a three-day or seven-day quarantine, be immediately enacted.

A motion was proposed by Dr. Don Lein and seconded by Dr. Peter Timoney to adopt the resolution with amendments. It was carried.

Dr. Lein presented background on the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) initiative and asked that the committee endorse a resolution already passed by other NIAA committees.

The initiative involves a request of \$70 million to support establishment of the network. Dr. Lein moved to have this committee support a resolution of the Emerging Diseases Committee to support NAHLN; seconded by Amy Mann.

Discussion: Safeguarding Review Report identified lab systems as an area that needs shoring up particularly in the area of information sharing. Concern was expressed about how this will be carried out.

The committee supports the resolution of NIAA to support the establishment of a state and federal

partnership to safeguard animal health and agrees that this partnership will provide enhanced, coordinated, and modernized NAHLN.

Dr. Lein commended Dr. Cordes' efforts in planning the July NIAA Equine Identification Symposium. It was recommended that the committee support the symposium. It needs to be made clear that the industry is being driven toward an ID system as a result of WTO mandates, the committee said. Industry can choose to control the impact of ID or allow external forces to dictate how an ID system will be implemented. The following resolution was moved by Mann and seconded by Dr. Halstead.

Resolution: The committee encourages the equine industry to attend, support and participate in the 2002 Equine Identification Symposium. Further, that the NIAA with industry organization partners, continue to work toward the implementation of acceptable permanent equine identification methods consistent with a national livestock identification system.

Other topics discussed: The need for states to have a response management plan to deal with a possible West Nile virus outbreak, and the urgent need to implement a comparative testing program for equine piroplasmiasis using cELISA and complement fixation tests.

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