

Swine HEALTH REPORT

A National Institute for Animal Agriculture Publication

Winter 2002

Pseudorabies Countdown Hits Zero

Industry passes historic milestone in eradication effort

The pork industry had been waiting for this day for three decades. It finally arrived on Jan. 14, 2002, when Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Patty Judge announced at a press conference that the state was free of pseudorabies infection, thus dropping the number of PRV cases in the nation to zero.

"I am excited to be able to inform you that there are now zero known pseudorabies cases in Iowa," Judge told a packed news conference in Des Moines.

NIAA CEO Glenn Slack called the zero infection mark "a major milestone" for the industry. "The pork industry put together a great plan with unprecedented coordination between producers, animal

health officials and veterinarians," he said. "There's still work ahead, but it's exciting to see the end of pseudorabies close at hand."

The zero mark stood less than two weeks, however, until Iowa officials discovered another infected



site through regular monitoring of sow herds. On Jan. 22, a producer in Washington County conducted a routine monitoring test and found one out of 15 breeding animals with a positive titer. A whole-herd test of breeding animals was conducted on Jan. 29, with four positives and two suspect animals identified out of 130 animals tested.

The epidemiological investigation revealed that all the positive animals were older sows from the same parity group.

The herd was quarantined on Feb. 6, 2002, with depopulation scheduled to be completed before the end of the month, according to Iowa State Veterinarian Dr. John Schiltz. There have been no additions to the herd and all sales have been to slaughter. The herd appears to be well-vaccinated and no within-herd spread of virus is evident,

he said, except for the same parity sows already identified.

"It looks like we just found some old sows that have remained in the herd and do not pose any appreciable risk to the industry," he added.

The new case appears to be an isolated instance that will not hold the state back from an incredible eradication success story.

Pseudorabies eradication efforts in Iowa began in 1989 in known infected counties, and grew into a statewide effort by 1993, with more than 4,000 infected herds.

"Iowa had 60% of the nation's PRV infection," said Dr. Arnold Taft, national PRV program director, USDA-APHIS-VS. "There weren't enough funds available early on for Iowa to put a statewide program in place. Now, it appears the state will achieve PRV-free status within 10 years of starting the statewide program, a goal many thought impossible."

After taking office in 1998, Secretary Judge stepped up the Department's efforts in eliminating the disease. The Iowa legislature took bold action in the early months of 2000, requiring mandatory vaccination and testing in the state. "That was one of the key steps in getting us where we are today," said Dr. Schiltz. "The federal government provided major financial assistance to help get the job done, and Iowa veterinarians did an incredible amount of testing. Pork producers also jumped on board and wanted to do whatever it took to eliminate PRV."

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New Look, New Editor for Swine Health Report

The National Institute for Animal Agriculture welcomes you to our re-designed *Swine Health Report*.

This quarterly newsletter provides a communications link between producers, practitioners, researchers, academicians, government veterinarians and regulatory personnel. Now, you can expect more timely dissemination of industry news, plus a more reader-friendly format.

To direct the editorial, NIAA has contracted with veteran agricultural journalist Dean Houghton of JDH Communications, Polo, Mo. This award-winning journalist has received Writer of the Year and Photographer of the Year honors by the American Agricultural Editors Association. Dean is a former editor of Farm Journal's *Hogs Today*.

We're fortunate to have Dean join the NIAA team and help lead

efforts to provide the latest in swine health and industry news.

This publication will continue to bring you information and expert analysis on industry issues pertinent to swine health, research, disease control and eradication strategies. It also will be an information source for advancements in pork production.

We welcome your input and suggestions as we work toward making *Swine Health Report* a valuable resource for you.

—Glenn N. Slack, CEO, NIAA



Swine Health Report

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Swine Health Report provides the latest information on issues pertinent to swine health initiatives, strategies, research and regulatory action. It is a communications initiative of the NIAA Swine Health Committee and is produced in cooperation with USDA-APHIS. Reprinting is encouraged.

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Upcoming Events

Swine Group to Discuss Trends in Disease Eradication

Trends in Disease Eradication for the U.S. Swine Industry will be the theme when the Swine Health Committee of the National Institute for Animal Agriculture meets in Chicago. (For more information on the NIAA annual meeting, see page 8.)

Scheduled for Tues., March 26 starting at 8 a.m., the presentation will be made by Dr. Carlos Pijoan, who leads the Swine Disease Eradication Center at the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine.

The center is responsible for research, teaching, continuing education and certification in the area of swine disease eradication. The center's primary objective is to understand the pathogenesis and epidemiology of target diseases and then develop and validate strategies and techniques for their eradication under field conditions.

Animal identification will be the focus of a summer conference and trade show sponsored by NIAA. The ID/INFO EXPO 2002 will take place July 29, 30, 31 and Aug. 1 in Chicago. It will feature

the National Food Animal Identification Symposium, the first-ever National Equine Identification Symposium, plus a trade show featuring manufacturers and service providers in the animal identification and information systems business.

NIAA has previously facilitated three livestock identification conferences in 1998, 1994 and 1988.

Program and registration information will be published in April. To be included on the mailing list, go to www.animalagriculture.org/id on the Internet and fill out an online information request card.

The 17th Congress of the International Pig Veterinary Society (IPVS) will be held June 2-5, 2002 in Ames, Iowa. You can find more information by visiting www.ipvs2002.vetmed.iastate.edu on the Internet, or call (515) 465-5255 for details.

The World Pork Expo will be coming to Des Moines, Iowa, June 6-8, 2002.

Visit www.porkboard.org or call (515) 223-2600 for details.

A Commitment to Safe Food

Proposed FY 2003 budget built up to bring risks down

Since Sept. 11, the U.S. has re-evaluated priorities and strengthened defenses. USDA is now working with the Office of Homeland Security, along with other federal agencies, states and industry, to examine immediate emergency needs and develop longer-term strategies to continue protecting America's agricultural systems.

Another way to protect agriculture is to boost the budget of USDA programs. On Feb. 4, the Bush Administration released a budget proposal for fiscal year 2003 that includes \$2.367 billion to fight sabotage and protect the nation's food supply from plant and animal diseases. That amount is up \$146 million from the current USDA budget.

President Bush's Defense Appropriations Act, signed Jan. 10, provides an additional \$328 million in USDA funding for homeland security protections. This includes \$105 million for APHIS pest and disease monitoring; \$80 million for upgrading USDA facilities and security; \$50 million for a bio-containment facility at the National Animal Disease Laboratory; \$40 million for the Agricultural Research Service; \$23 million for the Plum Island Animal Disease Center; \$15 million for security upgrades and bioterrorism protection for the FSIS; and \$14 million for increased security at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories in Ames, Iowa.

"We're concerned about making sure our food supply is safe," said President Bush during a Feb. 8 speech at the National Cattlemen's Beef Association convention in Denver. "We're investing in training and technology at the Department of Agriculture to detect biological and chemical weapons. We're going to have an even swifter response to food contamination.

We've tripled the amount of money in the budget to prepare America against the very worst."

Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman is pleased with the Administration's commitment. "It's critical that we remain vigilant and work together to ensure the integrity of our food system," she said. The Secretary outlined the following areas in the FY 2003 budget that relate to animal protection:

- \$48 million increase for animal health monitoring to quickly identify potential threats and improve the emergency management system that coordinates and implements rapid response to an animal or plant pest or disease outbreak.
- \$19 million increase in the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection program. It will provide additional inspectors, expanding canine teams and high definition x-ray machines at high-risk ports of entry. It will build staffing at ports of entry to 3,974, a 55% increase since 1999.
- \$12 million increase for APHIS programs to expand diagnostic, response and management.
- \$28 million increase to support FSIS food safety activities, including 7,600 meat, poultry and egg products inspectors. Also includes \$14.5 million to improve information technology infrastructure and risk management systems and \$2.7 million for slaughter epidemiological surveys and risk prevention.
- \$34 million increase to support research aimed at protecting agriculture and food systems from diseases and pests and to reduce the incidence of foodborne illness in humans due to pathogens and other threats to the food supply.
- \$5 million increase to strengthen the capability of APHIS to assess and monitor outbreaks of diseases in foreign countries that have the potential to spread to the U.S.

Floyd Horn Named Ag Advisor for Homeland Security



Dr. Floyd P. Horn has been appointed as the new Director of Food, Agriculture and Water Security, Prevention and Protection Senior Directorate, Office of Homeland Security. Horn is on detail from his position as Administrator of USDA's Agricultural Research Service. He will advise Gov. Tom Ridge on issues related to food and agriculture biosecurity.

In previous testimony to Congress, Horn expressed his concern for U.S. agriculture's terrorism risks. "The strength and value of the U.S. food and agricultural system makes it a vulnerable terrorist target," said Horn. "The ag sector accounts for some 13% of the U.S. gross national product and is a key part of the U.S. economy. By virtue of its efficiency and success, and compounded by recent trends toward concentration in the sector, the U.S. is vulnerable to an agricultural terrorism incident specifically targeting key animal and plant commodities."

The mission of the Homeland Security Office is to develop and coordinate the implementation of a comprehensive national strategy to secure the United States from terrorist threats or attacks.

Texas Takes Steps to Prepare for Emergency Disease Outbreaks

Texas animal health officials have been equipped with emergency authority to fight a foreign animal disease outbreak. New emergency response and management regulations for the Texas Animal Health Commission, (TAHC), the state's livestock health regulatory authority, became effective January 1.

"New emergency response regulations will streamline our ability to immediately declare livestock movement restrictions statewide without waiting for the 12 TAHC commissioners to convene a meeting," said Dr. Linda Logan, Texas state veterinarian and TAHC executive director. "Any delays in action to stop disease spread could be costly for livestock producers."

Dr. Logan explained that the new regulations do not exclude the 12 governor-appointed TAHC commissioners, but allow her or designated deputies to act immediately on their behalf to fight the spread of disease. In an emergency, the commissioners would convene as quickly as possible in an open meeting to address the animal disease outbreak.

"The TAHC commissioners will retain ultimate authority, and they

will be involved in deliberations with industry stakeholders to direct the agency in responding to an emergency," commented Gene Snelson, TAHC general counsel. "Furthermore, this new authority will be used only when a foreign animal disease has been introduced into the state. While the TAHC



Dr. Linda Logan

always has had broad-based legal authority to eradicate or control livestock disease, the authority to be more direct in responding to such a livestock emergency must be legislatively modified. These new regulations, however, provide an interim framework to ensure that we can address problems if they arise prior to the next legislative session."

Foot-and-mouth disease is particularly difficult to battle because the virus can travel not only via live animals, but also on the wind, on clothing and footwear, on contaminated vehicles and equipment, in uncooked and undercooked meat products, and in manure, she said. "If the disease was introduced into Texas, and we halted livestock

movement immediately, we have a chance at stopping the spread of the disease. Until now, commissioners had to hold an emergency meeting in order to enact widespread livestock movement restrictions," she said.

The emergency response regulations also authorize the slaughter and disposal of infected and exposed animals, and provide for the TAHC to assist owners with obtaining any indemnity funds available from the state or federal government.

"Regulations, laws and extra manpower and equipment are helpful in an outbreak, but they will never take the place of our first line of defense: the livestock owner and private veterinary practitioner. Keeping a sharp eye on livestock and promptly reporting any unusual signs of disease could save billions of dollars in the long run," said Dr. Logan.

A hotline, operated cooperatively by the USDA and TAHC, is available 24 hours a day. A foreign animal disease diagnostician is always on call and can be reached by calling the toll-free number, 1-800-550-8242.

Wisconsin Debates Agroterrorism Bill

A bill that would establish penalties for those who intentionally infect livestock with disease is making its way through the Wisconsin legislature.

The Assembly version of the bill was approved unanimously. The bill, sponsored by Sen. Sheila

Harsdorf, now awaits action in the state senate.

This legislation would establish penalties for people who intentionally infect livestock or wild deer with contagious or infectious diseases. The bill was amended to include poultry as well.

Under the measure, violators may be fined up to \$10,000 or serve up to 15 years in prison.

Sen. Harsdorf and her brother,

Wisconsin's Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection Jim Harsdorf, are partners in the family dairy farm. He said the new agroterrorism policy is needed, especially after animal rights groups have threatened to bring deadly livestock diseases into the United States from other countries.

The bill is co-sponsored by 40 other state senators and assembly representatives.

State Diagnostic Labs Want Boost in FAD Surveillance

The possibility that a foreign animal disease (FAD) could be introduced to the U.S., whether accidentally or intentionally, looms ever more likely. That's why delegates to both the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) and United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) passed resolutions at their annual meetings in late 2001 asking authorities to allow state and university laboratories to run tests for FADs.

Under current rules, state labs are prohibited from performing FAD tests. Testing for a foreign animal disease, such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) or Classical Swine Fever (CSF, or hog cholera) can only be accomplished by shipping samples to the National Veterinary Services Laboratories.

The resolutions pointed out that federal authorities tested only 700 such samples in the process of con-

ducting FAD investigations last year. Federal officials said that 69,322 samples were tested for CSF last year in the course of other investigations, with 1,197 samples tested for FMD.

Dr. Bob Glock, director of the University of Arizona veterinary diagnostic laboratory, told the delegates that increased surveillance could help catch an FAD in its early stages. "Our ability to respond could be greatly increased by the ability to conduct tests for FMD at the local level. With development of new diagnostic tests such as PCR, early detection of FADs could best be accomplished if state veterinary diagnostic labs are trained and equipped to run FAD tests."

The USAHA resolution calls for USDA-APHIS-VS to provide standardized, validated, non-infectious disease reagents for FADs to state and university regulatory veterinary diagnostic laboratories. Any suspect or positive findings by state labs would be considered presumptive, maintained in confidence, and immediately reported to the USDA and the State Veterinarian with specimens immediately forwarded to the appropriate USDA laboratory for confirmation.

Tokach, Wilson Named AAVP Swine Health Diplomates

The American Board of Veterinary Practitioners (ABVP) recently certified two American Association of Swine Veterinarians (AASV) members as Diplomates in Swine Health Management.

Dr. Lisa Tokach and Dr. Warren Wilson mastered the rigorous application process and certification examination in order to obtain Diplomate status.

Dr. Tokach is a 1990 graduate of the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine, and is a partner and practitioner at Abilene Animal Hospital in Abilene, Kan.

She is program chairperson for the AASV 2002 Annual Meeting, and will take office as president of the association at the conclusion of the meeting.

Dr. Wilson received his DVM from the University of Minnesota in 1969 and a Masters degree in swine health management from Iowa State University. Wilson resides in Plain, Wis., and is employed by Intervet as a senior technical services specialist. He currently serves as chairman of the AASV Pharmaceutical Issues Committee.

Pork Producers Revise PQA Manual

Pork producers have revised their checkoff-funded Pork Quality Assurance (PQA) program materials with the most current information on how to provide a safe, wholesome product.

"Pork producers work collectively to ensure safety and quality of pork for consumers," said Chet McManus, a pork producer from Fulton, S.D., a National Pork Board member who also serves on the PQA Advisory Group and the Swine Health committee. Pork producers launched the PQA program in 1989,

and more than 71,000 pork producers currently are certified in the PQA program.

The newest PQA program manual shows the same 10 Good Production Practices, with expanded information on biosecurity, animal welfare, foreign animal diseases, needle use, guidelines for judicious use of antimicrobials and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP). Also, the updated PQA manual includes updated withdrawal and injection charts, a new glossary of terms and a new Good

Production Practice Quality Checklist.

"We use the checkoff-funded PQA program as an educational tool on our farm. It helped us lower our cost of production through a better veterinarian-client working relationship, and it tells the packer and consumer that we are concerned about food safety and producing a quality product," McManus said.

The PQA manual is available via the Internet at www.porkboard.org or by calling the National Pork Board at 515-223-2600.

PRV Infection Levels Continue to Decline

More states move toward Stage V status

As the end of the line approaches for pseudorabies, a number of changes have been made in state PRV status. The National PRV Control Board granted Illinois the Stage V, or PRV-Free, status effective Jan. 1, 2002 (see story, page 7). Minnesota was approved to move an additional 25 of its counties to Stage IV, leaving only 10 counties in Stage III.

Michigan was reapproved for Stage V, while Indiana moved up to Stage IV status.

PRV infections hit the zero mark in the U.S. for a brief period in January, until a new infected herd was discovered in Iowa. The nation ended 2001 with only two known infected herds, down from 179 herds at the end of 2000.

This eradication effort "has seen one of the shortest intervals to success of any such undertaking," said Neal Black, an early proponent of PRV eradication and former president of LCI (now NIAA). "The draft eradication plan developed by an

LCI committee gave the impetuous to go ahead. Industry leaders said it should be done, and the plan showed how it could be done."

As infection levels in domestic swine wind down, new efforts to manage feral swine are underway. "We need to team up with all who may have authority over the feral swine population," said Dr. Arnold Taft, national PRV program coordinator. "We need management plans that prevent feral swine from exposing the domestic herd."

State Rankings by Stages

Jan. 1, 2002

Stage V

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Stage IV

Indiana, New Jersey, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas

Stage III/IV

Minnesota, Nebraska

Stage III

Florida, Louisiana**

Stage II/III

Iowa

*Have eradicated PRV from domestic herds, but PRV exists among feral swine

PRV Progress

State by State

(Stage and Number of Infected Herds)

STATE	STAGE*	3/31/01	6/30/01	9/30/01	12/31/01
Florida	III	0	0	0	0
Indiana	IV	0	0	0	0
Iowa	II/III	86	22	9	2
Louisiana	III	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	III/IV	2	0	0	0
Nebraska	III/IV	12	17	3	0
New Jersey	IV	1	1	0	0
South Dakota	IV	1	0	0	0
Tennessee	IV	0	0	0	0
Texas	IV	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		102	40	12	2

*Stage V states not listed. Bold states report no cases of PRV for at least nine months. Source: USDA

Illinois Declared PRV-Free

Illinois is now officially free of pseudorabies. PRV Stage V status began Jan. 1, and a presentation to mark this milestone was made at the Pork Expo in Peoria Jan. 29.

"From the beginning, there has been a dedicated group of producers and veterinarians in this state that worked hard to clean up this disease," said Dr. Arnold Taft, national PRV program director, USDA-APHIS-VS.

The final quarantined herd in Illinois was released Nov. 3, 2000, with a negative test conducted on the repopulated herd on Jan. 22, 2001. The last positive herd was discovered on July 11, 2000 and was immediately depopulated.

Pseudorabies was first diagnosed in Illinois in December 1973 when severe losses of swine occurred in west-central Illinois.



Illinois State Veterinarian Dr. Richard Hull (2nd from left) receives a Stage V certificate from Dr. Arnold Taft, USDA-APHIS.

Throughout the eradication effort, Illinois was one of the national leaders in developing laws and regulations to eradicate this dis-

ease. A regulation to require a percentage of the breeding herd to be tested in order to sell feeder pigs was highly controversial when it went into effect in 1985, but it became the national model and one of the most successful tools in eradicating the disease.

"I attended my first pseudorabies meeting in May 1975," said Phil Bradshaw, Illinois pork producer and chairman of the National PRV Control Board. "And now, 27 years later, it really is nice to see this disease come to an end."

Bradshaw wants to see Illinois and other states continue to monitor for presence of the virus and take quick action if it is found.

Meat-Juice PRV Test Expands Surveillance of Finishing Units

The new meat-juice test for pseudorabies is helping Iowa officials expand surveillance efforts. Iowa State University is testing more than 18,000 samples a week collected from eight cooperating packing plants.

"It's a very effective way to maintain surveillance of finishing hogs," said Dr. Kevin Petersburg, Iowa Area Veterinarian for USDA-APHIS-VS. "The meat-juice test allows us to survey that population to pick up any pools of virus that we might not find in conventional monitoring of the breeding herd."

Dr. James McKean, Iowa State University Extension swine veterinarian, first presented the idea to the pork industry (see PRV Progress, Fall 2000). The test involves collecting a 50-gram sample of the Crus (diaphragm) muscle on the slaughter line, four samples collected from each lot of hogs sold. The sample is frozen overnight at the plant, then shipped to Iowa State for testing.

The IDEXX gl ELISA kit is used to test the exudates that are released as the sample thaws.

Positives are confirmed by retesting, and the state veterinarian is notified. Testing began in the spring of 2001, and officials found 15 previously undetected sites harboring

the pseudorabies virus in the first five months of the project.

"We have conducted this surveillance through the collaborative efforts of Iowa State University, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, the eight packing plants, and USDA," Petersburg noted. "The Pseudorabies Advisory Committee, the Iowa Pork Producers Association and National Pork Board also have provided their support."

New Pig Movement Rules Announced

Pigs from a single swine production system can move interstate under a permanent certificate of veterinary inspection, according to a new rule issued Jan. 22 by USDA. Swine producers participating in a single swine production system must sign agreements with APHIS-VS and the state veterinarians in the shipping and receiving state.

Dr. Arnold Taft, senior staff veterinarian, APHIS-VS, said the new rule is getting attention from veterinarians. "The new rule eliminates the need to write a certificate of veteri-

nary inspection every time pigs move," he said. "The veterinarian for the production unit works up a plan, along with state veterinarians. All movements are spelled out in plans filed with the state office."

The system likely would involve sending an e-mail message to the state veterinarian's office when pigs are moved, followed up by a monthly hard-copy report of all movements. "It will take some effort to get a protocol in place, but once it is set, it should really streamline the process," he said.

2002 NIAA Meeting

Animal Agriculture: Dealing with New Realities

We are a nation and industry challenged. That's why it's more important than ever to join together and focus on education, information sharing and protection. With the theme, "Animal Agriculture—Dealing with New Realities," this year's National Institute for Animal Agriculture Annual Meeting offers that very opportunity.

The meeting will take place March 24-28 at the Palmer House Hilton in downtown Chicago. NIAA's roots date back to 1916 when the Livestock Sanitary Committee was formed in Chicago. The organization based its operations there for well over half a century.

Much has changed in our industry since 1916, however, maintain-

ing a safe food supply is still dependent on a healthy animal population.

Keynote speakers include U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman, who will address agroterrorism and other new realities facing animal agriculture.

For registration information, visit www.animalagriculture.org.

NIAA Meeting Schedule of Events

Sunday March 24

8-9 a.m. Devotional/Worship Service
9 a.m. - 6 p.m. National John's Working Group
6-9 p.m. NIAA Executive Committee Dinner and Meeting

Monday March 25

7-11 a.m. National Milk Producers Federation Meeting
7-11 a.m. National Assembly of Chief Animal Health Officials
9-10:30 a.m. NIAA Board of Directors Briefing
11 a.m. - 12:45 p.m. Membership Meeting and Luncheon

1-5 p.m. **Opening General Session**

6-7:30 p.m. Welcome Reception

Tuesday March 26

6:30-8 a.m. National PRV Control Board Meeting
8-11:45 a.m. **Section I**
Committee Seminars/Meetings:
Cattle Health
Equine Health
Poultry Health
Sheep Health
Swine Health

11:45 a.m. - 1 p.m. Lunch Break

1:15 - 5 p.m. Section II

Committee Seminars/Meetings:
Animal ID & Information Systems
Brucellosis Eradication Task Force
Emerging Diseases
Youth Programs

5-6 p.m. Board Meeting
Committee Reports & Resolutions

6-7 p.m. Reception

7-9 p.m. **Recognition Banquet**
Entertainment: Mac Anderson

Wednesday March 27

8-11:45 a.m. **Section III**
Committee Seminars/Meetings:
Animal Health Emergency Mgmt.
Animal Production Food Safety
Pseudorabies Eradication Task Force

11:45 a.m. - 1 p.m. Lunch Break
1:15-5 p.m. **Section IV**

Committee Seminars/Meetings:
Animal Care
Animal Health & International Trade
Environmental Issues

5-6 p.m. Board Meeting
Committee Reports & Resolutions

Thursday March 28

8 a.m. - 12 p.m.
NIAA Board of Directors Meeting

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
National Animal Health Emergency Management Steering Committee

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