

Swine HEALTH REPORT

A National Institute for Animal Agriculture Publication

Spring/Summer 2004

Iowa Reaches Stage V Pseudorabies Status

The nation's top hog producing state has elevated its pseudorabies (PRV) status to Stage V, now making it free of the virus, according to the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Pork Producers Association. The Stage V status indicates that Iowa has not reported any cases of PRV in the last year.

In a letter from USDA, Dr. Michael Giltsdorf, Director of USDA's Eradication and Surveillance Team at the National Center for Animal Health Programs, stated, "Iowa is to be congratulated for the successful control and eradication of pseudorabies from its swine population...this is an accomplishment for which Iowa can be justly proud."

"A few years ago, we started out with over 4,000 infected herds in Iowa, the highest in the nation.

I am elated to report that we are now pseudorabies free," Iowa Department of Agriculture Secretary Patty Judge stated.

The presence of PRV once cost producers \$30 million each year, and is known to have a history in the U.S. as far as 150 years ago.

Early pseudorabies control efforts began in the 1970's. A major national eradication effort began in 1989, including in the known infected Iowa counties. A statewide effort was in full force by 1993.

"Years ago, many thought that Iowa might be the last state to achieve Stage V," said Jim Leafstedt, chair of the NIAA Pseudorabies Eradication Task Force. "Congratulations to Iowa on completion of this tremendous task."

Iowa has over 10,205 pork operations that generate over \$12 billion for Iowa's economy, according to Iowa State University.

"An ongoing and positive relationship between the Iowa Department of Agriculture, pork producers, the veterinary community, as well as strict compliance of the testing and vaccination laws, was the key to eliminating

this disease," Secretary Judge stressed.

Iowa Pork Producer

Association President-Elect Steve Kerns commented, "Iowa's pork producers vigilance and cooperation played a large part in finally ridding Iowa of this swine disease and we applaud them for their efforts."

"Iowa is to be congratulated for the successful control and eradication of pseudorabies from its swine population."

-- DR. MICHAEL GILSDORF,
DIRECTOR OF USDA'S
ERADICATION AND
SURVEILLANCE TEAM

The larger hog-producing states have faced greater challenges due to the sheer number of hogs and operations. Other key states have achieved Stage V status, such as North Carolina (2000), Illinois (2002), Indiana (2002) and Minnesota (2003), making Iowa the last of the top-producing states to do so.

A few states still face obstacles in achieving a stage V status, including Texas, Florida and Pennsylvania. USDA, APHIS reports that these states remain in a surveillance status. They still are faced with challenges involving feral swine.

"Keeping feral, transitional and commercial swine separate is really the key issue," said Phil Bradshaw, chairman of the National Pseudorabies Control Board. "The control board has approved new forms, making the process easier for every state which should help these move forward. Still, it's tremendous to have Iowa pseudorabies-free." ●

Inside This Issue...

PAGE 2: SWINE ID PRESENTED AT ID/INFO EXPO

PAGE 3: USDA HOSTING ID LISTENING SESSIONS

PAGE 4: APHIS, VS IMPROVING OVERSIGHT OF FEED PRACTICES

PAGE 5-6: NEWS BRIEFS

PAGE 7: WLIC SELECTED AS ID MODEL

PAGE 8: USDA ANNOUNCES PRRS FUNDING

Swine ID Presented at NIAA's ID/INFO EXPO

Nearly 500 stakeholders across animal agriculture gathered in Chicago in mid-May for the ID/INFO EXPO 2004, facilitated by the National Institute for Animal Agriculture. The conference provided the latest input and information regarding the National Animal Identification System, announced by Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman at the end of April.

Key presenters from the conference included USDA Under Secretary Bill Hawks, newly appointed USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service deputy administrator for Veterinary Services Dr. John Clifford and Dr. Bret Marsh,

state veterinarian for the Indiana Board of Animal Health. Also included in the presentations were a series of highly anticipated reports from species and issues working groups, which have been gathering information from their industries to give input for standards in the system. Working groups making presentations included beef, dairy, bison, equine, sheep, goat and swine, as well as the markets/processors issues sector. These presentations can be found on the Internet at www.animalagriculture.org/id.

Twenty-four swine industry representatives, including commercial and purebred/showpig producers, veterinarians, academia and packers, have met to design a system that will work for the pork industry.

"The swine industry has had mandatory ID since 1988 for interstate commerce; we are simply looking to enhance that system," said Dr. Mark Engle, director of swine health programs for the National Pork Board and chair of the pork industry working group.

The group has addressed a variety of issues, taking a serious look at what practices will allow for disease traceability. The group has made recommendations regarding breeding herds, market swine, purebreds/showpigs as well as "out market" and "off pigs," or unique cases where pigs do not fit with a common definition.

"Most diseases we deal with in swine have a very short incubation time," said Engle. "We need to focus on traceback to the last premises."

Because the commercial breeding animals in the U.S. pork industry typically do not involve frequent movement, the working group has focused on premises identification and maintaining that cull animals be tagged prior to the first point of

commingling. The group is recommending an official premises identification tag that is easily recognizable, recordable and collectable where commingling and testing occurs.

ID•INFO EXPO 2004

The working group also has recommendations regarding commercial market swine, using group identification.

"Individual tagging of commercial market pigs with electronic tags would cost around \$48 per sow per year, so we have a different mentality than some other species," said Engle. "Due to the nature of pork production, effective animal health can occur in groups when animals stay within a production system."

Engle explained that group identification can work in two forms, static and dynamic. Static groups are formed once, given a date of origin at a premises. Static groups remain intact for a finite period of time, but can change premises. An all-in, all-out system is an example of a static group. Dynamic groups are tied to a specific premises and can have animals move in and out. A continuous flow model represents a dynamic group. Animals leaving different dynamic groups can become a static group, must be harvested or be individually identified.

He adds that record keeping is the major factor in success of group ID, to allow for proper traceback.

"The traceback goal is uniformity, it needs to be easily recognized for employee safety and animal welfare," said Engle. "We want to begin simply and uniformly, but we do need flexibility to allow for new technologies in the future." ●



Swine Health Report

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USDA Hosting Listening Sessions Across Country on Animal Identification

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is holding a series of listening sessions across the country to discuss the development, structure and implementation of a national animal identification program for all livestock and poultry animals.

"These sessions will provide public forums to discuss the national animal identification program," said Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs Bill Hawks. "A national animal identification program will help the government and industry more quickly control outbreaks of a variety of animal diseases and reduce the economic impacts on the market."

Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman announced in December 2003 that USDA would expedite the implementation of a national animal identification program. USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection

Service has received more than \$18 million to begin implementing a national system that will quickly and efficiently traceback diseased or potentially diseased animals. A premise identification system will be completed this summer, which will allow for the beginning of pilot programs to test identification systems.

The first listening session was held at Crown Center in Fayetteville, N.C. on June 14. Other sessions that have followed include Athens, Ga., June 18, Prineville, Ore., July 1, Stockton, Calif., July 10, Socorro, N.M., July 16 and Pasco, Wash., July 23; Greeley, Colo., Aug. 10; Billings, Mont., Aug. 13; and Kissimmee, Fla., Aug. 16.

Additional listening sessions are scheduled for: Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 18; Ames, Iowa, Aug. 26; Joplin, Mo., Aug. 27; Appleton, Wis., Aug. 30; and St. Cloud, Minn.,

Aug. 31. More details about each listening session, including the site and time of the meeting, are posted on the Internet at www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/issues/nais/nais.html. Complete transcripts of the sessions can be found on that site.

USDA officials have also attended various meetings around the country to discuss this and other issues with agricultural producers. ●

USDA Allocates \$11.64 Million for NAIS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service announced that it has awarded state and tribal governments funding for support of the initial implementation of the national animal identification system (NAIS). A total of \$11.64 million has been awarded to 29 states for implementing an identification system for all livestock and poultry animals on farms and ranches.

"A national animal identification program will better equip the government and industry with the means necessary to quickly control a variety of animal disease outbreaks and reduce the economic impacts on the market," said W. Ron DeHaven, APHIS administrator. "This funding we're making available to states and tribes will help move us toward achieving this goal." ●

SWAP Nears One-Year Milestone

Nearly a year has passed since the Pork Checkoff launched the Swine Welfare Assurance ProgramSM (SWAP).

SWAP is available to all U.S. pork producers as the first objective and voluntary program to measure welfare of swine on the farm. This educational assessment allows producers to evaluate and benchmark the care and welfare of their animals in a scientifically sound manner.

SWAP, which was developed by a panel that included international welfare experts, veterinarians and pork producers, has the look of the Pork Quality AssuranceTM Program



in its use of nine Care and Well-being Principles.

The nine principles include herd health and nutrition; caretaker training; animal observation; body condition score; euthanasia; handling and movement; facilities; emergency support; and continuing assessment and education. Those principles give guidelines for evaluating on-farm welfare in two phases: 1) gilts, sows, boars, and neonatal pigs and 2) nursery and finisher pigs.

Producers can get a free Swine Welfare Assurance Program CD from the Pork Checkoff Service Center, simply by calling 800-456-PORK. ●

APHIS, VS Improving Oversight of Feed Practices

The Swine Health Protection (SHP) Act provides for the oversight and regulation of garbage feeders in the U.S. Because of the potential animal health implications, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) has been working to improve enforcement of the regulations to better safeguard swine health in states allowing garbage feeding.

Currently, 31 states permit garbage feeding as well as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Thirty-two states have primary responsibility for oversight, while 15 states use federal regulations and five states have a cooperative oversight program, which is focused on feed cooker inspection.

"The act is in place because of concerns with Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Classical Swine Fever being brought into the U.S., maliciously or inadvertently," says Dr. John Korslund, national swine programs liaison for VS. "Because of international travel there is still significant risk, so it is important to enforce this."

There were 2,430 licensed garbage feeders in the U.S. and Puerto Rico in FY 2003. State and federal officials completed 9,332 inspections on licensed premises. There were 15,111 inspections made that included inspections on premises that did not have hogs, operators were not feeding garbage, and reinspection of premises that may have had past violations. There were 177 alleged violations that were documented and of these, 103 were corrected without enforcement of state and federal agencies. Forty-three alleged violations were forwarded to state and federal agencies for further action.

APHIS, VS also made 22,075 searches for non-licensed garbage feeders. The agency found 126 without licenses, of which 78 were licensed or resolved without enforcement action.

"Like any other program, effectiveness depends on field staff, the ones out with the producers," adds Korslund. "We've updated the reporting system, and now are able to better document enforcement."

Although garbage feeding is not a major factor in the large picture of pork production, these pro-

ducers definitely play a key role epidemiologically. Puerto Rico is a key area for VS, due to the prevalence of CSF on neighboring islands coupled with travel of illegal immigrants from those locations, according to Korslund.

"VS hosted an inspector training session in Puerto Rico, as it is a key intermediate point for the U.S. herd," says Korslund. "There are many small garbage feeders in Puerto Rico, as those products can be a source for viral transmission."

NIAA Swine Health Committee Provides Resolutions

The National Institute for Animal Agriculture 2004 Annual Meeting brought forth new resolutions and positions, addressing some of the necessary issues in swine production. NIAA's Swine Health Committee is comprised of a variety of industry representatives. The committee's mission is to monitor emerging swine health issues throughout the year. This year brought forth two new items.

Swine Health Protection Act Support

RESOLUTION: *The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) encourages USDA, APHIS, VS to propose changes to 9 CFR 166, related to the Swine Health Protection Act, to recognize commercial food waste processing methods that effectively kill potential animal disease organisms and allow for alternative cooking methods that effectively kill infectious disease agents, while fully protecting the health of the U.S. herd from possible FAD introduction via food waste feeding. CFR language must in no way compromise the safety of the treatment process; all proposed*

alternate processing must be scientifically proven to consistently and effectively kill all pertinent disease organisms.

Marine Act of 1920

POSITION: *The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports an agricultural exemption of the Jones Act of 1920 that would eliminate the inequities so created by the Act and requests its staff and membership to join with National Pork Producers Council and other interests and organizations that also seek out such an amendment.*

In addition, amendments were made on issues regarding: funding for infectious disease research and field studies; Swine Health Protection Act enforcement; and PRRS research needs.

Letters are sent to key industry influencers, government officials and NIAA membership regarding these resolutions and positions, in order to carry the voice of animal agriculture through various industry sectors. All NIAA resolutions and positions are available on the Internet at www.animalagriculture.org.

News Briefs News Briefs News Briefs News Briefs News Briefs News Briefs

Pork Checkoff to Await Supreme Court Ruling for Beef Counterparts

The U.S. Supreme Court released its decision in mid May to hear an appeal of an 8th Circuit Appellate Court ruling that found the federal Beef Promotion and Research Act in violation of the First Amendment. The decision to hear the case will allow the check-off programs to continue business as usual throughout the proceedings. The case regarding the Pork Checkoff will be held, pending the Court's decision.

The case is expected to be scheduled during the Supreme Court's next full session, which will begin in October. A decision is anticipated sometime between that date and June 2005 when the session closes.

GAO Calls for More Efforts in Understanding Antibiotic Use in Animals

The General Accounting Office (GAO) released a report this spring regarding the use of antibiotics in animals, encouraging federal agencies to put forth a more focused effort in addressing the risks to humans. The report is titled, "Antibiotic Resistance: Federal Agencies Need to Better Focus Efforts to Address Risk to Humans from Antibiotic Use in Animals, GAO-04-490." The report calls for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to expedite risk assessments "to determine if regulatory action is necessary." In addition GAO recommends that USDA and the Department of Health and Human

Services "implement a plan to collect data on antibiotic use in animals."

The Animal Health Institute (AHI), a U.S. trade association that represents manufacturers of animal health care products, supports the GAO's approach to decisions regarding antibiotic use.

"Risk assessment on specific drug/disease combinations is the proper way to assess the need for regulatory action," stated AHI President and CEO Alexander S. Mathews in a press release. "It is encouraging that risk assessments done to date show antibiotic use in animals poses a very low risk to human health."

Mathews cited a published, peer-reviewed article in the May 3 edition of the Journal of Food Protection, reporting that a risk assessment for two macrolide antibiotics show their use poses "an extremely low risk" of a person eating beef, poultry or pork acquiring a resistance infection that is untreatable with a macrolide antibiotic.

"It is important to note the GAO report does not recommend enactment of legislation to ban classes of antibiotics," said Mathews. "Such an approach would be similar to what was done in Europe, where a ban of so-called growth promoting antibiotics was enacted without risk assessment, leading to significant increases in animal disease."

The GAO's call for more data is will require a robust, adequate surveillance data on resistant bacteria on the farm, in processing plants and in the human population. Ironically, FDA has reduced funding for surveillance data on food animals, and has yet to publicly

support an important new program at USDA that uses antibiotic use data and surveillance data together to help producers make better decisions about antibiotic use, according to AHI.

USDA Provides \$8.5 Million to 13 States for Animal Agriculture Conservation

Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman has announced that \$8.5 million in Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) funds will be provided to 13 states to address animal agriculture conservation needs.

"These funds will help producers with animal operations meet state and federal regulatory requirements by helping them apply conservation practices in their comprehensive nutrient management plans," said Veneman. "EQIP helps producers optimize overall environmental benefits as part of agricultural production."

The states receiving the additional funds are Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

In allocating these funds, NRCS considered factors such as the number of concentrated animal feeding operations, number of animal units and cost of animal waste systems.

WLIC Approves Pilot Projects

The Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium (WLIC)

See *News Briefs* | page 6

News Briefs News Briefs News Briefs News Briefs News Briefs News Briefs

(continued from page 6)

recently approved six pilot projects for Wisconsin producers and industry interested in advancing animal identification efforts.

The first step to the national plan is premises registration, next animal identification and last animal tracking. WLIC envisions producers will have choices to work with service providers to meet regular herd management needs, while passing along key identification information to meet regulatory needs.

The Wisconsin Pork Association has prepared the swine pilot project. The goal is to determine the effectiveness of electronic identification devices in a swine breeding herd operation and the use of herd management software that incorporates the electronic ID.

The other projects include the veal industry, cervids (deer and elk), beef cattle, dairy cattle and a multi-species project that will be used in markets.

WLIC still has additional opportunities available for any species group interested in participating in an animal identification pilot project. Find out more about WLIC at www.wiuid.org.

USDA Releases 2002 Census of Agriculture

Half of America's farms and ranches have Internet access and nearly 39 percent report using a computer for their farm business, according to new data released from the 2002 Census of Agriculture.

"These data illustrate the importance of the eGovernment initiatives being implemented by USDA," said Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman. "We are making more information available to

farmers and ranchers through the Internet and helping to provide broadband access to rural communities. To date, this administration has provided over \$253 million in broadband loans for rural areas."

Conducted every five years by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), the census of agriculture attempts to reach every agricultural operator in America through a mail survey.

Follow-ups by telephone or personal interview are conducted for those who do not respond by mail. Data represent all agricultural operations, defined as any place which sold or normally would have sold more than \$1,000 worth of agricultural products during the census year.

Some highlights of the Census include:

- The top five states in value of agricultural products sold are California (\$25.7 billion), Texas (\$14.1 billion), Iowa (\$12.3 billion), Nebraska (\$9.7 billion) and Kansas (\$8.7 billion).
- Ninety percent of farms are operated by an individual or family. The number of corporate farms declined by 18.4 percent from 1997 to 2002, which reverses a trend that has continued without interruption since 1974.

The census of agriculture provides the only source of detailed, comprehensive agricultural facts for every county in America and gives facts on very specialized or small scale agriculture.

There is a significant difference in the measurements from the 1997 Census of Agriculture to the 2002 Census of Agriculture. For the first time, data for every county and state have been statistically

adjusted to account for farms missed or misclassified in the census. For more information go to www.usda.gov/nass/events/news/methodology.htm.

NPPC Names Science and Technology Director

The National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) named Dr. Harry Snelson as its new Director of Science and Technology. He will work in the Council's Washington Public Policy Center.

Dr. Snelson graduated from North Carolina State University College of Veterinary Medicine in 1990. He was employed as the swine veterinarian for Carroll's Foods in Warsaw, N.C. until September 2000 at which time he joined Schering-Plough Animal Health as Manager, Swine Technical Services.

During his career, Dr. Snelson has been active in issues involving the veterinary profession and the swine industry. He has served on the American Association of Swine Veterinarians' (AASV) Board of Directors since 1999 and Chaired the AASV Foreign Animal Disease Committee for two years. He is also an active member of the U.S. Animal Health Association and the National Institute of Animal Agriculture (NIAA), where he is vice-chair of the NIAA Animal Production Food Safety and Security Committee. In 2003, he was elected Chairman of the Board of the State Animal Response Team (SART) and selected to serve on the North Carolina Pork Council's Education and Communication Committee. ●

WLIC Selected as USDA Model for National Animal Identification System

Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle announced on July 9 that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has selected the livestock premises identification system pioneered in Wisconsin as the starting point for the national livestock identification system.

Governor Doyle worked with members of both parties to pass legislation in April making it the first and only state in the nation to make premises identification registration mandatory. It becomes effective in November 2005.

The Wisconsin Congressional delegation helped secure \$2.75 million over the past three years, enabling WLIC to develop the system.

The WLIC system will be used

as the interim premises registration system for states that choose to use it.

In a letter to the chief operating officer of the WLIC, Robert Fourdraine, Ph.D., the USDA said, "We value the efforts of the WLIC; their diligent work has already proven to be a tremendous asset to the timely implementation of the National Animal Identification System."

USDA enlisted the help of an independent firm to evaluate and identify potential system solutions. In their recommendation, the firm, SI International, said, "The WLIC application should be used as the interim system starting point because it provides the most functionality and complies with the

USAIP standards."

"If states would like to work with WLIC, we can provide knowledge and support," Fourdraine said.



Dr. Robert Fourdraine

The WLIC is a multi-species effort led by Wisconsin's livestock and industry organizations in cooperation with Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, USDA, and the University of Wisconsin Extension. Initial funding for the concept was provided by a state Agricultural Development and Diversification grant. ●

Lab to Study Stress Indicators in Livestock

USDA, Agricultural Research Service opened a new 2,300-square-foot Farm Animal Behavior and Well-Being Laboratory recently in West Lafayette, Ind., for the study of stress indicators in livestock. Researchers at the new laboratory also study the relationship between stress and the ability of pathogenic bacteria to establish themselves in animals.

The new facility adjoins a 10,000-square-foot laboratory built in 1997 to house ARS' Livestock Behavior Research Unit, which conducts behavioral studies of swine, cattle and poultry. Purdue University animal scientists work alongside ARS scientists on the Purdue campus and at the Purdue Animal Science Farm about 15 miles north of the main campus. Purdue hosted a dedication ceremony for its Swine Environmental

Research Building, located on the university farm near the new ARS laboratory.

ARS Acting Administrator Edward B. Knipling said the new ARS lab will complement the behavioral studies underway in the animal lab to find possible objective measures of animal stress.

"Stress in livestock can lower productivity and possibly increase the risk of contamination from Salmonella and other bacterial pathogens," Knipling said.

Donald C. Lay, research leader and animal behaviorist at the lab, is working on an imaging system to show the movement of Salmonella bacteria through live



Piglets are one of the main subjects of ARS animal behaviorists. Scientists study behavior around the clock with the goal of improving handling practices to reduce stress on animals and lower production costs. Photo by Scott Bauer

pigs. He and colleagues are also researching alternative housing for poultry and livestock.

In tandem with the housing research, the ARS-Purdue team is pioneering the idea of breeding nonaggressive animals to reduce losses and stress. This includes selecting sows whose maternal behavior makes them less likely to injure their piglets, a problem that costs farmers more than \$600 million annually. ●

USDA Awards PRRS Funding

USDA will contribute \$8.8 million for research on the control and elimination of Johne's disease in cattle, sheep and goats and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, or PRRS, in swine. The University of Minnesota has received the two largest grants ever to be awarded for animal disease research from the United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service.

"These grants will support critical research, education and extension activities to develop practical applications against these diseases," said Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman. "We are pleased to partner with the University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine on this project."

Identified by the National Pork Board as the most serious infectious

disease facing pork producers, PRRS virus causes severe reproductive failure in sows and pneumonia in growing pigs, resulting in slow and stunted growth. Annual farm losses from PRRS are estimated at \$600 million nationwide.

Crucial elements researchers need to better understand are how PRRS arrives on a farm, how it spreads among pigs, and how pigs resist infection. Researchers need to develop better diagnostic tools to track the PRRS virus and to measure the immunity of the herd. Once these elements are in place, researchers can begin evaluating disease elimination strategies in the field.

"PRRS is, by far, the most significant disease affecting swine," said Dr. Michael Murtaugh, principal investigator and professor at the College of Veterinary Medicine.

"We are working with the swine producers, veterinarians and allied industries to maximize the resources available to solve this problem and reach our ultimate goal – eliminating PRRS regionally, if not nationally."

"Dealing with the PRRS virus costs a pork producer about six dollars a market pig," said Dr. Eric Neumann, director of swine health research and information for the Pork Board. "This collaborative work is an efficient use of everyone's resources and contributes to keeping costs lower for the producers."

Eleven faculty members from the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine and College of Agriculture, Food, and Environmental Sciences join 57 other researchers from 19 academic institutions collaborating on the PRRS project. ●

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Pork Checkoff Funds PRRS Projects

The National Pork Board will fund nine research projects under their first PRRS request for proposals (RFP) in 2004. Proposals for the second RFP are currently being reviewed. The third RFP will occur on Sept. 6, 2004.

Funded research projects with the Pork Checkoff's PRRS Initiative include:

1. University of Minnesota - Serum markers of PRRSV infection;
2. University of Minnesota - Direct physical characterization of the PRRSV virion;
3. Swine Vet Center, St. Peter, Minn. - Sampling of adult boars during early infection using a new serum collection technique for PRRS PCR testing prior to semen collection;
4. Iowa State University - Develop-

- ment of a killed subunit vaccine;
5. University of Nebraska-Lincoln - Rational design of a new generation of PRRSV differential (marker) vaccines;
6. University of Nebraska-Lincoln - Macrophage cell-lines for in vitro propagation of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus;
7. University of Minnesota - Implementation of a PRRSV strain database;
8. University of Saskatchewan - Porcine adenovirus 3 based vaccine for PRRS; and
9. University of Minnesota - A pilot project to determine the feasibility of controlling PRRS within a selected region.

More information is available on the Internet at www.porkboard.org/prrs.