



2021-2022 Resolutions

NIAA is the leading resource for the animal agriculture industry and provides value to all stakeholders involved in providing safe and healthy food for the world.

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Table of Contents

ANIMAL AGRICULTURE ADVOCACY COUNCIL1

ANIMAL CARE COUNCIL1

ACC1 CARE OF NEWBORN DAIRY CALVES1

ACC2 NEEDED RESEARCH IN ANIMAL TRANSPORTATION1

ACC3 NEED FOR OBJECTIVE GUIDELINES FOR ANIMAL WELFARE.....1

ACC4 SUPPORT FOR FACT-BASED ANIMAL WELFARE2

ACC5 LONG-TERM ANIMAL CARE AWARENESS AND EDUCATION STRATEGY.....2

ACC6 PRODUCING WHOLESOME AND SAFE SHEEP PRODUCTS3

ACC7 JOHNE’S DISEASE RESEARCH IN SMALL RUMINANTS3

ACC8 PRODUCING WHOLESOME AND SAFE GOAT PRODUCTS3

ACC9 DISEASES IN SHEEP AND GOATS4

ACC10 JOHNE’S DISEASE UNIFORM PROGRAMS STANDARDS.....4

ACC11 THE NATIONAL EQUINE HEALTH PLAN AND THE EQUINE DISEASE COMMUNICATION CENTER IS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH, WELFARE AND ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF THE U.S. EQUINE INDUSTRY.....4

ACC12 ANIMAL WELFARE RESEARCH5

ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL.....6

AHEM1 FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD).....6

AHEM2 COMMUNICATION PLAN FOR FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE (FAD).....6

AHEM3 MAINTAIN IT FUNDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE7

AHEM4 INCLUSION OF WILDLIFE IN FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLANS7

AHEM5 INDUSTRY ADVISORY GROUP – FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE POLICY AND PREPAREDNESS8

AHEM6 BOVINE VIRUS DIARRHEA (BVD) EDUCATION, TESTING AND VACCINATION8

AHEM7 BIOSECURITY/BIOCONTAINMENT EDUCATION8

AHEM8 NEED FOR FUNDING FOR RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL METHODS FOR DEPOPULATION OF POULTRY.....9

AHEM9 ESTABLISHING A FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE VACCINE BANK9

AHEM10 FUNDING FOR SMALL RUMINANT RESEARCH9

AHEM11 FORMAL IMPLEMENTATION OF EQUINE VIRAL ARTERITIS (EVA) GUIDELINES10

AHEM12 FACILITATE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF EQUINE10

AHEM13 EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (EIA) CONTROL.....10

AHEM14 NATIONAL FORUM ON SELECTED EQUINE INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FEDERAL/STATE REGULATORY IMPLICATIONS ..10

AHEM15 EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (EIA) AND EQUINE PIROPLASMOSIS (EP) TESTING REQUIREMENTS.....11

AHEM16 DIRECT FUNDING FOR FOOD SYSTEM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS11

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION & INFORMATION SYSTEMS COUNCIL12

ID1 OUTREACH/EDUCATION EFFORTS FOR THE ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY FRAMEWORK12

ID2 SLAUGHTER SURVEILLANCE AND ID COLLECTION13

ID3 TRACEABILITY FUNDING13

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ID4	LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT WEB PORTAL.....	14
ID5	USE OF ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION DEVICES AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN STATE, FEDERAL AND TRIBAL ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY PROGRAMS	14

ANTIBIOTIC COUNCIL16

AB1	DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIBIOTIC SYMPOSIUM	16
AB2	DRUG AVAILABILITY FOR SHEEP AND GOATS.....	16
AB3	FUNDING FOR FOOD ANIMAL RESIDUE AVOIDANCE DATABASE (FARAD)	17
AB4	AVAILABILITY OF NEW ANTIMICROBIALS FOR FARM ANIMALS.....	17

AQUATIC LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE.....18

AQ1	SUPPORT FOR AQUATIC LIVESTOCK INITIATIVES	18
AQ2	ESTABLISHMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY BENCHMARKS	18

GLOBAL ANIMAL HEALTH & EMERGING DISEASE COUNCIL19

GAHED1	VETERINARY EDUCATION AND ACCREDITATION	19
GAHED2	NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH LABORATORY NETWORK (NAHLN)	20
GAHED3	FUNDING FOR BIOSAFETY LEVEL 3 (BSL3) AND BSL3 AG INFRASTRUCTURE AT UNIVERSITY AND STATE VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES.....	21
GAHED4	TRAINING VETERINARIANS FOR PUBLIC PRACTICE	21
GAHED5	MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS WITHOUT OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION.....	22
GAHED6	SUPPORT FOR FEVER TICK ERADICATION PROGRAM	22
GAHED7	NATIONAL REPORTABLE DISEASE DATABASE	23
GAHED8	SUPPORT FOR PEDV CONTROL, RESEARCH AND FUNDING	23
GAHED9	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE / NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (USDA/ NIFA) EMERGING DISEASE APPROPRIATIONS	24
GAHED10	ANIMAL DISEASE AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM	24
GAHED11	ZONING AND COMPARTMENTALIZATION COOPERATIVE GUIDELINES	25
GAHED12	SCRAPIE ERADICATION	25
GAHED13	RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID) REQUIREMENT FOR IMPORTED HORSES.....	25
GAHED14	COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE PLAN FOR SWINE DISEASES	26
GAHED15	RESEARCH NEEDED TO ADDRESS EMERGING DISEASES OF SWINE	27

FOOD SECURITY, REGULATORY, & TRADE COUNCIL28

FSRT1	FARM-TO-FORK FOOD SAFETY.....	28
FSRT2	NATIONAL ON-FARM FOOD SAFETY POLICIES AND PROGRAMS	28
FSRT3	SUPPORT FOR BRUCELLOSIS SURVEILLANCE AND RESEARCH FUNDING	28
FSRT4	BRUCELLA VACCINE USE IN FINAL ERADICATION PHASE.....	29

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Animal Agriculture Advocacy Council

Purpose: To serve the food industry through a variety of means including proactive communications support and resources based on objective, fact-based information about animal agriculture production and policy issues of importance to all stake holders.

The Animal Agriculture Advocacy Council has no resolutions at this time.

Animal Care Council

Purpose: To identify challenges, opportunities for collaboration and provide a forum for continuous improvement of the care and handling of livestock

ACC1 Care of Newborn Dairy Calves

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture recommends that newborn dairy calves be fed colostrum or colostrum replacer consistent with industry standards, as outlined in the National Dairy FARM Animal Care Manual. Before shipment from the premises where they are born, they must possess a dry hair coat and be able to stand and walk easily without assistance from a person.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2009 | Amended: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2017

ACC2 Needed Research in Animal Transportation

BACKGROUND: Reports exist of the detrimental aspects of inadequate transportation including a high incidence of bruising, disease and death. These reports are especially associated with very young animals. The subject of transportation guidelines cannot be addressed with simple “one size fits all” recommendations.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture recommends adoption of a broad range of guidelines that address the needs of transported livestock and poultry.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2002 | Reaffirmed: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2014 | Amended 2019

ACC3 Need for Objective Guidelines for Animal Welfare

RESOLUTION: The NIAA supports continued development and implementation of animal care guidelines by livestock and poultry organizations that are verifiable, responsible, science-based, workable and affordable. NIAA supports the use of these species-specific materials to educate consumers regarding farm animal care practices.

Adopted: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2014 | Reaffirmed: 2019



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ACC4 Support for Fact-Based Animal Welfare

BACKGROUND: Animal rights (AR) groups led by the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), PETA and the Institute of Humane Education (IHE) are campaigning across the US to implement what they refer to as “humane education,” a program of extreme ideological material they aspire to teach in our school systems. They have been successful in a few cities, but up to now have not been successful at the state or federal levels, despite repeated efforts to introduce legislation.

One such effort briefly succeeded in a California school system and some of this “education” did take place. The approach was to show a movie involving animals, such as *Finding Nemo*, immediately followed by a discussion focused on how cruel it is to eat fish. Parents were angered when their children came home declaring they could no longer eat meat or fish.

RESOLUTION: Be it resolved, NIAA believes in animal welfare, not animal rights. Animal welfare concerns the prevention of suffering and cruelty to animals; whereas the animal rights philosophy advocates an end to all “human use of animals,” considering such use “exploitation” of animals.

Further resolved, NIAA believes human societies require and accept the use of animals as sources of food and fiber, as well as for scientific research, sport, companionship, entertainment, and clothing. NIAA considers it is the obligation of animal caretakers to provide the best care possible of animals throughout their lifetime. Further resolved, NIAA supports future generations learning the importance of respecting and caring for animals, both wild and domesticated, and extremist animal rights groups should not be allowed to dictate information children will be exposed to.

Adopted: 2013 | Amended: 2017

ACC5 Long-term Animal Care Awareness and Education Strategy

BACKGROUND: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) has a long history of providing leadership around difficult and sometimes controversial issues within the industry. NIAA recognizes that animal care and livestock welfare is of paramount concern and an issue which is becoming increasingly important to the public. As such, NIAA is committed to engage with all stakeholders – including industry members, producers, administrators and consumer groups - to consider hosting a series of symposiums around the issue of animal care in agriculture, assisting in the development of an educational curriculum, and speaking at other meetings where livestock welfare or care are key topics. The meetings will be strategically planned to ensure a comprehensive approach and planned according to NIAA’s mission to build consensus and advance solutions. In addition, NIAA should be actively engaged in developing a reasonable, transparent approach to create awareness among state animal health officials, state animal care administrators, livestock organizations and industry members, and producers. Mistreatment of livestock is not condoned by livestock producers, livestock marketers, livestock handlers, livestock veterinarians, and other livestock professionals.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) should seek venues to engage industry members, producers, administrators, educators, investigators and other potential partners to increase



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the awareness of the need to ensure investigators involving animal care issues are fully trained and are knowledgeable of accepted animal care practices in the food animal industry. This effort could include, but is not limited to, presentation of accepted animal care practices and hosting a series of symposiums on this topic.

Adopted: 2014 | Amended: 2019

ACC6 Producing Wholesome and Safe Sheep Products

BACKGROUND: Supplying wholesome and safe products is critical to maintain consumer confidence. Further, the implementation of educational programs promoting best management practices will enhance the sheep industry’s competitiveness.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) supports the implementation of the national sheep safety and quality assurance program for production of wholesome and safe products. Further, NIAA supports an on-going partnership with the sheep industry in producer Quality Assurance efforts.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2001 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2006 | Reaffirmed: 2011 | Reaffirmed 2016 | Reaffirmed: 2018

ACC7 Johne’s Disease Research in Small Ruminants

BACKGROUND: While the prevalence of Johne’s disease in the United States (U.S.) sheep and goat population is not known, preliminary U.S. Department of Agriculture/Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health surveys of sheep and goat research from the University of Wisconsin, has recognized Johne’s disease to be an important problem in both species. Federally funded Johne’s disease research efforts have been proven to be valuable to the bovine industry.

RESOLUTION: In light of the needed progress for existing small ruminant-based Johne’s research, the National Institute for Animal Agriculture encourages expanded financial support for diagnostic, surveillance, and immunologic research programs.

Adopted: 2005 | Amended: 2007 | Reaffirmed 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2018

ACC8 Producing Wholesome and Safe Goat Products

BACKGROUND: Supplying wholesome and safe products are critical to maintaining consumer confidence. Further, the implementation of educational programs promoting best management practices will enhance the goat industry’s competitiveness.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports the development and implementation of science-based dairy, meat, and fiber goat quality assurance programs.

Adopted: 2006 | Amended: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2014 | Reaffirmed: 2018



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ACC9 Diseases in Sheep and Goats

BACKGROUND: Local, state and federal governments are often required to react to public concerns related to zoonotic diseases in an expedited manner. It is critical to have a science-based program and plan in place to respond to a disease outbreak.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports science-based USDA programs that objectively evaluate zoonotic diseases in sheep and goats and develop action plans (e.g., prevention, control, eradication).

Adopted: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2018

ACC10 Johne’s Disease Uniform Programs Standards

BACKGROUND: Johne’s disease is a chronic, progressive intestinal disease caused by an infection with *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies paratuberculosis. It is an insidious wasting away disease affecting cattle and other livestock species. Knowledge of the pathogenesis, diagnosis, management, treatment and control is increasing. Johne’s disease adversely affects the intrastate and interstate movement of cattle and the international export market, causing an excess of \$1 billion annually in lost revenue to our livestock industry.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) supports the United States Department of Agriculture Uniform Program Standards for the Voluntary Bovine Johne’s Disease Control Program and recognizes the contributions of the National Johne’s Working Group, a subcommittee of the United States Animal Health Association Johne’s Committee, in developing the various program elements, procedures and infrastructure necessary to support implementation of the Uniform Program Standards.

NIAA encourages each state to implement a voluntary program of Johne’s disease control based on the Uniform Program Standards and encourages producers and veterinarians to implement recommended best management practices to reduce the incidence of Johne’s disease in U.S. cattle herds.

NIAA continues to support annual program funding to United States Department of Agriculture/ Agricultural Research Service and Johne’s Disease Integrated Program.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2001 | Amended: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Amended: 2005 | Amended: 2010 | Reaffirmed: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018

ACC11 The National Equine Health Plan and the Equine Disease Communication Center is important to the health, welfare and economic viability of the U.S. equine industry.

BACKGROUND: Outbreaks of contagious diseases such as Equine Herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1) at equine events with high number of attendees has prompted the American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) and the American Horse Council (AHC) to acknowledge the need for a National Equine Health Plan (NEHP) and Equine Disease Communication Center (EDCC) in order to facilitate in the education and optimal dissemination of information amongst the equine community in a timely manner.



The NEHP will focus on the role of industry, state and federal animal health officials and tribal leaders in protecting the health and welfare of the horse, facilitation in equine movement and ensuring the diagnostic, inspection, and certification services through an electronic identification database to protect the economic viability of the equine industry.

Contained within the NEHP is the EDCC which will provide accurate information about disease outbreaks in a timely fashion, information about diseases for those involved in the equine industry and other information used for proper health and welfare practices.

The United States Animal Health Association (USAHA), AAEP and AHC have all passed resolutions supporting the development of the NEHP including the EDCC.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) supports the establishment of a National Equine Health Plan and an Equine Disease Communication Center in order to protect the health, welfare and economic viability of the U.S. equine industry.

Adopted: 2014 | Reaffirmed: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018

ACC12 Animal Welfare Research

BACKGROUND: Scientific research on animal welfare is needed in North America to help guide the establishment of animal welfare standards as they are being adopted by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), private entities, associations and national governments. Because much of the current animal welfare research is being conducted in Europe, North American animal agriculture runs the risk of in the future having to follow standards developed under conditions not found in North America. Research based on North American food production systems are helping and will continue to ensure the establishment of more balanced animal welfare standards in the future.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports the need for an expansion of animal welfare/care/well-being research conducted on North American animal production systems. The NIAA encourages the United States Department of Agriculture and private industry to provide additional resources for the funding of peer-reviewed animal welfare/care/well-being research.

Adopted: 2008 | Amended: 2013 | Amended: 2016 | Reaffirmed: 2018



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Animal Health Emergency Management Council

Purpose: To provide a forum for representatives from animal agriculture, the veterinary profession, governmental agencies and academia to address animal health emergency management (AHEM) issues that may adversely affect animal agriculture or public health.

AHEM1 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

BACKGROUND: In light of homeland security and the continued outbreaks of FMD worldwide, the risk of FMD entering this country has increased. Protection of United States (U.S.) livestock herds consists of assisting other countries in their disease control efforts, adequate border controls, awareness and education, and surveillance.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) requests: (1) The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of Homeland Security should continue to take appropriate measures to prevent the introduction of FMD into the U.S., including increased port of entry inspection, pre-clearance procedures, technical assistance and support, education and awareness programs, and enhanced surveillance in the U.S. and U.S. territories. (2) The NIAA strongly urges the USDA to: vigorously pursue multivalent FMD vaccine development, including new technology FMD vaccines, to enable surge capacity needs and ensure rapid access; increase U.S. laboratory surge capacity available in preparation for an FMD outbreak; and, establish test performance of FMD diagnostic assays in endemic areas (for both laboratory use and direct field application; e.g. movement clearance). (3) The USDA should continue to work with international organizations and seek additional funding to control and contain FMD. Necessary funding should be obtained.

Adopted: 2001 | Amended: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2008 | Amended: 2012 | Amended: 2014 | Amended: 2019

AHEM2 Communication Plan for Foreign Animal Disease (FAD)

BACKGROUND: While state and federal animal health officials and industry organizations are familiar with the routine nature of FAD investigations, the public and media are not. When a FAD investigation occurs in concentration points such as livestock markets and packing plants, there is more visibility to the investigation. This has resulted in intense media interest, inaccurate reporting, significant market volatility and losses to producers, and international concerns. It is critical that a communication strategy is developed to address these situations. A communication strategy is also critical in the event that the investigation confirms the existence of a FAD.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture urges Department of Homeland Security, United States Department of Agriculture, state animal health officials and industry to work together to



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continue to develop and implement a strategy that would include standard operating procedures and any other appropriate guidelines to address the communication needs for foreign animal disease reporting, investigations, operational response and recovery; considering implications across the complete supply chain, (to include all poultry and livestock species) especially market repercussions relating to animal product disposition Communication plans should be revisited regularly and exercised with inclusion of stakeholders.

Adopted: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Amended: 2006 | Amended: 2008 | Amended: 2009 | Amended: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2022

AHEM3 Maintain IT Funding and Infrastructure

BACKGROUND: IT support systems are critical during emergency response and the importance of their usability, accessibility, transparency, scalability, and cybersecure and integration cannot be overemphasized. There needs to be continued development, improvement, and support of these systems to ensure the availability of these important emergency response resource tools to end users.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Department of Homeland Security, and state animal health officials to enhance cooperative efforts in IT system build-out in support of emergency response and situational awareness of disease. This resolution extends to funding, investment and adequate human capital and cooperative commitment of existing systems and knowledge resources, between federal and state government, academia, and industry.

Adopted: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2017 | Amended: 2022

AHEM4 Inclusion of Wildlife in Foreign Animal Disease Prevention and Response Plans

BACKGROUND: Wildlife populations and their interfaces with domestic livestock and poultry populations continue to change in the U.S. The introduction of a foreign animal disease (FAD) into wildlife populations could go undetected for some time, self-limit, or become endemic. The risk they present to domestic livestock and poultry for maintaining and spreading FADs is not well understood and could have devastating consequences. As such, wildlife populations must be included in FAD prevention and response plans.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Interior, and responsible state wildlife agencies to 1) cooperate in the development of FAD response plans, which address prevention and control strategies for relevant wildlife populations; 2) provide guidelines and tools for how to assess the risk wildlife present during an FAD outbreak, such as identifying the spatial and temporal units for high risk areas of concern for FAD maintenance or areas of higher propensity for disease spread, as well as defining criteria for determining a disease-free wildlife populations; 3) enhance wildlife surveillance in the U.S.; 4) continue research and provide advice on the efficacy of available surveillance and response measures (e.g. hunting, vaccination) to control and eradicate FADs in wildlife populations, including the possible use of new diagnostic tests and vaccines.



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Adopted: 2012 | Amended: 2014 | Reaffirmed: 2019

AHEM5 Industry Advisory Group – Foot and Mouth Disease Policy and Preparedness

BACKGROUND: The introduction of a foreign animal disease or other animal health emergency would have a devastating impact on United States (U.S.) agriculture. National Institute for Animal Agriculture members appreciate the intensive preparedness efforts that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and partner agencies continue to make. Members also recognize that now, with counter measures such as new vaccines, electronic incident permitting for movement, pre-agreed upon biosecurity compliance agreements, etc. on the brink of final development, is an optimal time for more intensive input from producers, processors and other potentially impacted business sectors.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) encourages the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to work with NIAA, USAHA, and other stakeholders to form a foot and mouth disease policy and preparedness working group, composed of interested businesses, academia and State Animal Health Officials. Because NIAA membership includes cross-species business interests and business organizations composed of producers, processors, bankers, suppliers, academia, etc., NIAA is willing to and should be a key member of the advisory committee.

Adopted: 2013 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM6 Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) Education, Testing and Vaccination

BACKGROUND: Newly recognized variants of BVD virus have the potential of creating high morbidity and mortality in naive herds or improperly vaccinated herds. BVD persistently infected cattle are the main source of infection. New tools are available to determine if cattle are persistently infected with BVD virus.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture encourages the education of veterinarians and producers on BVD disease, the proper use of BVD vaccines in the prevention of disease and the adoption of testing procedures to identify persistently infected carriers. Cattle identified as BVD-PI (persistently infected) animals should not be marketed in any manner that exposes at-risk-cattle.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2001 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2008 | Amended: 2009 | Amended: 2014 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM7 Biosecurity/Biocontainment Education

BACKGROUND: The control of infectious and contagious diseases in livestock populations is critical to production efficiency and product quality. Biosecurity and biocontainment strategies employ multiple approaches based on the ecology of infectious disease agents on livestock premises to reduce the risk of disease agent entry or spread.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) urges USDA APHIS to embrace and financially support-the development and implementation of educational programs for livestock producers and veterinarians on biosecurity and biocontainment including the secure food supply plans.

Adopted: 2001 | Amended: 2002 | Reaffirmed: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2014 | Reaffirmed: 2018 | Amended: 2022



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AHEM8 Need for Funding for Rapid Development of Additional Methods for Depopulation of Poultry and Livestock

BACKGROUND: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) applauds the United States Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) support over the last year towards the development of practical and humane solutions for depopulation of poultry and livestock as is needed in response to disasters and diseases that cannot be controlled through other methods. However, some gaps still exist in our response capability. Adequate solutions for depopulation of caged layers have not been developed sufficiently to address both the needs of timely disease containment and limiting the exposure of personnel performing the depopulation. While practical solutions are important for the U.S. poultry and livestock industries, USDA/APHIS depopulation policy should find accord with other depopulation standards (e.g. European Union) where possible but only after consideration of the different husbandry systems and larger poultry numbers found in the U.S.

RESOLUTION: The NIAA compliments the USDA/APHIS on the success thus far of the program to fund and implement policy in support of new practical methods and humane solutions for depopulation of poultry and livestock. The NIAA requests continued financial support for rapid development of additional methods for depopulation

Adopted: 2007 | Amended: 2009 | Amended: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2018 | Amended: 2022

AHEM9 Establishing a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank

BACKGROUND: Introduction of Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus to the United States could cost the beef, corn, pork and soybean industries an estimated \$200 billion over 10 years. Foot-and-Mouth Disease vaccine could be used to control and eradicate the disease if it were to emerge in the United States.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture requests that the U.S. Department of Agriculture establish a Foot-and-Mouth Disease vaccine bank containing antigens against the most common FMD types, maintain an inventory of 10 million doses of vaccine, and establish a contract with manufacturers for the surge capacity to produce at least 40 million doses.

Adopted: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2018 | Sunset 2022

AHEM10 Funding for Small Ruminant Research

BACKGROUND: Industry productivity growth, competitiveness and environmental stewardship enhancements are directly and positively related to investments in research. In recent years United States Department Agricultural /Agricultural Research Station (USDA/ARS) has reduced its investment in sheep research, jeopardizing the long-term health and stability of the Industry. Ironically, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is making increased investment in small ruminant research and development abroad.

RESOLUTION: National Institute for Animal Agriculture strongly encourages the USDA/ARS to maintain or increase its domestic funding and urges investment in small ruminant research in the area of animal production, infectious diseases, forage/rangelands, and environment.



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Adopted: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM11 Formal Implementation of Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA) Guidelines

BACKGROUND: In an effort to address EVA and its impact on the equine industry, we encourage the control and prevention of this disease through adherence to a standard protocol that has been developed through the joint efforts of the horse industry, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and United States Animal Health Association. It would be to the benefit of the industry to develop an approach to control EVA that would be applicable to both domestic and international stallions and semen. This must be accomplished through the joint efforts of the states, USDA and the industry.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute of Animal Agriculture encourages the horse industry, USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the states to pursue formal implementation of the Uniform Methods and Rules for EVA and pursue whatever action is needed to formulate and implement a post entry testing program for stallions and semen.

Adopted: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Reaffirmed: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM12 Facilitate International Movement of Equine

BACKGROUND: At the present time we have limited knowledge of the disease status or veterinary infrastructure of member countries of the OIE. Prior to reaching agreement on equine movement to the United States (U.S.) from the import/export countries, it is critical that these elements be assessed.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture strongly urges that the U.S. Department of Agriculture in its ongoing negotiations with the import/export countries to consider and solicit industry feedback on any current post entry, quarantine and testing requirements that would increase the risk of introduction of various equine diseases.

Adopted: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Amended: 2006 | Reaffirmed: 2011 | Reaffirmed: 2012 | Amended: 2016 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM13 Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) Control

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports current federal/state initiatives to enhance the control of EIA and encourages uniformity in interstate movement regulations for EIA. NIAA encourages a current test for EIA when there is a change of equine ownership.

Adopted: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Amended: 2006 | Reaffirmed: 2011 | Amended: 2013 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM14 National Forum on Selected Equine Infectious Diseases with Federal/State Regulatory Implications

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) understands the current economic limitations and budgetary restraints of industry, state, and federal entities; however, NIAA strongly



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supports a national equine meeting to be held when considered appropriate. The American Horse Council, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Association Equine Practitioners, NIAA and the United States Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services/Veterinary Services should address domestic and international issues surrounding selected equine infectious diseases with federal/state regulatory implications, including but not limited to Equine Herpes Virus Neurological Disease, Equine Viral Arteritis, Equine Infectious Anemia and Piroplasmosis.

Adopted: 2005 | Amended: 2006 | Amended: 2007 | Amended: 2012 | Amended: 2016 | Amended: 2018

AHEM15 Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) and Equine Piroplasmosis (EP) Testing Requirements

BACKGROUND: Racing Quarter Horses have been identified as a high-risk population of horses which pose a significant risk to the health of the national equine population. Since 2009, there have been 268 racing Quarter Horses confirmed positive for equine piroplasmosis (EP), with 56 of the 268 confirmed since October of 2015. The 56 positive horses were located across the country including in the states of Arkansas (2), Arizona (3), California (1), Illinois (1), New Mexico (1), North Carolina (1), Tennessee (19), Texas (10) and Wyoming (14). Additionally, since 2012, at least 59 racing Quarter Horses have been confirmed positive for equine infectious anemia in states of California (39), Texas (5), Washington (10), Oregon (4), and Oklahoma (1). Epidemiologic investigations into these cases have indicated iatrogenic transmission of disease through highrisk practices of trainers and owners. The failure to promptly identify positive animals poses a significant risk to the United States (U.S.) equine population as the retired racing Quarter Horses travel across the U.S. to be used as pleasure horses, roping or rodeo horses, barrel horses, show horses or ranch horses. Of concern regarding equine piroplasmosis, the U.S. free status is at risk if identification and control measures are not implemented. Although it is acknowledged that imposing testing requirements on racing Quarter Horses prior to entry into a racing venue will impose an increased owner expense, the threat of the loss of US free status for EP, and the threat of allowing permanent establishment of a new disease into the US horse industry poses an even greater economic risk to the U.S. equine industries.

RESOLUTION: National Institute for Animal Agriculture urges state animal health officials and Quarter Horse racing jurisdictions to impose equine infectious anemia (EIA) and equine piroplasmosis (EP) testing requirements for Quarter Horses entering a racing venue. Test samples should be correlated to permanent identification of the horse being tested; and that identification indicated on the test chart. Additionally, NIAA urges the American Quarter Horse Association to encourage the EIA and EP testing of racing Quarter Horses and assist in the education of the racing Quarter Horse owners and trainers as to the risks of the diseases. Lastly, the NIAA urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services to continue to compile national epidemiologic EIA and EP data for the high-risk group of horses and provide outreach information to states and industry regarding this issue.

Adopted: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM16 Direct Funding for Food System Emergency Preparedness

BACKGROUND: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) supports Homeland Security
 11 NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL AGRICULTURE



Presidential Directives #7 and #9, which direct coordination for homeland security among federal agencies and recognize food and agriculture as a critical infrastructure.

RESOLUTION: The NIAA urges Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to implement a more streamlined direct funding structure for the entire food system including production agriculture to implement risk assessment, risk management, education and training programs at the local and state level with integration of emergency management preparedness and response with industry.

Adopted: 2005 | Reaffirmed: 2010 | Reaffirmed: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM17 Maintaining & Enhancing the North Animal Veterinary Vaccine and Countermeasures Bank (NAVVCB)

BACKGROUND: Introduction of a foreign animal disease to the United States would cost the agriculture (e.g., beef, swine, corn, and soybean) industries billions of dollars. In one economic study, Foot-and-Mouth (FMD) disease alone could cost the industry \$200 billion dollars over 10 years. In the 2018 Farm Bill there was \$120 million dollars provided for Animal Disease Prevention and Management Program for four years. This program created two new animal health programs-the National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program (NADPRP) and the NAVVCB and provided additional funding for the National Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN).

RESOLUTION: The National Institute of Animal Agriculture (NIAA) requests that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) continue the NAVVCPB program at funding levels that meet or exceed current program standards annually after the 2018 Farm Bill funding expires. It is important this new funding maintains the NAVVCB with adequate doses of FMD vaccine ensuring there is enough vaccine antigen available for an immediate response when needed, and is flexible enough to increase and enhance the NAVVCB to include additional vaccines to diseases such as African Swine Fever (ASF) and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), along with other countermeasures, that will provide an immediate response in case one of these diseases is introduced into the United States.

Adopted: 2022

Animal Identification & Information Systems Council

Purpose: To play an important role in bringing unresolved issues such as advocating cost-effective technologies and systems for modernizing the identification of livestock that has significant implications for residue avoidance, disease control and providing management information to producers.

ID1 Outreach/Education Efforts for the Animal Disease Traceability Framework

BACKGROUND: Since the announcement of the Animal Disease Traceability framework, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and state/industry partners have been working to develop and provide information about the goals, implementation, and overall direction of this new program. From experience



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it is understood that considerable education about and promotion of the Animal Disease Traceability system, will be required to avoid misinformation. In order to move forward, it is critical to provide accurate, timely, and transparent communication about implementation of the Animal Disease Traceability framework.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) strongly supports the USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/Veterinary Services ongoing efforts to gather stakeholder information, provide outreach programs and educational materials for the Animal Disease Traceability framework. NIAA encourages a proactive approach, including leveraging outreach funds in cooperation with industry organizational partners, tribal and state animal health authorities to promote benefits of the enhanced Animal Disease Traceability system to stakeholders and to address public misconceptions.

Adopted: 2010 | Amended: 2013 | Reaffirmed: 2018

ID2 Slaughter Surveillance and ID Collection

BACKGROUND: The brucellosis surveillance slaughter sample collection and testing program has not only been integral to the control and eradication of brucellosis, but also has served to aid in the traceability of other significant diseases. As brucellosis surveillance has been reduced, there is a wide recognition that the needs for animal disease traceability are increasing.

Whereas the National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) is deeply concerned that there will be a severe gap in animal disease traceability now that the brucellosis surveillance has been reduced and current animal ID/blood collection contracts are reduced or eliminated. Even though the CFR describes the requirements for FSIS inspected slaughter plants to collect animal ID and correlate those animal IDs to the appropriate carcasses, we are concerned that it may not be performed properly in all slaughter plants to enable appropriate disease trace-back.

RESOLUTION: NIAA is requesting that United States Secretary of Agriculture direct the Administrator of USDA-APHIS and the Administrator of USDA-FSIS to support and ensure that the collection of all man-made identification and an appropriate tissue sample with correlation of those animal IDs to the appropriate carcasses from all livestock slaughtered. This activity is critical to ensure trace-back for enhanced animal disease traceability.

Adopted: 2011 | Amended: 2013 | Amended: 2018

ID3 Traceability Funding

BACKGROUND: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) acknowledges and applauds the unique and collaborative process USDA-APHIS-VS, States, and Tribes used to establish the final Animal Disease Traceability framework. With the advent of reduced participation in animal disease programs fewer livestock in the U.S. are officially identified. In addition, we recognize many other gaps that inhibit regulatory efforts in effective animal disease traceability. We recognize that the current economic climate may challenge or prohibit adequate funding and the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture has expressed concerns about animal disease traceability being an unfunded mandate.



Whereas animal disease traceability is of critical importance and most states are committed to accomplishing our joint traceability goals.

RESOLUTION: In order to maintain the viability, health, and marketability of U.S. livestock, NIAA strongly supports the implementation of the animal disease traceability framework and urges the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to ensure adequate funds are available for the Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) Program, including but not limited to USDA funding for official identification devices and infrastructure.

Adopted: 2011 | Amended: 2013 | Reaffirmed: 2018 | Amended: 2020

ID4 Livestock Movement Web Portal

~~BACKGROUND: Discussion at the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) and NIAA joint meeting on ADT in August 2013 and at other meetings have identified an industry need for one resource to find requirements for moving livestock of different classes from one state to another. Ideally, the resource could be available online and as a mobile app. It was discussed in the Animal Identification Committee at USAHA in October 2013 that this effort could begin with cattle movement requirements and then expand into other species. Also discussed at this meeting was the possibility of building a system that has uses in an animal health emergency situation in addition to its day-to-day uses. For example, perhaps this system could be used to provide information about new livestock and commodity movement requirements in the event of an emergency, such as secure milk requirements to allow the milk supply to continue flowing despite a disease event.~~

~~RESOLUTION: NIAA and the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) have approved the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services and the National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials in collaboration with NIAA, USAHA and private and public stakeholders to create and maintain an easy to use, publicly accessible resource that compiles identification, documentation, disease specific, and other movement requirements for livestock moving interstate. Furthermore, NIAA supports the development of this resource being created in a manner that would allow for additional uses such as emergency response.~~

Adopted: 2014 | Sunset: 2019

ID5 Use of Electronic Identification Devices and Information Management Systems in State, Federal and Tribal Animal Disease Traceability Programs

BACKGROUND: Electronic identification devices (EID) and information systems, in all their forms, provide opportunities to improve the accuracy of traceability data, increase data capture efficiencies and more easily share critical information between systems and entities in many sectors of the livestock industry. EID is not the solution for everyone and in all situations, and options for visual identification should continue to be available to provide flexibility across industry segments. However, as large numbers of animals are aggregated at livestock markets, feedlots, exhibitions and processing facilities, EID and electronic information management systems have great potential for increasing the volume of reliable traceability data and decreasing labor requirements without slowing the speed of commerce. While upfront costs for EID devices and associated information systems can be higher than traditional visual ID and paper-based record keeping, the long-term benefits to individual operations and traceability systems appear to justify investments in EID technologies in livestock production systems, marketing segments and supply chains throughout the industry. Near-term, widely applicable and relatively easy-to-



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implement solutions that have a demonstrable and relative short-term positive ROI should be favored over longer-term, yet-to-be-proven or relatively difficult-to-implement solutions. The availability and cost effectiveness of various solutions has increased in recent years and the industry's focus should be on demonstration, sharing best practices and increasing rates of adoption of existing workable solutions.

RESOLUTION: The NIAA strongly supports increased use of any and all official electronic identification devices and associated information management systems in all segments of the livestock industry where individual producers, market and feedlot operators, exhibition managers, processing facilities and regulatory agencies deem these technologies of value to their operations and the industry as a whole. NIAA urges the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to ensure adequate funds are available as part of the Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) implementation in support of these efforts.

Adopted: 2017 | Reaffirmed 2022

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Antibiotic Council

The NIAA Antibiotic Council seeks to enhance an animal agriculture industry that is aligned with judicious antibiotic use policies and practices.

Purpose is to facilitate and encourage:

- the judicious use of antibiotics in food animal production to ensure public health, food safety, animal health and welfare;
- applying sound science including the development of metrics to measure the relationship between antibiotic use and resistance as the basis for decision-making and policy development regarding antibiotics in food animal production;
- education and communication on the role, benefits, risks and most current information on antibiotic uses in food animal production;
- leadership and partnership with food chain stakeholders (from farms to consumers to allied industry, etc.) to promote judicious antibiotic use policies and practices;
- measurement of the effects of interventions on outcomes.

AB1 Development of Antibiotic Symposium

BACKGROUND: Increasingly, consumers are intensely interested in how their food is grown and raised, including how antibiotics are used in farm animals. Often this conversation is polarized between animal health, public health, environmental health and consumers. Animal agriculture must continue to strive to:

- work together across species and health disciplines;
- identify common goals and shared solutions;
- reach out to all stakeholders with factual, science-based information;
- continually improve;
- build trust.

RESOLUTION: NIAA shall support planning of the antibiotic symposium annually as needed to be held at a site and date to be determined that will engage participants from the human and veterinary medical and retail communities in an interactive format to cover a variety of perspectives and continue the conversation about antibiotic therapy and resistance dynamics in human and animal health.

Adopted: 2012 | Amended: 2013 | Amended: 2014 | Amended: 2015 | Amended: 2016 | Amended: 2017 | Amended: 2018 | Amended: 2019

AB2 Drug Availability for Sheep and Goats

BACKGROUND: The limited availability of animal drugs approved for use in sheep and goats has been a concern of these industries for many years. Currently, costs of licensing new drugs for minor species discourage research and development leading to new products.

The Minor Use Animal Drug Program (MUADP) was created in 1982 to work with the FDA/CVM, the pharmaceutical industry and producers to facilitate approval of pharmaceuticals and provide information



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for the safe and efficacious use of these materials in minor food animal species¹ or for minor uses in major food animal species. Enhanced by the Minor Use/Minor Species Animal Health Act of 2004 (MUMS), this is the ONLY program that actively works to seek FDA approval for veterinary therapeutics for minor species or for minor use in major food animal species.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture urges adequate and authorized funding for the USDA Minor Use Animal Drug Program (National Research Support Project-7) that works in collaboration with FDA-CVM and the pharmaceutical companies to facilitate approvals of veterinary products for minor food animal species and for minor use in major food animal species. This program provides information so that veterinary products can be used in a safe and efficacious manner in minor food animal species and for minor uses in major food animal species and is consistent with the intent and regulations under the MUMS act.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2001 | Amended: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2006 | Amended: 2008 | Amended: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2018 | Reaffirmed 2022

AB3 Funding for Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database (FARAD)

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture urges adequate and authorized funding through USDA for the FARAD because of its vital role in food safety.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2001 | Amended: 2007 | Amended: 2011 | Reaffirmed 2016 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AB4 Availability of New Antimicrobials for Farm Animals

BACKGROUND: Prudent and judicious therapeutic antimicrobial use within a veterinarian-client-patient relationship, with strict observance of withdrawal times, is essential to support the health and welfare of United States livestock populations, including minor species, and delivery of a safe, wholesome, affordable food supply.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) encourages the Food and Drug Administration Center for Veterinary Medicine (FDA-CVM) to approve new antimicrobial drugs with guidelines to assure prudent therapeutic use of antimicrobials in food animals. NIAA encourages the objective prospective monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in both animals and public health medicine.

Furthermore, the FDA-CVM must base any new or additional restrictions or prohibitions of currently approved or new antimicrobials on sound peer-reviewed scientific evidence and risk assessment developed in an open public process demonstrating a significant impact on public health. The public and private sector should continue to promote educational programs for agriculture producers and the veterinary profession to assure prudent and judicious use of antimicrobial agents.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Reaffirmed: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2014 | Reaffirmed: 2018



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Aquatic Livestock Committee

Purpose is to advance sustainable aquatic livestock (aquaculture) industries, by addressing key issues relevant to farmed aquatic animal health, well-being, seafood safety, public health and environmental concerns.

AQ1 Support for Aquatic Livestock Initiatives

BACKGROUND: The lack of a national aquaculture plan, with committed resources, has led to a fragmented industry that is often at odds with itself when competing for funds, markets or political support. Global shifts in production and demand have combined with this domestic environment to create a seafood security crisis in the US. The growing seafood demand has created a 2011 trade deficit of \$11.2B. The deficit will only increase as the US ranks second in the world in seafood consumption but represents only 0.8% of global aquaculture production. With wild-catch fisheries harvest capped, domestic aquatic livestock production must increase to reverse the trade deficit and provide a safe and secure source of seafood.

RESOLUTION: National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) will support Commercial Aquaculture Health Program Standards (CAHPS), the KPI development process, and other complimentary programs. The NIAA will coordinate collaboration between the wild-catch and aquatic livestock industries, leverage food system linkages, and continue to discuss the national aquaculture plan issue(s). Special attempts will be made to bring on board aquaculture/seafood sectors which have not traditionally been engaged, such as distribution, consumption and recycling.

Adopted: 2014 | Amended: 2015 | Amended: 2016 | Amended: 2019

AQ2 Establishment of Environmental Sustainability Benchmarks

BACKGROUND: National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) and National Roundtable for Sustainable Aquaculture (NRSA) have completed the Definition Stage of the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) development cycle which is outlined below.

1. Define
 - A. Define Sustainability for the Enterprise
 - B. Identify Sustainability Performance Indicators
 - C. Select Metrics for PIs
2. Plan
 - A. Benchmark SPI Metrics
 - B. Set Goals for Each SPI
 - C. Develop Strategy to Meet Goals
3. Implement



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- A. Implement the Strategy
- B. Measure, Assess and Report Results
- C. Adapt Strategy to Improve Outcomes

The next step is to establish benchmarks for the environmental KPI. Taking a regional approach will facilitate benchmarking because of similar conditions for electricity, water, weather etc.

RESOLUTION: NIAA will support a regional effort to establish environmental sustainability benchmarks in the aquaculture industry by facilitating industry collaboration, outreach and data collection. These benchmarks will support continuous improvement efforts across the US aquaculture industry, and support sustainability messaging throughout the US aquaculture supply chain.

Adopted: 2017 | Amended: 2019

Global Animal Health & Emerging Disease Council

Purpose: Bring awareness of emerging foreign and domestic animal diseases to the attention of the NIAA membership and explore and seek solutions to the global consequences of these diseases for those directly and indirectly involved in protecting U.S. food animal health.

GAHED1 Veterinary Education and Accreditation

~~BACKGROUND: Globalization of the economy and current mechanisms of agribusiness put the United States (U.S.) at an ever increasing risk of a devastating animal disease outbreak. Veterinary colleges and schools are not graduating enough veterinarians to fill the U.S. needs in rural practice, food supply veterinarians and public practice veterinarians. Veterinary colleges and schools and departments of veterinary science also need to prepare more graduates for participation in national response plans.~~

~~RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) encourages and supports an increased effort by the colleges and schools of veterinary medicine in the expanded education of veterinary students, faculty and practitioners to prepare them for global issues in animal and public health, including foreign animal, zoonotic and emerging diseases.~~

~~Specifically:~~

~~NIAA asks U.S. colleges and schools of veterinary medicine to develop or enhance programs that prepare graduates for global issues in veterinary medicine and national response plans for foreign animal or emerging diseases.~~



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NIAA asks the U.S. colleges and schools of veterinary medicine to develop or enhance programs to recruit and admit more students whose intent is to engage in rural practice, food supply veterinary medicine or public practice.

NIAA asks AVMA and the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges, to continue to develop programs to mentor students and new graduates to assist in retaining students and veterinarians in these important career tracks.

NIAA supports all efforts on the part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to continue to expand linkages with veterinary colleges including education of veterinary students and faculty and participation in the national animal health emergency response plan.

Adopted: 2001 | Amended: 2005 | Reaffirmed: 2010 | Amended: 2013 | Amended: 2015 | Sunset 2020

GAHED2 National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN)

BACKGROUND: United States (U.S.) animal disease diagnosis and surveillance would function most effectively as a shared responsibility of publicly funded state animal health laboratories, represented by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), and federal animal health laboratories administered through the U.S. Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS). The National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) was developed to provide critical features such as: standardized and rapid diagnostic techniques that can be used at the state, regional, and national levels; methods research and development; secure communication, reporting, and alert systems; modernized equipment and experienced personnel trained in the detection of emergent, foreign and bioterrorist agents; a national training, proficiency testing and quality assurance system to ensure that all laboratories in the system meet quality standards; and federal and state facility upgrades necessary to meet biocontainment requirements.

In 2012, a concept paper that described a new structure for NAHLN and provided criteria for each level of laboratory, as well as new processes such as periodic review of the levels was developed. This new NAHLN structure preserves the oversight, leadership, administration, and roles and responsibilities for the Network, while giving the NAHLN added flexibility to respond to national animal health testing needs, as well as clarifying the roles and responsibilities of network members. The number of laboratories in each level was not explicitly defined, except for reference to meeting the national 'need', as determined based on geographic distribution, population density of animals, farm gate values, risk of FAD introductions, etc. The restructure was implemented in 2016, and a Strategic Plan was developed in 2018 containing Network priorities necessary to maintain the capability and capacity to provide nationwide laboratory services in support of early detection and response to foreign animal disease outbreaks or other adverse animal health events. Adequate Biosafety Level 3 (BSL3) facilities are necessary to safely conduct testing for zoonotic, exotic and emerging diseases. BSL3 facilities are also necessary to assure proper containment and disposal of contaminated waste generated by diagnostic labs. Such facilities would also assure the public that these diseases are being safely contained.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) encourages ongoing support and continued budget enhancements relative to the NAHLN through USDA to safeguard animal health. The



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NIAA also encourages federal and state agencies including the USDA, US Health and Human Services, US Environmental Protection Agency, and US Department of Homeland Security to provide funds to construct and/or remodel essential containment and disposal facilities, including BSL3 and BSL3 Ag, in American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians accredited veterinary diagnostic laboratories in the United States.

Adopted: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Amended: 2005 | Amended: 2006 | Amended: 2011 | Amended: 2016 | Amended: 2020

~~GAHED3 — Funding for Biosafety Level 3 (BSL3) and BSL3 Ag Infrastructure at University and State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories~~

~~BACKGROUND: There is inadequate BSL3 infrastructure in the current state veterinary diagnostic laboratory system. These facilities are necessary to safely receive and conduct testing for zoonotic, exotic and emerging diseases. BSL3 facilities are also necessary to assure proper containment and disposal of contaminated waste generated by diagnostic labs. Such facilities would also assure the public that these diseases are being safely contained.~~

~~RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture encourages federal and state agencies including the United States Department of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Environmental Protection Agency, and Department of Homeland Security to provide funds to construct and/or remodel essential containment and disposal facilities, including BSL3 and BSL3 Ag, in American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians accredited veterinary diagnostic laboratories in the United States.~~

~~Adopted: 2003 | Amended: 2005 | Reaffirmed: 2010 | Reaffirmed: 2015 | Amended: 2016 | Sunset: 2020~~

GAHED4 Training Veterinarians for Public Practice

BACKGROUND: Veterinarians play a vital role in preserving our country's public health by protecting humans from diseases spread by animals (Zoonoses), ensuring the safety of our food, ensuring our national emergency preparedness, and advancing biomedical research. The number of veterinarians available to serve society in these key roles does not meet demand, and a recent study projects this shortage to worsen by 4% annually for the next ten years.

There are 30 United States (U.S.) Colleges of Veterinary Medicine graduating over 3000 new veterinarians each year. All the colleges are at full capacity. There are minimal to no federal dollars that have been obtained or identified since the 1970's to meet these national needs for our growing US population. The uneven distribution of veterinarians working in Food Animal Medicine/Food Safety public health positions, combined with the lack of capacity within the Colleges of Veterinary Medicine poses a threat to our national security.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges and the American Veterinary Medical Association in their major federal funding initiatives to build teaching and research infrastructure and to provide ongoing support for faculty and programs dedicated to increasing human resource capacity in veterinary public practice.

Adopted: 2004 | Amended: 2005 | Amended: 2007 | Amended: 2008 | Amended: 2013 | Amended: 2018
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GAHED5 Movement of Animals Without official certificate of veterinary inspection

BACKGROUND: Several high-risk diseases have been introduced to new populations through the unauthorized or authorized movement of animals without knowledge of their health status. This especially involves animals such as wildlife, exotic park and zoo animals, and pets or domestic animals that are exhibited, traded, swapped or sold through nontraditional markets, dealers or auctions. For example, wildlife has been translocated for restocking or nuisance purposes without regard to existing laws or without violation simply because no appropriate regulations had been developed.

Recent examples of diseases caused by unrestricted or unregulated movement are Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), raccoon and coyote (dog strain) rabies, *Echinococcus multilocularis* (Alveolar Hydatid Disease) in foxes, monkeypox in prairie dogs, brucellosis and pseudorabies in feral swine, and Exotic Newcastle Disease in fighting cocks and exhibit birds.

Laws for domestic livestock, zoological associations, and exotic species should be harmoniously developed and require Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) that summarize required test results, provide unique identification, and other pertinent information such as owner, origin and destination.

The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) supports monitoring all commercial/translocation interstate animal movements by the development of harmonized regulations for those species that are not under existing laws – especially targeting species that have been known to transmit diseases to animal agriculture and humans. Such regulations would be similar to those currently in existence for the common domestic species and would require these additional species also be officially examined for health status by an accredited veterinarian, be uniquely identified, and be appropriately tested for pertinent diseases. Dated CVIs would be required to travel with the animals, as is common with other domestic species. Regulations should establish rules for restricted movement for animals found to harbor diseases that affect other animals and/or pose a human health risk.

The ultimate goal of disease containment will be achieved through a combination of education, development of appropriate regulations, enforcement of existing regulations by local, state and federal agencies and collaboration of local, state, federal and non-governmental agencies that deal with these species.

RESOLUTION: The NIAA encourages the United States Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/Vs) to collaborate with state partners to implement a monitoring system for all commercial/translocation interstate animal movements by the development of harmonized regulations for those species that are not under existing laws – especially targeting species that have been known to transmit diseases to animal agriculture and humans.

Adopted: 2005 | Amended: 2006 | Amended: 2011 | Reaffirmed: 2016 | Amended: 2019

GAHED6 Support for Fever Tick Eradication Program

BACKGROUND: ~~Recent marked increases in the introduction of fever ticks from the permanent quarantine~~



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zone into the free zone in Texas is evidence that the need for more support and funding of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Fever Tick Eradication Program is paramount. Additionally, there has been recent identification of the escalation of acaricide resistant ticks coming out of Mexico and continued evidence of the role of white tailed deer and exotic ungulates in the spread of fever ticks within and outside of the quarantine zone. All of these factors increase the risk of transmission of bovine babesiosis from Mexico to the domestic U.S. cattle population with the result of high death loss and a negative impact on the cattle industry.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture recommends a thorough review of the fever tick control program including funding, surveillance, education, research and bi national cooperation for control programs with Mexico.

Adopted: 2005 | Reaffirmed: 2010 | Reaffirmed: 2015 | Sunset 2020

GAHED7 National Reportable Disease Database

BACKGROUND: Currently, reportable disease lists vary widely among states. Also, it is not uncommon for animal producers to utilize diagnostic testing services from several different public and private veterinary diagnostic laboratories. Veterinary diagnostic laboratories attempt to report required diagnostic findings according to the state rules of where the animals are located; however, such information is not always readily available or up to date. A national database with such information would be a first step in solving this issue that affects state veterinarians and veterinary diagnostic laboratories. Such a database could also facilitate harmonization of reportable rules, streamlining of the reporting process, and increase accuracy of reporting diseases to state veterinarians.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) requests that the National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials work with USDA to maintain in real-time a national database containing "reportable disease requirements" for each state. Such a list would be utilized by public and private veterinary diagnostic laboratories for official report notification to state veterinarians, per individual state requirements according to where the animals are located.

Adopted: 2007 | Amended: 2011 | Amended: 2016 | Amended: 2022

GAHED8 Support for PEDv Control, Research and Funding

BACKGROUND: Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv) was first diagnosed in the United States in May 2013. The disease causes acute diarrhea and exhibits a very high mortality in affected herds, especially in suckling pigs. PEDv is not a new disease, occurs worldwide, and is reportable in the US. The disease has impacted a variety of sizes and production types, spreading to swine operations in over half of the states in the US within the first year of diagnosis. While much is unknown regarding the transmission and epidemiology of the disease, current knowledge has indicated that prevention through a variety of biosecurity measures is needed.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture encourages coordinated federal, state, industry, and producer efforts towards the recognition, prevention, and control of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus. Furthermore, the NIAA encourages increased federal funding for research pertaining to

23 NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL AGRICULTURE



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~~the diagnosis, surveillance, epidemiology, transmission, prevention, and control of the disease.~~

~~Adopted: 2014 | Amended: 2015 | Sunset 2020~~

GAHED9 United States Department of Agriculture / National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA/ NIFA) Emerging Disease Appropriations

BACKGROUND: Congress has routinely appropriated funds specifically for animal health and emerging animal diseases through the National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA, formerly CSREES) and Section 1433 Animal Health Research Formula Funds. In addition, the 2014 “Farm Bill” provides support for the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN). The “Farm Bill” also established the Foundation for Food and Agriculture (FFAR), which leads a cost-shared program, Rapid Outcomes in Agricultural Research (ROAR). This program also focuses on emerging and unanticipated plant or animal disease or pest issues.

Recent incursions of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus and highly pathogenic avian influenza along with international circulation of other pathogens of high consequence to animal agriculture are reminders of the importance of maintaining this funding for veterinary research, veterinary laboratory capacity, and integrated research and outreach. Congressmen in the House and Senate need to hear from their stakeholders about the importance of these lines.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) joins with other stakeholders to support continued funding for emerging animal disease research, diagnostic capacity, and outreach. NIAA supports having both formula and emergency funding mechanisms. Accordingly, NIAA urges that funding continue for NIFA, Section 1433, and FFAR with automatic annual increases to account for inflation.

Adopted: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2022

GAHED10 Animal Disease and Disaster Preparedness Program

BACKGROUND: New, emerging, and foreign or transboundary animal diseases and pests continue to threaten animal agriculture in the United States. Recent incursions of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus, highly pathogenic avian influenza, and New World screwworm are reminders of the need to be prepared. Preparedness involves ensuring we have a sound border inspection program, strengthening surveillance systems, developing technologies and tools to enhance detection and response, enhancing the development and stockpiling of countermeasures including vaccines, and incentivizing biosecurity throughout livestock and poultry production chains. As discussions for the 2018 Farm Bill get underway, it is important for animal agriculture stakeholders to communicate the importance of such efforts.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) joins with other stakeholders to support the continuation of an Animal Disease Disaster Preparedness Program. The National Animal Health Laboratory Network, the Extension Disaster Education Network, vaccine banks, and rapid response funding (through the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and the Foundation for Food and Agricultural Research) are existing programs that should be prioritized for continued or enhanced support.

Adopted: 2017 | Amended: 2022



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GAHED11 Zoning and Compartmentalization Cooperative Guidelines

BACKGROUND: The United States (U.S.) needs additional capabilities to implement zoning and compartmentalization, as defined by the OIE, relevant to disease status. Should we have a foreign animal disease and/or emerging disease, it would be critical to the economic survival of our livestock and poultry industries to prove we had the disease contained to a specific zone, and just as important, that the remaining zones of the U.S. were free of the particular disease and not at risk for international trade restrictions.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture encourages the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Industry stakeholders, and the states to cooperatively develop adaptable zoning and compartmentalization guidelines for a foreign or emerging animal disease incident in the United States that are acceptable to our trading partners.

Adopted: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Amended: 2005 | Amended: 2007 | Amended: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2014 | Amended: 2016 | Amended: 2018 | Amended: 2019

GAHED12 Scrapie Eradication

BACKGROUND: The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), with the support of the U.S. sheep industry, initiated the National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) in 2001 with the goal of eradication by 2017. In order for Scrapie eradication to be successful, USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) must clearly be the lead agency in a cooperative effort with the states. Adequate program funding is needed for both APHIS and state animal health regulatory authorities in order to be effective.

The NSEP allows states to find/evaluate new, innovative and science-based approaches to Scrapie eradication. Over the past several years, USDA-conducted research has yielded valuable findings guiding the diagnosis and control of Scrapie. Efforts should continue to be directed toward the development of live animal (pre-clinical) diagnostic tests, the improvement of existing postmortem diagnostics, and the determination of the pathogenesis of Scrapie.

Inadequate program funding will result in an increased prevalence of Scrapie which could increase costs to the industry and taxpayers and have negative trade implications.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) requests that USDA review the NSEP on an annual basis with the goal of integrating/implementing appropriate new science-based information. The results should be reported to the United States Animal Health Association and to the NIAA. NIAA recommends continued and increased funding of the NSEP to ensure complete eradication in both sheep and goats.

Adopted: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2006 | Amended: 2007 | Amended: 2008 | Amended: 2011 | Reaffirmed 2016 | Amended: 2017 | Amended: 2018

GAHED13 Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Requirement for Imported Horses

BACKGROUND: With increased global livestock movement the disease risk is greater to the United States (U.S.) horse population. Horse diseases considered high risk include, but are not exclusive to, Equine
25 NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL AGRICULTURE

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Piroplasmosis, Contagious Equine Metritis, Dourine, Glanders, Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA), African Horse Sickness, Equine Viral Arteritis and Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis.

Eradication efforts in the early 1900's eliminated the presence of diseases such as Dourine and Glanders in the U.S. To protect the U.S. horse population, required importation testing and quarantine were implemented to minimize potential disease introduction into the U.S. Through national disease control programs, testing of both domestic and imported animals have limited the spread of diseases such as EIA. Horses being imported to the U.S. represent a risk of importation of various diseases, and traceability of these animals is a critical element in the protection of the U.S. horse population.

A lack of a reliable and traceable permanent identification system for horses imported into the U.S. makes it difficult to conduct traceback of animals that are potentially positive for or exposed to an infectious disease. There is an immediate need to establish a standard method of permanent identification and traceability for all horses imported into the U.S.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports the establishment of a requirement by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture that all horses imported into, or returning to the United States, be identified with RFID microchips that comply with the International Organization for Standardization ISO 11784 and 11785 standards (134.2 kHz). Universal RFID readers would be present at all import centers and border stations to read both 125 and 134.2 kHz microchips. This RFID number would be recorded on the animal's import documents and captured in a searchable database accessible to state animal health officials during a disease investigation.

Adopted: 2007 | Reaffirmed: 2012 | Amended: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018

GAHED14 Comprehensive National Surveillance Plan for Swine Diseases

BACKGROUND: Implementation of a comprehensive national surveillance plan for swine diseases is critical to maintenance of United States (U.S.) free status and early detection in case of introduction or re-emergence.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture requests the U.S. Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS) immediately take the following actions concerning surveillance for swine diseases.

Evaluate and redesign surveillance programs for pseudorabies, swine brucellosis and other diseases identified by the National Pork Board's Swine Health Committee, with the goal of evolving the programs into a comprehensive swine surveillance program based on risk assessments.

Assign staff to be responsible for program analysis and implementation.

Coordinate work between the National Surveillance Unit and Animal Health Programs staff.

Reassign pseudorabies funding and secure additional funding to better implement these ongoing surveillance efforts.

Adopted: 2005 | Amended: 2006 | Amended: 2008 | Reaffirmed: 2013 | Reaffirmed: 2018

2021 – 2022 RESOLUTIONS 26



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GAHED15 Research Needed to Address Emerging Diseases of Swine

BACKGROUND: At least four previously exotic viruses emerged in the United States (U.S.) swine herd in 2013 and 2014. This raises concern within the pork industry regarding the frequency with which this is happening and the apparent inability to prevent their introduction, monitor their movement or mitigate their impact.

Emerging diseases potentially pose a significant economic impact on U.S. swine producers and may adversely affect access to international markets for U.S. pork products and live animals. As newly emergent, non-reportable, non-regulatory diseases, there is a need for significant funding to support response planning, basic and applied research as well as the development of control strategies, epidemiology and prevalence studies.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture requests that the U.S. Department of Agriculture provide program funding to be used in collaboration with the swine industry for response planning, basic and applied research, field studies, control and elimination protocols, and national prevalence studies for emerging swine production diseases.

Adopted: 2014 | Reaffirmed: 2018

Food Security, Regulatory, & Trade Council

Purpose: Identify current challenges to or problems with national and international trade by cross-disciplinary discussion between government, academia, and industry and recommend solutions or suggestions for enhancement through the novel application of information, communication, and technology.

To enhance and assure the wholesomeness of products derived from livestock and to encourage research to identify, develop and implement management strategies to avoid and eliminate contamination from products derived by livestock.

FSRT1 Farm-to-Fork Food Safety

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports the continued implementation of risk analysis, quality assurance and best management principles from “farm to fork”. These concepts should be applied to all food production systems.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2005 | Reaffirmed: 2010 | Reaffirmed: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018

FSRT2 National On-farm Food Safety Policies and Programs

BACKGROUND: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) believes that food safety requires a cooperative interdisciplinary approach. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and state animal and public health agencies have existing infrastructures capable of supporting investigations, research, studies and education concerning food safety issues.

RESOLUTION: The NIAA urges Health and Human Services, USDA, Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Homeland Security to sustain and build food safety cooperative initiatives, to maintain, support and utilize the veterinary infrastructure existing within USDA and state animal and public health agencies, and to further enhance partnerships with producers, academia and private sector.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2001 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2014 | Amended: 2016 | Reaffirmed: 2018

FSRT3 Support for Brucellosis Surveillance and Research Funding

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports core funding for the United States Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service / Agricultural Research Services Brucellosis budget requests. Core funding should be designated to absorb and continue to allocate funds and resources now appropriated under brucellosis in order to maintain and strengthen an adequately validated, comprehensive surveillance and research activities. This includes uniform identification system and assures depopulation funding necessary to continue the brucellosis eradication effort.



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Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2002 | Reaffirmed: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2014 | Amended: 2018 |

FSRT4 Brucella Vaccine Use in Final Eradication Phase

BACKGROUND: The appropriate use of brucella vaccines varies widely from area to area depending upon risk factors, regional preference, and the stage of the eradication program.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports the following three-point policy on brucellosis vaccination be adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

1. Educate herd owners and veterinary practitioners regarding vaccination so their decisions on its use will reflect the advantages, disadvantages, and appropriateness in the herd under consideration.
2. Limit federal funding for the purchase and application of brucella vaccine to infected or designated high-risk herds.
3. Emphasize the importance of proper vaccination procedures that consider age, dosage, identification and reporting requirements.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2005 | Reaffirmed: 2010 | Reaffirmed: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018

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