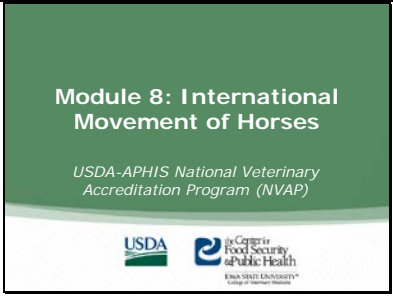
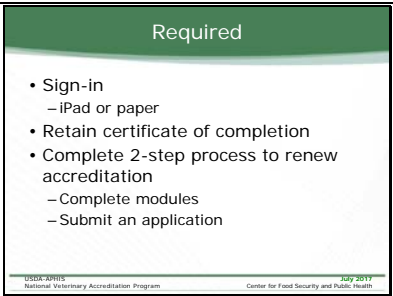

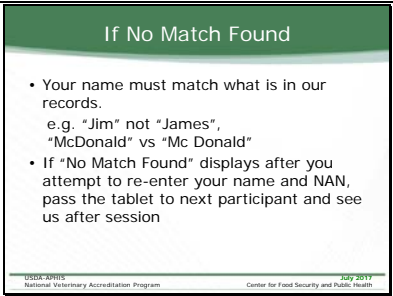

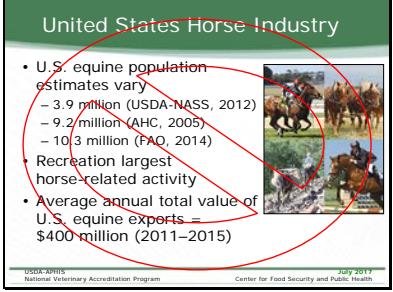
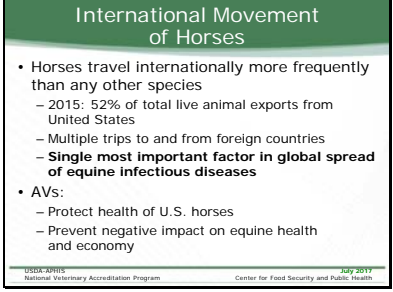


Module 8: International Movement of Horses


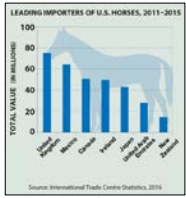
<p>S l i d e 1</p>		<p>Welcome to Module 8: International Movement of Horses. This presentation was developed as supplemental training for the USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP) by the Center for Food Security and Public Health at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University. The content for this module was finalized in July 2017. <i>Presenters: As designed, slide completion time ranges from 30 to 90 seconds each, such that the entire presentation can be completed in 60 minutes.</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 2</p>		<p>A few important points about the renewal process, first you must sign in to get credit for taking each APHIS Approved Supplemental Training Module. This will either be done using a paper sign in sheet that is being passed around or the iPad that is being passed around. Second, at the end of the presentation you will receive a certificate of completion, this is your proof you have completed the module. Please retain this for your records. Do not send it to APHIS as part of the renewal. You must submit an application for renewal as part of the two-step renewal process. This can either be done online or via paper. Both processes are described on the NVAP website.</p>
<p>S l i d e 3</p>		<p>In order for the key pad to display, the participants must first tap the first field on the screen (first name field). This will display the key pad. The participant must then either tap the stylus pen or their finger into each subsequent field on the screen. The user must tap into each field. Enter your entire National Accreditation number including leading 0's.</p>
<p>S l i d e 4</p>		<p>However, if they have not entered the data the way it is entered into our database, they will get a No Match Found message. They should attempt to re-enter the data two more times and then pass the tablet to the next participant. They must see the instructor after the presentation to ensure they do get credit for the module they have taken. Certain reasons their name is not displayed include: Their name is not entered correctly - James vs Jim, McDonald vs Mcdonald vs Mc Donald, etc.</p>



Module 8: International Movement of Horses

<p>S l i d e 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Paper Sign-In</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print clearly • Complete ALL fields • If you do not know your 6 digit National Accreditation Number, please see us after session <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>If a paper sign in is being used, please make sure you print clearly or you may not get credit for the AAST module. It is critical that we have your updated email address to ensure you receive notifications from NVAP. If you do not know your six digit National Accreditation Number (NAN), please see the instructor after the presentation.</p>
<p>S l i d e 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Supplemental Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All APHIS Approved Supplemental Training (AAST) modules are also available on our Website with interactive features and links to additional Web resources. • Type "NVAP" into your search engine, e.g., Bing, Google, Yahoo. <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p><i>Presenters:</i> All APHIS Approved Supplemental Training (AAST) modules are also available on our Website with interactive features and links to additional Web resources. To access them, type "NVAP" into your search engine, e.g., Bing, Google, Yahoo, etc.</p>
<p>S l i d e 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Supplemental Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize accredited veterinarians (AVs) with animal health regulatory concepts and activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Does not supersede regulations • For the most up-to-date regulations and standards, please refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Code of Federal Regulations – Local Veterinary Services (VS) District Office <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p><i>Presenters:</i> Please make sure your audience understands the intent of this information by reading what is written here. This informational presentation is intended to familiarize accredited veterinarians (AVs) with animal health regulatory concepts and activities. Information presented here does not supersede the regulations. For the most up-to-date regulations and standards, please refer to the Code of Federal Regulations and your local Veterinary Services (VS) District Office.</p>
<p>S l i d e 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic importance of U.S. equine industry • Risk of international travel spreading disease • Resources to ensure horses meet international movement requirements • Roles and responsibilities of AV • Solely responsible for signed documents • Perform testing, identification, and immunizations • Successful completion of export process  <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>After this presentation, you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the economic importance of the U.S. equine industry; • recognize that international travel of horses is the major contributing factor to the global spread of equine diseases; • locate and correctly determine the requirements and procedures that must be completed to export U.S. horses; • perform your roles and responsibilities as an AV; • recognize that you are solely responsible for all aspects of the documents you sign regardless of who assists you in preparing them; • recognize that only you or another AV may perform all of the testing, identification, and immunizations which may be required for horses to travel; and • fully and properly perform all facets of the export process.



<p>S l i d e 9</p>	 <p>United States Horse Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. equine population estimates vary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 3.9 million (USDA-NASS, 2012) – 9.2 million (AHC, 2005) – 10.3 million (FAO, 2014) • Recreation largest horse-related activity • Average annual total value of U.S. equine exports = \$400 million (2011–2015) <p><small>USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health July 2017</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five States with the highest equine population were Texas (459,000), Oklahoma (172,000), Kentucky (154,000), California (149,000), and Florida (130,000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only farms and ranches producing more than \$1,000 in agricultural products or sales annually were included in the census. Horses used solely for racing, showing, or recreation were not included. • True estimate of the number of horses in the United States is difficult to determine due to the variety of purposes they are used for, from agriculture to recreation. • U.S. horse industry is a key contributor to the overall national economy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005 AHC economic survey reported that horse industry annually contributes approximately 39 billion USD in direct economic benefits and 102 billion USD in indirect impacts, i.e., induced spending to the U.S. economy • Sources: • <i>American Horse Council. Economic Impact of the U.S. Horse Industry. Available at: http://www.horsecouncil.org/economics/. Accessed May 12, 2016.</i> • <i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Statistics Division (FAOSTAT). Available at: http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E. Accessed May 12, 2016.</i> • <i>USDA Census of Agriculture. 2012 Census Publications. Available at: https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/. Accessed May 12, 2016.</i> • <i>USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Global Agricultural Trade System. Available at http://apps.fas.usda.gov/GATS/default.aspx. Accessed May 12, 2016.</i>
<p>S l i d e 10</p>	 <p>International Movement of Horses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horses travel internationally more frequently than any other species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2015: 52% of total live animal exports from United States – Multiple trips to and from foreign countries – Single most important factor in global spread of equine infectious diseases • AVs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protect health of U.S. horses – Prevent negative impact on equine health and economy <p><small>USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health July 2017</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry represented the next largest live animal export sector at just 20% (<i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau</i>) • Work with your clients as they import and export horses and equine germplasm (e.g., semen, embryos)


Module 8: International Movement of Horses

<p>S l i d e 1 1</p>	<p>Reasons for International Movement of Horses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International movement of horses is increasing • Movement can be temporary or permanent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Breeding and training – Performance events – Change of ownership – Non-performance events  <p><small>USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of international equestrian events has grown from 517 in 1995 to over 3,400 in 2016 <p>Source: <i>Federation Equestre Internationale, 2012</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 1 2</p>	<p>Reasons for International Movement of Horses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary movement challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Differing disease statuses – Naive horses – Spread of disease upon return • Vital role of AV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Examine, certify health for temporary export – Export documents important baseline for returning horses – Role in early detection of disease <p><small>USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International equestrian events are prone to being seriously hampered by movement restrictions as the result of a disease outbreak
<p>S l i d e 1 3</p>	<p>Leading Import Countries of Horses from United States</p>  <p><small>USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The countries that were the leading importers of live horses, asses, mules, and hinnies from the United States during the period of 2011–2015 • Including animals imported for immediate slaughter • In descending order, the top seven countries were the United Kingdom, Mexico, Canada, Ireland, Japan, the United Arab Emirates, and New Zealand
<p>S l i d e 1 4</p>	<p>Basic Requirements for International Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to export, horses must have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Physical examination – Blood tests for infectious diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equine infectious anemia, equine viral arteritis, Eastern or Western equine encephalomyelitis – Destination country's required documentation • Substantial costs incurred if requirements are not met <p><small>USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	

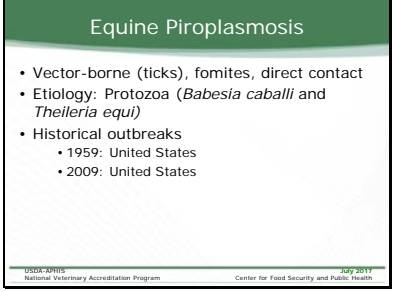
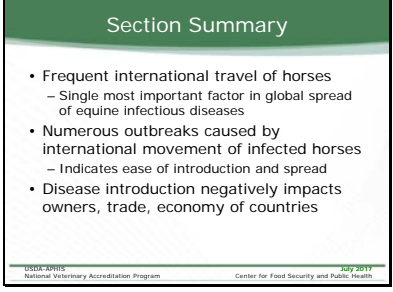


<p>S l i d e 1 5</p>	<p>International Travel and Infectious Diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile equine population • Transported long distances in short time periods • Infectious diseases spread through aerosol or respiratory exposure • Substantial costs incurred when naive populations exposed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – U.S. equine herd is one of the most naive populations relative to other diseases  <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variety of infectious diseases that can be spread to naive traveling horses • Example: introduction of equine influenza into areas previously free from the disease has caused significant epidemics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not endemic in Australia • During 2007–2008, more than 47,000 horses were infected when the disease spread following introduction at a government quarantine center • The direct costs incurred by industry and the Australian government in containing this outbreak totaled more than 130 million USD (144 million USD in 2016 dollars)
<p>S l i d e 1 6</p>	<p>Disease Outbreaks</p>	
<p>S l i d e 1 7</p>	<p>Equine Influenza</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1963: United States • 1965: West Europe • 1977: England, Ireland • 1979: Singapore, Malaysia • 1986: South Africa • 1987: India • 1989: Jamaica  <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1963: An equine influenza virus strain 2 entered the United States from South America. • 1965: An equine influenza virus strain 2 entered Western Europe from North America. • 1977: An equine influenza virus strain 1 entered England and Ireland from Europe. • 1979: An equine influenza virus strain 1 entered Singapore and Malaysia from the United Kingdom. • 1986: An equine influenza epidemic occurred in South Africa following the importation of six horses from the United States. There was not an “all-in/all-out” quarantine policy in place. Horses subsequently transported the disease to different areas of South Africa. In addition, personnel and contaminated instruments were associated with further spread. All races and other horse events were canceled for 3 months. There was significant mortality, especially in young horses, due to the susceptibility of the South African equine population. • 1987: An equine influenza epidemic occurred in India following the import of horses from France. Over 27,000 animals were infected, resulting in several hundred mortalities. • 1989: Equine influenza virus strain 2 entered Jamaica from the United States.

<p>S l i d e 1 8</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; margin: 0;">Equine Influenza</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerosol transmission • Incubation period: 1–3 days • Historical outbreaks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1992: Hong Kong – 1995–96: United Arab Emirates – 1997: Puerto Rico – 2007: Australia – 2011: Mongolia – 2012: South America <p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;"> <small>USDA 2015</small> <small>July 2017</small> <small>National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight documented outbreaks of equine influenza involving the international movement of horses prior to 1992 • Since that time, historical outbreaks have included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1992: An outbreak occurred in Hong Kong following the importation of infected horses from England and Ireland. Despite vaccination, half of Hong Kong’s horses developed clinical signs. Racing was severely disrupted and seven races were canceled. The economic loss was estimated to be approximately 1 billion USD (1.7 billion USD in 2016 dollars). Vaccination did not protect 75% of the horse population in Hong Kong from being infected in this outbreak, but it reduced the length of disease and severity. • 1995–1996: Equine influenza virus strain 2 entered the United Arab Emirates (Dubai) from the United States. • 1997: Equine influenza virus strain 2 entered Puerto Rico and the Philippines from the United States. • 2007: An outbreak spread from an infected horse even after being detained for the designated time frame at the quarantine center in the Australian State of New South Wales resulting in more than 41,000 horses being infected. The origin was thought to be quarantined breeding stallions from Japan where an equine influenza outbreak was occurring. • 2011: An outbreak occurred in 18 of the 21 provinces of Mongolia. A total of 40 horses were confirmed to have been affected by the outbreak; however, more than 74,000 were susceptible to the virus. The origin of the outbreak remains unknown. • 2012: An outbreak spread across multiple countries in South America. The outbreak was initially reported in Chile and then spread to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina. Both vaccinated and unvaccinated animals were affected. The origin of the outbreak remains unknown.
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<p>S l i d e 1 9</p>	<p>Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerosol, venereal transmission • Clinical signs: conjunctivitis, nasal discharge, joint swelling, abortion • Historical outbreaks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1984: United States – 1986–87: United States – 1993: England – 1994–98: South Africa – 1996–2000: United States – 2006–07: United States  <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerosol transmission occurs when acutely affected horses excrete the virus and expose others in close contact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particularly relevant when horses are gathered at racetracks, sales, shows, and other events • Venereal transmission from carrier stallions is particularly significant on breeding farms • Clinical signs include depression, conjunctivitis, nasal discharge, skin rash (often localized to the cheeks or side of the neck but can be generalized), swelling of the legs and joints, swelling of dependent parts of the body including the mammary glands or scrotum, abortion, pneumonia or pneumonia with enteritis in very young foals, fever, and loss of appetite. • 1984: EVA was introduced to 41 Thoroughbred breeding farms in Kentucky by an unidentified source. The U.S. equine industry experienced devastating animal health effects due to abortion and also due to economic losses, primarily as a result of restrictions on international trade. The international community has kept many of these restrictions in place since this initial outbreak. • 2006–2007: An outbreak of EVA that originated from a Quarter Horse breeding farm in New Mexico and spread to premises in five additional States (Alabama, Kansas, Montana, Oklahoma, and Utah). • Other important historical sources of EVA include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1986–1987: EVA entered the United States via an imported carrier stallion or semen from Europe; • 1993: EVA entered England via an imported carrier stallion from Europe; • 1994–1998: EVA entered South Africa via imported semen from Europe; and • 1996–2000: EVA entered the United States via imported carrier stallions or semen from Europe.
<p>S l i d e 2 0</p>	<p>African Horse Sickness (AHS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-contagious, infectious disease that requires an appropriate vector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Biting midge (<i>Culicoides</i>) • Historical outbreaks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1959: Middle East, Southwest Asia, India – 1987: Spain, Cyprus – 1989: Morocco, Portugal – 1999: South Africa – 2011: South Africa  <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past epidemics of AHS and their sources include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1959: AHS was imported into the Middle East, Southwest Asia, and India from an epidemic in Africa; • 1987: AHS entered Spain and Cyprus via an imported zebra from Namibia; • 1989: AHS entered Morocco and Portugal due to the extension of an epidemic in Spain; • 1999: AHS entered South Africa via an imported carrier animal; and • 2011: An AHS outbreak began in South Africa from a domestic stallion that died suddenly. <p>Photo: Biting midges of the genus <i>Culicoides</i>, which are an appropriate vector for African horse sickness. Source: Wilson, Darpel, and Mellor, PLoS Biology.</p>

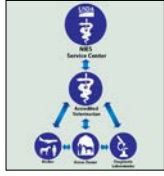
<p>S l i d e 2 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vector-borne transmission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mosquitoes (<i>Culex</i>), rodents • Horses are amplifying hosts, unlike EEE and WEE • Historical outbreaks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1971: United States – 1995: Venezuela, Colombia <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horses with Eastern equine encephalomyelitis (EEE) and Western equine encephalomyelitis (WEE) are incidental hosts • 1971: An epidemic occurred in the United States and was an extension of an epidemic in South and Central America and Mexico; and • 1995: An epidemic occurred in Venezuela and Colombia. The source remains unknown but a prolonged rainy season led to a dramatic increase in mosquito abundance which likely led to spread of the disease.
<p>S l i d e 2 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venereal (<i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i>), fomite transmission • Extremely high transmission rate • Common sources: Carrier stallions, mares • Historical outbreaks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1977: England, Ireland, Brazil, Australia – 1978: United States – 1980: Japan – 1996: England – 2008: United States – 2011: South Africa <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May also be spread by artificial insemination • Past epidemics of CEM and their sources include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1976–1977: CEM entered Australia via an imported carrier stallion from Europe; • 1977: An epidemic occurred in England, Ireland, and Brazil due to an imported carrier animal; • 1978: CEM entered the United States via imported carrier stallions from Europe; • 1980: CEM entered Japan via an imported carrier animal from Europe; • 1996: An epidemic occurred in England due to an imported carrier animal from Europe; • 2008–2010: An epidemic occurred in the United States due to an imported carrier stallion from Europe; and • 2011: CEM entered South Africa via an imported carrier stallion from Europe.
<p>S l i d e 2 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vector-borne, fomites, direct contact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vector: Biting flies (<i>Stomoxys</i>) • More common in summer and humid, swampy regions • Historical outbreaks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1974: England • 2006: Ireland • 2012: Canada  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past epidemics of EIA and their sources include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1974: EIA entered England via an imported carrier mare from Italy; • 2006: EIA entered Ireland via imported equine plasma from Italy; and • 2012: An EIA epidemic occurred in Canada. The source remains unknown but weather conditions were favorable for the reproduction of biting flies which likely led to spread of the disease. <p>Photo: A biting fly in the genus <i>Stomoxys</i>, which is responsible for the spread of equine infectious anemia (EIA). <i>Source: North Carolina State University</i></p>

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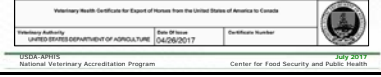


<p>S l i d e 2 4</p>	 <p>Equine Piroplasmosis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vector-borne (ticks), fomites, direct contact • Etiology: Protozoa (<i>Babesia caballi</i> and <i>Theileria equi</i>) • Historical outbreaks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1959: United States • 2009: United States <p><small>USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vectors: Adult and nymphal ticks in the genera <i>Dermacentor</i>, <i>Hyalomma</i>, <i>Rhipicephalus</i>, and <i>Amblyomma</i> • Intrauterine infection of the foal (direct contact) is particularly common with <i>T. equi</i> • Past epidemics of equine piroplasmosis and their sources include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1959: An epidemic occurred in the United States due to imported horses from Cuba infected with <i>Babesia caballi</i>; and • 2009: An epidemic occurred in the United States. A new competent vector, <i>Amblyomma cajennense</i>, the cayenne tick, was identified as the source of the outbreak.
<p>S l i d e 2 5</p>	 <p>Section Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent international travel of horses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Single most important factor in global spread of equine infectious diseases • Numerous outbreaks caused by international movement of infected horses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indicates ease of introduction and spread • Disease introduction negatively impacts owners, trade, economy of countries <p><small>USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	
<p>S l i d e 2 6</p>	 <p>International Health Certificates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next section provides instruction on the correct procedures for completing International Health Certificates (IHCs) • Instructions in the next sections are designed to illustrate concepts—instruction is generic and concepts are applicable for many destination countries
<p>S l i d e 2 7</p>	 <p>Overview of U.S. Export Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export requirements vary between species, countries • Foreign countries' import requirements must be met before export • Contact NIES Service Center as early as possible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Discuss plans, obtain current regulations, tests, and required inspections • IREGS website lists requirements for individual countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Never rely solely on regulations provided online <p><small>USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements are not established by the United States • A web link to the list of NIES Service Center Contacts by State can be found on the NVAP website • Always verify the current requirements for each shipment by first contacting your local NIES Service Center

Module 8: International Movement of Horses


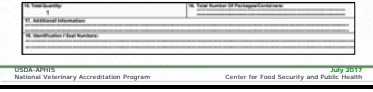

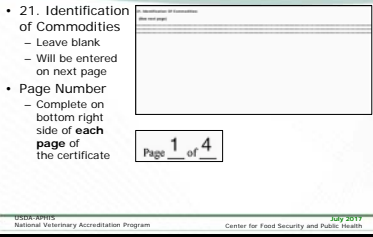
<p>S 1 i d e 2 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Export Inspections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air or sea export <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Require final inspection by VS veterinarian at port of embarkation – Timeline established by departure dates • Land export <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Require inspection by Canadian or Mexican port veterinarian at border – Timeline established by travel or crossing date <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brokers often handle arrangements for the airplane or ship and reservation at the port of embarkation
<p>S 1 i d e 2 9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Equine International Health Certificates (IHCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be issued by Category II AV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Then endorsed by VS veterinarian • Issuing AV must identify, record all results for animal(s) being exported • Information on IHC is responsibility of issuing AV • Each AV involved must be identified • Work done by Category I AV not accepted  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results for the individual animal(s) being exported include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory tests; • Vaccinations; • Treatments; and • Isolation prior to shipment. • As stated in 9 CFR §161.4, it is the responsibility of the AV to stay currently informed on Federal and State regulations “governing the movement of animals and on procedures applicable to disease control and eradication programs, including emergency programs.” • If more than one AV provides certification statements and/or performs tests or vaccinations, each AV involved must be identified, along with their location, on either the certificate or on a separate attached sheet to be submitted to the VS endorsing veterinarian. • Any work provided by a Category I accredited veterinarian or a non-accredited veterinarian will not be accepted. • If you have any questions about certifying work that was done by another veterinarian, refer to 9 CFR §161.4(c)(2) or contact your NIES Service Center for instructions.
<p>S 1 i d e 3 0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Equine IHCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official documents • Must be completed accurately • Typed, computer printed, or hand printed BLOCK letters with blue ink <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Some countries do not allow handwritten IHCs • Signed, endorsed, valid for 30 days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Some countries have shorter valid time period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Union: 10 days • Errors, incomplete certificates can result in serious consequences <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLOCK letters: Simple capital letters composed of strokes of uniform thickness • Animals may be held at the destination country’s port of entry and be retested, refused entry, or confiscated and destroyed if the certificate is inaccurate, incomplete, or expired. • Errors can result in unnecessary delays and additional expenses for your clients.


<p>S l i d e 3 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Brokers and AVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brokers may enter process before AV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Common for overseas travel – Familiar with import customs • AV responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meeting import health requirements of destination country – IHC completed properly and endorsed  <p><small>USDA 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the AV’s responsibility cannot be overemphasized.
<p>S l i d e 3 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Veterinary Export Health Certification System (VEHCS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web-based system • Automated creation, endorsement, payment, printing of IHCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Export of limited number of live animal species from United States to certain countries • AVs can create, update, submit IHCs • eAuthentication required <p><small>USDA 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VEHCS enables users, based on user role and organization, access to the certificate as it progresses from creation of the certificate to a final, completed status. • eAuthentication is the process USDA uses to verify your identity to allow access to USDA computer systems, including the VEHCS. • You can use an eAuthentication account to access a wide range of USDA applications 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. • For more information on eAuthentication, contact your NVAP Coordinator or visit the eAuthentication web page
<p>S l i d e 3 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Horses from the United States of America to Canada</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accredited veterinarians can access a veterinary health certificate for export of horses from the United States to Canada through the VEHCS or the IREGS website. • This is the preferred health certificate to be used for movement of U.S. horses to Canada. • Completion of this certificate is demonstrated in the next section of this module. • Canada will still accept December 2016 version of VS Form 17-145 and VS Form 17-140 for export of horses from U.S. to Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of these forms is discouraged
<p>S l i d e 3 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Completing Equine IHCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IHCs that contain mistakes will not be endorsed and could result in delays <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial penalties – Horse(s) may miss event or sale • Imperative to check IREGS website, call NIES Service Center to confirm requirements of destination country <p><small>USDA 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To illustrate the proper completion of equine IHCs, Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Horses from the United States of America to Canada VS Form is reviewed next. • The following example is not exclusive to the forms depicted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles can be applied to many different IHCs regardless of the form(s) required by the importing country. • Following the IHC example, a realistic but fictional scenario is presented to enhance your learning and better prepare you to accurately complete IHCs and handle the equine export process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time this example was written, all applicable regulations were accurate.

Module 8: International Movement of Horses


<p>S 1 i d e 3 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VEHCS Form, Page 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pre-filled – No further action required • Date of Issue (mm/dd/yyyy) • Certificate Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leave blank – Will be completed by USDA veterinarian 	
<p>S 1 i d e 3 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 1 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Consignor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Complete name, physical address of consignor (U.S. address) • 2. Consignee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Complete name, physical address of consignee (Canadian address) 	
<p>S 1 i d e 3 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 1 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3. Country of Origin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-filled with “United States of America” • No further action required • 4. State of Origin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State that the horse(s) is being shipped from • 5. Country of Destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-filled with “Canada” • No further action required • 6. Zone of Destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave blank • 7. Place of Origin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be left blank • 8. Port of Embarkation/Border Crossing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3. Country of Origin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-filled with “United States of America” • No further action required • 4. State of Origin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State that the horse(s) is being shipped from • 5. Country of Destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-filled with “Canada” • No further action required • 6. Zone of Destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave blank • 7. Place of Origin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete name, physical address of last location horse(s) being shipped from • Include city, State, ZIP code • Cannot be left blank • Must be completed, even if it is the same as the consignor • 8. Port of Embarkation/Border Crossing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide city and State of U.S. Port of Embarkation/Border Crossing where horse(s) will cross into Canada • “TBD” can be used instead and is acceptable if the port or border crossing has not yet been determined at the time of document completion • Can be either land or air • Approved ports of embarkation can be found in the USDA-APHIS Program Handbook

Module 8: International Movement of Horses


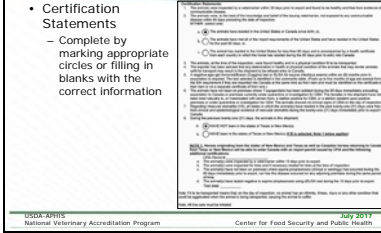
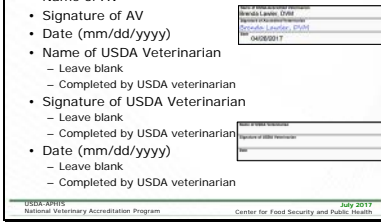
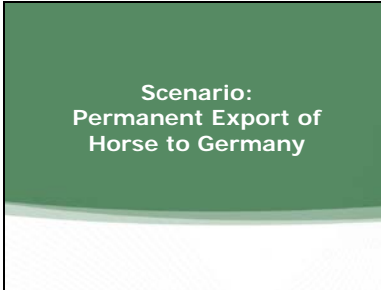
<p>S I I d e 3 8</p>	<p>Page 1 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Estimated Date of Shipment (mm/dd/yyyy) 10. Means of Transport 11. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank 12. CITES Permit Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank 13. Description of Commodity 14. Date of Inspection (mm/dd/yyyy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Estimated Date of Shipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated date that the horse(s) will be shipped. 10. Means of Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Either “Air” or “Land” 11. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank. 12. CITES Permit Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank. 13. Description of Commodity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-filled with “Horses” No further action is required. 14. Date of Inspection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date that you inspected the horse(s) to be shipped.
<p>S I I d e 3 9</p>	<p>Page 1 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Total Quantity 16. Total Number of Packages/Containers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank 17. Additional Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank 18. Identification/Seal Numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Total Quantity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List the total number of horses to be included in this shipment. 16. Total Number of Packages/Containers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank. 17. Additional Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank. 18. Identification/Seal Numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank.
<p>S I I d e 4 0</p>	<p>Page 1 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Commodities Intended Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark appropriate circle, either “Breeding/Rearing” or “Competition/Racing (Temporary Admission Only)” 20. Type of Admission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark appropriate circle, either “Permanent” or “Temporary” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Commodities Intended Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark appropriate circle, either “Breeding/Rearing” or “Competition/Racing (Temporary Admission Only)” 20. Type of Admission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark appropriate circle, either “Permanent” or “Temporary”
<p>S I I d e 4 1</p>	<p>Page 1 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Identification of Commodities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank Will be entered on next page Page Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete on bottom right side of each page of the certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Identification of Commodities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave blank Information will be entered on next page of certificate Page Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the “Page ___ of ___” entry on the bottom right side of each page of the certificate

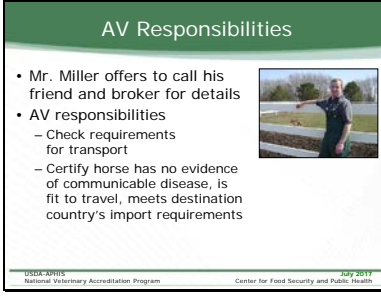
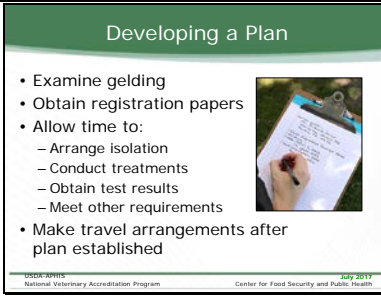
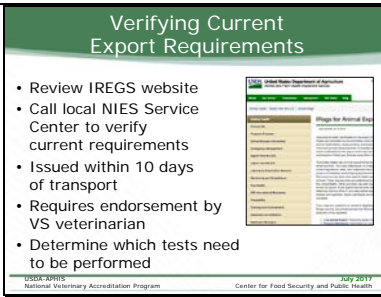
<p>S 1 i d e 4 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VEHCS Form, Page 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pre-filled – No further action required • Date of Issue (mm/dd/yyyy) • Certificate Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leave blank – Will be completed by USDA veterinarian  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>																																				
<p>S 1 i d e 4 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 2 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Each horse must have its own row • ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Must match EIA testing documents and corresponding photos • Color • Breed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use breed codes • Age • Sex • Other ID/Tattoo <table border="1" data-bbox="391 674 623 789"> <caption>21. Identification of Commodities (Continued)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Row</th> <th>ID</th> <th>Color</th> <th>Breed</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Other ID/Tattoo</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Grand's Lucky Seven</td> <td>Chestnut</td> <td>QH</td> <td>7Y</td> <td>F</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	Row	ID	Color	Breed	Age	Sex	Other ID/Tattoo	1	Grand's Lucky Seven	Chestnut	QH	7Y	F	None																						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21. Identification of Commodities: Continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number each row consecutively from top to bottom beginning with the number 1. • Only rows that contain entries need to be numbered. • ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter a unique identifier (name or number) for each horse being shipped. • This unique identifier must match the attached EIA testing documents as well as the “ID” listed below corresponding photos for that animal attached on Page 3 of the certificate (if photos are included). • Color <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the color of the horse(s). • Breed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For breed codes, see Breed Code Guide. • Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify the age of the horse(s). • Indicate the units in years (Y), months (M), weeks (W), or days (D). • For young animals, the age in months, weeks, and days are commonly used as the unit of measure. • For example, a 10-year-old horse would be listed as 10Y, while a 4-week-old horse could be listed as 1M or 4W. ❖ Note: Foals up to 5 months of age are exempt from the EIA requirement if they are imported into Canada at the same time as their dam and must be identified on the certificate of their dam or on a separate certificate of their own. • Sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate the sex of the horse(s) (M—Male, F—Female, G—Gelding, or SF—Spayed Female). • Other ID/Tattoo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List any other forms of identification or tattoos present on the horse(s).
Row	ID	Color	Breed	Age	Sex	Other ID/Tattoo																															
1	Grand's Lucky Seven	Chestnut	QH	7Y	F	None																															



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<p>S l i d e 4 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 2 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head, Body, Limbs, Add. Desc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Written description of markings – Correspond to attached photos – Indicate markings, brands, whorls, and scars – MUST match horse(s) exactly and EIA testing documents <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Head</th> <th>Body</th> <th>Limbs L/R</th> <th>Limbs R/P</th> <th>Limbs L/R</th> <th>Limbs R/P</th> <th>Any</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>None</td> <td>Pastern</td> <td>Coronet</td> <td>None</td> <td>None</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	Head	Body	Limbs L/R	Limbs R/P	Limbs L/R	Limbs R/P	Any	None	None	Pastern	Coronet	None	None																
Head	Body	Limbs L/R	Limbs R/P	Limbs L/R	Limbs R/P	Any																								
None	None	Pastern	Coronet	None	None																									
<p>S l i d e 4 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 2 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA Test Used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – AGID or ELISA accepted by Canada – AGID (Coggins): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most widely accepted procedure – ELISA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer false negatives than AGID • Results within minutes • Positive results must be confirmed with AGID • EIA Test Date (mm/dd/yyyy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Date blood was drawn <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>EIA Test Used</th> <th>EIA Test Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ELISA</td> <td>03/25/2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	EIA Test Used	EIA Test Date	ELISA	03/25/2017					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA Test Used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the appropriate test. • Contact your laboratory for test availability. • Agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only procedure that has been statistically correlated with the presence of the EIA virus in blood. • Competitive enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (CELISA) and Vira-CHEK™ ELISA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test results can be obtained within minutes, compared to the minimum 24 hours required for reporting AGID test results. 																				
EIA Test Used	EIA Test Date																													
ELISA	03/25/2017																													
<p>S l i d e 4 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VEHCS Form, Page 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pre-filled – No further action required • Date of Issue (mm/dd/yyyy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leave blank – Will be completed by USDA veterinarian <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Horses from the United States of America to Canada</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Issuing Authority USDA-APHIS, Wildlife Services, 4700 River Road, Ft. Collins, CO 80526</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Certificate Number 040662017</td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Horses from the United States of America to Canada		Issuing Authority USDA-APHIS, Wildlife Services, 4700 River Road, Ft. Collins, CO 80526	Certificate Number 040662017																									
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<p>S l i d e 4 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 3 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commodity Images <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – JPEG (.jpg) format only – Enter corresponding Row # and ID – Delete if no photos attached  <p style="font-size: x-small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commodity Images <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click each box to attach photos of the horse(s) described on Page 2 of the certificate. • Below each photo, be sure to enter the corresponding “Row #” and “ID” for that horse from the table on Page 2. • Enter a brief description of the photo next to “Description” (e.g., Left-sided View, Right-sided View, Face, Muzzle). • Additional pages are available and may be attached if space is needed. 																												


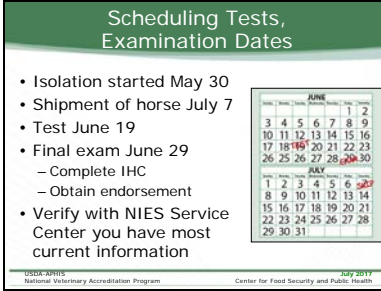
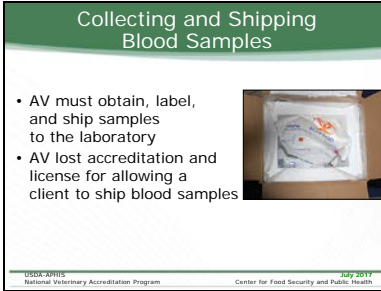
Module 8: International Movement of Horses

<p>S l i d e 4 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VEHCS Form, Page 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pre-filled – No further action required • Date of Issue (mm/dd/yyyy) • Certificate Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leave blank – Will be completed by USDA veterinarian 	
<p>S l i d e 4 9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 4 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification Statements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Complete by marking appropriate circles or filling in blanks with the correct information 	
<p>S l i d e 5 0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 4 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of AV • Signature of AV • Date (mm/dd/yyyy) • Name of USDA Veterinarian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leave blank – Completed by USDA veterinarian • Signature of USDA Veterinarian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leave blank – Completed by USDA veterinarian • Date (mm/dd/yyyy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leave blank – Completed by USDA veterinarian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of USDA-Accredited Veterinarian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print your full name as the accredited veterinarian issuing this health certificate. • Signature of Accredited Veterinarian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign your full name as the accredited veterinarian issuing this health certificate. • Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the date that the certificate is being issued.
<p>S l i d e 5 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Scenario: Permanent Export of Horse to Germany</p> 	<p>The next section will review the steps necessary for proper completion of an EU IHC. Consult your NIES Service Center for specifics regarding the requirements for pre-export isolation as it may differ for countries outside of the EU.</p> <p>Scenario: Permanent Export of Horse to Germany As an AV in Texas, you routinely provide Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for many of your equine clients as they travel with their horses or sell them to out-of-State buyers. According to your appointment book, your next call is at Richard Miller's farm and he needs a CVI. You enjoy going there because he has great horses, excellent facilities, and good management skills. When you arrive at the farm, you quickly learn that this is</p>


		<p>not your usual call for interstate travel because the horse has been sold to a buyer from Germany.</p>
<p>S l i d e 5 2</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Miller explains that he has a friend who has shipped horses overseas before and is very familiar with the process. • His friend also provided the name of the broker he has used in the past. • While you have not worked with a broker before, you realize that they can help with most of the arrangements for the international transport of the horse and the customs requirements. • You appreciate the offer but wisely tell Mr. Miller that you want to check on the requirements yourself. • For more information on an animal's fitness to travel, please see <i>NVAP Module 21: Animal's Fitness to Travel</i> available on the NVAP website. Standards for AV duties can be reviewed in 9 CFR §161.4.
<p>S l i d e 5 3</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AV is accountable for ensuring the health of the horse and the proper completion of the certification process. • You will look into the requirements and plan to call Mr. Miller tomorrow.
<p>S l i d e 5 4</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VS Import/Export Veterinarian verifies that the most recent or current requirements and PDFs of the EU international health certificate are available on the IREGS website. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NIES Service Center can also provide you with the documents you will need. • Remember that although the IREGS website is updated regularly and should serve as your primary reference for export requirements, it may not always have the most current information. • Every time you start the process for an equine IHC, you should call or email your local NIES Service Center to confirm that the information on the IREGS website is up-to-date. • To determine the associated endorsement fees, you are directed to the Veterinary Services Import/Export User Fees web page. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Then verify the fees by calling the NIES Service Center prior to providing the IHC for endorsement. • Study the current requirements carefully to determine the length of time required to complete the process.

<p>S l i d e 5 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Required Tests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA test (AGID) within 30 days of export • Vesicular stomatitis (VS) test within 21 days of export • Farm visit to identify pre-export isolation facility  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Mr. Miller’s farm has not had a case of VS, there has been a positive case of VS in his State within the last 6 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therefore, the EU requires a negative VS test
<p>S l i d e 5 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-Export Isolation Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal(s) held in clean, sanitary conditions; • Isolated animals kept apart from other animals by ≥30 feet throughout isolation period; • Feed, water available and adequate; • Drainage channeled away from facility; • Outer clothing, feeding, grooming, cleaning equipment used exclusively within facility or cleaned and disinfected between uses if used outside facility; <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Pre-Export Isolation Requirements</p> <p>The next day when you arrive at the farm, you review the pre-export isolation checklist provided by the NIES Service Center that lists the requirements. Once you approve the isolation facility, the pre-export isolation period can begin.</p> <p>Pre-Export Isolation Checklists are available from your NIES Service Center.</p>
<p>S l i d e 5 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-Export Isolation Requirements (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food, bedding material, other essential items delivered and stored in manner that prevents contact with outside animals; • Only authorized personnel enter facility, entry/exit log kept for all visitors; • All parts of facility available to AV or Supervising Federal Official for inspection; • Facility large enough to accommodate all animals from premises for single export shipment; and • No animals removed from facility until testing completed and isolated animals found negative. <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	
<p>S l i d e 5 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-Export Isolation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gelding must remain isolated until shipment • Horse must have been on premises continuously ≥90 days  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection reveals that you have covered all the items on the checklist • You approve the facility and the gelding can now be moved in • Isolation must keep him separate during the time of conducting qualifying procedures for export <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any inspections, tests, or treatments • Horse must not be exposed to other animals of unknown health status as that could prevent him from being ready for international export. • Mr. Miller also informs you that you were the only veterinarian he used to examine, diagnose, or treat any of his horses in the last 6 months



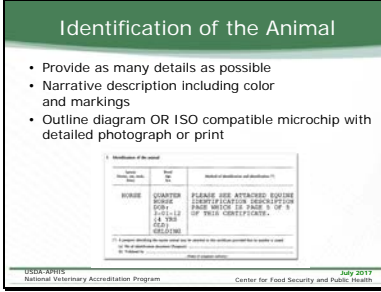
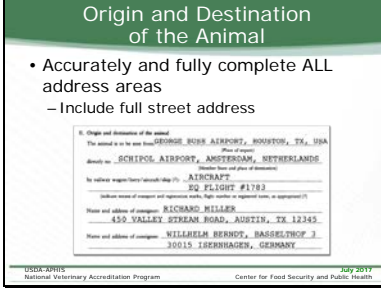
Module 8: International Movement of Horses

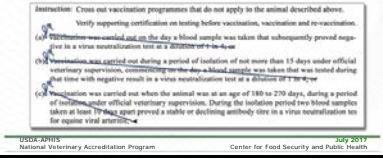

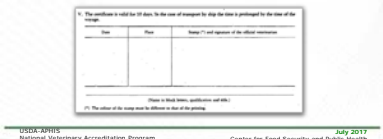

S l i d e 5 9	 <p>IHC Checklist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Horse in United States and on Mr. Miller's farm for ≥3 months ✓ Pre-export isolation facility approved ✓ EWT vaccination completed within 6 mo and ≥30 days prior to export ✓ No cases of the following diseases on Mr. Miller's farm within specified time period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equine Encephalomyelitis (within 6 mo) • Vesicular Stomatitis (within 6 mo) • Rabies (within 1 mo) • Anthrax (within 15 days) • Contagious Equine Metritis or contact with CEM-infected horse (within 2 mo) <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This horse has been on the premises continuously for more than the last 90 days • Double check the export requirements on the European Union (EU) IHC and prepare a checklist for export to Germany (an EU member country). • Checklist contains the additional requirements and certification statements that must be verified on the EU IHC. • Together with Mr. Miller, you work through your checklist and address the individual requirements.
S l i d e 6 0	 <p>Scheduling Tests, Examination Dates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation started May 30 • Shipment of horse July 7 • Test June 19 • Final exam June 29 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Complete IHC – Obtain endorsement • Verify with NIES Service Center you have most current information <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Graphic: A calendar listing the proper timing for testing, examination, and shipping. <i>Illustration by: Dani Ausen, Iowa State University</i></p>
S l i d e 6 1	 <p>Collecting and Shipping Blood Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AV must obtain, label, and ship samples to the laboratory • AV lost accreditation and license for allowing a client to ship blood samples <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Miller offers to take the blood samples to the post office for you • Regulations require that AV obtains the samples, labels them, and ships them to the laboratory • Another veterinarian lost his accreditation and veterinary license for not maintaining custody of his blood samples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After obtaining blood samples, the AV left them with the horse owner • The owner proceeded to switch the samples with blood from a horse that had previously tested negative for vesicular stomatitis, falsely labeled the tubes, and delivered them to the lab • These horses later tested positive for vesicular stomatitis in the destination country • Both the horse owner and AV faced serious charges • This example of not maintaining custody of blood samples serves as a reminder of your responsibilities as an AV and how important it is to conduct your duties according to the regulations.

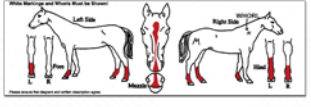
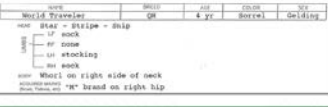

Module 8: International Movement of Horses

<p>S 1 i d e 6 2</p>	<div data-bbox="245 195 625 485"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Standards for AVs</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must perform all accreditation work following Federal, State laws, regulations, procedures • Standards listed in 9 CFR §161.4 • USDA-APHIS Investigative and Enforcement Services <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Penalties for Non-Compliance with the Standards for Accredited Veterinarians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Letter of information - Letter of warning - Suspension of accreditation - Revocation of accreditation - Referral to state licensing board - Administrative, civil, or criminal charge </div> <p style="font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By agreeing to participate in the USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program, you have accepted the responsibility for knowing these and other appropriate Federal and State regulations • Should an AV fail to abide by NVAP standards, the Investigative and Enforcement Services (IES) within USDA-APHIS will investigate those allegations. Action may be taken against the AV, when necessary. • Penalties for non-compliance are listed in the graphic on the right • For a complete listing of the Standards for accredited veterinarian duties, see 9 CFR §161.4, available online
<p>S 1 i d e 6 3</p>	<div data-bbox="245 611 625 900"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Test Submissions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify exact type of test required • Improper test(s) delay endorsement • Comply with all test requirements of importing country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Performed at certain labs (NVSL) - Contact NIES Service Center as permission from NIES Service Center Director to submit may be required <p style="font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you request an EIA test and the AGID (Coggins) test is required, you should request it specifically so the lab does not perform an ELISA test. • All samples must be accompanied by a VS Form 10-4, Specimen Submission Form (available on the USDA webpage).
<p>S 1 i d e 6 4</p>	<div data-bbox="245 963 625 1253"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Final Details</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All blood tests negative • Confirm ship date, final exam date • USDA veterinarian will inspect horse at port of embarkation within 48 hours of shipping • Adequate feed, water • Horse will have 2 hour rest period prior to boarding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 CFR Part 91  <p style="font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate feed and water will be provided prior to the horse boarding the aircraft associated with the port of embarkation • The horse will have a minimum 2 hour rest period at the export inspection facility associated with the port of embarkation • These and other Federal regulations are found in Title 9 in the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 91, Sections 91.15 and 91.16
<p>S 1 i d e 6 5</p>	<div data-bbox="245 1493 625 1782"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Submitting the IHC</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After final exam, complete EU IHC and submit, along with test results, for endorsement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand carry or use express courier - Certificate only valid for 10 days from issue date - Make appointment with VS endorsing veterinarian <p style="font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	



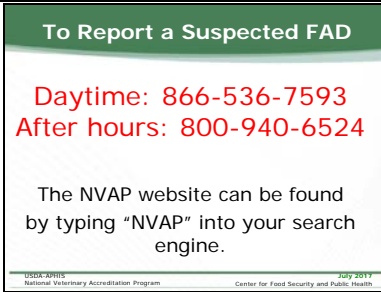
Module 8: International Movement of Horses

<p>S l i d e 6 6</p>		<p>The last section of this presentation will simulate the completion of this EU IHC by an AV, Brandon A. Marshall, DVM. This scenario shows how to accurately complete the IHC for this gelding to be PERMANENTLY shipped to Germany, a member country of the European Union. For the sake of time, not all sections will be illustrated. It is important that ALL sections are completed in real-life export situations.</p>
<p>S l i d e 6 7</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “No. of certificate” will be entered later by the USDA veterinarian when the certificate is endorsed. • The “third country of dispatch” is the exporting country when the exporting country is not a member of the EU.
<p>S l i d e 6 8</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of this example, an outline diagram will be used.
<p>S l i d e 6 9</p>		<p>Graphic: Section from the European Union (EU) IHC. Illustration by Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</p>

<p>S l i d e 7 0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Crossing out Non-applicable Statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross out and initial non-applicable areas • Ensure wording is still visible • Larger statements: Draw diagonal line from first to last word  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Graphic: Section from the European Union (EU) IHC. Illustration by Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be typed or handwritten  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Graphic: Section from the European Union (EU) IHC. Illustration by Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Signatures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AV's signature • Other areas can be typed or handwritten • USDA veterinarian's signature and embossed seal also entered here  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Graphic: Section from the European Union (EU) IHC. Illustration by Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Declaration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner must sign certificate • Provide complete details  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Graphic: Section from the European Union (EU) IHC. Illustration by Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</p>

<p>S l i d e 7 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Written Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illustration precise, detailed • White areas shaded with red ink, other markings indicated with black ink • Markings in correct anatomical location • Diagram must match EIA testing documents  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most countries accept the use of blue ink for this portion of the certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For EU certificates, white areas should be completely shaded in with red ink and all other markings (whorl, brand, tattoos) should be indicated with black ink. <p>Graphic: Top section of the written description form that can be submitted with the European Union (EU) IHC. Illustration by Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Written Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide all required details about animal being exported • Written description precise, detailed • Description must match EIA testing documents  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Graphic: Bottom section of the written description form that can be submitted with the European Union (EU) IHC. Illustration by Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic importance of U.S. equine industry • Risk of international travel spreading disease • Resources to ensure horses meet international movement requirements • Roles and responsibilities of AV • Solely responsible for signed documents • Perform testing, identification, and immunizations • Successful completion of export process  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Now that you have completed this presentation, you should be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the economic importance of the U.S. equine industry; • recognize that international travel of horses is the major contributing factor to the global spread of equine diseases; • locate and correctly determine the requirements and procedures that must be completed to export U.S. horses; • perform your roles and responsibilities as an AV; • recognize that you are solely responsible for all aspects of the documents you sign regardless of who assists you in preparing them; • recognize that only you or another AV may perform all of the testing, identification, and immunizations which may be required for horses to travel; and • be able to fully and properly perform all facets of the export process.
<p>S l i d e 7 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Supplemental Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This informational presentation has been approved expressly to serve as <u>one unit</u> of supplemental training for participants in USDA's NVAP • Please ensure you complete, sign, and retain a certificate stating that you attended this presentation • Contact your NVAP Coordinator for more details <p style="font-size: small;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p><i>Presenters: Make sure your audience members know about obtaining credit for their attendance.</i> This informational presentation has been approved expressly to serve as one unit of supplemental training for participants in USDA's National Veterinary Accreditation Program. Please ensure you complete, sign, and retain a certificate stating that you attended this presentation. Contact your NVAP Coordinator for more details on renewing your accreditation.</p>

Module 8: International Movement of Horses

<p>S l i d e 7 8</p>	 <p>Acknowledgments</p> <p>Contributors from the Center for Food Security and Public Health include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authors: Kristen Obbink, DVM, MPH; Abbey Canon, DVM, MPH, DACVPM; Kerry Leedom-Larson, DVM, MPH, PhD, Danelle Larson, DVM, MPH, PhD; Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM; Bryan Buss, DVM, MPH, DACVPM; Glenda Dvorak, DVM, MS, MPH, DACVPM; Megan Smith, DVM; Design and development: Dani Ausen, BFA; Andrew Kingsbury, BFA; Vered Friedberg, BS; Clint May, BFA; Editor: Janet LaVigne, MA Student Interns: Brad Christensen, BS; Sydney Heppner; Melissa Hlavacek, BS; Katy Martin, BS; Abbey Smith, BS; Neeraj Kavassery-Parakkat; Shaine DeVoe, BS; Ali Nehas <p>This module was reviewed within USDA-APHIS-VS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Veterinary Accreditation Program: Todd Behre, DVM, PMP, Coordinator; Timothy Cordes, DVM, Consultant; VMD; Jamie Snow, DVM, MPH National Import Export Services: Roslyn S. Biggs, DVM, Assistant Director; NIES Service Center 4; Kate A. Bowers, DVM, Live Animal Exports Staff Officer; Linda R. Comerchi, DVM, MPH, Veterinary Medical Officer, Air and Seaport Services, Anchorage, AK; Sara Kaman, DVM, Senior Staff Veterinarian; Allen Page, DVM, PhD, Veterinary Medical Officer <p>Significant contributions to the original content of this module were provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larry White, DVM, Animal Export Consultant <p>Previous versions of this module were reviewed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA-APHIS-VS: Courtney Bronner Williams, DVM, MPH, Senior Staff Veterinarian, National Center for Import/Export; Roxanne Mullaney, DVM, Area Veterinarian-in-Charge, New York; Jacek Taniewski, DVM, Assistant Director for Animal Export, National Center for Import/Export; Carrie Hammer, DVM, PhD, North Dakota State University; Peter J. Timoney, MVB, MS, PhD, FRCVS, Gluck Equine Research Center, Lexington, KY <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Contributors from the Center for Food Security and Public Health include: Authors: Kristen Obbink, DVM, MPH; Abbey Canon, DVM, MPH, DACVPM; Kerry Leedom-Larson, DVM, MPH, PhD; Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM; Bryan Buss, DVM, MPH, DACVPM; Glenda Dvorak, DVM, MS, MPH, DACVPM; Megan Smith, DVM; Design and development: Dani Ausen, BFA; Andrew Kingsbury, BFA; Vered Friedberg, BS; Clint May, BFA; Editor: Janet LaVigne, MA; Student Interns: Brad Christensen, BS; Sydney Heppner; Melissa Hlavacek, BS; Katy Martin, BS; Abbey Smith, BS; Neeraj Kavassery-Parakkat; Shaine DeVoe, BS; Ali Nehas</p> <p>This module was reviewed within USDA-APHIS-VS by: National Veterinary Accreditation Program: Todd Behre, DVM, PMP, Coordinator; Timothy Cordes, DVM; VMD; Jamie Snow, DVM, MPH; National Import Export Services: Roslyn S. Biggs, DVM, Assistant Director; NIES Service Center 4; Kate A. Bowers, DVM, Live Animal Exports Staff Officer; Linda R. Comerchi, DVM, MPH, Veterinary Medical Officer, Air and Seaport Services, Anchorage, AK; Sara Kaman, DVM, Senior Staff Veterinarian; Allen Page, DVM, PhD, Veterinary Medical Officer</p> <p>Significant contributions to the original content of this module were provided by Larry White, DVM, Animal Export Consultant</p> <p>Previous versions of this module were reviewed by: USDA-APHIS-VS: Courtney Bronner Williams, DVM, MPH, Senior Staff Veterinarian, National Center for Import/Export; Roxanne Mullaney, DVM, Area Veterinarian-in-Charge, New York; Jacek Taniewski, DVM, Assistant Director for Animal Export, National Center for Import/Export; Carrie Hammer, DVM, PhD, North Dakota State University; Peter J. Timoney, MVB, MS, PhD, FRCVS, Gluck Equine Research Center, Lexington, KY</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 9</p>	 <p>Questions?</p> <p>The NVAP website can be found by typing "NVAP" into your search engine.</p> <p>USDA and the Center for Food Security and Public Health logos are present at the bottom.</p>	<p>Thank you for your time. I would be glad to answer any questions as time allows. The NVAP website can be found by typing "NVAP" into your search engine.</p>
<p>S l i d e 8 0</p>	 <p>To Report a Suspected FAD</p> <p>Daytime: 866-536-7593 After hours: 800-940-6524</p> <p>The NVAP website can be found by typing "NVAP" into your search engine.</p> <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2017 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>These numbers are available on the NVAP website. We recommend you copy these numbers and put them on your phone for quick reference.</p> <p><i>Presenters: Offer to answer any questions while this slide remains visible.</i></p>