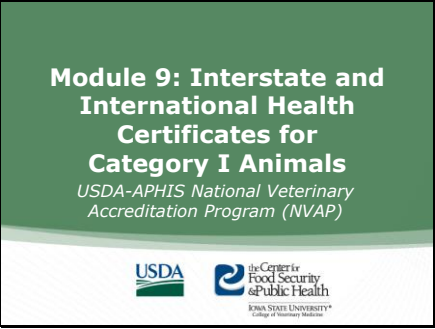
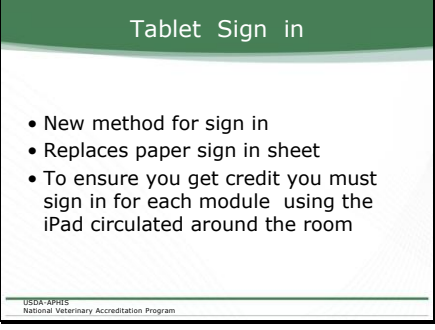
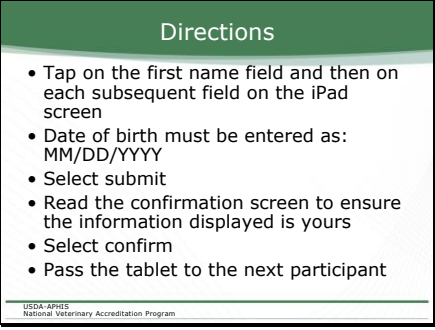
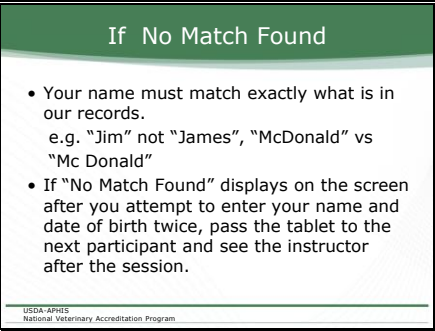



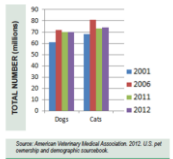
Welcome to Module 9: Interstate and International Health Certificates for Category I Animals


S l i d e 1		<p>Welcome to Module 9: Interstate and International Health Certificates for Category I Animals. This module 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 January 2012. <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>
S l i d e 2		<p>We have a new tablet method for allowing accredited veterinarians to sign in for AAST. This method will replace the paper sign in. In order to ensure the AV gets credit for each module they must ensure they sign in for all sessions delivered. So if they sit through 4 modules of AAST they must sign in using the iPad 4 times.</p>
S l i d e 3		<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 for birthdate - meaning they must tap into the month field, into the day field and into the year field. Participants must not forget to enter the year as a 4 digit value - i.e. 1969 not just 69.</p>
S l i d e 4		<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>

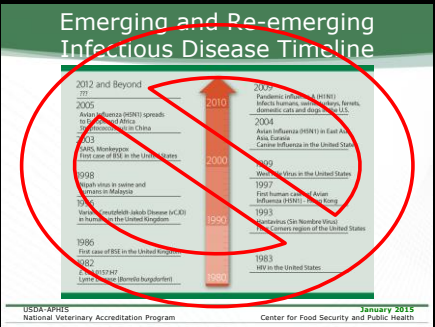
Welcome to Module 9: Interstate and International Health Certificates for Category I Animals


S I I d e 5	<p style="text-align: center;">Supplemental Training</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Print clearly on the sign-in sheets. 2. It is critical that we have your current email address for your accreditation renewal. 3. If you do not know your 6 digit National Accreditation Number, please see me at the conclusion of the presentation. 4. You will receive a Certificate of Completion during the presentation. 5. Keep your Certificate of Completion forever- do not send it to APHIS. <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	
S I I d e 6	<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;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	
S I I d e 7	<p style="text-align: center;">Supplemental Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize accredited veterinarians with animal health regulatory concepts and activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not supersede the regulations • For the most up-to-date regulations and standards, please refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Code of Federal Regulations - Local VS District Office <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p><i>Presenters: 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 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 VS District Office.</i></p>
S I I d e 8	<p style="text-align: center;">Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies and steps involved in certification process • Import/export information for interstate or international travel • Roles and responsibilities • Completion principles, error avoidance <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>As an overview, upon completion of this module, you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the various agencies and steps involved in the certification process for Category I animals • Find current import/export information for Category I animals traveling interstate or internationally • Explain your roles and responsibilities as an accredited veterinarian as they relate to Category I animal health certificates • Apply proper completion principles when completing health certificates for Category I animals and avoid making common errors

S I d e 9	<p style="text-align: center;">Definitions of Category I and II Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Category I animals<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dogs, cats, ferrets, rabbits, reptiles• Category II animals<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Capable of transmitting exotic animal diseases<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Horses, food or fiber animal species, farm-raised aquatic animals, poultry, other livestock, birds, zoo animals <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) considers animals commonly kept as pets, such as dogs, cats, ferrets, rabbits, and reptiles, to be companion animals, also referred to as Category I animals. Horses, food or fiber animal species, farm-raised aquatic animals, poultry, and all other livestock, birds, and zoo animals that could transmit exotic animal diseases to livestock are not considered companion animals and fall under different regulatory requirements for movement (Category II animals). Pot-bellied pigs and pet birds may be kept as pets but they are considered Category II animals for movement purposes because they can carry diseases that fall under APHIS animal disease regulations. While there are many types of companion animals, this module will focus primarily on dogs and cats, but give examples of other species where applicable. Accredited veterinarians should recognize that other companion animals may have regulations related to their movement. Contact your local Veterinary Services (VS) Service Center for health and travel certificate details if the movement is to a different country or the destination State Animal Health Official’s (SAHO) office if the movement is to another state.</p> <p>Graphic: A depiction of the animals that are considered companion animals by APHIS. It includes dogs, cats, rabbits, reptiles, ferrets, and rodents. Pot-bellied pigs and pet birds are not considered companion animals because they can harbor diseases that are included in APHIS regulated disease programs.</p>
-----------------------	---	---

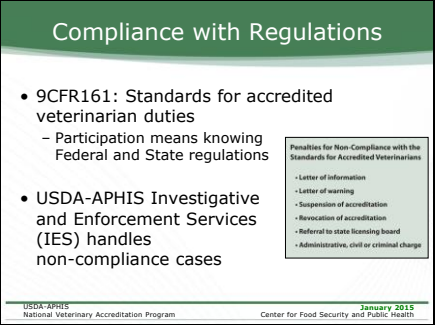
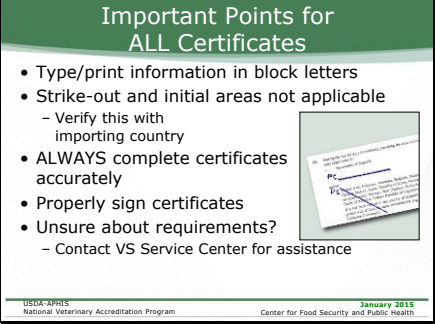
<p>S I d e 1 0</p>	<p>Certificates for Category I Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificates for travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International health certificate (IHC) - Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intra/interstate • Requirements vary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destination - Potential disease risk • Accredited veterinarians <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resource for client education - Meet destination requirements  <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Dogs and cats can travel for many reasons, such as dog and cat shows, sporting competitions, breeding purposes, hunting, or for a family vacation. An international health certificate is generally required by the destination country if dogs and cats are traveling internationally. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) may be required if they are traveling intra/interstate. Some movement requirements exist for most all Category I animals travelling either interstate or internationally. These requirements vary with the destination and potential disease risk posed by the animal species. For example, Hawaii is a rabies-free state and has very strict entry requirements for dogs and cats coming from the U.S. mainland. Additionally, some countries have concerns about leptospirosis or echinococcosis, so treatment or preventative measures may be required prior to travel. Owners may or may not be aware of these regulations or requirements when traveling with their pet. Accredited veterinarians are a resource for client education and are responsible for meeting the destination requirements.</p>
<p>S I d e 1 1</p>	<p>Increased Travel for Category I Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >69% of U.S. households have at least 1 pet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pet friendly hotels, restaurants, shopping centers increasing • Monitor pet health to minimize disease spread <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document health history • Zoonoses information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit the CDC website  <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Over 69% of households in the U.S. have at least one pet and this number continues to rise. Most owners consider pets as family members and often bring them along when traveling. With growth in the number of pet friendly hotels, restaurants and even shopping centers, continued and even increased companion animal travel can be anticipated. <i>Source: AVMA Market Research Statistics: U.S. Pet Ownership - 2012.</i> The importance of monitoring companion animal health and utilizing certificates to minimize the spread of disease to other animals or to humans is tied to their increasing presence in global societies, and the relative ease of their transboundary movement. Working with your clients to establish regular veterinary exams and to adequately document health history is an important veterinary service to provide in terms of accommodating the movements of companion animals. For more information about zoonotic diseases, visit The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website.</p>

<p>S I d e 1 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Increased Travel for Category I Animals (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. companion animal export health certificates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FY 2014: 60,218 - FY 2015 (through March): 27,368 • Check with destination country and VS Service Center to meet requirements prior to animal departure • Speed, ease of travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travel times shorter than most disease incubation periods <p style="font-size: small;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p>	<p>USDA-APHIS Veterinary Services endorsed over 60,000 U.S. companion animal export health certificates in 2014 and over 27,000 through March of 2015. <i>Source: USDA-APHIS-VS National Import Export Service.</i></p> <p>Since some countries do not require USDA endorsement, the exact number of companion animals traveling outside of U.S. borders is not known. It is important to check with the destination country, as well as your local VS Service Center, to make sure all import requirements are met prior to the animals departure. What is known is that the speed and ease of travel today allows animals and humans to cover long distances in times shorter than the incubation period of most diseases. While information is limited on the role that companion animal travel may have on the introduction or international spread of disease, consideration of the potential involvement of pets in the emergence of such diseases should not be overlooked. Next we will look at an example of how dogs spread a disease throughout the U.S.</p>
<p>S I d e 1 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">International Animal Travel and Public Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2003: Monkeypox infected rodents imported into U.S. from Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spread to pet prairie dogs sold in 6 Midwestern states • Handlers developed smallpox-like lesions on hands and arms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 71 cases reported to CDC - Veterinarians, staff members • 61% of all human pathogens zoonotic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75% of emerging diseases • All traveling animals should be disease free  <p style="font-size: small;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p>	<p>Health certification and import requirements for animals are necessary for the prevention of travel-associated disease spread or the introduction of novel diseases. These measures are also important for protecting the health of the public. Many of the significant infectious human diseases that have emerged in the last few decades have been acquired from animals, both wild and domesticated. Take monkeypox for example. In 2003, rodents (dormice, Gambian giant rats, and rope squirrels) infected with monkeypox were imported to the U.S. from Africa. During distribution, the rodents spread the virus to pet prairie dogs which were then sold to pet stores, distributors, and laboratories in 6 Midwestern states. The disease was recognized after people handling the animals developed lesions resembling smallpox on their hands and arms. In all, 71 cases were reported to the CDC, including several veterinarians and their staff who had contact with the infected prairie dogs. <i>Source: CDC MMWR, Multistate Outbreak of Monkeypox - Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, 2003. 52(23);537-540.</i></p> <p>Throughout the world, episodes of emerging infectious diseases are being increasingly recognized as international animal travel gains popularity. Of <i>all pathogens</i> affecting humans, 61% are zoonotic. Emerging infectious diseases are defined as those whose incidence in humans (or animals) has increased over the past two decades. Of the <i>newly recognized or emerging</i></p>


		<p><i>infectious diseases</i>, it is estimated that 75% are zoonotic. The occurrence of these diseases stresses the need to verify that ALL animals that travel should be disease-free to minimize zoonotic potential and protect public health. <i>Source: Taylor LH, Latham SM, Woolhouse MEJ. Risk factors for human disease emergence. Phil Trans Royal Society of London B (2001);356:983-989.</i></p> <p>Graphic: The ability for global travel of dogs, cats as well as other animal species, like the rodents who introduced monkeypox into the United States in 2003.</p>																										
<p>S l i d e 1 4</p>	 <p>The graphic is a vertical timeline titled "Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Disease Timeline" from January 2015. It lists various diseases and their first appearances in the United States or other regions from 1982 to 2012 and beyond. A red circle highlights the period from 2003 to 2012 and beyond.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Event</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012 and Beyond</td> <td>2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>Avian influenza (H5N1) spreads to Europe and Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>SARS, Monkeypox (first case of BSE in the United States)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>Nipah virus in swine and humans in Malaysia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1996</td> <td>Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) in humans in the United Kingdom</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1993</td> <td>Hantavirus (Sin Nombre Virus) in the Four Corners region of the United States</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1997</td> <td>First human cases of avian influenza (H5N1) were reported in Hong Kong</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1993</td> <td>First human case of avian influenza (H5N1) in East Asia, Europe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1986</td> <td>First case of BSE in the United Kingdom</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1983</td> <td>HIV in the United States</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1982</td> <td>First case of BSE in the United States</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1982</td> <td>Lyme disease (Borrelia burgdorferi)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Event	2012 and Beyond	2012	2005	Avian influenza (H5N1) spreads to Europe and Africa	2003	SARS, Monkeypox (first case of BSE in the United States)	1998	Nipah virus in swine and humans in Malaysia	1996	Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) in humans in the United Kingdom	1993	Hantavirus (Sin Nombre Virus) in the Four Corners region of the United States	1997	First human cases of avian influenza (H5N1) were reported in Hong Kong	1993	First human case of avian influenza (H5N1) in East Asia, Europe	1986	First case of BSE in the United Kingdom	1983	HIV in the United States	1982	First case of BSE in the United States	1982	Lyme disease (Borrelia burgdorferi)	<p>This slide displays a timeline of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases since 1982 beginning with <i>E. coli</i> 0157:H7 and lyme disease (<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>); 1983 HIV was recognized in the United States; 1986 the first case of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) was diagnosed in the United Kingdom (UK); 1993 hantavirus (Sin Nombre Virus) was recognized in the Four Corners region of the U.S.; 1996 Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) was diagnosed in human in the UK; 1997 the first human cases of avian influenza (H5N1) were reported in Hong Kong; 1998 Nipah virus was discovered in swine and humans in Malaysia; 1999 West Nile virus appeared in the U.S.; 2003 was a busy year for emerging diseases like Sudden Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), monkeypox, and the first case of BSE in the U.S.; 2004 avian influenza H5N1 spread to East Asia, Asia and Eurasia while canine influenza was diagnosed in the U.S.; 2005 avian influenza (H5N1) spread to Europe and Africa while <i>Streptococcus suis</i> was reported in China; 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) infected humans, swine, turkeys, ferrets, domestic cats and dogs in the U.S.; What occurs in 2012 and beyond is a guess, but history shows diseases will continue to emerge and we must remain vigilant.</p>
Year	Event																											
2012 and Beyond	2012																											
2005	Avian influenza (H5N1) spreads to Europe and Africa																											
2003	SARS, Monkeypox (first case of BSE in the United States)																											
1998	Nipah virus in swine and humans in Malaysia																											
1996	Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) in humans in the United Kingdom																											
1993	Hantavirus (Sin Nombre Virus) in the Four Corners region of the United States																											
1997	First human cases of avian influenza (H5N1) were reported in Hong Kong																											
1993	First human case of avian influenza (H5N1) in East Asia, Europe																											
1986	First case of BSE in the United Kingdom																											
1983	HIV in the United States																											
1982	First case of BSE in the United States																											
1982	Lyme disease (Borrelia burgdorferi)																											


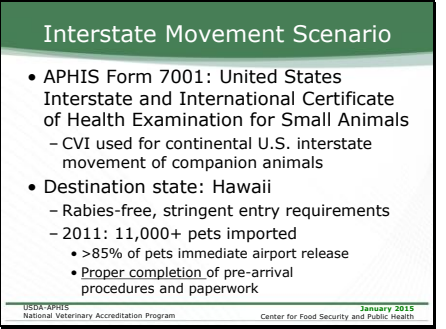
<p>S I d e 1 5</p>	<p>Roles of Agencies: USDA-APHIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on entry requirements • Endorse export health certificates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VS Service Center • Set transportation standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal Welfare Act • Destination country import requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact VS Service Center • Destination state requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SAHO's office <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>USDA-APHIS Import requirements for companion animals are established and regulated by the State or country of destination. USDA-APHIS plays an essential role by:</p> <p>Providing initial information on the entry requirements for States and countries. USDA-APHIS has certain restrictions on the importation of dogs working with livestock.</p> <p>Endorsing export health certificates. Many countries require federal endorsement (signature and seal) on export health certificates for companion animals traveling internationally and this can be completed by your local VS Service Center.</p> <p>Setting standards concerning the transportation, handling, care, and treatment of many animals under certain circumstances. The Animal Care unit of APHIS has extensive transportation requirements for airlines under the Animal Welfare Act for companion animals and other species, such as aquatic mammals and non-human primates (for more information on non-human primates see Module 26: Transportation of Non Human Primates). Since regulations can and often do change, contact your local VS Service Center for the most current destination country import requirements if traveling internationally. Contact the destination SAHO's office for current travel requirements if travelling interstate.</p>
<p>S I d e 1 6</p>	<p>Re-entry or Import into U.S.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHHS – CDC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pets able to carry zoonotic disease • DHS – Customs and Border Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animals into U.S. - "Pets and Wildlife: Licensing and Health Requirements" • USDA- APHIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Companion animals capable of carrying APHIS regulated diseases - Working dogs, pet birds  <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Various Federal agencies also play roles in the importation or re-entry of companion animals into the U.S. It may be necessary to review the pet and certificate requirements to ensure clients do not have difficulty re-entering the U.S. after leaving the country.</p> <p>The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regulates the importation of dogs, cats, turtles, monkeys, other animals and animal products capable of causing human disease.</p> <p>The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) – Customs and Border Protection regulates the importation of animals into the U.S. and developed the 'Pets and Wildlife: Licensing and Health Requirements' brochure.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture (USDA)– Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) regulates the importation of certain companion animals such as working dogs or other companion animals such as pet birds that can carry diseases regulated by APHIS.</p>


		<p>Graphic: The logos for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and USDA-APHIS, the various federal agencies involved in regulating companion animal entry into the United States.</p>
<p>S I d e 1 7</p>	<div data-bbox="224 380 656 701" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Travel for Companion Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airlines follow Animal Welfare Act and regulations in 9 CFR: 1-A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Licensed veterinary examination <10 days prior to travel - Current certificates must accompany animal at departure - Acclimation certifying statement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be on the CVI or a separate document • Pet age and size, season, flight time and distance, dietary routine, medical treatment • Cruise ships often do not permit pets or have limited, strict requirements <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p> </div>	<p>Clients using air travel with companion animals within or outside of the U.S. should contact the airline prior to travel. Any airline transporting animals as freight must be registered carriers under the Animal Welfare Act and must follow transportation regulations in 9 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter A – Animal Welfare. They may have additional airline restrictions (e.g., dogs and cats must be at least eight weeks old and weaned at least five days before flying). Some airlines require pets to be examined by a licensed veterinarian no more than ten days prior to the date of travel and current certificates must accompany the animal at the time of departure. Airlines may also require an acclimation certificate signed by the veterinarian for the animal(s) being transported. Check the individual airline’s requirements regarding the acclimation certificate and always exercise your best professional judgment. Consideration should be given to the age and size of the pet; season, time and distance of the flight; regular dietary routine; any medical treatment (tranquilizers, etc.) administered; and other components of the animal’s well-being as appropriate. Most cruise ships do not permit pets. Those that do only allow them on a very limited basis and they have strict requirements in addition to the regulations that must be met by the destination country.</p>
<p>S I d e 1 8</p>	<div data-bbox="224 1295 656 1617" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Responsibility of Accredited Veterinarians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obligated to accurately <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete certificates, perform tests, vaccinations, treatments • Errors may cause <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travel delays, extra expense, unnecessary stress to animal, owner • Unhealthy or test positive animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retesting, extended quarantines, refused entry, disposal <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p> </div>	<p>Animal movement certificates (IHCs and CVIs) are legal documents. As an accredited veterinarian, you are obligated to complete the proper certificate(s) and perform the required test(s), vaccination(s), and treatment(s). Ultimately, if there are mistakes and serious consequences, you, as the accredited veterinarian, could be held accountable in addition to the owner or other individuals involved. Errors in completion of the necessary certificates or failure to meet travel regulations can also lead to delays in travel time, extra expense, and unnecessary stress on the animal and the animal’s owner. When moving internationally, animals are typically examined upon arrival in the destination country and sometimes retested for diseases of concern. If an animal appears unhealthy or tests positive, the importing country may reserve the right to retest, extend quarantine, refuse</p>


<p>S I I d e 1 9</p>	 <p>Compliance with Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9CFR161: Standards for accredited veterinarian duties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation means knowing Federal and State regulations • USDA-APHIS Investigative and Enforcement Services (IES) handles non-compliance cases <p>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 <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>entry or even dispose of the animal when certificates are not correctly completed.</p> <p>As an accredited veterinarian, you must perform all accreditation work following Federal and State laws and regulations as well as approved procedures. The Standards for Accredited Veterinarians are available in the Code of Federal Regulations, 9CFR161. By agreeing to participate in the Accreditation Program, you have accepted the responsibility for knowing these and other appropriate Federal and State regulations. Please take some time to familiarize yourself with the statements in 9CFR161.4 that describes the “Standards for accredited veterinarian duties”. Should an accredited veterinarian fail to comply with accreditation standards, the Investigative and Enforcement Services (IES) within USDA-APHIS investigates the allegations and takes action when necessary. Examples of penalties for non-compliance with regulations are listed in the graphic on the slide. Link to Standards for Accredited Veterinarians in the CFR. Graphic: The potential penalties for non-compliance with the Standards for Accredited Veterinarians. Administrative, civil or criminal charges depend on the severity of the violation.</p>
<p>S I I d e 2 0</p>	 <p>Important Points for ALL Certificates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type/print information in block letters • Strike-out and initial areas not applicable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify this with importing country • ALWAYS complete certificates accurately • Properly sign certificates • Unsure about requirements? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact VS Service Center for assistance <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Let’s review some important points to remember when completing any export health certificate or CVI. To ensure all pages of the certificate are readable, information should be typed or printed in block letters. It is also good practice to include the typed or printed full name in block letters for each signature on the certificate. Certification statements that are not applicable should be marked through in a manner that still allows the text to be visible. The strike-outs should also be initialed by the accredited veterinarian completing the certificate as depicted in the graphic on the slide. NOTE: Some importing countries <u>will not accept strike-outs</u>, so make sure to follow the required procedures of the individual importing country. While certificates may vary in format, they should ALWAYS be completed accurately. Errors or incomplete information in the certificates can result in various negative outcomes. Certificates must be signed by the accredited veterinarian who issues the certificate for the individual animal(s) being exported. If you are unsure about any of the requirements, contact the VS Service Center and ask for assistance. Graphic: The proper way to strikeout information that is not applicable. It is still readable and properly initialed.</p>

<p>S I I d e 2 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Points for ALL Certificates (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify all accredited veterinarians involved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting document • Federal veterinary and consulate or embassy endorsement may be required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider fees and time factors - Term 'notarized' used instead of 'endorsed' by some countries <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>If more than one accredited veterinarian is involved in the preparation of animals, each accredited veterinarian who provided certification statements and performed tests, vaccinations, and/or inspections must be identified on the certificate. The accredited veterinarian who issues the certificate should have a supporting document from the other accredited veterinarian(s) who provided or performed functions for the animals. Most countries also require endorsement by a Federal veterinarian and sometimes an official from the country's consulate or embassy. There are typically fees involved for these endorsements as well as time factors to consider, so work with your clients to make sure they understand all the details of these important points. Many countries use the term 'notarized' instead of 'endorsed' when they write their import regulations.</p>
<p>S I I d e 2 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Basic Steps for Completing Certificates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GATHER information on destination import requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact VS Service Center or destination SAHO's office for current country or state regulations • SET TIME TABLE for vaccinations, tests, treatments, and examinations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Factor in endorsement processing time • PERFORM tasks per destination regulations • COMPLETE proper destination certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CVI, APHIS Form 7001, destination country's model import certificate <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Although certificates may vary with destination, the basic steps for completing certificates are typically similar:</p> <p>GATHER initial information on the import regulations and requirements of the destination State or country. <u>Always</u> contact your local VS Service Center for the most current destination country regulation information and necessary certificates. <u>Always</u> contact the destination SAHO's office for the most current state import requirements.</p> <p>SET a time table for required vaccinations, tests, treatments and examinations. Many requirements must be conducted in sequence and will have specific time factors associated. Some tests for international export must be submitted to USDA-approved laboratories using their required form. If required, factor in time for endorsement processing at your local VS Service Center, or notary processing at the destination country's U.S. Embassy; the time table prior to departure can be tight.</p> <p>PERFORM examinations, vaccinations, tests and treatments according to the import requirements set forth by the State or country of destination.</p> <p>COMPLETE the proper certificate for the State or country of destination. State Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI)* from the state of origin. For international movement, an APHIS Form 7001** United States Interstate and International Certificate of Health Examination for Small Animals may be used, or the destination country's model import certificate (if available) may be used, and, in some instances, may be</p>


		<p>required.</p> <p>*Certificates of Veterinary Inspection are issued by each State. The certificates themselves vary in appearance depending on the State that issues them, but all require similar content for interstate movement of animals. Most CVI's require the signature of an accredited veterinarian.</p> <p>**United States Interstate and International Certificate of Health Examination for Small Animals This form is used primarily for the international shipment of companion animals but can also be used for domestic or interstate movement, particularly to Alaska and Hawaii.</p>
<p>S I d e 2 3</p>	<p>Basic Steps for Completing Certificates (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUBMIT int'l certificate and test results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VS Service Center for endorsement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsed certificates returned to accredited veterinarian unless otherwise specified - Destination embassy/consulate • Original certificate copy ALWAYS accompany animal(s) • APHIS-VS International Animal Export Regulations (IREGS) website  <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>SUBMIT the international certificate and any applicable test results to your local VS Service Center if endorsement is required and, if applicable, submit the endorsed certificate to the destination country's embassy or consulate. Endorsed certificates are returned to the accredited veterinarian unless the accredited veterinarian requested the certificates be sent directly to the client or embassy. A copy of the certificate may need to be forwarded to the destination prior to departure but the original copy of the certificate ALWAYS needs to accompany the traveling animal(s). The APHIS maintains the International Animal Export Regulations website, which also provides guidance under their "Frequently Asked Questions" under Live Animal Export.</p>
<p>S I d e 2 4</p>	<p>Interstate Travel of Companion Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States establish requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FDA regulates if public health is at risk - Airlines: USDA-APHIS Animal Welfare Act • Current, valid rabies vaccination certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most require a CVI and prohibit movement of animals less than 3-4 months of age • Confirm entry requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State website or SAHO office - Also destination counties, municipalities <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>The requirements for the interstate travel of companion animals are established by individual <u>States</u> and regulated by the respective animal health agency of the destination State. USDA-APHIS does not regulate the interstate movement of companion animals for health purposes, but the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has the authority to do so if public health is at risk. This most often applies to rabies, but in 2003 the FDA limited interstate movement of prairie dogs during the monkeypox outbreak. USDA-APHIS regulates the interstate movement of companion animals by airlines under the Animal Welfare Act. In general, States require a current and valid rabies vaccination certificate for dogs and most will also require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). Many States also prohibit interstate travel of young companion animals (less than 3-4 months of age). Regulations can change frequently so the State of destination should always be contacted to confirm interstate entry requirements. Many states maintain</p>

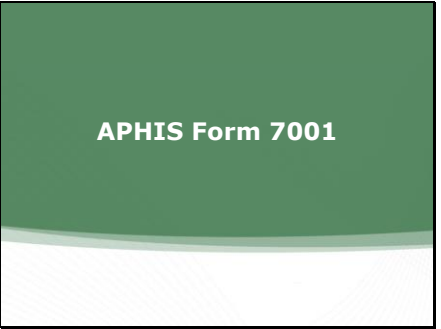
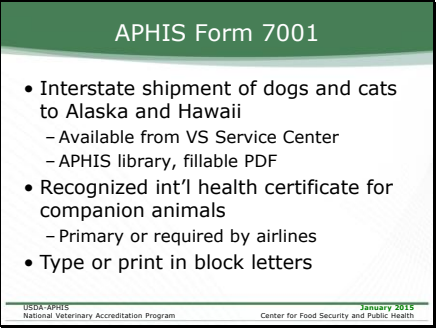
		<p>this information on their website; when in doubt, contact the office of the SAHO. In addition to the import health requirements of the destination State, the county and/or municipality of that State may have additional requirements. Owners should be encouraged to contact the county and municipality of the destination State to make sure requirements of all three governmental units are met.</p>
S I I D E 2 5	 <p>The slide features a dark green background with the title "Interstate Movement Scenario" in white text. Below the title is a thin white horizontal line, and the bottom portion of the slide is a lighter green gradient.</p>	<p>Next we will use a hypothetical scenario to highlight some of the requirements, timing issues, complexities, and common errors that arise when completing interstate health certificates for companion animals.</p>
S I I D E 2 6	 <p>This slide has a dark green header with the title "Interstate Movement Scenario". Below the header is a white box containing a bulleted list of key points. At the bottom of the slide, there is a small footer with logos for USDA-APHIS and the Center for Food Security and Public Health, dated January 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APHIS Form 7001: United States Interstate and International Certificate of Health Examination for Small Animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CVI used for continental U.S. interstate movement of companion animals • Destination state: Hawaii <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rabies-free, stringent entry requirements - 2011: 11,000+ pets imported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >85% of pets immediate airport release • <u>Proper completion</u> of pre-arrival procedures and paperwork 	<p>Throughout this hypothetical scenario, examples of how to properly complete the APHIS Form 7001: U.S. Interstate and International Certificate of Health Examination for Small Animals will be demonstrated. Keep in mind that within the continental U.S., state issued CVI are used for interstate movement of companion animals. However, lessons learned from this scenario can be applied to other forms for either interstate or international movements. At the time of the writing of this supplemental training module, all regulations applicable to the content were accurate. For current regulations, contact your VS Service Center. The destination State for this hypothetical scenario will be Hawaii, which is rabies-free. Entry requirements are more stringent than most other States because of this status, but it provides a good example for what may be required for companion animal travel to other countries. In 2011, slightly more than 11,000 pets were imported into Hawaii. Due to <u>proper completion</u> of pre-arrival procedures and paperwork, more than 85% of pets arriving in Hawaii qualified for immediate airport release and did not have to be quarantined.</p>

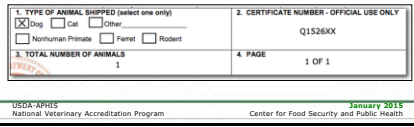
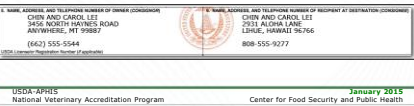
S I d e 2 7	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; margin: 0;">Initial Visit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date: Monday, May 2nd Client: Mrs. Lei <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mac: 5yro, castrated male, Cock-a-poo - Black Jack: 6yro, spayed female, domestic shorthair cat Visit purpose: Moving to Hawaii <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid pets in quarantine - Lookup specific Hawaii import requirements - Today: Check-up exam, functional microchips, up-to-date vaccinations  <div style="font-size: 8px; margin-top: 5px;"> USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health </div> </div>	<p>Initial visit: It is Monday morning, May 2nd, and one of your clients, Mrs. Lei, arrives with Mac (short for Macadamia), a 5-year-old castrated male Cock-a-poo and Black Jack, a 6-year-old spayed female domestic shorthair cat. “Good morning Mrs. Lei. It is great to see you and your pets again. How have the animals been? Anything new with you?” you ask.</p> <p>“Good morning Dr. Pullay. Black Jack and Mac have been great. As for me, my husband and I are planning our retirement and we will be moving to Hawaii in the next few months. I am here today to get my pets ready for the big move. One of my friends recently moved there and her animals had to spend 90 days in quarantine!” Like most of your clients, Mrs. Lei is very attached to her animals. She continues, “Doc, I worry about Mac and Black Jack spending 90 days in quarantine. What information or paperwork do I need to take with me to try and avoid that?”</p> <p>You remember that Hawaii is a rabies-free state, and because of that, they have very strict importing regulations for animals. You say, “Mrs. Lei, thank you for notifying me about your pending move. Preparing to take the animals on an airplane, particularly with Hawaii as the destination, will take time to make sure we meet all of the requirements. I will look into the specific tests, vaccinations, and documents needed and we can set up another appointment to discuss what needs to be done. I appreciate your confidence in me and we will do everything we can to ensure Mac and Black Jack are ready for their move.” You continue, “For now, let’s proceed with the check-up exam for both animals and make sure they are healthy, their microchips are still functional, and they are up-to-date on their vaccinations...”</p> <p>Graphic: Mrs. Lei and her pets arriving for an appointment with their veterinarian, Dr. Pullay.</p>
----------------------------	--	---


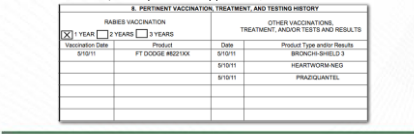
<p>S l i d e 2 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Following Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate release of Mrs. Lei's pets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet pre-arrival requirements - Hawaii's 5-Day-or-Less Program requirements online checklist - Hawaii Animal Quarantine Station (HI AQS) website <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p>	<p>You contact your local VS Service Center to find information on importing Mrs. Lei's dog and cat into the State of Hawaii. You learn that the State of Hawaii has several types of importing programs and that they vary in quarantine length upon arrival and are based on requirements fulfilled prior to the arrival of the animal(s) in Hawaii. For Mrs. Lei to qualify for immediate release of her animals at the airport, she will need to follow regulations for Hawaii's 5-Day-or-Less Program. There is a checklist available online that lists the specific sequential requirements. You print off the necessary information and forms.</p>
<p>S l i d e 2 9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Following Regulations (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario uses dog <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same steps apply to cat • "Must" means meeting 5-Day-Or-Less minimum time lines • Pets imported without meeting all steps will be quarantined until meeting rabies requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accredited veterinarian should contact HI AQS if pets meet some regulations <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p>	<p>Mrs. Lei wishes to pick her dog and cat up at the airport the day she arrives. That is possible and the regulations that must be followed to accomplish that goal will be shown in this scenario. Although her dog is the animal used in the scenario, all the same steps apply to her cat. The term "must" is used in the scenario steps in order to meet the 5-Day-Or-Less program minimum time lines which will enable Mrs. Lei to pick up her dog and cat at the airport on the day she arrives. It is possible to import a dog into Hawaii without meeting all the necessary steps to qualify for the 5-Day-Or-Less program, but the dog will have to spend a varying amount of time in quarantine until the minimum import rabies requirements are met. If the owner cannot qualify their animal for the 5-Day-Or-Less program, but has completed some of the import requirements, the accredited veterinarian should contact the Hawaiian Animal Quarantine Station.</p>
<p>S l i d e 3 0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rabies Vaccinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 vaccinations required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st vaccination must be given at least 30 days before the second - 2nd vaccination must be given at least 90 days before arrival in Hawaii - Most current vaccination cannot be expired upon arrival • Microchip placed or verified  <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p>	<p>You will learn more in the following slides about the steps involved to prepare dogs or cats to travel to Hawaii. Keep in mind that requirements for any import to a state can quickly change so you should check the destination State's website for the most current import requirements before beginning the interstate movement process.</p> <p>Rabies – Two vaccinations are required for entry into Hawaii. The first rabies vaccination must be given at least 30 days or more before the second rabies vaccine. The second rabies vaccination must be given not less than 90 days before arrival in Hawaii and more than 30 days from the first vaccination. The most current vaccination cannot be expired upon arrival. In this scenario, the dog and cat have both received their first and second rabies vaccinations and neither is due for boosters for another year.</p> <p>Microchip – The dog must be given a microchip or</p>

		<p>verify its presence prior to the collection of the OIE-FAVN sample (discussed next). Include the microchip number on the OIE-FAVN rabies serology submission form. The microchip number is the sample tracking identification and will enable the submitting veterinarian to check the results on the HI AQS website.</p>
S I I D E 3 1	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <h3 style="text-align: center; background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; margin: 0;">OIE-FAVN Rabies Serology</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Fluorescent Antibody Virus Neutralization (FAVN) tests rabies titer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1mL serum submitted to Kansas State Univ. - 3 weeks for results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results sent to Hawaii quarantine facility (if listed) • Copy to submitting veterinarian • >0.5 IU/mL titer required for Hawaii, valid for 3 years - List microchip number on submission form - Test results posted on HI AQS website <div style="font-size: 8px; margin-top: 5px;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </div> </div>	<p>OIE-FAVN is the World Organization for Animal Health (also known as the Office of International des Epizooties or OIE) Fluorescent Antibody Virus Neutralization (FAVN) method for testing an animal's titer to rabies. One mL serum is submitted to Kansas State University (KSU) using proper collection and submission protocols. Test results take approximately 3 weeks to process. KSU will send results directly to the quarantine facility in Hawaii if Hawaii is listed on the form and will send a copy to the submitting veterinarian. A passing titer of ≥ 0.5 IU/mL is required for entry into Hawaii and is currently valid for 3 years. Include the microchip number on submission form. After the OIE-FAVN test is completed and sent to the Hawaii Animal Quarantine Station, test results can be monitored on the HI AQS website.</p>
S I I D E 3 2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <h3 style="text-align: center; background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; margin: 0;">Pre-Arrival Preparations</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 day pre-arrival waiting period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begins day after KSU receives blood sample • Not less than 90 days before arrival <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For animals entering quarantine, administer other vaccinations - Dogs: Canine distemper, canine adenovirus 1 and 2, canine parvovirus, parainfluenza 3, leptospirosis, <i>Bordetella</i> - Cats: Feline panleukopenia, feline viral rhinotracheitis, feline calicivirus, <i>Chlamydophila psittaci</i> <div style="font-size: 8px; margin-top: 5px;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </div> </div>	<p>This begins the day <u>after</u> KSU receives the animal's blood sample for OIE-FAVN rabies serology. Other Required Vaccinations (for animals entering quarantine) Not less than 90 days before arrival in Hawaii. Dogs: Canine distemper, canine adenovirus 1 and 2, canine parvovirus, parainfluenza 3, leptospirosis, <i>Bordetella</i>. Coronavirus is recommended. Cats: Feline panleukopenia, feline viral rhinotracheitis, feline calicivirus, <i>Chlamydophila psittaci</i>. Feline leukemia is recommended.</p>
S I I D E 3 3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <h3 style="text-align: center; background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; margin: 0;">Within 14 Days Before Arrival</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform health examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify microchip again • Treat for ectoparasites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fipronil or similar product - Certain products not accepted - Write/type product name and treatment date on health certificate <div style="font-size: 8px; margin-top: 5px;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </div> </div>	<p>Perform health examination and verify the microchip again! Ectoparasite Treatment: Treat with fipronil or similar product. Certain products are not accepted so ensure the appropriate treatment is utilized. Write/type product name and date of treatment on the health certificate.</p>

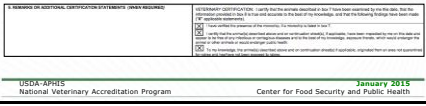


<p>S I d e 3 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">At Least 10 Days Before Arrival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit documents and payment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hawaii Animal Quarantine Station - Overnight delivery - Cashier's check or money order • Hawaii Form AQS-278 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One form per pet, completed, notarized • Health certificate (APHIS Form 7001) • Original rabies certificates (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vaccine name, lot, serial number, booster interval, vaccination date, expiration <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Submit forms. NOT LESS THAN 10 DAYS BEFORE arrival in Hawaii, submit the documents and payment to: Animal Quarantine Station, 99-951 Halawa Valley Street, Alea, HI 96701 by overnight delivery. Payment of fees must be by cashier's check or money order. Hawaii Form AQS-278 (Dog and Cat Import Form): One form per pet must be completed, notarized, and submitted with the following documents:</p> <p>Health certificate form (e.g., APHIS Form 7001) – be sure to keep a copy in the pet's record. APHIS Form 7001 may also accompany the shipment and be presented to inspectors on arrival in Hawaii (instead of sending in with the other documents, payment).</p> <p>Original rabies certificates (2) – be sure to include vaccine name, lot and serial number, booster interval, vaccination date and expiration.</p>
<p>S I d e 3 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Collecting Samples and Client Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next visit: Tuesday, May 10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify microchip functionality - Collect blood for OIE-FAVN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable titers, book flights • Arrive Honolulu Int'l Airport between 7:00am-Noon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After 3:00pm, no same day pickup - Only Mrs. Lei/husband can pick up pets - Baggage cart to move pets in carriers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot remove pets from carriers on airport property  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Given Mrs. Lei's planned move in about six months, you asked her to return on Tuesday, May 10 with Mac and Black Jack to obtain blood samples to submit for their rabies titer. During this appointment, you again verify functionality of the microchips using your reader. "Mrs. Lei," you begin, "Today I will be collecting blood samples to submit for the rabies titer (OIE-FAVN) and sending them to KSU for testing by overnight delivery. In two or three weeks, I will have the test results. Hawaii requires a minimum of a 120 day waiting period after KSU receives the sample. Once we know your pets have acceptable rabies titers, it is very important to schedule your flight. Based on your flight date, we will administer the other required treatments and prepare the appropriate documents to send to Hawaii. When you book your flights to Hawaii, plan on flying into the Honolulu International Airport in the morning between 7:00AM and noon Hawaii time. The Honolulu Airport* is the primary airport where a direct airport release of your pets can occur. It usually takes at least an hour for your pets to be moved from the airplane to the Inspection Station. The earlier your flight is scheduled to arrive, the more time you have for possible flight delays. If your airplane arrives after 3:00PM, chances are that you would not be able to have your pets inspected and released that day. Your pets would be taken to the quarantine facility and you would have to return to the airport the next day to obtain them. Only you or your husband can pick up your pets since you are listed on the certificate. Your pets would be taken to the quarantine facility if you were</p>

		<p>unable to pick them up that day. You need to be prepared to move the transport carriers to your vehicle because animals cannot be removed from their transport carriers on airport property. So you need to bring a baggage cart or other means to move the carriers to the animal quarantine holding facility because there are no baggage carts or porters at the holding facility.”</p> <p>*In addition to the Honolulu Airport, there are other Hawaiian airports where pets may qualify for a direct release. Additional requirements must be met. For those details, review the "Checklist for Requesting Direct Airport Release at Kona, Kahului, and Lihue Aiports“.</p> <p>Graphic: The correct labeling for a serum sample to be sent to KSU for a rabies titer evaluation.</p>
S l i d e 3 6	 <p>APHIS Form 7001</p>	<p>This next section will demonstrate proper completion of APHIS Form 7001, United States Interstate and International Certificate of Health Examination for Small Animals, using information from the hypothetical scenario previously presented.</p>
S l i d e 3 7	 <p>APHIS Form 7001</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interstate shipment of dogs and cats to Alaska and Hawaii <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Available from VS Service Center – APHIS library, fillable PDF • Recognized int’l health certificate for companion animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Primary or required by airlines • Type or print in block letters <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>APHIS Form 7001 is routinely used for interstate shipment of dogs and cats to Alaska and Hawaii, but it can be used for other destination states. It is available from your VS Service Center and online at the APHIS library as a fillable PDF. APHIS Form 7001 is a readily recognized health certificate for international transportation of companion animals, and may either be used as the primary export health certificate or it may only be required by the airlines, accompanying the destination country’s certificate. Information should be typed or printed in block letters. The next several slides will explain and show proper completion of the various applicable areas on APHIS Form 7001.</p>




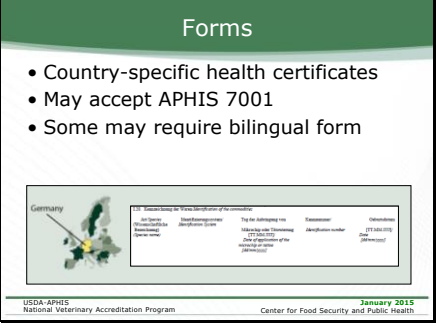
<p>S I I d e 3 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">APHIS Form 7001 (cont'd)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type of animal shipped (only one) 2. Certificate Number – Official use only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pre-printed number or added by VS Service Center when presented for endorsement 3. Total number of animals on form 4. Page (“X” of “Y” format)  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Section 1: TYPE OF ANIMAL SHIPPED (select only one): Check the animal species that applies to the current shipment. Check only one species, although more than one animal of the same species can be moved on the form (e.g., 3 cats can be on one form).</p> <p>Section 2: CERTIFICATE NUMBER – OFFICIAL USE ONLY: This is a pre-printed official APHIS Form 7001 number or it will be added by the VS Service Center when the form is presented for endorsement.</p> <p>Section 3: TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS: Indicate the total number of animals on this certificate, including any continuation pages.</p> <p>Section 4: PAGE: Use a “X” of “Y” format (e.g., Page 1 of 2) to indicate continuation of pages, if needed.</p>
<p>S I I d e 3 9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">APHIS Form 7001 (cont'd)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Name, address, phone number of owner (consignor) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Type or print in BLOCK LETTERS – USDA license/registration number, if applicable 6. Name, address, phone number of recipient at destination (consignee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cannot leave blank, even if same as owner  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Section 5: NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF OWNER (CONSIGNOR): Provide the complete name and mailing address including street or Post Office Box, city, state, zip code, & the 10 digit telephone number including area code. Information on the certificate should be typed or printed in clear, easy-to-read BLOCK LETTERS. Illegible writing can lead to delays or refused entry and APHIS Veterinary Medical Officers will not endorse an illegible certificate.</p> <p>USDA LICENSE OR REGISTRATION NUMBER: If the consignor is licensed or registered under the Animal Welfare Act, include their official USDA number.</p> <p>Section 6: NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RECIPIENT AT DESTINATION (CONSIGNEE): The section CANNOT be left blank. If it is the same as the owner, it still must be completed using the address of the travel destination. Be sure to include telephone number of the final destination. Graphic: Sections 5 and 6 from APHIS Form 7001.</p>

<p>S I I d e 4 0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">APHIS Form 7001 (cont'd)</p> <p>7. Animal identification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name, tattoo number, other identification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microchip numbers for each animal go here - Breed – common/scientific name - Age and units (3y, 8m, 12w, or 5d) - Color/distinctive marks/microchip - Sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M, F, NM, NF  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Section 7: ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION: This area must accurately describe the animal(s). Any error or discrepancies could lead to delays, lengthy quarantines or refused entry.</p> <p>NAME AND/OR TATTOO NUMBER OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION: Provide a unique identification number for each animal here. If microchips are being used, indicate that number here. Since there are several manufacturers of microchip readers, you could list the manufacturers of the reader on the next line.</p> <p>BREED-COMMON OR SCIENTIFIC NAME: Provide the breed of the animal here. For animals with no breed name (nonhuman primates or other), indicate common or scientific name.</p> <p>AGE: Indicate age and units. Example: 3y, 8m, 12w, or 5d.</p> <p>SEX: Indicate the sex of the animal (M-male, F-female, NM- Neutered Male, NF- Neutered Female).</p> <p>COLOR OR DISTINCTIVE MARKS OR MICROCHIP: Provide the color of the animal and/or distinctive marks. Use the next line if there is no room for the information on the first line. Graphic: Section 7 from APHIS Form 7001.</p>
<p>S I I d e 4 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">APHIS Form 7001 (cont'd)</p> <p>8. Pertinent vaccination, treatment, testing history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rabies vaccination – date and product - Other vaccinations, treatment, test results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date, and product type and/or results  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Section 8: PERTINENT VACCINATION, TREATMENT, AND TESTING HISTORY</p> <p>RABIES VACCINATION: Mark the correct year. Make sure the rabies certificate with an original signature is attached to this document.</p> <p>VACCINATION DATE: Indicate the date that the vaccine was administered.</p> <p>PRODUCT: Indicate the name of the product or manufacturer of the rabies vaccine administered.</p> <p>OTHER VACCINATIONS, TREATMENT, AND/OR TESTS AND RESULTS: Indicate any additional vaccinations administered or tests and treatments performed.</p> <p>DATE: Indicate the full date that vaccination, test, or treatment was administered.</p> <p>PRODUCT TYPE and/or RESULTS: Indicate any procedures performed and appropriate test results. Examples: Heartworm-neg, Bronchi-Shield 3, Praziquantel. Graphic: Section 8 from APHIS Form 7001.</p>

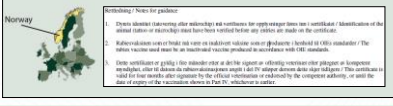
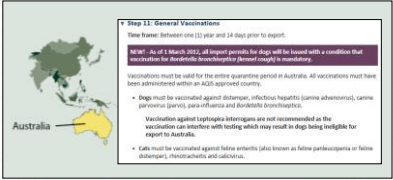
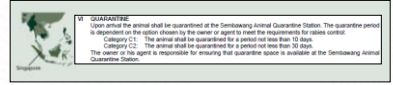
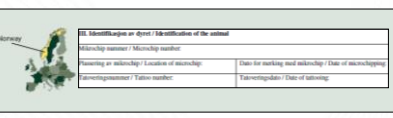
Welcome to Module 9: Interstate and International Health Certificates for Category I Animals

<p>S I I d e 4 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">APHIS Form 7001 (cont'd)</p> <p>9. Remarks or additional certification statements (when required)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Veterinary certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "X" appropriate statements • Errors may lead to delays, quarantine, or refused entry  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Section 9: REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS (WHEN REQUIRED).</p> <p>VETERINARY CERTIFICATION: Mark with an "X" all appropriate statements. Failure to mark these certification statements could result in delay, quarantine, or refused entry of the animal(s) at the destination.</p>
<p>S I I d e 4 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">APHIS Form 7001 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing veterinarian should include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name, address, phone number - License number and state - Signature - Accreditation status and NAN • Date last examined animal  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF ISSUING VETERINARIAN: Include the full name (first and last name spelled out in their entirety) of the issuing veterinarian. In this case, Rob, Bob or R. Pullay would not be acceptable.</p> <p>LICENSE NUMBER AND STATE: Insert your state license number AND licensing state.</p> <p>SIGNATURE OF ISSUING VETERINARIAN: Incomplete or missing signature can result in refusal by the APHIS Veterinary Medical Officer to endorse, delay, quarantine, or refusal of entry at the destination.</p> <p>DATE: The date you last EXAMINED the animal, which is the issue date.</p> <p>ACCREDITED: Be sure to mark your accreditation status.</p> <p>NATIONAL ACCREDITATION NUMBER: Insert your NAN.</p>
<p>S I I d e 4 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">APHIS Form 7001 (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsement for int'l export (if needed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USDA veterinarian in VS Service Center endorses by signing, dating and applying USDA seal  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>ENDORSEMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL EXPORT (IF NEEDED): When required, a USDA veterinarian in the VS Service Center (usually the APHIS Veterinary Medical Officer) will endorse the form by signing and dating and applying the USDA seal.</p>

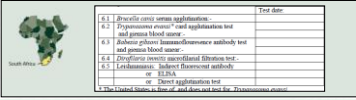
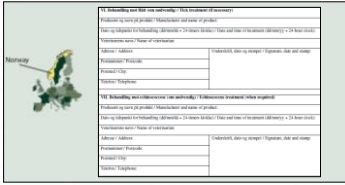
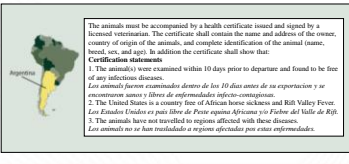

<p>S l i d e 4 5</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4f81bd; color: white; margin: -5px -5px 5px -5px; padding: 2px 5px;">Final Steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 days prior to departure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - September 12, Mrs. Lei, dog and cat - Health exam, parasite treatment, completion of health, rabies certificates - Documents and payment sent by overnight express to HI AQS • 3 days prior to departure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final health and fitness-to-travel exam - Recorded on copy of health certificate <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p> </div>	<p>On September 12th, twelve days prior to departure, Mrs. Lei brings in her dog and cat for their health exam, parasite treatment and final steps to complete the health and rabies certificates.</p> <p>All of the documents, including the payment, are sent by overnight express to the Hawaii Animal Quarantine Station. Three days prior to departure, Mrs. Lei brings in her animals for their final health and fitness-to-travel examination. The final inspection is recorded on a copy of the health certificate since the original was already sent to the HI AQS. “Good luck in your new home, Mrs. Lei. It has been a pleasure working with you and your animals over the years. If there is anything more I can help you with for this movement to Hawaii, just let me know,” you say. A few weeks later you receive a post card from the Lei’s stating all went smoothly at the Honolulu airport and thanking you for your help.</p>
<p>S l i d e 4 6</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4f81bd; color: white; margin: -5px -5px 5px -5px; padding: 2px 5px;">Scenario Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When completing APHIS Form 7001, remember to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete all sections in detail - Type/clearly print information provided in BLOCK LETTERS - Allow time for endorsement and/or notarization of the form <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p> </div>	<p>This section of the module provided an overview of how to correctly complete the APHIS Form 7001 based on a hypothetical example. These examples also serve to educate accredited veterinarians about properly completing other health certificate forms (e.g., international) which often require similar information. It is important to remember to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete all sections in detail. • Type or clearly print information provided in BLOCK LETTERS. • Allow time for endorsement and/or notarization of the form if needed.
<p>S l i d e 4 7</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4f81bd; color: white; margin: -5px -5px 5px -5px; padding: 2px 5px;">International Travel</p> </div>	<p>The next set of slides provides more in-depth information about international travel certificates for companion animals.</p>

<p>S I I d e 4 8</p>	 <p>International Travel of Companion Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destination country establishes int'l travel regulations for privately owned dogs and cats • Disease prevalence of origin and destination countries determine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of tests, vaccines and/or treatments required prior to travel • Countries may have own certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most require certificate endorsement by USDA veterinarian - Some require additional endorsement <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>To prevent introducing disease into another country, international travel regulations for privately owned dogs and cats are established by the destination country, not the USDA. Depending on the destination and disease prevalence of the origin and destination countries, a number of tests, vaccines and/or treatments may be required prior to arrival. Each country has specific health requirements for the entry of companion animals and some countries may have their own health certificate. Endorsement of the certificate by a USDA Veterinarian is usually required by most countries. A few countries require additional endorsement by the U.S. Department of State or the destination country's consulate. Just as was demonstrated in the Hawaii scenario, time tables and scheduling become essential to avoid errors or unnecessary delays upon arrival.</p>
<p>S I I d e 4 9</p>	 <p>International Certificates: Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALWAYS verify with local VS Service Center • APHIS-VS IREGS website • Destination country's website • Importing country's embassy • U.S. Dept. of State <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Always verify the current requirements by contacting your local VS Service Center before each shipment. APHIS maintains International Animal Export Regulations (IREGS) website listing the companion animal import requirements for many countries. It can be used as an initial resource for information. The destination country's website should also be checked. It is also recommended that the importing country's consulate or embassy be contacted for information about all requirements that must be met. Import requirements can frequently change and will vary by country.</p>
<p>S I I d e 5 0</p>	 <p>International Health Certificates</p>	<p>The following section provides examples of various international health certificates and requirements. Regulations change often, so always contact your VS Service Center for the most current requirements and regulations for the destination country.</p>
<p>S I I d e 5 1</p>	 <p>Forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country-specific health certificates • May accept APHIS 7001 • Some may require bilingual form <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Some countries use their own model health certificates, but many will accept the APHIS 7001. Some countries, such as the Member States of the European Union, may require the use of a bilingual form. It is important to encourage the pet owner to verify the requirements with the importing country.</p>

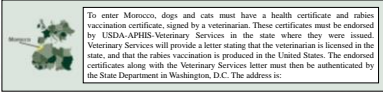
Welcome to Module 9: Interstate and International Health Certificates for Category I Animals

<p>S I I d e 5 2</p>	<div data-bbox="224 195 656 520"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Forms (cont'd)</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May vary with species • Issue dates and validity length vary with destination country • Pay close attention to required steps and time frames  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Forms may vary with the species being imported. For example, Japan has different forms for the importation of dogs, cats, and ferrets. Issue dates and validity length (10 days, 30 days, 4 months, etc.) will vary with the destination country. Additionally, pay close attention to the sequence of steps and time frames required before the animal's arrival.</p>
<p>S I I d e 5 3</p>	<div data-bbox="224 552 656 877"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Vaccinations</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most require rabies • Some require additional vaccinations  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Most countries require rabies vaccinations and submission of a completed rabies certificate. Some may require additional vaccinations, depending on the animal species.</p>
<p>S I I d e 5 4</p>	<div data-bbox="224 909 656 1234"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Quarantine</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some countries vaccinate and quarantine upon arrival despite vaccination history • Prepare owners for additional expense and time requirements  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Some countries will vaccinate, despite previous vaccinations, upon arrival into the country and quarantine the animal for a determined amount of time despite vaccination. Prepare owners for this additional expense and time requirement.</p>
<p>S I I d e 5 5</p>	<div data-bbox="224 1266 656 1591"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Animal Identification</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microchips often required prior to entry and testing • Verify microchip <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior to completing health certificate  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Microchips are commonly required prior to entry and are usually needed prior to any testing requirements. Just like interstate requirements, always verify (with a scanner) the microchip in the animal. Do not rely solely on the animal's records. Verification should always be done prior to completion of the animal's health certificate.</p>

Welcome to Module 9: Interstate and International Health Certificates for Category I Animals

<p>S I I d e 5 6</p>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Tests</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destination country determines tests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilize USDA approved labs - Note exact TYPE of test required - Specify the country • Errors may lead to delays, lengthy quarantines, refused entry  <table border="1" data-bbox="360 394 592 493"> <thead> <tr> <th>Test</th> <th>Test date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6.1 Brucella canis serum agglutination</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2 Pregnancy status* and agglutination test and genus blood count</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.3 Babesia gibsoni immunofluorescence antibody test and genus blood count</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.4 Cryptosporidium serology (direct fluorescent antibody test)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.5 Leishmaniasis indirect fluorescent antibody test or ELISA</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.6 Direct agglutination test</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">*The United States is free of Anisakis and has the following status:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	Test	Test date	6.1 Brucella canis serum agglutination		6.2 Pregnancy status* and agglutination test and genus blood count		6.3 Babesia gibsoni immunofluorescence antibody test and genus blood count		6.4 Cryptosporidium serology (direct fluorescent antibody test)		6.5 Leishmaniasis indirect fluorescent antibody test or ELISA		6.6 Direct agglutination test		*The United States is free of Anisakis and has the following status:		<p>Required testing of animals being imported will vary depending on the destination country and should be conducted at USDA approved laboratories. For example, to import into South Africa, tests such as <i>Brucella canis</i> and others may be required. It is important to note the exact TYPE of test that is required by the destination country as well as specifying the country to help the lab conduct the appropriate test. Failure to perform the right type of test could lead to delays, lengthy quarantines, or refused entry.</p>
Test	Test date																	
6.1 Brucella canis serum agglutination																		
6.2 Pregnancy status* and agglutination test and genus blood count																		
6.3 Babesia gibsoni immunofluorescence antibody test and genus blood count																		
6.4 Cryptosporidium serology (direct fluorescent antibody test)																		
6.5 Leishmaniasis indirect fluorescent antibody test or ELISA																		
6.6 Direct agglutination test																		
*The United States is free of Anisakis and has the following status:																		
<p>S I I d e 5 7</p>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Treatments</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External, internal parasite treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drug and administration time specified  <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Many countries also require treatment for external or internal parasites at a specified time prior to arrival. The drug required is often specified, as is the needed administration time before arrival.</p>																
<p>S I I d e 5 8</p>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Certification Statements</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependent on incidence or lack of certain diseases in destination country  <p>The animals must be accompanied by a health certificate issued and signed by a licensed veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the owner, country of origin of the animals, and complete identification of the animal (name, breed, sex, and age). In addition the certificate shall show that:</p> <p>Certification statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The animal(s) were examined within 10 days prior to departure and found to be free of any infectious diseases. 2. The United States is a country free of African horse sickness and Rift Valley Fever. 3. The animals have not travelled to regions affected with these diseases. 4. The animals have not been inoculated with any infectious diseases. <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Additional statements, called certification statements, may also be required on an animal's health certificate based on the incidence or lack of certain diseases in the destination country.</p>																
<p>S I I d e 5 9</p>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Refusal</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain animal breeds or ages  <p>APC: One dog must be at least six (6) months old at the time of export.</p> <p>Pregnancy: Cats and dogs must not be more than 5 weeks pregnant for the existing period of the time of export. Pregnant animals must meet the minimum 10 day quarantine requirement in Australia - prior to step 5 of the importation package.</p> <p>Cat Breeds: In accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), cats derived from a breed of cat that are not eligible for importation into Australia. This includes cats derived from crossbreeding a domestic cat (with genetic data) and a wild cat or a wild cat hybrid (with genetic data).</p> <p>Dog Breeds: Under the legislation of the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, dogs of the following breeds were prohibited and are not eligible for importation into Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bull Terrier • Pit Bull Terrier • American Pit Bull • Perù de Fierro (Lionel de Bona Canada) <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Certain breeds or ages of animals may be completely prohibited by some countries.</p>																

Welcome to Module 9: Interstate and International Health Certificates for Category I Animals

<p>S I d e 6 0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Multiple Endorsements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VS Service Center for a fee and sometimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S. State Department endorsement - Destination country consulate endorsement - Letter from Veterinary Services - U.S. issued rabies vaccination  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Most countries require a U.S. Federal Veterinarian to endorse the health certificate prior to departure, and your VS Service Center can provide this service, for a fee. Some countries also require additional information, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsement by the U.S. State Department • Endorsement by the consulate in the destination country • Letter from Veterinary Services • Rabies vaccination certificate issued in the U.S. <p>Given the amount of information that needs to be provided, these steps can take time. Prepare your clients for the process and associated fees.</p>
<p>S I d e 6 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">International Health Certificates Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact VS Service Center first • Read all import requirements • Complete all sections in detail • Type/print information in block letters • Allow time for tests, treatments, and form endorsement <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>This section highlighted some of the variations that may occur when completing international health certificates. In summary, it is important to remember to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and understand all importing requirements. • Contact the VS Service Center and/or consulate early in the process to avoid delays. • Complete all sections in detail. • Type or clearly print in block letters all information provided. • Allow ample time for necessary tests, treatments, and endorsement of the form.
<p>S I d e 6 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies and steps involved in certification process • Import/export information for interstate or international travel • Roles and responsibilities • Completion principles, error avoidance <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Now that we have completed this presentation, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the various agencies and steps involved in the certification process for Category I animals • Find current import/export information for Category I animals traveling interstate or internationally • Explain your roles and responsibilities as an accredited veterinarian as they relate to Category I animal health certificates • Apply proper completion principles when completing health certificates for Category I animals and avoid making common errors
<p>S I d e 6 3</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 VS District Office for more details <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 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 VS District Office for more details on renewing your accreditation.</p>

Welcome to Module 9: Interstate and International Health Certificates for Category I Animals

<p>S I I d e 6 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Acknowledgments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared by the Center for Food Security and Public Health at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University. • Significant contributions to the content were provided by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Larry White, DVM - Todd Behre, DVM, PMP - Clement Dussault, VMD - Timothy Cordes, DVM - Jamie Snow, DVM, MPH - Thomas M. Gomez, DVM, MS - Sara Kaman, DVM - Peter Merrill, DVM - Jack Taniewski, DVM • Reviewed within USDA-APHIS-VS by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isaac Maeda, DVM; Hawaii - Heather Bair-Brake, DVM, MS, DACVPM; CDC <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">The content has been reviewed and approved by USDA-APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs</p> <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Glenda Dvorak, DVM, MS, MPH; Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM; Bryan F. Buss, DVM, MPH; Megan Smith, DVM. Illustrations were designed by: Travis Engelhaupt, MS; Clint May, BFA; Sara Hall; Dani Ausen, BFA; Andrew Kingsbury, BFA; Katlyn Harvey, BFA. Significant contributions to the content were provided by: Larry White, DVM Animal Export Consultant. This module was reviewed within USDA-APHIS-VS by: NVAP Staff which includes Clement Dussault, VMD; Timothy Cordes, DVM; Todd Behre, DVM; and Jamie Snow, DVM, MPH; Thomas M. Gomez, DVM, MS liaison to the CDC; National Center for Import/Export which includes Sara Kaman, DVM; Peter Merrill, DVM; Jack Taniewski, DVM, Assistant Director. Additional reviewers include: Isaac Maeda, DVM Veterinary Program Manager, Rabies Quarantine Branch, Hawaii; Heather Bair-Brake, DVM, MS, DACVPM Health Communicator Division of Global Migration and Quarantine, CDC. The content has been reviewed and approved by USDA-APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs.</p>
<p>S I I d e 6 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Questions?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The NVAP website can be found by typing "NVAP" into your search engine.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">   </div> <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY College of Veterinary Medicine</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 I I d e 6 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">To Report a Suspected FAD</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;">Daytime: 866-536-7593 After hours: 800-940-6524</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The NVAP website can be found by typing “NVAP” into your search engine.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program November 2011 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>Offer to answer any questions while this slide remains visible.</p>