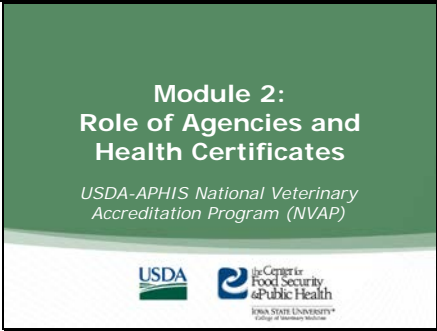
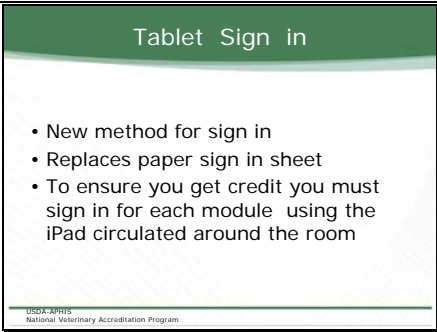
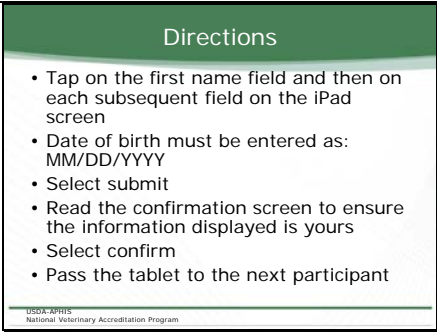
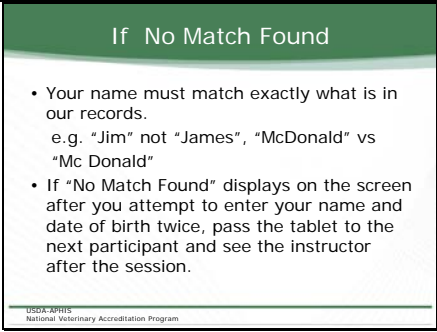




Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

S l i d e 1	 <p>Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates</p> <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP)</p> <p>USDA Center for Food Security & Public Health IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY College of Veterinary Medicine</p>	<p>Welcome to Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates. 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 2015. <i>Presenters: As designed, slide completion time ranges from 30 to 90 seconds each, such that the entire presentation can be completed in 50 minutes. For this topic, there are 12 handouts that will be referred to during this presentation. They are at the end of this PDF and available in the corresponding web module and print manual. You may want to print out a hard copy of each and have them with you for demonstration purposes and questions during the presentation.</i></p>
S l i d e 2	 <p>Tablet Sign in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New method for sign in • Replaces paper sign in sheet • To ensure you get credit you must sign in for each module using the iPad circulated around the room <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</p>	<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>Directions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tap on the first name field and then on each subsequent field on the iPad screen • Date of birth must be entered as: MM/DD/YYYY • Select submit • Read the confirmation screen to ensure the information displayed is yours • Select confirm • Pass the tablet to the next participant <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</p>	<p>In order for the key pad to display the participants must first tap the first field on the screen (first name field). This will display the key pad. The participant must then either tap the stylus pen or their finger into each subsequent field on the screen. The user must tap into each field 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 - ie 1969 not just 69.</p>
S l i d e 4	 <p>If No Match Found</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your name must match exactly what is in our records. e.g. "Jim" not "James", "McDonald" vs "Mc Donald" • If "No Match Found" displays on the screen after you attempt to enter your name and date of birth twice, pass the tablet to the next participant and see the instructor after the session. <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</p>	<p>However if they have not entered the data the way it is entered into our database they will get a No Match Found message. They should attempt to re-enter the data two more times and then pass the tablet to the next participant. They must see the instructor after the presentation to ensure they do get credit for the module they have taken. Certain reasons their name is not displayed include: Their name is not entered correctly - James vs Jim, McDonald vs Mcdonald vs Mc Donald etc.</p>



Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

S l 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 l 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 l 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>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.</p>
S l i d e 8	<p style="text-align: center;">Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State, federal, international agencies • Personnel available to assist with accreditation duties • Role of accredited veterinarian in animal movement • Federal health certificates for international animal travel <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>This presentation will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the State, federal, and international agencies that an accredited veterinarian may interact with • Describe the various agencies and/or personnel that provide assistance with accreditation duties • Explain the role of an accredited veterinarian involved with animal movement, both interstate and internationally • Describe how to locate and properly complete federal origin health certificates and supporting documents for animals traveling internationally



Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

S l i d e 9	<p style="text-align: center;">National Veterinary Accreditation Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administered by USDA-APHIS-VS in collaboration with individual States • <i>Voluntary</i> program • NVAP mission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – "...to provide private veterinary practitioners with the information they need to ensure the health of the nations' livestock and animal population and to protect the public health and well-being."  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP) is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) in collaboration with individual States. This voluntary program certifies private practice veterinarians to work cooperatively with State and federal veterinarians and animal health officials to protect and ensure animal health by preventing, controlling and eradicating certain diseases in animals. The mission of the NVAP is "to provide private veterinary practitioners with the information they need to ensure the health of the nations' livestock and animal population and to protect the public health and well-being."</p>
S l i d e 10	<p style="text-align: center;">Accredited Veterinarians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be authorized in <u>each</u> State • Instrumental in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Performing competent health certifications, – Maintaining disease surveillance, monitoring – Preparing animals for international export  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Private practice veterinarians must be authorized by Veterinary Services to perform accredited duties in <u>each</u> State that they wish to perform regulatory duties. Private practice veterinarians certified as accredited veterinarians are instrumental in performing competent health certifications and maintaining extensive disease surveillance and monitoring. Accredited veterinarians also perform a key role in the preparation of animals for international export.</p>
S l i d e 11	<p style="text-align: center;">Federal Resources</p>	<p>The next section summarizes the roles of the various federal agencies and personnel.</p>





Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

S l i d e 1 2	<p style="text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS-VS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APHIS is an Agency of USDA • APHIS mission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safe and affordable food – Protecting animals and plants • Veterinary Services – a component of APHIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulatory veterinary medicine – Headquartered in Riverdale, MD – Field offices for every State, 40 ports – National Veterinary Accreditation Program  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is an Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is responsible for protecting and promoting agricultural health. It is the mission of APHIS to provide the United States with safe and affordable food by protecting animal and plant resources from pests and diseases. Veterinary Services is the component within APHIS that accredited veterinarians primarily interact with when performing accredited activities. Veterinary Services (VS), within APHIS, is responsible for protecting and improving the health, quality, and marketability of the Nation's agricultural animals, animal products, and veterinary biologics. To accomplish that, VS practices regulatory veterinary medicine on a broad scale, dealing with animal health problems of statewide, regional, national, and international importance. VS has its headquarters in Riverdale, MD, and has field offices for every State, as well as port offices at about 40 of the 200 land border ports throughout the country, and port offices at about 10 of the major airports. VS is directly responsible for the National Veterinary Accreditation Program.</p>
S l i d e 1 3	<p style="text-align: center;">National Import Export Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing policy and regulate import/ export of certain animals, animal products, biologics • Contact them for info and forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Also obtained from 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>The National Import Export Service (NIES) located in Riverdale, MD is responsible for several important tasks, including establishing and providing policy and regulating the import and export of certain animals, animal products, and biologics. Information on import and export regulations and application forms regarding the importation and exportation of animals, semen, and embryos can be obtained from this office. This information can also be obtained from your VS District Office.</p>
S l i d e 1 4	<p style="text-align: center;">Assistant District Director (ADD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee of USDA-APHIS-VS • Works at State level • Excellent resources for accredited veterinarians • Supervise Veterinary Medical Officers and support staff • Your first contact for any animal disease-related problem  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The Assistant District Director is an employee of VS and works at the State level with one or more States. ADDs are excellent resources for accredited veterinarians on many levels. ADDs directly supervise a number of VS employed Veterinary Medical Officers and additional VS employed support staff. The ADD is your resource for any animal disease-related problem you might have.</p>

Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

S l i d e 1 5	<h3 style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 5px;">Service Center Director (SCD)</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee of USDA-APHIS-VS Works with multiple States Excellent resources for accredited veterinarians Supervise Veterinary Medical Officers and support staff Endorsement and certification of origin health certificates for export  <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The Service Center Director is an employee of VS and works at the State level. Service Center Directors are excellent resources for accredited veterinarians on many levels. Service Center Directors directly supervise a number of VS employed Veterinary Medical Officers and additional VS employed support staff. One of the ways you may interact with a Service Center Director is when you seek endorsement of origin health certificates for export.</p>
S l i d e 1 6	<h3 style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 5px;">Veterinary Medical Officer (VMO)</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee of USDA-APHIS-VS Prevention, control, eradication of livestock diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Investigate outbreaks – Disease surveillance, emergency management – Inspect and test animals – Consult, ensure compliance with regulatory programs – Write, speak on regulatory animal health issues  <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Veterinary Medical Officers (VMO) are federally employed veterinarians, under the supervision of the SCD, that perform the professional regulatory responsibilities of working on the prevention, control, and eradication of certain livestock and poultry diseases at the State level. Exact job descriptions for VMO positions may vary, but in general they are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating animal disease outbreaks Implementing and leading disease surveillance, emergency management, and animal disease control programs Inspecting and testing animals for certain disease control and eradication programs Inspecting and testing animals for import and export Providing consultation and insuring compliance with regulatory programs Writing and speaking on regulatory animal health issues <p>VMOs can be contacted at the VS District Office.</p>
S l i d e 1 7	<h3 style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 5px;">Veterinary Medical Officer (VMO)</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of animal imports Disease surveillance programs Supplies for certain disease control and eradication programs Tuberculosis accreditation Scrapie eradication program Animal health emergency response Animal health monitoring programs NVAP Presentations <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The Veterinary Medical Officer is also involved with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certification of various export documents Inspection of animal imports Disease surveillance programs Supplies for certain disease control and eradication programs Tuberculosis accreditation Scrapie eradication program Responding to animal health emergencies Animal health monitoring programs National Veterinary Accreditation Program Informational presentations and materials


Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

S l i d e 1 8	<p style="text-align: center;">National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Locations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Plum Island, New York <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vesicular diseases, other highly contagious diseases – Ames, Iowa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equine or poultry FADs • TSEs • ADD authorizes submissions of U.S.-origin samples  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) conducts operations in two locations: Ames, Iowa, and Plum Island, New York. The combined NVSL have expertise in all of the diagnostic tests for significant animal diseases found in the Americas. NVSL also serves as an international reference laboratory. In general, the ADD authorizes submissions of United States-origin samples to the NVSL. All vesicular disease samples and other highly contagious diseases are sent to Plum Island, NY. Potential foreign animal diseases of equine or poultry origin, as well as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), are sent to the laboratories in Ames, IA.</p>
S l i d e 1 9	<p style="text-align: center;">Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ames, Iowa • Regulates veterinary biologics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vaccines, bacterins, antisera, diagnostic kits, other biological products • Ensures products available for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases are pure, safe, potent, and effective  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) located in Ames, IA regulates veterinary biologics (vaccines, bacterins, antisera, diagnostic kits, and other products of biological origin) to ensure that the products available for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases are pure, safe, potent, and effective. The CVB also maintains a report form on their website for the reporting of adverse events relating to veterinary biologics.</p>
S l i d e 2 0	<p style="text-align: center;">State Resources</p> 	<p>The following slides describe the various State resources an accredited veterinarian may interact with while performing accredited duties.</p>
S l i d e 2 1	<p style="text-align: center;">State Animal Health Official (SAHO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State employed, State level • Oversee State licensed veterinarians • Accredited veterinarians work with SAHOs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Report disease – Carry out disease eradication programs – Issue animal inspection and intra/interstate movement documents  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The State Animal Health Official (SAHO), often referred to as the State Veterinarian, is State employed and works at the State level. SAHO is a more appropriate term because not all SAHOs are veterinarians. The exact duties performed by SAHOs can vary from State to State, but in general, they are responsible for maintaining animal health by reducing or eliminating the spread of animal disease within their State of employment. SAHOs coordinate programs and activities involving other State and federal governmental entities. They are responsible for overseeing the activities of licensed veterinarians that practice in their State. SAHOs work directly with the ADD for matters of State, regional, or national importance.</p> <p>Many States have a hierarchal system in which there may be a State employed assistant and/or regional/district State employed veterinarians working under the supervision of the SAHO. As an accredited veterinarian, you will work with SAHOs to report diseases, carry out eradication programs, and to issue animal inspection and intra/interstate movement documents.</p>


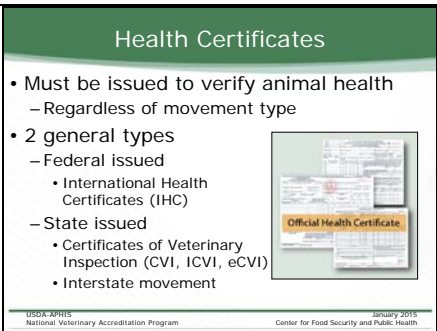
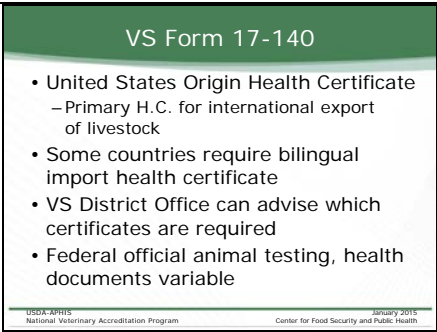
Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

S l i d e 2 2	<p style="text-align: center;">State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals exported require testing for APHIS-regulated diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Send samples to State veterinary diagnostic lab (VDL) or NVSL • Contact lab directly for packaging/submission information • Highly contagious diseases = work with the ADD and SAHO to report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Samples go to NVSL once authorized <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>As an accredited veterinarian, you often obtain blood and tissue samples that require advanced diagnostic testing. For diseases regulated by APHIS or to meet the requirements of destination countries for animals being exported, the samples will need to be sent to a State veterinary diagnostic laboratory or NVSL. The laboratory should be contacted directly for packaging and submission information. As mentioned in the NVSL description, all suspicious vesicular disease samples and other highly contagious diseases will need to be sent to the National Veterinary Services Laboratories in Plum Island, NY after contacting the ADD and SAHO. Potential foreign animal diseases of equine or poultry origin, as well as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, are sent to the laboratories in Ames, IA.</p>
S l i d e 2 3	<p style="text-align: center;">Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal, State, or university affiliated • Trained by VS at Plum Island, NY • Suspect an FAD? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Contact Assistant District Director and SAHO – FADD is assigned • Works with accredited veterinarian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evaluate history, collect/ship samples • ~500 FADDs in U.S. <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Another resource for accredited veterinarians are Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosticians (FADD). These FADDs are federal, State, or university affiliated veterinarians trained by USDA-APHIS Veterinary Services (VS) at the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory in Plum Island, NY to recognize and respond to foreign animal disease incursions. A FADD would be assigned by the ADD or SAHO when a suspected foreign animal disease is reported by an accredited veterinarian or animal owner. The FADD is assigned to work with the accredited veterinarian for the animal/herd/flock to evaluate the history and collect and/or ship samples. The FADD communicates with the accredited veterinarian throughout the investigation. As of June 2010, there were approximately 500 FADDs nationwide.</p>
S l i d e 2 4	<p style="text-align: center;">International Agencies</p>	<p>The following slides provide information about international agencies.</p>



Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

S I d e 2 5	<p style="text-align: center;">World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formerly Office International des Epizooties (OIE) • ~ 175 member nations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Guarantee transparency – Veterinary scientific information – International solidarity – Develop sanitary rules – Promotion of veterinary services – Food safety and animal welfare  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA/APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The World Organization for Animal Health was formerly known as the Office International des Epizooties (OIE). Even though the name changed in 2002, the acronym remains OIE. The OIE is an intergovernmental organization created in 1924 as a result of rinderpest being introduced in Belgium. Zebu cattle, originating in India and destined for Brazil, passed through the port of Antwerp and the disease spread to other countries in Europe.</p> <p>Although the OIE was formed with only 24 countries, there are approximately 175 member nations with each country having equal representation in the organization. The OIE has six basic missions regarding animal health:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To guarantee the transparency of animal disease status worldwide. 2. To collect, analyze, and disseminate veterinary scientific information 3. To provide expertise and promote international solidarity for the control of animal diseases. 4. To guarantee the sanitary safety of world trade by developing sanitary rules for international trade in animals and animal products. 5. Improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services 6. To provide a better guarantee of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach
S I d e 2 6	<p style="text-align: center;">World Organization for Animal Health (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member country reports animal diseases to OIE on a regular basis • OIE disseminates info to other countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Take necessary preventive action • APHIS-VS interact with OIE • OIE Early Warning System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – See Module 3 <p style="font-size: small;">USDA/APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The World Trade Organization recognizes the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as the international forum for setting animal health standards, reporting global animal events and disease status, and presenting guidelines and recommendations on sanitary measures relating to animal health. Each member country takes on the responsibility of reporting the animal diseases that it detects in its territory. The OIE then disseminates the information to other countries, allowing them to take any necessary preventive actions. In the United States, three APHIS-VS programs interact directly with the OIE, including the National Import Export Service (NIES) Sanitary International Standard Team, the Center for the Diagnosis of Animal Diseases and Vaccine Evaluation for the Americas, and the Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH). For the OIE Early Warning System, see Module 3 “Overview of Foreign Animal, USDA Program and Reportable Diseases”.</p>


Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

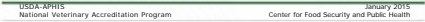

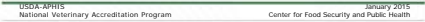
S l i d e 2 7		<p>In order to maintain the United States' international trade status and in keeping with the OIE's mission of maintaining animal health worldwide, accredited veterinarians are charged with examining and conducting required testing of animals destined for international export and interstate movement. Next let's discuss the various health certificates and the role of the accredited veterinarian in completing them.</p>
S l i d e 2 8	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be issued to verify animal health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regardless of movement type • 2 general types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal issued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Health Certificates (IHC) – State issued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI, ICVI, eCVI) • Interstate movement 	<p>Regardless of whether the animal(s) is moving between States, or internationally to another country, a health certificate must be issued to verify the animal(s) was healthy at the time of inspection. The date of issue is the date the animal(s) was examined, even though the certificate may not be signed and given to your client until all of the testing results and other requirements are completed. There are two general types of health certificates for movement: 1) Federal issued health certificates for international movement, referred to as International Health Certificates (IHC). 2) State issued health certificates for interstate movement, referred to as Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) or Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (ICVIs), or electronic Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (eCVI) in the Animal Disease Traceability Regulation of 2013. Inspection and certification activities by accredited veterinarians are instrumental in disease surveillance and monitoring, and also ensure that animals moved will not introduce disease at their destination. Should an outbreak occur in the United States or another OIE member country, the health certificates will serve as a valuable epidemiological tracking tool. Properly completed health certificates are necessary for adequate health certification when inspecting, testing, and certifying animals for the purpose of controlling animal diseases and facilitating trade and travel. The rest of this module will cover health certificates in more detail.</p>
S l i d e 2 9	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States Origin Health Certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Primary H.C. for international export of livestock • Some countries require bilingual import health certificate • VS District Office can advise which certificates are required • Federal official animal testing, health documents variable 	<p>The United States Origin Health Certificate, VS Form 17-140, is the primary health certificate for international export movement of livestock. However, some foreign countries require their own bilingual import health certificate in addition to, or instead of, the VS Form 17-140. Your VS District Office can advise which health certificates are required. Federal official animal testing and health documents come in many different formats and ask for a wide variety of information, depending on the activity for which the document was designed.</p>

Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates


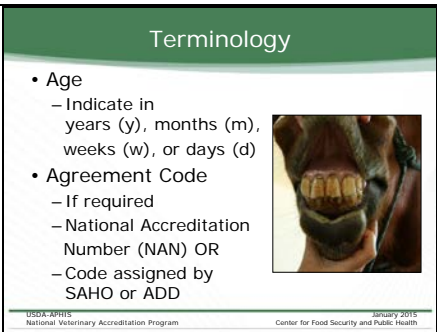
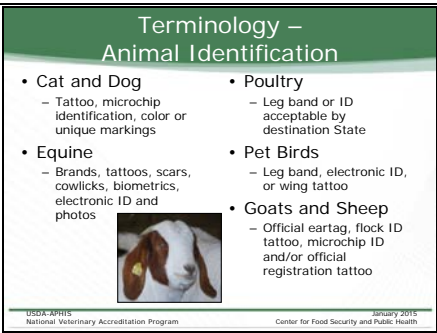
S l i d e 3 0	<p style="text-align: center;">Legal Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health certificates for animal movement are legal documents • Providing false or incorrect information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – May be subject to civil, criminal action – Suspension, revocation of accredited status  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Health certificates issued by an accredited veterinarian for the export of animals are legal documents. Providing false or incorrect information may be subject to civil and criminal action as well as suspension or revocation of your accredited status. The VS Form 17-140 is issued by the VS District Office and each certificate has a unique preprinted document number. Accredited veterinarians must sign a receipt for the certificates received because these are accountable forms. Failure to maintain control of these certificates is a violation of your accreditation duties.</p>
S l i d e 3 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Investigative and Enforcement Services (IES)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate alleged violations under APHIS' jurisdiction • Present facts to VS officials • Assistant District Director & SAHO determine appropriate action • IES Headquartered in Riverdale, MD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Field investigators throughout U.S. <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>In the event that an error, omission, or irregularity in a submitted health certificate is noted by VS personnel, APHIS Investigative and Enforcement Services (IES) is notified and is responsible for investigating alleged violations relating to animal issues under APHIS' jurisdiction. Upon completion of the violation investigation, IES presents the facts to appropriate VS officials in an investigative case report. The ADD, in consultation with the SAHO, is initially responsible for determining the appropriate action for each case. If criminal action is alleged, appropriate action is determined at higher levels in APHIS. IES is a separate component of APHIS headquartered in Riverdale, MD with field investigators located throughout the country.</p>
S l i d e 3 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique to each State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State seal imbedded • 1^o certificate for interstate movement • Similar in format to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – VS Form 17-140 • Obtained from SAHO • CVI also a legal document when signed and submitted  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>In addition to federal health certificates and permits, each State maintains unique certificates for intrastate* and interstate** movement purposes. The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) is the primary health certificate for interstate movement. Each State issues their own CVI which has their State seal imbedded in it. The CVI varies in appearance from State to State but generally requires the signature of an accredited veterinarian. As an accredited veterinarian preparing animals for interstate movement, contact your SAHO to get CVIs. The CVI form in many States is similar to the federally issued VS Form 17-140 United States Origin Health Certificate in that the CVI contains much of the same information in a similar format. Depending on the scope of your practice, you may fill out more CVIs for domestic movement than health certificates for international movement. However, many of the same principles to properly complete State and federal forms overlap. It is important to note that the CVI is also a legal document when signed and submitted; providing false or incorrect information for inclusion on a CVI for the movement of animals is a violation of your accreditation duties. Under the new Animal Disease Traceability regulation, other types of documents may be allowed as agreed upon by the States of origin and destination. *Intrastate involves movement within the State. **Interstate involves movement from one State into or through any other State.</p>


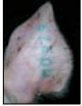

Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

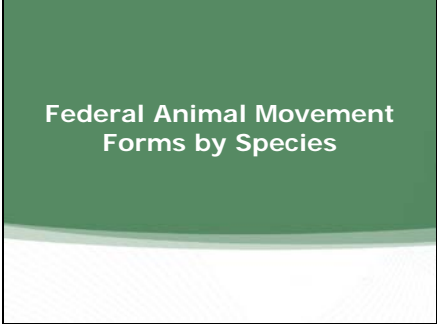
<p>S l i d e 3 3</p>	<div data-bbox="228 191 662 520"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Electronic Animal Movement Forms</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Services Process Streamlining (VSPTS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No cost or additional software – eAuthentication gateway – Access accreditation records (renewal, etc.) – Electronic CVI for interstate movement – Electronic VS Form 10-11 EIA Test Record – User fees for services provided under paper system will still apply <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p> </div>	<p>Veterinary Services Process Streamlining (VSPTS) is a free web-based system. There is no additional software needed to use VSPTS. eAuthentication is the process USDA requires to verify your identity to allow access to USDA computer systems, including VSPTS. You can use an eAuthentication account to access a wide range of USDA applications. The goal of VSPTS is to provide access to electronic forms and a real-time electronic processing system. Besides electronic forms VSPTS allows accredited veterinarians to access their accreditation records, and update their contact information.</p> <p>Accredited veterinarians can create an electronic CVI (eCVI) for interstate movement through VSPTS. VS Form 10-11 Equine Infectious Anemia Laboratory electronic Test Record (eEIA) is also available in VSPTS. AVs can upload digital photos of a horse into the electronic form. There are ~80 eEIA laboratories that have been approved to receive the eEIA test record from VSPTS, process the sample, and send the completed EIA test record back to the accredited veterinarian. The paper documents and manual system will remain. Federal user fees for services provided by VS under the paper system, such as fees for endorsement of international health certificates, will still apply to electronic international health certificates.</p>
<p>S l i d e 3 4</p>	<div data-bbox="228 995 662 1325"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Federal Forms for Animal Movement</h3> </div>	<p>In this next section, we will review general principles for the proper completion of federal forms (also called a document or certificate) for animal movement. Electronic versions of these forms are being created; some are available in VSPTS (VS Form 10-11) as discussed. The preprinted forms can be requested from your VS District Office.</p>
<p>S l i d e 3 5</p>	<div data-bbox="228 1356 662 1686"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Preparation</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose for testing or movement • Species, breed, age, sex of animal(s) • Type of test required • Origin and destination if shipping animal(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interstate: Contact SAHO of origin and destination States for requirements – International: Contact SCD to confirm destination requirements, forms  <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;"> <small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small> </p> </div>	<p>To properly prepare an animal(s) for testing or movement, it is necessary to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose for testing or movement • What species, breed, age, and sex of animal(s) are included • If testing, the type of test required • If shipping animal(s), the origin and destination; Interstate destination – CVI from State of origin; International destination – VS or APHIS forms and/or destination country import health certificate forms issued in the State of origin for the animal(s) <p>For interstate requirements, contact the SAHO of the States of origin and destination. For international requirements, contact the SCD to confirm requirements and which forms are needed. Researching these requirements prior to arriving on the farm or in the exam room may save you and your client time and money.</p>

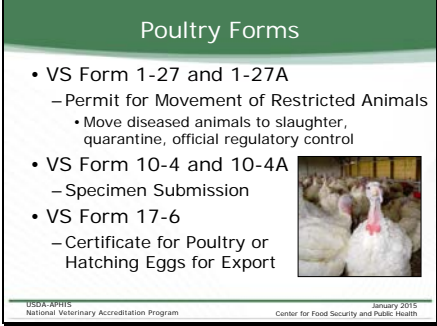
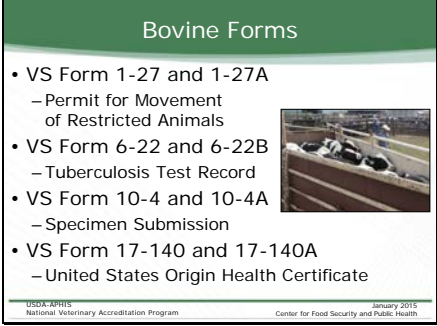
<p>S I I D E 3 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Movement Preparation (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interstate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State origin CVI – Permit for entry may be required – Contact SAHO • International <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Livestock: VS Form 17-140 – Small animals: APHIS 7001 – Country specific form – Contact VS District Office 	<p>For interstate movement, in addition to the CVI from the State of origin, a pre-movement destination State issued authorization, known as a permit for entry, may be required before animals can enter the State of destination. However, it is important to check the destination State website and contact the destination SAHO for the latest requirements since new or changed requirements may not yet be posted on the APHIS website.</p> <p>For international movements, the two principal forms are the VS Form 17-140 for livestock and the APHIS 7001 form for small animals. The country of destination may require their own bilingual form in addition to, or instead of, a VS or APHIS Form. Testing requirements, permits, etc. may be a part of an international animal movement as well. The VS District Office supplies VS and APHIS forms and is available to assist with proper completion of these health certificates. Import requirements and some bilingual health certificates for the international movement of animals are available from the NIES website. However, it is always important to check with your VS District Office for the latest requirements since new or changed requirements may not yet be posted on the NIES-IREGS website.</p>
<p>S I I D E 3 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Completing VS and APHIS Forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all areas will be completed by the accredited veterinarian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Officials seals, federal veterinarian and/or owner signatures • Write legibly and firmly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All copies (last page) legible to be valid – May need to type  	<p>Once the form(s) has been selected, it should be read carefully to determine what information is necessary to complete it. Each blank space is an opportunity to provide information; however, not all areas on the form are to be completed by the accredited veterinarian. Certain areas must be left blank for the application of official seals or signatures from federal veterinarians or owners. When completing VS and APHIS forms, all entries, including signatures, must be legible in order for the document to be valid. Forms without required test results, vaccination certificates, or other necessary data are incomplete and unacceptable. The number of copies that comprise a form should be considered - preprinted APHIS and VS forms are comprised of several copies with carbon paper. Forms with multiple copies may state “PLACE ON A FIRM SURFACE AND WRITE FIRMLY” or “PRESS HARD OR TYPE” to make certain that the last copy can be read easily. All copies of a form must be legible in order for the form to be considered valid because of the distribution of the copies to the proper recipient (i.e., usually an original to move with the animal, an owner copy, an accredited veterinarian copy, an APHIS copy, and frequently a copy for the SAHO).</p>

Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

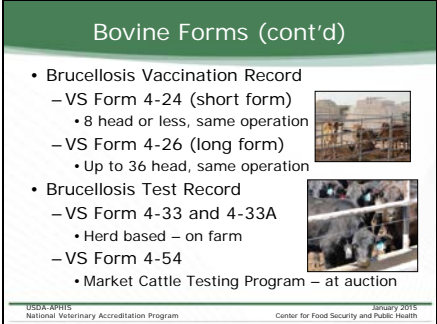
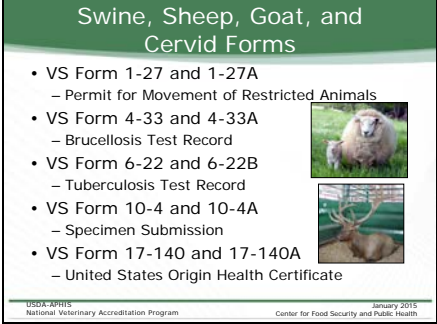
<p>S l i d e 3 8</p>		<p>Each form contains common terms such as name and species as well as a few unfamiliar terms or terms requiring a specific definition. Terms encountered more frequently on the majority of health certificates and forms are defined on the following slides.</p>
<p>S l i d e 3 9</p>		<p>Age: Indicate age of animal in years (y), months (m), weeks (w), or days (d). For cats, dogs, and horses under one year of age, months are commonly used as the unit of measure. For older animals, the age in years would be recorded. For example, the horse pictured on the right is 4.5 years old and would be listed as “4y6mo”.</p> <p>Agreement Code: The National Accreditation Number (NAN) issued by APHIS of the veterinarian performing the test (if required) or the code assigned by the SAHO or ADD (if required).</p>
<p>S l i d e 4 0</p>		<p>Animal identification requirements vary by species; record all forms of ID. For electronic (microchip) identification, the location of where the chip was placed should always be included. Remember to consult the ADT regulations for specifics on animal identification requirements. The official ID is the number on the chip, not the chip itself, so it is important to record the number on the certificate. Also list the reader device since not all devices read all chips. Cat and Dog: List tattoo, electronic (microchip) identification (if available), and color markings or other unique features. Equine: List any permanent identification that is accepted by the State of destination which may include brands, tattoos, scars, cowlicks or biometric measurements as well as electronic identification or electronic photographs. Poultry: List poultry leg bands or method of ID accepted by the State of destination. Pet Birds: List leg band, electronic ID, or wing tattoo. Goats and Sheep: List all identification including official eartag, official flock ID tattoo, registry electronic (microchip) identification and/or individual animal official registration tattoo. If a registration tattoo or electronic implant is the sole form of official ID, a copy of the registration certificate must accompany the animal or the registry name must be listed on the CVI. Animals identified with EIDs must also be accompanied by a scanner that can read the number.</p>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">S l i d e 4 1</p>	<div data-bbox="228 191 662 520"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Terminology – Animal Identification (cont'd)</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official APHIS approved eartag, registration tattoo, brand or number USDA-approved backtag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct to slaughter movement only Swine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official APHIS-approved eartag, USDA-approved backtag, ear notches tattoos, group/lot ID number No individual ID required if valid swine production health plan   <p style="font-size: small;">USDA/APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Animal identification for Cattle: List the following identification forms if available:</p> <p>Official (APHIS approved) eartag: A tamper-resistant tag providing unique identification for each animal. A registration tattoo, registration brand, or registration number can be recorded as long as its use is agreed to by the shipping and receiving States. They must be accompanied by the registration or brand inspection certificate.</p> <p>USDA approved backtag: Consult the ADD regarding the use of backtags in compliance with the ADT regulations.</p> <p>Swine: List the following identification methods if available:</p> <p>Official APHIS approved eartag: A tamper-resistant tag providing unique identification for each animal.</p> <p>USDA approved backtag when used on swine moving to slaughter.</p> <p>Ear notches if recorded in the record book of a purebred registry association.</p> <p>Tattoos</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Tattoos on the ear or inner flank, if the tattoos have been recorded in the book of record of a swine registry association.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">An eartag or tattoo for slaughter and feeder swine bearing the premises number assigned by the SAHO to the premises on which the swine originated.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Tattoos of at least four characters when used on swine (except sows and boars) moving to slaughter.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Official swine tattoos assigned by USDA for slaughter swine</p> <p>Group/Lot ID Number can be used for swine as a group through the production system.</p> <p>No individual animal ID is required for animals moving under a valid swine production health plan approved by both the States of origin and destination.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">S l i d e 4 2</p>	<div data-bbox="228 1297 662 1627"> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Additional Terminology</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breed Codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-letter abbreviation Most common found on back of VS Form 17-140 USPS code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency locator info Replaces Federal Information Processing Standards codes  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA/APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Additional terminology encountered would be breed codes which are two-letter, alphabetical abbreviations that represent the most common breeds of livestock. This is a universally understood abbreviation system in the U.S. and should be used on all USDA VS Health Certificates and test records that require breed code. For example, cattle breeds (graphic pictured) can be abbreviated as: AY for Ayrshire, CH for Charolais, and SM for Simmental. A few examples of swine breeds include: BK for Berkshire, LA for Landrace, and YO for Yorkshire. <i>Presenters: This breed code handout can be found at the end of this PDF. If you printed a hard copy, hold it up for demonstration purposes.</i> When many of the VS Forms were created, the Federal Information Processing Standards* (FIPS) county or State code was to be included. USDA now uses the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) emergency locator address information under consignee/consignor. The VS District Office can advise you of what the destination country code is if required. *Federal Information Processing</p>



		<p>Standards (FIPS) codes are a standardized set of numeric or alphabetic codes issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to ensure uniform identification of geographic entities through all federal government agencies.</p>
<p>S l i d e 4 3</p>		<p>Additional terminology encountered is the term Consignee: Receiver or destination. Consignor: Shipper, which may or may not be the owner. Page: Write/type the total number of pages for the shipment on each page. Preprinted APHIS and VS forms may have a continuation form (referred to as sheets) to accommodate a large group of animals being moved together. These continuation sheets have the same form number, but with the letter “A” added. When continuation sheets are used, they become additional pages to the original form. If two continuation sheets are used, then the original form will be page 1 of 3, and the two continuation sheets will be page 2 of 3, and page 3 of 3. Each form/sheet has the designation at the bottom as to how they are distributed: the original always accompanies the animal(s); the owner keeps the owner copy, and so on. Sex: When the form does not have specific boxes to check, indicate the sex by: M-male, F-female, NM-neutered male, NF-neutered female.</p>
<p>S l i d e 4 4</p>		<p>In the upcoming slides, a listing of the most common federal forms used for animal movement is provided by species. For a detailed explanation of each form and instructions for their proper completion, refer to the handouts available in the web module. They are also found in the NVAP Reference Guide. <i>Presenter: These forms can be found at the end of this PDF. If you printed hard copies, hold them up for demonstration purposes as you review each slide.</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 4 5</p>		<p>NOTE: For slides 41-46, you may concentrate on one specific species depending on the conference or simply indicate that there are a variety of forms for each species rather than explaining each one.</p> <p>For small animals, there are two federal forms that apply. APHIS Form 7001 United States Interstate and International Certificate of Health Examination for Small Animals and VS Form 7001A Continuation Sheet This form is used primarily for the international movement of small animals but it can also be used for domestic interstate movement.</p> <p>VS Form 10-4 Specimen Submission and VS Form 10-4A Continuation Sheet This form should be used any time that specimens are submitted to the USDA-APHIS-VS National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) for diagnostic or export testing. If the sample(s) is being submitted under the direction of the ADD or other federal veterinarian for foreign animal disease or program disease surveillance purposes, the</p>

		<p>submitting veterinarian may not be required to provide payment for the laboratory diagnostic services. Otherwise, payment for diagnostic services is required. Check with your SAHO or ADD before submitting samples potentially related to a foreign animal or program disease. If additional room is needed for the same herd, VS Form 10-4A, Specimen Submission Continuation Sheet can be used. <i>Presenters: Forms will appear multiple times on the following slides as applicable. However, details are only on the slide and in the speaker notes the first time a particular form appears.</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 4 6</p>		<p>NOTE: For slides 41-46, you may concentrate on one specific species depending on the conference or simply indicate that there are a variety of forms for each species rather than explaining each one.</p> <p>For poultry, there are three federal forms that apply. VS Form 1-27 Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals and VS Form 1-27A Continuation Sheet This form is used when a premises has been diagnosed with a disease that requires special permission to move animals. These animals would be moving directly to slaughter or a special quarantine premises. This form is also used to move certain animals under official regulatory control in other situations. VS Form 10-4 Specimen Submission and VS Form 10-4A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 44</i>) VS Form 17-6 Certificate for Poultry or Hatching Eggs for Export This form is required when poultry or eggs intended for hatching are to be exported to another country. Sometimes a destination country will request this form to be used for other avian species being imported.</p>
<p>S l i d e 4 7</p>		<p>NOTE: For slides 41-46, you may concentrate on one specific species depending on the conference or simply indicate that there are a variety of forms for each species rather than explaining each one.</p> <p>For bovines, there are eight federal forms that apply – four will be covered here. VS Form 1-27 Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals and VS Form 1-27A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 45</i>) VS Form 6-22 Tuberculosis Test Record and VS Form 6-22B Continuation Sheet This form is used when eligible animals are tested for tuberculosis. Instances when this testing may be done would include: change of ownership, interstate transportation, active surveillance for tuberculosis, or herd accreditation. Consult with your SAHO or ADD to determine the specific requirements in your State. If additional room is needed for the same herd, VS Form 6-22B, Tuberculosis Test Record Continuation Sheet can be used. VS Form 10-4 Specimen Submission and VS Form 10-4A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 44</i>) VS Form 17-140 United States Origin Health Certificate and VS Form 17-140A Continuation Sheet (<i>Also discussed on slide 26</i>) Livestock traveling internationally must be accompanied by an official document issued by an accredited veterinarian at the point of</p>



Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

		<p>origin for the animals. VS Form 17-140 is also used for the export of embryos and semen to foreign countries. If additional room is needed for the same herd, VS Form 17-140A, Continuation Sheet for United States Origin Health Certificate can be used.</p>
<p>S l i d e 4 8</p>	 <p>Bovine Forms (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brucellosis Vaccination Record <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VS Form 4-24 (short form) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 head or less, same operation - VS Form 4-26 (long form) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 36 head, same operation • Brucellosis Test Record <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VS Form 4-33 and 4-33A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herd based – on farm - VS Form 4-54 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Cattle Testing Program – at auction <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>NOTE: For slides 41-46, you may concentrate on one specific species depending on the conference or simply indicate that there are a variety of forms for each species rather than explaining each one.</p> <p>The four remaining federal bovine forms are all for brucellosis – either vaccinating or testing. Each has specific uses. The VS Form 4-24 Brucellosis Vaccination Record (short form) This short form is used when vaccinating cattle or bison for brucellosis and there are 8 head or less on the same operation. If there are more than 8 head on the same operation, VS Form 4-26 (long forms) should be used instead. Official calfhood vaccinates are female cattle or bison vaccinated between 4 and 12 months of age. Check with your SAHO to determine if the State requires a more narrow age range. VS Form 4-26 Brucellosis Vaccination Record (long form) This form is used when vaccinating cattle or bison for brucellosis and can include up to 36 head from the same operation, unlike VS Form 4-24 (short form) that can only record up to 8 head. Official calfhood vaccinates are female cattle or bison vaccinated between 4 and 12 months of age. Check with your SAHO to determine if the State requires a more narrow age range. VS Form 4-33 Brucellosis Test Record and VS Form 4-33A Continuation Sheet This form must be completed for each animal or herd tested for brucellosis. If additional room is needed for the same herd, VS Form 4-33A, Brucellosis Test Record Continuation Sheet can be used. VS Form 4-54 Brucellosis Test Record Market Cattle Testing Program This form is used when test eligible cattle are being tested for brucellosis at a livestock market cattle sale or other market.</p>
<p>S l i d e 4 9</p>	 <p>Swine, Sheep, Goat, and Cervid Forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VS Form 1-27 and 1-27A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals • VS Form 4-33 and 4-33A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brucellosis Test Record • VS Form 6-22 and 6-22B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tuberculosis Test Record • VS Form 10-4 and 10-4A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specimen Submission • VS Form 17-140 and 17-140A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United States Origin Health Certificate <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>NOTE: For slides 41-46, you may concentrate on one specific species depending on the conference or simply indicate that there are a variety of forms for each species rather than explaining each one.</p> <p>For swine, sheep, goats and cervids, there are five federal forms that apply. VS Form 1-27 Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals and VS Form 1-27A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 45</i>) VS Form 4-33 Brucellosis Test Record and VS Form 4-33A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 47</i>) VS Form 6-22 Tuberculosis Test Record and VS Form 6-22B Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 46</i>) VS Form 10-4 Specimen Submission and VS Form 10-4A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 44</i>) VS Form 17-140 United States Origin Health Certificate and VS Form 17-140A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 46</i>)</p>


Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

S l i d e 5 0	<p style="text-align: center;">Equine Forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VS Form 1-27 and 1-27A – Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals • VS Form 4-33 and 4-33A – Brucellosis Test Record • VS Form 10-4 and 10-4A – Specimen Submission • VS Form 10-11 – Equine Infectious Anemia Laboratory Test • VS Form 17-140 and 17-140A – United States Origin Health Certificate  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>NOTE: For slides 41-46, you may concentrate on one specific species depending on the conference or simply indicate that there are a variety of forms for each species rather than explaining each one.</p> <p>For equine, there are five federal forms that apply. VS Form 1-27 Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals and VS Form 1-27A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 45</i>) VS Form 4-33 Brucellosis Test Record and VS Form 4-33A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 47</i>) VS Form 10-4 Specimen Submission and VS Form 10-4A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slide 44</i>) VS Form 10-11 Equine Infectious Anemia Laboratory Test This form is used to record the official testing of an equine for equine infectious anemia (EIA). This form is also available electronically through the Veterinary Services Process Streamlining (VSPS) system. VS Form 17-140 United States Origin Health Certificate and VS Form 17-140A Continuation Sheet (<i>Details on slides 26 & 46</i>)</p>
S l i d e 5 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Scenario</p>	<p>Ask the audience if anyone wants to share a scenario about an animal movement. However, be prepared to share your own story if no one volunteers a scenario.</p>
S l i d e 5 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Saturday Morning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed animal practice – Florida • Saturday in July • Mrs. Thomas stops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Moving to Utah on Monday – Taking 3 cats, 2 dogs, 2 llamas, 1 horse with them – No health certificates  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>As a practitioner in a mixed animal clinic in Florida, you enjoy the variety of animals you get to see on a daily basis. It's a Saturday morning in July, and you take a moment to talk with one of your clients, Mrs. Thomas, as she stops in to pick up shampoo for her dogs. She mentions that she and her husband are moving to Utah and will be leaving bright and early Monday morning. She thanks you for all the care you've given to the animals on their small farm. "What are you going to do with your animals?" you ask. "The three cats, two dogs, two llamas, and a horse will all be making the trip with us," she says. You are slightly surprised by this response because you know that you have not been asked to complete any health certificates for her animals. You politely ask if she has obtained the health certificates needed to transport the animals to Utah. "Health certificates?" she asks. "What do we need health certificates for?"</p>



Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

<p>S I d e 5 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Animal Entry Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each State has animal entry requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SAHO’s Office in Utah • Saturday! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – APHIS State Regulations for Importing Animals Website for general idea  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>You explain that every State has entry requirements for animals as part of a national disease prevention strategy, and that you need to check with the State Animal Health Official’s (SAHO) Office in Utah to determine the requirements. Because it’s Saturday morning, you realize their office won’t be open and decide to check the APHIS State Regulations for Importing Animals website to get an idea of what the Utah SAHO will say on Monday regarding entry requirements into Utah.</p>
<p>S I d e 5 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Utah Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website has guidelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Current CVI – Test date parameters • Call Utah SAHO Monday • Mrs. Thomas wants HCs issued today • Dogs, cats need to be examined <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rabies vaccinations up-to-date  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>You pull up the APHIS State Regulations and Import Requirements web page and it states that horses entering Utah require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) and a negative Coggins test (for equine infectious anemia) within the last 12 months. Llamas require a CVI and a negative brucellosis test within the last 60 days and a negative tuberculosis (TB) test within the last 60 days. Dogs and cats need a current CVI along with proof of a current rabies vaccination. You explain to Mrs. Thomas that this website serves as a guideline to State requirements, however, disease situations can change and you need to call the Utah SAHO’s Office on Monday morning to confirm the current import requirements. “We plan to leave by 8 am Monday morning. Can’t you give us the health certificates today?” Mrs. Thomas asks. You reply, “Your dogs and cats were in five months ago and are up to date on their rabies vaccinations; however, I would need to examine the animals in order to issue a valid health certificate.”</p> <p>Graphic: Illustration stating the health certificates required for this scenario. A CVI and negative Coggins test for horses; CVI, negative brucellosis test, and negative tuberculosis test for llamas and CVI and rabies vaccination for dogs.</p>
<p>S I d e 5 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Testing Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coggins, brucellosis require blood sample collection, lab submission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Collect today, results take awhile • TB skin test <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inject today – “Read” 3 days later • All required testing must be complete to issue health certificates • Meet Monday to examine dogs/cats <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>You explain the testing requirements, “The Coggins test on the horse and brucellosis test on the llamas require me to come out to the farm and collect a blood sample to submit to the lab. The TB test is a skin test that I can do, but it requires 3 days to perform. Because livestock entry requirements can change, I will call the Utah SAHO’s Office on Monday morning to confirm these requirements, but there is no way that these tests can be completed today. Without the test results, I will not be able to issue the health certificates that would allow you to take the horse and llamas with you Monday. I am sorry, but I am required by the Utah SAHO to issue health certificates for your dogs, cats, llamas and horse according to the regulations. That means all required testing has been completed. I would be able to meet you at the office first thing Monday morning and do an exam on the dogs and cats in order to issue a health certificate for them.”</p>


Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates


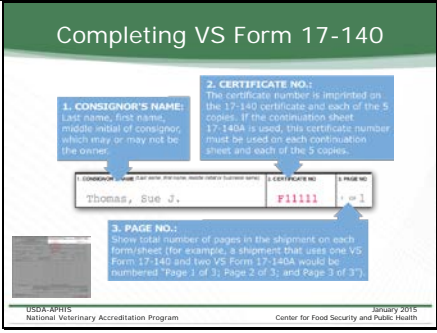
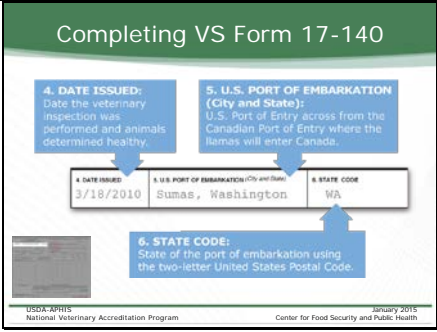
<p>S l i d e 5 6</p>	<div data-bbox="228 191 662 520"> <p style="text-align: center;">Mrs. Thomas Upset</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assures you her animals are healthy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Complete HC to send with them today • Draw blood and start TB test today <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Forward blood sample results to Utah when available – Someone in Utah can read TB test • You explain: Health certificates are legal documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Must be complete before signing!! <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Mrs. Thomas is quite upset! This is complicating her moving plans. She asks you if you would fill out the health certificates anyway so they can leave, and to go ahead and take the blood samples and start the tuberculosis (TB) skin test today so she can take all the animals with her. Once the blood results are done, you could forward these to the proper officials in Utah because she knows her animals are healthy. Mrs. Thomas also suggests having someone in Utah read the TB test once they get there. You emphasize to her that health certificates are legal documents and that they must be completely filled out, including all test results before you can sign them. Her face turns red as she realizes she is angry with herself for not mentioning the move to you earlier. After some discussion, she decides to meet you at your office on Monday morning so that they can take the dogs and cats with them and then return to pick up the horse and llamas in two weeks. She now needs to find someone to look after these animals while they are gone.</p>
<p>S l i d e 5 7</p>	<div data-bbox="228 793 662 1123"> <p style="text-align: center;">Animal Movement – Dogs and Cats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florida CVI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Obtain from Florida SAHO – State ‘animals healthy’ – Rabies vaccination within last 12 months • APHIS Form 7001 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acceptable – Interstate shipments to Hawaii, Alaska – International shipments  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>For moving the dogs and cats, you should complete the Florida Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) stating the animals are healthy and they have had a rabies vaccination within the last 12 months. These forms can be obtained from the office of the Florida SAHO. You should also make a duplicate copy of the rabies vaccination certificates for her dogs and cats if Mrs. Thomas has misplaced her original copies. The federal form, APHIS Form 7001 could also be used for dogs and cats; however, this form is primarily used for interstate shipments to Hawaii and Alaska, and for international shipments.</p>
<p>S l i d e 5 8</p>	<div data-bbox="228 1163 662 1493"> <p style="text-align: center;">Interstate Livestock Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State issued CVIs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Issued in animals’ State of origin – Often accompanied with copies of federal test records <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brucellosis, tuberculosis, EIA – Valid for 30 days from inspection date – Brucellosis test valid period also 30 days <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>For interstate movement of livestock, State issued CVIs are the appropriate forms to utilize. These CVIs must be issued in the State where the animals originate. Livestock species in the United States are susceptible to certain diseases that the federal government has programs in place to control and/or eradicate. Thus, CVIs are often accompanied with copies of federal test records attesting to the animals’ disease status for diseases such as brucellosis, tuberculosis, and equine infectious anemia (EIA). Health certificates are only valid for 30 days from the date the animal(s) are inspected and determined to be healthy. Also, the brucellosis test valid period is also only 30 days.</p>

Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

<p>S l i d e 5 9</p>	<div data-bbox="228 191 662 520"> <p style="text-align: center;">Monday Morning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA test <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Utah SAHO accept Coggins or ELISA test • Examine dogs, cats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sign completed Florida CVI • Schedule blood draw, TB test <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All tests negative • 2 weeks later, picks up CVIs, test records and apologizes  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Monday you call the State Animal Health Official's (SAHO) office in Utah, and they confirm that the requirements on the website are current. They also inform you that they will accept either the AGID test (Coggins) or the ELISA test for equine infectious anemia (EIA), even though the Utah website only mentions the Coggins test. Minutes later, Mrs. Thomas arrives with the dogs and cats. You examine each animal and then sign the completed Florida CVI and give her the original and a copy. You let Mrs. Thomas know that you have talked with the SAHO in Utah and that you will schedule a time to go out and draw blood from the horse and llamas, and TB test the llamas. Once the test results are back, you will finish and sign the documents. Mrs. Thomas stops in two weeks later to pick up the CVIs and accompanying VS test records (VS Forms 4-33, 6-22, and 10-11) for the horse and llamas. All the test results were negative so the animals are able to be moved to Utah with her. She apologizes for trying to make you bend the rules, and commends your honesty and integrity.</p>
<p>S l i d e 6 0</p>	<div data-bbox="228 793 662 1123"> <p style="text-align: center;">International Animal Movement – Llama</p> </div>	<p>Approximately three months later, Mrs. Thomas calls you from Utah. They have decided to breed one of their llamas and they want to send it to a ranch in Canada. Since you were so helpful with the interstate movement paperwork to Utah, she is hoping you can fill out the paperwork for this international animal movement (to Canada).</p>
<p>S l i d e 6 1</p>	<div data-bbox="228 1157 662 1486"> <p style="text-align: center;">Locating an Accredited Veterinarian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local phone book <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Utah VS District Office confirms if listed veterinarian is accredited • VS District Office can randomly select names from their list of accredited veterinarians who choose to be listed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Does not imply recommendation by APHIS <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>You explain to Mrs. Thomas that you are not licensed and accredited in Utah and therefore cannot issue health certificates for animals originating from Utah. However, you provide a few options for locating an accredited veterinarian in her area who could issue the health certificate. 1) Local phone book directories - the Utah District Office could confirm if a listed veterinarian is accredited or not. 2) The VS District Office in Utah could provide 3-5 randomly selected names from their list of accredited veterinarians that have chosen to be publicly listed; does not imply any recommendation by APHIS.</p>
<p>S l i d e 6 2</p>	<div data-bbox="228 1520 662 1850"> <p style="text-align: center;">Llama Traveling to Canada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas' select Dr. Rider • Canadian requirements for importing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NIES-IREGS website – Canadian Food Inspection Agency website – VS District Service Center • VS Form 17-140, support documents  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>The Thomas' selected Dr. Rider to help them with their request to prepare their llama to travel to Canada. The first task for Dr. Rider is to look into Canadian requirements for importing a llama for breeding purposes. Utilizing the info on the NIES-IREGS website, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency website, and working with the for Utah, Dr. Rider collects the necessary information to be able to complete the VS Form 17-140 and the VS supporting documents. IREGS website.</p>

Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

<p>S I d e 6 3</p>	<div data-bbox="228 197 662 520"> <h3 style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; padding: 5px;">Canadian Requirements for Importing Breeding Llamas</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent, unique microchip identification and location Description of animal Canadian import permit Pre-embarkation quarantine (PEQ) – 30 days minimum Origin herd certified TB free Certified <i>Brucella abortus</i> free <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>As time goes on, Canada’s specific import requirements for breeding llamas may change, but for this scenario, the requirements below will be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent, unique electronic microchip identification and chip location described on the certificate Description of animal to include breed, color, sex, age, and appropriate identifying marks An import permit from Canadian officials Resided on premises of origin for at least 60 days immediately prior to the date of exportation Certified to have been quarantined on an approved pre-embarkation quarantine (PEQ) premises for a minimum of 30 days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remain free from any evidence of infectious and contagious disease Originate from a herd certified free from tuberculosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative tuberculosis test conducted within 90 days prior to pre-embarkation quarantine Post-axillary test, read 72 hours after injection of 0.1ml of bovine purified protein derivative (PPD) Certified free of <i>Brucella abortus</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative results using the buffered plate antigen test (BPAT) or other approved test Sample taken after a minimum of 30 days in pre-embarkation quarantine
<p>S I d e 6 4</p>	<div data-bbox="228 1071 662 1394"> <h3 style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; padding: 5px;">Preparations</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canadian premises owner apply for import permit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Must travel with llama Contact Service Center Director <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sends VMO to evaluate, approve quarantine facility TB test performed within 90 days prior to export Brucellosis test performed after minimum 30 days in quarantine  <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>The first preparation step would be for the owner of the destination premises to apply for an import permit from the Canadian Officials. Once issued, it needs to be sent to Mrs. Thomas so it can travel with the llama. Without an import permit, the llama will not be allowed to enter the country. The llama will need to be quarantined prior to export for a minimum of 30 days in a facility that is approved by a VS Veterinary Medical Officer. Dr. Rider will need to contact the SCD to schedule a VMO to come to the premises to evaluate and approve the pre-embarkation quarantine. The criteria required by Canada may allow the llama to remain in a stall barn on the premises so that the llama has no contact with other animals on farm. The VMO will provide guidance in setting up the pre-embarkation quarantine facility. Even though the llama moved to Utah approximately 90 days ago, the tuberculosis and brucellosis tests performed by the accredited veterinarian who completed the CVI must be repeated by Dr. Rider. The brucellosis test must be performed after a minimum of 30 days in quarantine. The TB test must be performed within 90 days prior to export. Timing of the testing is very important when preparing for international animal movement.</p>

<p>S l i d e 6 5</p>		<p>Livestock traveling internationally must be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an APHIS employee or an APHIS accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of the international movement of the animals. The destination country may accept VS Form 17-140 or they may require their own bilingual official health certificate or both. Check with your ADD for specific details. Canada accepts VS Form 17-140 for llamas. This form is also used for the export of semen. The next section will demonstrate how to complete VS Form 17-140 in its entirety using the llama movement details as examples. <i>Presenters: Slides 75-91 reviews each box of VS Form 17-140 in detail. Some boxes are more intuitive as to its completion; others are more confusing and are often completed incorrectly. Ensure full explanations are presented, especially those marked with ** two asterisks in the speaker notes. This is not to imply the other boxes are unimportant.</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 6 6</p>		<p><i>Presenters: The graphic in the lower left corner is the entire VS Form 17-140. As you go through the slides, the 'white area' will move to correspond to which section of the form is being reviewed. It is designed as an orientation graphic for your audience. Explain its purpose as you begin this section – they should be able to follow along easily on the rest of the slides.</i></p> <p>1. Consignor's Name: Last name, first name, middle initial of consignor, which may or may not be the owner.</p> <p>2. Certificate No.: The certificate number is imprinted on the 17-140 certificate and each of the 5 copies. If the continuation sheet 17-140A is used, this certificate number must be used on each continuation sheet and each of the 5 copies.</p> <p>**3. Page No.: Show total number of pages in the shipment on each form/sheet (for example, a shipment that uses one VS Form 17-140 and two VS Form 17-140A would be numbered "Page 1 of 3; Page 2 of 3; and Page 3 of 3").</p> <p>If more space is needed when filling out VS Form 17-140, a continuation sheet (VS Form 17-140A) can be used. Complete all boxes as completed in the main form.</p>
<p>S l i d e 6 7</p>		<p>**4. Date Issued: Date the veterinary inspection was performed and animals determined healthy.</p> <p>**5. U.S. Port of Embarkation (City and State): The location where the animals are loaded on the aircraft or ocean vessel for departure. For animals leaving by land vehicle to Canada or Mexico, the port of embarkation is the U.S. Port of Entry across from the Canadian or Mexican Port of Entry.</p> <p>6. State Code: State of the port of embarkation using the two-letter United States Postal Service (USPS) code.</p>

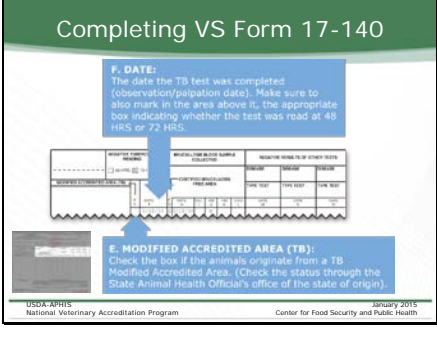
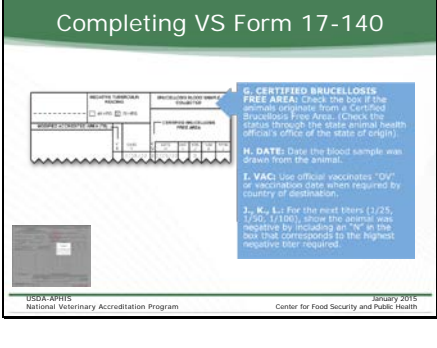
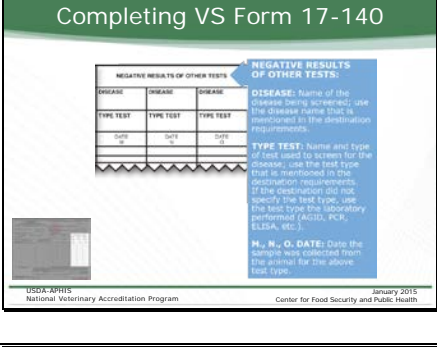
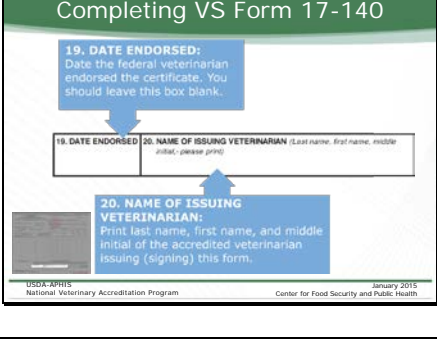
Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

<p>S l i d e 6 8</p>		<p>7. Consignor's Street Address (Mailing Address): Mailing address of the consignor. 8. Consignor's City: City/Town of the consignor's mailing address.</p>
<p>S l i d e 6 9</p>		<p>9. Semen: Check if semen is being exported. Be certain to list the species in box 15. 10. No. Doses of Semen: Number of semen doses being exported. If box 9 was not checked "Yes", leave this blank. **11. Transportation Class: Enter the number in the box for the type of transportation to be used from the point of embarkation loading for export. For example, if a horse is being transported in a truck to an airport so the animal can be exported on an airplane, the Transportation Class would be #3, Air. In this scenario, the llama is being transported by truck (2).</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 0</p>		<p>12. Consignor's State: State of consignor's mailing address. 13. State Code: The two-letter United States Postal Service (USPS) State code from the State of the consignor's mailing address. 14. Zip Code: Zip code of the consignor's mailing address.</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 1</p>		<p>**15. Species: A separate certificate must be used for each species. 09 Other (Specify) Camelid - llama</p>

Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

<p>S l i d e 7 2</p>	<p>16. CONSIGNEE'S NAME AND STREET ADDRESS: Name and mailing address of consignee.</p> <p>DESTINATION COUNTRY: Destination country name.</p> <p>ENTER CODE: The two-letter destination country code if known, otherwise leave blank.</p> <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>16. Consignee's Name and Street Address: Name and mailing address of consignee.</p> <p>Destination Country: Destination country name.</p> <p>Enter Code: The two-letter destination country code if known, otherwise leave blank.</p>																
<p>S l i d e 7 3</p>	<p>17. FARM ORIGIN: This information box must provide the name and physical location (street address, city, two-letter USPS state code, zip code) of the origin premises for the animal(s). If the owner does not live at the origin premises, the owner or the business name of the origin premises and the physical address of the origin premises must be listed.</p> <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>17. Farm Origin: This information box must provide the name and physical location (street address, city, two-letter USPS State code, zip code) of the origin premises for the animal(s). If the owner does not live at the origin premises, the owner or the business name of the origin premises and the physical address of the origin premises must be listed.</p>																
<p>S l i d e 7 4</p>	<p>18. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION: (If more lines are needed - use VS Form 17-140A)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID NO. OR DESCRIPTION</th> <th>AGE</th> <th>SEX</th> <th>BREED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01793452</td> <td>4y</td> <td>F</td> <td>Llama</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Microchip Base Left Ear</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brown with white face</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A. ID NO. OR DESCRIPTION: List all identification numbers (eartag, tattoo, microchip, etc.) and physical description of the animal.</p> <p>B. AGE: Indicate age and units. Example: 3y, 8m, 12w, or 5d.</p> <p>C. SEX: Indicate the sex of the animal (M - Male, F - Female, NM - Neutered Male, NF - Neutered Female).</p> <p>D. BREED: Use breed codes located on back of form if the animal(s) breed is listed. Otherwise use the best information; in this case, list llama.</p> <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	ID NO. OR DESCRIPTION	AGE	SEX	BREED	01793452	4y	F	Llama	Microchip Base Left Ear				Brown with white face				<p>**18. Individual Identification (If more lines are needed - use VS Form 17-140A)</p> <p>A. ID No. or Description: List all identification numbers (eartag, tattoo, microchip, etc.) and physical description of the animal.</p> <p>B. Age: Indicate age and units. Example: 3y, 8m, 12w, or 5d.</p> <p>C. Sex: Indicate the sex of the animal (M - Male, F - Female, NM - Neutered Male, NF - Neutered Female).</p> <p>D. Breed: Use breed codes located on back of the animal(s) breed is listed. Otherwise use the best information; in this case, list llama.</p>
ID NO. OR DESCRIPTION	AGE	SEX	BREED															
01793452	4y	F	Llama															
Microchip Base Left Ear																		
Brown with white face																		
<p>S l i d e 7 5</p>	<p>18. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION: (If more lines are needed - use VS Form 17-140A)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID NO. OR DESCRIPTION</th> <th>AGE</th> <th>SEX</th> <th>BREED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01793452</td> <td>4y</td> <td>F</td> <td>Llama</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Microchip Base Left Ear</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brown with white face</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It is also a good practice to cross out and initial the extra lines below the last animal entered on the health certificate. The usual method is to draw a diagonal line from the first unused line to the bottom of the page and initial on the diagonal line. This will prevent alteration of the health certificate and ensure only those animals you examined are listed on the form.</p> <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	ID NO. OR DESCRIPTION	AGE	SEX	BREED	01793452	4y	F	Llama	Microchip Base Left Ear				Brown with white face				<p>**It is also a good practice to cross out and initial the extra lines below the last animal entered on the health certificate. The usual method is to draw a diagonal line from the first unused line to the bottom of the page and initial on the diagonal line. This will prevent alteration of the health certificate and ensure only those animals you examined are listed on the form.</p>
ID NO. OR DESCRIPTION	AGE	SEX	BREED															
01793452	4y	F	Llama															
Microchip Base Left Ear																		
Brown with white face																		

Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

<p>S l i d e 7 6</p>		<p>**E. Modified Accredited Area (TB): Check the box if the animals originate from a TB Modified Accredited Area. (Check the status through the State Animal Health Official's office of the State of origin).</p> <p>**F. Date: The date the TB test was completed (observation/palpation date). Make sure to also mark in the area above it, the appropriate box indicating whether the test was read at 48 hrs. or 72 hrs.</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 7</p>		<p>**G. Certified Brucellosis Free Area: Check the box if the animals originate from a Certified Brucellosis Free Area. (Check the status through the State Animal Health Official's office of the State of origin).</p> <p>H. Date: Date the blood sample was drawn from the animal.</p> <p>I. Vic: Use official vaccinates "OV" or vaccination date when required by country of destination.</p> <p>J,K,L: For the next titers (1/25, 1/50, 1/100), show the animal was negative by including an "N" in the box that corresponds to the highest negative titer required. In this case, it is 1/25.</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 8</p>		<p>Negative Results of Other Tests:</p> <p>Disease: Name of the disease being screened; use the disease name that is mentioned in the destination requirements.</p> <p>**Type Test: Name and type of test used to screen for the disease; use the test type that is mentioned in the destination requirements. If the destination did not specify the test type, use the test type the laboratory performed (AGID, PCR, ELISA, etc.)</p> <p>Date M,N,O. DATE: Date the sample was collected from the animal for the above test type.</p>
<p>S l i d e 7 9</p>		<p>19. Date Endorsed: Date the federal veterinarian endorsed the certificate. You should leave this box blank.</p> <p>20. Name of Issuing Veterinarian: Print last name, first name, and middle initial of the accredited veterinarian who is issuing (signing) this form.</p>

Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

<p>S l i d e 8 0</p>		<p>21. Status: Check only one box. As an accredited veterinarian, check the Accredited box. **22. Total No. of Animals: Total number of animals certified for export or donated semen. Include numbers from all attached VS Forms 17-140A.</p>
<p>S l i d e 8 1</p>		<p>23: Signature of Endorsing Federal Veterinarian: Signature of a federal veterinarian. In some instances, a USDA Official Veterinary Seal may be mandatory for the certificate to be complete.</p>
<p>S l i d e 8 2</p>		<p>24. Name of Endorsing Federal Vet: Printed name of the federal veterinarian signing box **25. Signature of Issuing Veterinarian: Signature of the veterinarian who is issuing this form. It must be the veterinarian whose name was printed in box 20.</p>
<p>S l i d e 8 3</p>	<p>Accredited Veterinarian Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familiar with State/federal laws, regulations on certificates, forms Comply with APHIS, State regulations VS District Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with APHIS and VS form completion, submission SAHO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance and info on State forms 	<p>It is the responsibility of the accredited veterinarian to be familiar with the State and federal laws and regulations regarding the use and issue of APHIS and VS certificates and forms as well as all State certificates and forms. All accreditation work must be performed in compliance with current USDA and State regulations. Examples of noncompliance with these regulations include failing to fill out a form accurately and fully, submitting incomplete forms, and failing to ensure the security and proper use of certificates, reports, tags and similar items or documents issued to an accredited veterinarian. The VS District Office can provide assistance and guidance to facilitate the correct completion and submission of APHIS and VS forms and certificates. Accredited veterinarians should contact the VS District Office with any questions regarding procedures, regulations, and official APHIS and VS forms. They should contact the office of the SAHO for assistance and information on completion of State certificates and official State forms.</p>

Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates

S l i d e 8 4	<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA relies on accredited veterinarians to carry out many functions • Important to properly complete APHIS and VS forms and certificates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protect and improve health, quality and marketability – Livestock, poultry, pets, and birds <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>In summary, USDA-APHIS relies on accredited veterinarians to carry out many functions such as official inspections, testing, and certification. The importance of properly completed and submitted APHIS and VS forms and certificates in assisting USDA to protect and improve the health, quality and marketability of livestock, poultry, pet animals, and birds cannot be underestimated.</p>
S l i d e 8 5	<p style="text-align: center;">Supplemental Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This informational presentation has been approved expressly to serve as one unit 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 on accreditation renewal <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>
S l i d e 8 6	<p style="text-align: center;">Acknowledgments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative agreement from USDA-APHIS NVAP. Prepared by the Center for Food Security and Public Health at Iowa State University, College of Veterinary Medicine. Authors include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM – Carrie Hammer, DVM, PhD – Alex Ramirez, DVM, MPH – Jared Taylor, DVM – LeMac' Morris, DVM – Vicky Olson, DVM • Illustrations designed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Travis Engelhaupt – Clint May – Andrew Kingsbury – Kattlyn Harvey • Significant contributions to the content were provided by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Larry White, DVM • Reviewed within USDA-APHIS-VS by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – David Pyburn, DVM – Larry Miller, DVM <p>The content has been reviewed and approved by USDA-APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs</p> <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program January 2015 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>This presentation was made possible, in part, by a Cooperative Agreement from the USDA-APHIS for the National Veterinary Accreditation Program. It was prepared by the Center for Food Security and Public Health at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University. Authors include Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM; Carrie Hammer, DVM, PhD; Alex Ramirez, DVM, MPH; Jared Taylor, DVM; LeMac' Morris, DVM; and Vicky Olson, DVM. The illustrations in this presentation were designed by Travis Engelhaupt, Clint May, Andrew Kingsbury, and Kattlyn Harvey. The content was reviewed within USDA-APHIS-VS by David Pyburn, DVM; Larry Miller, DVM. Significant contributions to content were also provided by Larry White, DVM. The content has been reviewed and approved by USDA-APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs.</p>
S l i d e 8 7	<p style="text-align: center;">To Report a Suspected FAD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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: small;">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>