REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Chair: Steven Halstead, MI

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Nominations

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SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT..... David D. Schmitt, Des Moines, IA
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TREASURER..... Annette M. Whiteford, Sacramento, CA

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NORTHEAST.....S. "Buzz" Klopp, Delaware; Ernest W. Zirkle, New Jersey
NORTH CENTRAL.....Velmar Green, Michigan; Howard Hill, Iowa
SOUTH.....L. "Gene" Lollis, Florida; A. Gregario Rosales, Alabama
WEST.....Bill Sauble, New Mexico; H. M. Richards, III, Hawaii

Resolutions

RESOLUTION NUMBER: 1 and 25 Combined – APPROVED

SOURCE: USAHA/AAVLD Committee on Animal Emergency Management
Committee on Livestock Identification

SUBJECT MATTER: Use of 840 Radio frequency identification Ear Tags for Use in Identification of Foot-and-Mouth Disease "Vaccinated-to-Live" Livestock

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

If the United States experiences a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreak within its borders, it will require an effective and efficient collaborative response from state and federal government and the livestock industry. The scope and severity of the outbreak will determine what particular methods of control, mitigation, and eradication are chosen. One of the key decisions will be the need to utilize FMD vaccination to mitigate disease spread and assist in controlling the outbreak. If a decision to use FMD vaccination is chosen one of the vaccination options is a "vaccination-to-live" strategy. One important component of a "vaccination-to-live" strategy is the permanent identification and subsequent tracking of livestock that have been vaccinated for FMD. Because a "vaccination-to-live" strategy may be used in dairy herds, breeding herds, and seed-stock operations, the most efficient method of identifying and managing those livestock would be through the use of an official electronic identification (ID) ear tag. Official 840 radio frequency identification (RFID) ear tags are "connected" to an official state livestock premises registration number and have proven advantages in speed and efficiency over official metal ID ear tags. It has been demonstrated that the official 840 RFID tags have a greater capability to assist animal health officials to trace, control, and contain livestock diseases. Livestock movements documented through 840 RFID ear tags would help to minimize the negative economic impacts of interstate transport restrictions that will occur during a significant foreign animal disease outbreak.

Currently, the only FMD vaccination ear tags in the National Veterinary Stockpile are pink, metal clip-on tags. It is acknowledged that the metal ear tags are considerably less expensive than 840 RFID ear tags and could be effectively used in animals where a "vaccination-to-slaughter" option is implemented. However the management of the FMD "vaccinated-to live" animals would be more difficult and time-consuming without the use of 840 RFID ear tags. If Veterinary Services engaged in indefinite delivery/ indefinite quantity contracts with tag manufacturers to supply 840 RFID tags in the event of an FMD outbreak, then an inventory would not have to be maintained. It is important that these tags do not interfere with or supplant traceability requirements at the State or Federal level, and be synchronized with any

existent or future traceability strategy. Tags could also be of a color with high visibility and bear the acronym “FMD” in a highly contrasted color-type to avoid any confusion and issues with those who are color blind.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association and the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians urge the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services to develop contracts with appropriate vendors to supply unique 840 radio frequency identification ear tags on demand for use in appropriate livestock that have been vaccinated for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in a “vaccination-to-live” strategy as part of the unified state-federal FMD response operations. Tags should be visually identifiable and easily differentiated from tags used for other programs or purposes.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 2 – APPROVED

SOURCE: USAHA/AAVLD Committee on Animal Emergency Management

SUBJECT MATTER: Support for the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

If the United States incurs a foreign animal disease outbreak from a significant livestock pathogen, it will have a major impact on the entire country, could negatively affect animal and public health, may pose environmental risks if disposal of mass mortalities of livestock occurs, and could dramatically affect food security and the United States (US) economy.

In January 2009, the United States Department of Homeland Security and the United States Department of Agriculture completed an extensive site selection process for the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF), a new animal disease research and diagnostic facility to replace the aging Plum Island Animal Disease Center. Manhattan, Kansas was selected as the site for the NBAF.

In July 2012, the National Academy of Sciences affirmed the vital need for the NBAF and determined that the Plum Island Animal Disease Center cannot meet US agro-security needs due to size limitations and inability to meet zoonotic disease and biosafety level-4 (BSL-4) needs.

NBAF will improve the nation’s ability to study foreign animal diseases and emerging and zoonotic pathogens. It will aid in the improvement of diagnostic testing and the development of effective vaccines and other countermeasures for responding to highly significant livestock diseases. Further delay in initiation of NBAF construction will result in higher construction costs and critical gaps in national security from threats to animal agriculture and the public’s health and well-being.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association and American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians affirm the decision for National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) construction and urge Congress to fully appropriate funds in the next funding cycle to enable the United States Department of Homeland Security to move forward in the planned construction and continued maintenance of the NBAF to ensure protection of animal agriculture and the public from potentially devastating diseases.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 3 – APPROVED

SOURCE: USAHA/AAVLD Committee on Animal Emergency Management

SUBJECT MATTER: Evaluate Foot-and-Mouth disease Vaccine Response Policy and Capabilities

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

If the United States experiences a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreak within its borders, a prepared response will be required for optimum control of the disease and continuity of business for agricultural producers and associated industries. The scope and severity of the outbreak will determine the particular strategy of response, control, and mitigation chosen. The North American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank (NAFMDVB) has limited quantities of vaccine available. Emergency vaccine stocks are far below what would be required to address a livestock-dense state or multi-state outbreak. The public-private-academic partnerships formed as part the Secure Food Supply projects and work

that has been conducted have brought the need for additional FMD vaccine and other response strategies and capabilities to a broader audience. In addition, there are other corollary issues that surround the decision to use FMD vaccine in an outbreak that need broad stakeholder input prior to an outbreak.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association and the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians urge the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to:

- Expeditiously evaluate foot-and-mouth (FMD) vaccine quantity and capability, times to delivery, methods of distribution, electronic identification of vaccinates, and other vaccine priority issues to meet FMD response needs.
- Provide a mechanism for broad stakeholder input to enhance FMD vaccine preparedness and response including exercises.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 4 – Combined with 8

SOURCE: USAHA/AAVLD Committee on Animal Emergency Management

SUBJECT MATTER: Support for Research on Mycobacterial Diseases in Animals

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 5 – APPROVED

SOURCE: USAHA/AAVLD Committee on The National Animal Health Laboratory Network

SUBJECT MATTER: National Animal Health Laboratory Network Coordinator

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) was established in 2002 and at that time a NAHLN coordinator was selected to coordinate the activities of the NAHLN. This is a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) position and has been occupied by Barbara Martin for the last ten years. We recognize the outstanding job she has done as coordinator and congratulate her on her retirement. This position is critical in the continued success and progress of the NAHLN. When the original coordinator was appointed the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians had representation on the selection committee.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association and the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) strongly urges the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to with utmost haste implement the necessary process to identify a new National Animal Health Laboratory Network coordinator and urges USDA to allow AAVLD to have input again in the selection process.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 6 and 11 Combined– APPROVED

SOURCE: USAHA/AAVLD Committee on The National Animal Health Laboratory Network
USAHA/AAVLD Committee on Animal Health Surveillance and Information Systems

SUBJECT MATTER: State Animal Laboratory Messaging Service

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The speed of commerce now demands that information move as expeditiously and efficiently as possible from point A to point B to meet client expectations and demands. The veterinary diagnostic laboratory community in the United States has been struggling to accomplish such information transfer for years. Many parts of the necessary infrastructure to support these transfers exist (Laboratory Information Management Systems [LIMS], messaging software, messaging standards, State and Federal databases, etc.), but there is currently no overall linkage between these parts.

The development of a State Animal Laboratory Messaging Service (SALMS) is meant to complete the linkages and therefore provide an end-to-end infrastructure for the electronic transfer of information. The “missing link” at this point is a

central message routing site. SALMS is intended to address this and bridge the gap between what are now isolated systems.

The SALMS will:

- provide a routing/messaging service for any/all State or Federal veterinary diagnostic laboratories;
- be a controlled, secure pathway. Registration and approval will be required to participate, but will be less complicated than government requirements;
- create a communication path for both order and result messages between any two or more participants, for any testing service
- improve the efficiency and accuracy of information transfer between participants;
- utilize industry standards for messaging which will require messages in a standardized, published extensible markup language (XML) format. This may not be strictly a Health Level Seven (HL7) standard but will follow best practices of the informatics standards development community and use existing standards wherever appropriate;
- require a participant to have the capability to create and receive the standard XML message. How each participant handles the data that goes into or comes out of a message is up to them locally. SALMS participants will provide technical support, if needed, to other laboratories;
- be built using open-source, industry vetted and accepted, free components;
- be independent of source mechanisms for generating or receiving messages, i.e. no specific software or mechanism is mandated for a laboratory to participate;
- be hosted (server and software) and administered by Cornell University, inside its secure firewall on redundant, secure systems with 24/7 availability;
- be free to qualified participants.

SALMS will not:

- be a data repository. Messages and the data they contain are passed through the routing service and are not retained longer than necessary to facilitate secure transfer;
- necessarily replace the National Animal Health Laboratory Network Information Technology system, although it could serve the routing needs for these messages.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association and the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians support the development, testing and assessment of the State Animal Laboratory Messaging Service and request that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) fully engage and cooperate with this development, testing and assessment, and enabling interoperability with USDA-APHIS-VS information systems including the National Animal Health Laboratory Network, Emergency Management Response System, Surveillance Collaboration Services, and the USDA-APHIS-VS National Veterinary Services Laboratory.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 7 and 18 Combined – APPROVED

SOURCE: USAHA/AAVLD Committee on The National Animal Health Laboratory Network
Committee on Infectious Diseases of Horses

SUBJECT MATTER: Standardization of Equine Herpes Virus-1 Polymerase Chain Reaction Testing at Diagnostic Facilities

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials (National Assembly) requested in early 2012 that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS), National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) perform a brief survey of United States (US) veterinary diagnostic laboratories across the country to determine the type of test methods in use for detection of neuropathic strains of Equine Herpes Virus-1 (nEHV-1). The survey summary results are:

1. **Response rate:** 21 of 26 laboratories completed the survey
2. **EHV-1 Test Method:** Real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (17/21), Conventional PCR (6/21), Nested PCR (4/21). (Some laboratories conducted more than one PCR method.)
3. **Target Gene:** Glycoprotein B (12/21), Glycoprotein H (2/21), ORF (7/21), Polymerase gene (8/21)
4. **References:** Eleven different peer-reviewed publications from eight different authors were referenced as sources of the PCR methods.
5. **Number of laboratories with interest in participating in a neuropathic EHV-1 PCR Ring Trial:** 16/21

This survey highlights the National Assembly assumption that laboratories across the country were using different test methods to diagnose nEHV-1 infection. From a regulatory standpoint, it is difficult to make regulatory decisions with the differing nEHV-1 test methodologies currently in use. The National Assembly seeks standardization of nEHV-1 testing. Since nEHV-1 is not a regulated program disease within USDA-APHIS-VS, it is unlikely that standardization of nEHV-1 laboratory test methods will be forthcoming from USDA-APHIS-VS. Therefore, perhaps the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians, USDA-APHIS-VS-NVSL and diagnostic laboratories can provide assistance to gain consensus for standardization for nEHV-1 testing.

The USDA-APHIS-VS-NVSL has agreed to conduct an inter-laboratory comparison nEHV-1 ring trial. A ring trial would be a good first step in determining whether or not the various nEHV-1 PCR tests in use across the US perform similarly. USDA-APHIS-VS-NVSL could develop and implement the ring trial, but would need assistance from participating laboratories in providing EHV-1 virus isolates for optimal design of the ring trial with multiple isolates, potentially with differing genetics. This approach could provide more information about equivalent performance of the various PCR methods, across strains encountered in the field, than a ring trial using a single isolate.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association and the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians request that the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, National Veterinary Services Laboratory proceed with the neuropathic strains of Equine Herpes Virus-1 (nEHV-1) ring trial and make every effort to standardize testing methodology for nEHV-1 polymerase chain reaction testing at diagnostic facilities in the United States.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 8, 4 and 33 Combined – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Johne's Disease
USAHA/AAVLD Committee on Animal Emergency Management
Committee on Tuberculosis

SUBJECT MATTER: Support for Research on Mycobacterial Diseases in Animals

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Maintaining research and outreach programs is imperative to continued advancement of diagnostics, vaccines, and methods to prevent mycobacterial disease complexes – paratuberculosis (i.e. Johne's disease; JD) and the tuberculosis complex of diseases (TBc) from devastating livestock production.

The Mycobacterial Diseases of Animals (MDA) – Multistate Initiative has recently begun operation and is focused on these two complexes. The MDA draws on the excellent research and outreach infrastructure that has been developed through the Johne's Disease Integrated Program (JDIP). The consortium has been expanded by including additional individuals with expertise in the TBc.

While the MDA is well positioned to effectively address research and outreach needs related to these disease complexes, funding needed to move forward in these areas is lacking. JDIP was funded primarily through competitive grants from United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Research Institute/National Institute of Food and Agriculture, leveraging these funds to obtain other grants and also coordinating closely with expertise and projects that are part of USDA, Agricultural Research Service. The MDA is positioned to operate in a similar manner; however, funding for agricultural research needs to be available and obtainable for MDA to be successful.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association requests that the United States Congress continue to fund agricultural research and extension at least at Fiscal Year 2012 levels and that levels available for animal research and extension be maintained. We further request that the United States Department of Agriculture, National Institute of Food and Agriculture include work on mycobacterial diseases of animals in their future requests for proposals, and that the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service continue to include work on mycobacterial diseases as a priority in their animal health programs.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 9 – Combined with 26

SOURCE: Committee on Import Export

SUBJECT MATTER: Exports of Sheep and Goats

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 10 and 34 Combined – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Import Export
Committee on Tuberculosis

SUBJECT MATTER: Tuberculosis Testing of Export of Cattle and the Requirement for a Negative Culture of *Mycobacterium bovis* from Histopathologically negative tissues

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Between 1987 and 2011 exporters were following rules as per Veterinary Services (VS) Memorandum 592.102 dated 10/29/93:

> *"The test is valid for 90 days unless specified by the importing country. The CFT test should not be repeated less than 60 days following the previous tuberculin injection. The comparative cervical (CC) test must be run on CFT suspects and all must be negative before the remaining negative animals can be shipped. CFT suspects cannot be shipped even if negative on the CC test. CC test suspects may be sent to slaughter under permit, and if found without internal evidence of TB including histopathological examination of selected lymph nodes, the animals in the rest of the shipment may be considered free of TB."*

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) is now telling exporters that if a caudal fold test (CFT) suspect undergoes the comparative cervical (CC) test and responds as a suspect on this test, the remaining animals are not permitted to be exported until the tissues from the CC suspect undergo a negative culture for *Mycobacterium bovis* even if they are histopathologically negative. This culture takes 6-8 weeks to complete (Russia requires Tuberculosis [TB] testing during the 21 days prior to embarkation), and because all of the remaining animals are rendered ineligible for export until a negative culture is completed, an exporter is at risk of losing $5-6 million. If this happens, the remaining exporters will be unwilling to face such a huge risk and will abandon the export business.

To date and after many requests, USDA-APHIS-VS has been unable to produce any documentation of cases in which a positive culture was obtained from tissues that were histopathologically negative for TB. Therefore, the probability of the remaining "test negative" animals in the shipment being capable of transmitting TB is insignificant. In all the years of following VS Memorandum 592.102, there has not been an incidence of a TB-positive animal being exported to another country.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (VS) to eliminate the requirement for a culture for *Mycobacterium bovis* on histopathologically negative tissues, and to return to the Tuberculosis directives of VS Memorandum 592.102 dated 10/29/93.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 11 – Combined with 6

SOURCE: USAHA/AAVLD Committee on Animal Health Surveillance and Information Systems

SUBJECT MATTER: State Animal Laboratory Messaging Service

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 12 - Not Approved

SOURCE: USAHA/AAVLD Committee on Animal Health Surveillance and Information Systems

SUBJECT MATTER: Establishment of an Animal Health Data Standards Subcommittee

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Recently the importance of exchanging animal health data between dissimilar systems throughout the animal health system has become clear. The National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) has established the concept of system-to-system communication of laboratory results for key diseases of national importance. The proposed United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Disease Traceability program will demand extensive state-to-state communication of data such as contents of Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI). Managing routine disease surveillance programs with reduced funding makes the process of manual data transcription from one system's reports into another system's database unaffordable. In order to facilitate communication between government and private sector participants in animal health programs, a widely accepted set of consensus standards for data exchange is needed.

In most segments of the electronics, internet, and medical industries such standards are normally developed by non-profit organizations certified by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) as Standards Development Organizations (SDO). What ANSI/ISO certified SDOs provide is a neutral environment in which input from all market segments is ensured while avoiding either commercial anticompetitive collusion or violations of government ethics rules. The resulting standards are more likely to receive widespread acceptance than those developed by a single entity, either commercial or governmental.

The animal health information systems community needs a similar process for development of the standards for system-to-system communication of animal health data. The NAHLN took the approach of adopting a set of standards widely accepted by the human health system. With input from veterinary informaticists working with the NAHLN, these standards made modifications and extensions needed to support this activity. However, these standards include many features that are better optimized for the human medical system and only made to work for veterinary medicine.

The full ANSI/ISO accreditation process may not be necessary for such a process. There is a precedent for a successful consensus standards process by a loosely formed consortium VetXML to develop standards for the pet insurance industry in the United Kingdom. For the animal health community, the United States Animal Health Association/American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians Joint Committee on Animal Health Surveillance and Information Systems is a logical convening body for a subcommittee to develop consensus standards for data exchange between systems. It will be critical that this subcommittee have representation from all segments including both government and private sectors. Because the standards developed will deal with the technical issues of data interchange rather than the policy issues of what information can be or must be exchanged, the representatives should be those with a solid grasp of their constituent's technical needs and capabilities.

The standards development process works best when several organizations present their ideas of what the ultimate standard should be. The committee then uses these sources, along with input from the rest of the group, to develop an abstract conceptual model of the information exchange process. This abstract information model is then used as the basis for developing an implementable model that includes the important features of all the inputs in a form that all participants can support. Often it is not ideal for any of the participants but having functional communication partners in data interchange is more important than design elegance. Often, even those who submitted their "ideal" versions as input find things in the consensus standard that benefits their offerings.

USDA recently published a document with data standards for ICVIs. Although this document provides a good start to the process, it falls short of meeting the needs of several stakeholders. This document could serve as the catalyst to the development of a wider set of standards.

With proper representation from across the animal health community, a subcommittee under USAHA/AAVLD could provide these benefits and move true system-to-system data communication forward.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

To establish an Animal Health Data Standards Subcommittee under the United States Animal Health Association/American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians Joint Committee on Animal Health Surveillance and Information Systems. This subcommittee will consist of informaticists and information technology technical expert representatives of state and federal animal health authorities, commercial animal health software and service providers, academia, and other interested industry representatives. This group will respond to needs for information exchange among various animal health information systems, by development of consensus standards for information exchange. It will not place requirements on any individual system's technical implementation or company business practice.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association requests that the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services send appropriate technical experts to participate in an Animal Health Data Standards Subcommittee under the United States Animal Health Association/American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians Joint Committee on Animal Health Surveillance and Information Systems and to cite standards developed by this group when it needs to standardize system-to-system integration.

Editor's Note: The resolution was directed, by the membership, to follow course of action from the Committee on Livestock Identification, as reflected in that report approved by the Board of Directors.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 13 and 23 Combined – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Wildlife Diseases
Committee on Captive Wildlife and Alternative Livestock

SUBJECT MATTER: Funding for Indemnity of Chronic Wasting Disease-Positive or Exposed Animals

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Administrator is authorized to pay for the purchase and destruction of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) positive animals, CWD exposed animals, and CWD suspect animals (9 CFR 55.2). Subject to available funding, the amount of the Federal payment for any such animals will be 95 percent of the appraised value established in accordance with 55.3 of this part, but the Federal payment shall not exceed $3,000.00 per animal.

In the past, the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services has provided funding to pay for the purchase of farmed cervids that tested positive for CWD, were exposed to CWD positive animals, or were suspect animals, in order to mitigate the risk of the spread of CWD to other captive and wild cervids. Federal funding for this purpose is no longer available and farmed cervidae producers are no longer indemnified for the destruction of their animals. Without federal funding for the purchase of destroyed animals, producers will suffer considerable financial damages.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services to provide funding for a federal program to pay indemnity for animals euthanized because of infection or exposure to Chronic Wasting Disease.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 14 – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Transmissible Diseases of Swine

SUBJECT MATTER: Research on Seneca Valley Virus

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Swine exhibiting vesicular lesions similar in appearance to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) have recently been observed in commercial pork production operations in multiple states. Diagnostics conducted at the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory have excluded foreign animal diseases and isolated Seneca Valley Virus as the etiologic agent. Little is known about the epidemiology of this virus in swine but the similarity in clinical presentation to FMD results in the initiation of foreign animal disease investigations and potential disruptions in domestic markets, animal movements and access to international markets. There is an urgent need for basic and epidemiological research to further the swine industry's understanding of this disease complex.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service to conduct research on Seneca Valley Virus (SVV) and the idiopathic vesicular disease (IVD) complex in swine, and that USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services initiate epidemiologic studies, outreach and education to all stakeholders, including USDA, Food Safety and Inspection Service, enhancing awareness of the occurrence of SVV and IVD in swine. USDA should work with all stakeholders to develop and implement plans that will mitigate the consequences on markets in the United States and internationally when vesicular lesions not associated with foreign animal diseases are found at ante-mortem inspections or on the farm.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 15 and 22 Combined – APPROVED AS AMENDED

SOURCE: Committee on Bluetongue and Related Orbiviruses
Committee on Captive Wildlife and Alternative Livestock

SUBJECT MATTER: Vaccine for the Various Strains of Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease in Cervids

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease is a detrimental threat to the farmed cervid populations, especially whitetail deer. The committee encourages the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service to develop a vaccine that will protect against all known strains of this disease.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association requests the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service allocate resources to support Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) research at the Arthropod-Borne, Animal Diseases Research Laboratory, focusing on understanding the pathogenesis of the disease to facilitate the development of a vaccine to adequately protect the farmed cervid population from all strains of EHD.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 16 – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Bluetongue and Related Orbiviruses

SUBJECT MATTER: National Review of Research Needs for Bluetongue and Related Orbiviruses

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Bluetongue and Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease viruses are of concern to producers in North America because of: a) new serotypes b) increased reports of clinical disease and c) increased geographical range.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association requests the United States Department of Agriculture, and United States Department of Interior arrange a diversified blue-ribbon panel (including: industry stakeholders, university and federal researchers, federal and state regulatory agencies) to determine research needs and identify and prioritize intervention strategies.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 17 – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Brucellosis

SUBJECT MATTER: Brucellosis in the Greater Yellowstone Area

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The state and federal governments and the livestock industries have spent billions of dollars since 1935 to eradicate *Brucella abortus* (*B. abortus)* infection from cattle in the United States (US). The presence of *B. abortus* in the US has significant economic impact upon the livestock industry and may have an impact on international trade.

The only known remaining focus of brucellosis caused by *B. abortus* in the US is the bison and elk in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA). The United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) supports the efforts of the GYA state and federal agencies in their efforts to prevent exposure of livestock to brucellosis from elk and bison in the GYA and encourages the efforts of the GYA state agencies to control brucellosis in bison and elk in the GYA. Through the significant efforts of the federal/state/industry bovine brucellosis eradication program, Wyoming was declared bovine brucellosis Class Free in 1983, Montana in 1985, and Idaho in 1991. No cattle brucellosis affected herds were detected in the GYA for over a decade.

A brucellosis affected cattle herd was then detected in 2002 in Idaho, followed by the disclosure of additional affected herds in subsequent years in all three states in the GYA. Wyoming lost its Brucellosis Class Free status in 2004, Idaho lost its Brucellosis Class Free status in 2006, and Montana lost its Brucellosis Class Free status in 2008, all due to transmission of *B. abortus* from wildlife to cattle. All three states subsequently regained Class Free status. Due to recent program changes, at this time, the states can still remain designated as “Class Free”, and additional program status definition changes are pending. However, brucellosis continues to spread to livestock herds in the GYA. Since 2002, 21 brucellosis affected cattle and bison herds in the vicinity have been identified. Animals from herds disclosed in Fiscal Year 2011 and 2012 have been traced out to 14 states. This trend is not only extremely costly to the affected cattle herd owners and states, but seriously threatens the brucellosis free status of the rest of the country. The reasons for this alarming increase in brucellosis in cattle and domestic bison herds in the GYA are unclear and the large number of cases disclosed in the last decade is alarming. Without a better understanding of what has changed in the last ten years

resulting in this surge of brucellosis affected herds, such as factors or changes in wildlife or livestock populations, it will be difficult to mitigate transmission and to arrest the continued spread of brucellosis.

RESOLUTION:

As part of understanding the apparently changing dynamics of brucellosis in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA), The United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) strongly urges that the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services in partnership with the state and federal wildlife agencies, undertake a comprehensive epidemiologic study to determine why the frequency of cases of transmission from elk to cattle has increased so dramatically in recent years. The information learned from this study can then be used to develop steps to more effectively prevent the risk of brucellosis spread to cattle and domestic bison and to eliminate brucellosis from cattle and domestic bison in the GYA and the United States.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 18 – Combined with 7

SOURCE: Committee on Infectious Diseases of Horses

SUBJECT MATTER: Standardization of Equine Herpes Virus-1 Polymerase Chain Reaction Testing at Diagnostic Facilities

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 19 – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Infectious Diseases of Horses

SUBJECT MATTER: Dourine and Glanders Testing of Domestic Equids at the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, National Veterinary Services Laboratory

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS), National Center for Import and Export (NCIE) requires that all horses entering the United States (US) test negative for dourine and glanders (among other diseases). On the USDA-APHIS-VS-NCIE equine importation webpage USDA states "…importers may wish to verify that the horse is not positive for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and equine infectious anemia (EIA) before exporting. Horses that test positive by USDA for any of these diseases will be refused entry." For this reason, many shippers recommend that US clients test their animals for dourine/glanders prior to exporting them out of the US to know their horse's status before shipping since a false positive test result for re-entry into the US could occur resulting in refused re-entry of the horse upon return. Additionally, this testing recommendation provided valuable national equine herd passive surveillance for these diseases with the testing expense being paid by the submitter.

In April 2012, a USDA-APHIS-VS-NCIE policy change was instituted dictating that the USDA-APHIS-VS, National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) would no longer test horses residing in the US for dourine or glanders, unless they were suspected of having the disease or were required to be tested by law (e.g., plasma donor horses). USDA-APHIS-VS-NVSL, the only US laboratory that performs these tests, is now prohibited from doing so on healthy horses residing in the US. So, despite the USDA recommendation that US horses be tested for these diseases prior to shipping out of the country, there is no longer a way to test them and the passive surveillance for these diseases is lost. This USDA-APHIS-VS-NCIE testing policy change was not communicated to diagnostic laboratories or equine exporters.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) to re-evaluate the dourine and glanders testing policy change for United States domestic equids and allow this testing recommended by USDA-APHIS-VS, National Center for Import and Export upon request, at the owner's expense. This testing provides United States (US) owners exporting horses the opportunity to pre-test domestic horses and possibly avoid a domestic horse returning home from being denied entry into the US due to a false positive test. Reinstitution of the USDA-APHIS-VS, National Veterinary Services Laboratory testing of domestic equids for these diseases is necessary and valuable for the passive surveillance of our national equine herd.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 20– APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Captive Wildlife and Alternative Livestock

SUBJECT MATTER: Chronic Wasting Disease Control

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

It has been stated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services that (1) the goal of the Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) program in the United States has now changed from eradication to controlling its spread, (2) there is no longer federal funding available to pay for CWD testing or to pay indemnity for CWD infected or exposed animals, and (3) depopulation of infected herds will no longer be required or expected.

With this major change in objectives, it is critical that we change the way we implement the CWD program in the United States. We now need a program that minimizes the risk of spreading CWD in farmed and wild cervidae without putting farmed cervidae producers out of business if their herds become CWD infected or exposed. We need a CWD control program that includes plans for how to (1) handle infected or exposed herds, (2) clean up infected herds without depopulation, and (3) provide outlets so producers can continue to sell velvet antler and live animals to slaughter or specified terminal facilities.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services and state animal health regulatory officials to develop protocols for the Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) control program that mitigate the risk of the spread of CWD and allow producers with CWD infected or exposed herds to continue operations under quarantine and which allow (1) addition of cervidae from CWD certified herds, (2) participation in herd plans such as test and removal, and (3) movement of velvet antler and live animals to slaughter or other approved terminal facilities.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 21 – APPROVED AS AMENDED

SOURCE: Committee on Captive Wildlife and Alternative Livestock

SUBJECT MATTER: Funding for Chronic Wasting Disease Testing

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The requirements for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) herd certification (9 CFR 55) and for interstate movement of farmed cervidae (9 CFR 81) specify that all farmed cervidae greater than 12 months of age that die or are slaughtered must be tested for CWD.

The CWD testing protocol that is recommended for farmed cervidae is the immunohistochemistry test using formalin fixed samples of brain stem or a retropharyngeal lymph node. The test on either of these tissues is highly sensitive and specific for detecting the presence of CWD prion. The test costs at least $25.00 per slide to perform at United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved laboratories.

In the past, USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services has provided funding to pay for CWD testing of wild and farmed cervids in the United States. Federal funding for this purpose is no longer available and farmed cervidae producers in most states must pay the entire cost for required CWD tests. Without federal funding for CWD testing, producer compliance with program requirements is likely to decrease. Without producer support, the program to control the spread of CWD in the United States may become less effective.

Funding for CWD testing was requested and approved in United States Animal Health Association 2011 resolution number 14.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges Congress to appropriate federal funding to pay the laboratory costs of testing farmed and wild cervidae for Chronic Wasting Disease.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 22 – Combined with 15

SOURCE: Committee on Captive Wildlife and Alternative Livestock

SUBJECT MATTER: Vaccine for the Various Strains of Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease in Cervids

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 23 – Combined with 13

SOURCE: Committee on Captive Wildlife and Alternative Livestock

SUBJECT MATTER: Funding for Indemnity of Chronic Wasting Disease Positive or Exposed Animals

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 24 – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Captive Wildlife and Alternative Livestock

SUBJECT MATTER: Chronic Wasting Disease Program Standards

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

It has been stated by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) that the goal of the Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) program in the United States has now changed from eradication to controlling its spread.

The document entitled, "Chronic Wasting Disease Program Standards" was published by USDA-APHIS-VS in July 2012. It was developed before the shift of the CWD program from eradication to control and without adequate input from state wildlife and animal health officials or farmed cervidae producers. Sections of the document suggest placing restrictions on farmed cervidae producers that do nothing to further the effort to control the spread of CWD. The restrictions are not based on current scientific knowledge and could undermine the success of CWD control programs that have been in place in many states for more than a decade.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) to revise the document entitled, "Chronic Wasting Disease Program Standards", and establish a Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Program Standards Committee to review and rewrite the document within 90 days so that it more appropriately reflects the needs of producers and regulatory officials charged with implementation of a program to control, not eradicate, CWD in the United States.

The United States Animal Health Association suggests that the CWD Program Standards Committee should be made up of representatives from and appointed by each of the following organizations: (1) the Exotic Wildlife Association, (2) the North American Elk Breeders Association, (3) the North American Deer Farmers Association, (4) the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, (5) the National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials, and (6) the USDA-APHIS-VS.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 25 – Combined with 1

SOURCE: Committee on Livestock Identification

SUBJECT MATTER: Use of 840 Radio Frequency Identification Ear Tags for Use in Identification of Foot-and-Mouth Disease “Vaccinated-to-Live” Livestock*****

RESOLUTION NUMBER: 26, 9 and 30 Combined – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Scrapie
Committee on Import Export
Committee on Sheep and Goats

SUBJECT MATTER: Export of Sheep and Goats

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Under the National Scrapie Eradication Program the prevalence of scrapie in the United States flock has decreased significantly over the past 10 years. The funding for the Scrapie Flock Certification Program (SFCP) has been reduced and participation by sheep and goat breeders has dramatically decreased. It has become increasingly difficult to find breeding sheep and goats for export shipments that meet importing country protocols that rely on SFCP participation. Additionally, new tools such as genotyping and live-animal testing can be used to identify sheep that are at low risk for scrapie. These approaches may provide an appropriate basis for revised export protocols.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Health and Plant Inspection Services, Veterinary Services to expand their negotiating tools for the export of sheep and goats beyond those that rely on the *Scrapie Flock Certification Program* participation alone and to encourage other countries to recognize current National Scrapie Eradication Program prevalence and surveillance data along with the use of other tools such as genotyping when appropriate.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 27 – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Public Health and Rabies

SUBJECT MATTER: Increased Fiscal Year 2014 Funding for the United States Department of agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services Oral Rabies Vaccination Program

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Wildlife rabies is a serious public health concern. Globally, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) now estimates that 70,000 people worldwide die each year from rabies. ProMED (September 28, 2011) states that rabies is one of the world's most lethal zoonotic diseases, killing more people than severe acute respiratory syndrome, H5N1 influenza, and dengue fever combined. Domestically, wildlife rabies is still responsible for 92% of all reported rabies cases in the United States (Blanton, et al. JAVMA, 2012). The use of licensed oral rabies vaccine (ORV) has been effective in controlling rabies in certain terrestrial wildlife reservoir species since the early 1990's. Rabies control continues to be the embodiment of a One Health initiative and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization now believes that rabies and foot-and-mouth disease should be the next global diseases targeted for eradication.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services, ORV program is designed to reduce transmission of wildlife rabies to domestic pets, livestock, and humans. The United States Animal Health Association agrees with OIE that the best place to address rabies control is at the animal source. Regular distribution of ORV to immunize target wildlife species increases the percentage of rabies immune animals in ORV baiting zones. Creating a reservoir population of immune animals results in a decrease in rabies cases and prevents the spread of rabies to new areas. Rabies programs in the United States that have integrated ORV with traditional public and animal health measures have successfully eliminated the transmission of the canine variant of rabies in south Texas coyote populations, halted the westward expansion of raccoon rabies variant at the Appalachian Mountains, and resulted in no reported cases of gray fox rabies variant cases in Texas since May of 2009. Today, federal and state sponsored ORV programs continue to monitor areas where rabies variants have been eliminated while addressing new challenges. The funding level requested would allow the USDA to maintain ongoing logistical support and wildlife rabies case surveillance necessary for the program, while maintaining existing operational programs to control rabies in target wildlife populations.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association requests the 114th Congress continue to support level funding in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 budget line item for the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services, National Rabies Management Program. However, consideration for additional funding in FY 2014 may be warranted to cover increased costs associated with operational programs that are successfully controlling wildlife rabies in 14 States and emergence of rabies in new locations or species.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 28 – APPROVED AS AMENDED

SOURCE: Committee on Transmissible Diseases of Poultry and Other Avian Species

SUBJECT MATTER: Support for Foreign and Emerging Animal Disease Funding

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has become a major source of funding for both basic and applied research on foreign animal diseases, supports two Centers for Excellence (Kansas State University and Texas A&M University), and owns and operates the Plum Island Animal Disease Center. The DHS support has provided for useful advances in diagnostic tests and vaccines for several important foreign animal diseases. This funding has been applied primarily to mammalian diseases with limited support for diseases of poultry.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges that the United States Department of Homeland Security support funding for avian influenza vaccine projects.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 29 - APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Sheep and Goats

SUBJECT MATTER: Minor Use Animal Drug Program

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The approval of animal drugs for use in minor species is critical to the appropriate treatment of sheep and goat disease and to the maintenance of animal health. The National Research Support Program-7 (NRSP-7) provides much-needed and valuable services to the sheep and goat industries throughout the United States. The continued work of this program will be essential to the sustainability and growth of the industry through the availability of the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved medications for use in sheep and goats.

The United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) supports and appreciates the efforts of the NRSP-7. The research conducted under this program will be essential to the sustainability of the small ruminant industries and to the maintenance of sheep and goat health. The USAHA acknowledges the importance of research conducted under the NRSP-7.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges Congress to include a permanent funding mechanism for the National Research Support Program-7 (NRSP-7) program and urges the United States Food and Drug Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture to include funding for the NRSP-7 in their budget requests at a level that meets the needs of minor use and minor species requests.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 30 – Combined with 26

SOURCE: Committee on Sheep and Goats

SUBJECT MATTER: Export of Sheep and Goats

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 31 and 35 Combined – APPROVED

SOURCE: Committee on Foreign and Emerging Diseases
Committee on Parasitic Disease

SUBJECT MATTER: Sterile Screwworm Fly Production and Distribution

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Screwworm larvae have been identified annually in the United States (US) over the last 12 years. These larvae are found in imported horses or dogs and cats originating in screwworm infested countries of South America or the Caribbean. Most detections have been found in Florida soon after importation, requiring steps to be taken to prevent further dissemination.

During a screwworm training exercise, conducted with state, federal, and industry responders in Florida, response planning included provision of sterile flies for release in Florida that were produced by both the Pacora, Panama plant and

the Tuxtla Gutierrez plant in Mexico. Flies from both plants were needed to contain and control this simulated Florida outbreak.

During the past year, the United States Department of Agriculture discontinued US funding for the screwworm production plant in Mexico. The loss of production capabilities at this plant has raised serious concerns as to the ability of the US to respond to screwworm incursions into the US. Production at the Panama facility is needed to maintain the barrier zone in the Panama area to prevent normal migration of flies from the south and reestablishment of natural populations in Central America and Mexico.

It is critically important that plans be in place to meet the needs of state and federal responders in the event of a screwworm outbreak in the US.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges the United States Department of Agriculture to have in place written emergency response plans to be shared with state cooperators for producing and distributing adequate sterile flies in the event of the reemergence of screwworm in the United States.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 32 and 36 Combined – APPROVED AS AMENDED

SOURCE: Committee on Pharmaceuticals
Committee on Animal Welfare

SUBJECT MATTER: Controlled Substances Act Regulations Applying to Drug Enforcement Administration Registrants Acting Remotely from Registrant's Principle Place of Business

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Many pharmaceuticals, which are used for a variety of indications, including sedation, anesthesia, pain management, and euthanasia, are classified as controlled substances because of their potential for misuse or abuse. The purchase, use, and disposal of these pharmaceuticals are controlled by the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) as directed by the United States Department of Justice and authorized by the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). Registrations are issued to qualified applicants for use of specified classes of these pharmaceuticals.

United States Code (U.S.C.) Title 21 Section 822 (a) and (e) of the CSA outline who is required to register with the DEA to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances. Per 21 U.S.C. § 822 (e), a separate registration is required at each principal place of business or professional practice where the applicant dispenses controlled substances. This means it is illegal to transport, administer, or dispense controlled substances outside of the premises listed on the applicant's registration. Historically, the DEA has applied regulatory discretion to enforcement of this limitation, allowing registrants to use controlled substances at remote locations as medical needs indicate. During the past six months, some DEA field offices have indicated an interest in scrutinizing or enforcing the regulations. The potential impacts of such enforcement on animal welfare are serious because it may preclude the use of controlled drugs (for which there may be no satisfactory substitute) to relieve animal suffering. Because DEA contends that the current law does not permit practitioner registrants to dispense controlled substances in mobile or ambulatory practice in a realistic or practical way, it is impossible to provide appropriate care within the confines of the law in the event that animals need treatment at a remote location.

In 2010, combined United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) resolutions 12 and 25 (approved as resolution 12) attempted to address the corollary issue of veterinarians who deliver services in states other than those in which they have physical principal places of business (e.g., veterinarians in ambulatory or travelling specialty/special-interest practices, who are on or near state borders and hold veterinary licenses in more than one state; practitioners acting as part of emergency service teams; practitioners participating in programs that provide services to underserved populations). That resolution asked the Attorney General to exercise authority granted by the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, 21 U.S.C. § 822 (d), to promulgate regulations that would waive the requirement for veterinarians in ambulatory practices to have a separate United States Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration registration in each state in which they are licensed or authorized to practice.

Two important points have been made clear from the DEA's response to the 2010 USAHA resolution, as well as its response to requests from stakeholders to modify regulatory requirements and allow registrants to transport controlled substances to locations remote from registrants' principal place of business (which may be necessary either within a given state or across state lines). The first is that this is a complex issue affecting many dispensers including, but not limited to, veterinarians. The second is that the authority accorded by 21 U.S.C. § 822 to the Department of Justice is insufficient to allow concerns to be resolved through a regulatory process—statutory change is required.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges Congress to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide a legal means by which the United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration registrants or authorized agents may appropriately transport and utilize controlled substances when acting in the normal course of business or employment pertaining to the treatment of animals (domestic and wildlife) in locations outside of the principal place of business listed on their registration.

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 33 – Combined with 8

SOURCE: Committee on Tuberculosis

SUBJECT MATTER: Support for Research on Mycobacterial Diseases in Animals

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 34 – Combined with 10

SOURCE: Committee on Tuberculosis

SUBJECT MATTER: Tuberculosis Testing of Export Cattle and the Requirement for a Negative Culture of *Mycobacterium Bovis* from Histopathologically Negative Tissues

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 35 Combined with 31

SOURCE: Committee on Foreign and Emerging Diseases
Committee on Parasitic Disease

SUBJECT MATTER: Sterile Screwworm Fly Production and Distribution

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RESOLUTION NUMBER: 36 Combined with 32

SOURCE: Committee on Pharmaceuticals
Committee on Animal Welfare

SUBJECT MATTER: Controlled Substances Act Regulations Applying to Drug Enforcement Administration Registrants Acting Remotely from Registrant's Principle Place of Business

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