

TO: Members of the Texas horse industry

RE: Comments About the Publication – “Facts Surrounding the National Animal Identification System and the Horse Industry” (Second Edition)

The 20 page bulletin that follows this note contains information on the proposed National Animal Identification System (NAIS) and the role/function of the Equine Species Working Group (ESWG).

Texas Cooperative Extension (TCE) and the Department of Animal Science at Texas A&M University provide the following information for members of the horse industry. The intended purpose is solely to create awareness, to help ensure that horse owners in Texas know what is going on at the national level at this time.

The individual feelings/perspectives of horse industry persons regarding the potential development of a NAIS are both recognized and respected by TCE faculty/staff. The NAIS has become somewhat of an issue, with some people in favor and some opposed. TCE intends to maintain a neutral, information only stance on this issue, while striving to help horse owners have access to information on recommendations that are being introduced/considered/debated/modified at the national level. Obviously, this is important to horse owners in the state, because if/when national regulations or laws ever do go into effect, there will be some application at the state level that impacts horse ownership and use. Some will view those impacts as positive, others as negative.

The attached document, published by the ESWG, does attempt to explain, to some extent, the origin of a proposed NAIS and the development of the ESWG. At the time of this publication, the ESWG has not endorsed this national system or any kind of application of such a system to the horse owners and the horse industry.

It is likely that wordage in the document will be regarded by some as a fair and accurate attempt to address the current status of a NAIS. Others will likely regard the information as inadequate or not accurate in addressing various aspects of the topic. It is not expected that all horse owners will read it the same way, or from the same perspective going in. And, after reading the information, there will likely be mixed views on the topic.

You are encouraged to provide input directly to the USDA (www.aphis.usda.gov), to the American Horse Council (www.horsecouncil.org) or to the Texas Animal Health Commission (www.TexasAnimalHealthCommission.org). Your opinions, viewpoints and suggestions, regardless of how you feel about such an initiative, are important. Please do not contact us at TCE, as we will then have to forward your comments and would rather not increase the chances of your comments not reaching the intended source. Please do make direct contact with those sources listed above to be sure your comments are received.

Best regards!

Pete G. Gibbs – Extension Horse Specialist – Texas Cooperative Extension

NAIS and Horses:

*The Facts Surrounding the
National Animal Identification
System and the
Horse Industry in the U.S.*

Second Edition



**NAIS
and Horses:**

*The Facts Surrounding
the
National Animal
Identification
System And the Horse
Industry in the U.S*

Published by:
Equine Species Working
Group

Second Edition
March 2007

© Copyright 2007
Equine Species
Working Group

For More Information on
Animal Identification:
www.usda.gov/nais
www.equinespeciesworkinggroup.com

Cover photo credit:

Upper right photo:
The Jockey Club
Upper left photo:
Kerry Thompson
Race Photo:
Barbara Waechter
Lower left photo:
Cindy Schonholtz

Mission, Purpose and Actions of the Equine Species Working Group

It is important that horse owners, and the horse industry in general, understand the purpose and actions of the Equine Species Working Group (ESWG) and what it has and has not done to date. First, the ESWG has not endorsed the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) or its application to the equine community. Such a decision must await a definitive proposal from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regarding how the NAIS might apply to the horse industry and individual horse owners. In addition, no equine organization has taken a formal position specifically supporting the NAIS' application to the equine industry.

Nonetheless, based upon the ESWG's understanding of the development of the NAIS, the system's purpose, and a review of the statements and proposals made by USDA and the federal legislation calling for a comprehensive national ID system, the ESWG believes that a system in some form will be initiated in the future and will likely include the equine industry.

It is for this reason that the ESWG was formed. As explained more fully elsewhere in this document, the horse industry determined that it was wiser to involve itself in crafting the proposed system, rather than simply allowing it to be imposed on the industry. Simply stated, the ESWG was formed to evaluate the NAIS and the potential benefits and costs to the equine industry in order to make reasonable and informed recommendations to USDA regarding how the equine industry might be included in the program. The ESWG has made and is committed to make recommendations for a system that recognizes the uniqueness of the equine industry and, to the extent possible, minimally affects current practices and procedures.

To accomplish this mission, it is critical that the ESWG receive active input from organizations and individual horse owners. As broad a group as possible was involved in this process through the ESWG to ensure that disparate views and expert opinions were available. It is critical that the ESWG hear from the industry at large. In order to receive serious comments and suggestions it is important that the ESWG keep the equine industry informed about the NAIS and the working group's activities so that any recommendations that ultimately come out of the group will be supported by the broadest possible segment of the industry.

Finally, it is important that individual horse owners and organizations recognize that they may participate in the process by directly contacting the USDA and state agencies with their opinions, views and suggestions. Since federal and state agencies are involved in initiating the system, the public has a continued right to provide input directly to these federal and state officials.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction	Page 4
II. History of National Animal ID System	Page 5
III. Why Should the Horse Industry Participate in the Development of the NAIS?	Page 8
IV. Equine Diseases of General Concern	Page 10
V. Methods of Identification	Page 11
VI. Potential Benefits of a National Equine ID Program	Page 12
VII. Current Status of NAIS	Page 14
VIII. Frequently Asked Questions	Page 16
IX. Equine Species Working Group Members	Page 19

I. Introduction

March 2007

Dear Members of the Horse Industry,

There has been considerable discussion of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) in the horse industry. This is a national system designed to identify livestock (including horses) and livestock premises, and to record certain animal movement so that a major disease outbreak or bio-terrorist attack could be quickly contained and eradicated.

The Equine Species Working Group (ESWG) recognizes that the National Animal Identification System has created many questions and concerns within the horse industry. The ESWG was created to represent the horse industry in the development of the National Animal Identification System. At the time of the group's formation, there was a blank section titled "Horse Identification" included in a document entitled "The United States Animal Identification Plan" which has become the NAIS. It became clear to many of us that if we didn't organize and take on the task of working within the plan and formulating recommendations to the USDA outlining parameters the horse industry could operate within, the USDA would simply impose a system on the horse industry. While we realize this is not a popular issue, we also realize that the misinformation and rumors that are spread through the horse industry are hindering a fair reading of what the system entails and how it might affect the industry. We believe that some of this misinformation and innuendo are continuing to be spread even though false.

This is the second issue of the NAIS and Horses booklet. As with any complex and new initiatives, what is proposed continues to change. This system is indeed in the planning and early implementation stages and is continuously being updated and revised. The ESWG has submitted comments and recommendations to the USDA on several occasions, and continues to evaluate the NAIS and the horse industry's possible participation in such a system.

One of the most significant changes to the plans for the NAIS is its voluntary status. USDA Under Secretary Bruce Knight has announced repeatedly the department's firm position is that the program, on a comprehensive, national level, is voluntary and USDA has no plans to make it mandatory. It is their hope that the program will be market driven, and that the potential benefits of the system will initiate industry participation by all livestock sectors, including the horse industry.

The ESWG presents this informational booklet with the hope that those who own horses in the United States will read it, inform themselves of the facts and become a part of the process. After reading the following information, locate your representative on the Equine Species Working Group and discuss your suggestions, concerns and ideas regarding this issue, or contact the USDA and your state officials directly.

Respectfully,

Equine Species Working Group

II. History of the National Animal Identification System

The National Animal Identification System grew out of a long history of animal identification in the United States. It is not the start of a new animal identification plan but rather the next step in years of experience dealing with many separate identification systems.

Animal identification first became a part of the American livestock landscape in the 1800's and early 1900s when branding of cattle and horses was a primary form of identification to determine ownership and to deter theft. Today, many states continue to have brand inspection laws that apply when livestock is moved.

One of the earliest federal identification systems was instituted by the predecessor agency of the United States Department of Agriculture soon after the end of World War I in an extensive effort to eradicate Bovine Tuberculosis. Vaccinated animals were identified with an official tag and ear tattoo. Over the years, those tagged animals were permitted to move while unvaccinated animals were not. Since that time, the USDA and the federal agencies governing animal health have implemented different systems for identifying animals when establishing disease programs for cattle, swine, sheep and goats. For example, horses that are found to be positive for Equine Infectious Anemia currently receive an official identification.

As far back as the 1960's, livestock industry leaders began to talk about developing national standards for animal identification in the U.S. By the 1980's, discussions of a national system of animal identification were bringing industry leaders together from around the world. In the 1980's, the U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA) also began to emphasize the need for modernization of animal identification in the U.S. in order to make it more systematic and beneficial to livestock owners and to help prepare the country in the event of a national animal health emergency, such as the introduction of Foot and Mouth Disease. By the late 1980's, it was recognized that animals moved more often and more rapidly than ever in the history of the world. Horses, for example, are shipped to many different states for competition and can be back on their own farm in only a few weeks, often before the incubation period of a disease can be completed.

In 2002 a crucial step forward was taken. After years of discussion and debate, livestock industry leaders agreed that the best way to avert a national animal health and economic disaster in the face of a devastating disease outbreak was to have an effective and workable system of identification that would facilitate animal disease traceback. It was also recognized that a national system could not work without the full cooperation of industry, state animal health officials and the federal government. A National Identification Development Team was formed and included 100 animal and livestock industry professionals representing more than 70 organizations, associations and government agencies. In 2003 the first draft of a National Animal Identification Plan was produced and presented to the U.S. Animal Health Association, where it was accepted and a resolution passed asking that the U.S. Department of Agriculture make the standards official.

In 2004, nearly 500 stakeholders attended the ID/INFO EXPO hosted by the National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA), one of the highest attended of the many industry meetings held on identification throughout the years. The interest was prompted by the announcement that the first case of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE, Mad Cow Disease) was diagnosed in the U.S. This diagnosis highlighted the need for a workable national system of identification. In the effort to traceback the origins of the affected cow, as well as to identify her four offspring, all but one animal was found. The fourth, a bull-calf, was traced to a herd of about 400 calves. Since authorities could not determine which of those four hundred was the affected calf, all were destroyed.

NAIS History (continued)

The identification of the BSE-positive cow in the U.S. focused the interest of Congress, the USDA and the general public on the issue of animal identification. The USDA proposed and has begun development and initial implementation of a new program called the National Animal Identification System, under which animal identification is standardized on a national level. The authority for USDA to establish a program already existed in the Animal Health Protection Act and did not need Congressional approval.

The ultimate goal of the NAIS is:

- To establish a national system to identify those livestock and livestock premises that are part of the system and to record animal movements for purposes of disease control only.
- To allow the “trace back” within 48 hours of a confirmed diagnosis of a serious animal disease to ensure rapid containment of the disease.
- To protect animal health in the U.S. and our ability to move and market livestock. Movement is particularly important to the horse industry.

Participation in the NAIS would call for the following information:

- An identification number for each animal that is included in the system.
- An identification number for each premises that holds or manages livestock that are included in the system.
- A movement recording system, involving a location, time and date stamp, so that livestock included in the system could be “traced” to their current location in the event of a major disease outbreak.

How has the horse industry responded?

The American Horse Council organized a Task Force to review what was then called the U.S. Animal Identification Plan (USAIP) in 2003. That Task Force has evolved into the Equine Species Working Group (ESWG), which has been designated by USDA as the official equine group to develop recommendations regarding how the equine industry might fit into the NAIS.

The ESWG includes thirty-five representatives of the horse industry and animal health officials. A complete list is included at the end of this document. It is co-chaired by Dr. Jim Morehead, past president of Kentucky Association of Equine Practitioners and member of the American Association of Equine Practitioners, and Dr. Billy Smith, Executive Director of Information Technology at the American Quarter Horse Association. Dan Fick, Executive Vice-President of The Jockey Club, Dr. Marvin Beeman of Littleton, Colorado, past President of the American Association of Equine Practitioners, and Amy Mann, previous Director of Regulatory Affairs for the American Horse Council, were the initial co-chairs of the ESWG.

The ESWG has been evaluating the overall plan to ensure that the horse industry’s specific concerns are addressed. The group continues to weigh NAIS’ benefits against its potential costs and has been working to determine how the industry might develop standards for equine identification that would fit into the NAIS with as little disruption to horse owners, events and facilities as possible. The Equine Species Working Group has not endorsed the NAIS, but is working with the USDA to come up with recommendations that work for the horse industry.

NAIS History (continued)

General original recommendations from the ESWG to the UDSA

The ESWG has also spelled out several “general principles” as a condition precedent to the horse industry's involvement with NAIS.

These include:

- The initiation of the NAIS should be on a voluntary basis.
- Any system should first apply to food animals.
- All components of the system must be in place and have been tested before making any system mandatory.
- It should not apply to the horse industry until 2010 at the earliest.
- The confidentiality of data collected pursuant to a national animal ID system must be protected. There must be a clear exclusion of this information from the Freedom of Information Act public disclosure requirements.
- A national animal ID system should not increase the role and size of the federal government.
- If such a system is mandated by federal and state authorities, the major costs should not be borne by the horse industry. Federal and state authorities have an obligation to provide the majority of the funding for the system since it will ultimately be required by state and federal law and provides a public service.

Please Note: These original recommendations were made to USDA before the Department clarified that the NAIS would be voluntary. For this reason, they should not be interpreted as suggesting that the ESWG is implicitly recommending a mandatory system.

III. Why Should the Horse Industry Participate in the Development of the NAIS?

Some horse owners are suggesting that the horse industry should simply oppose the application of the national ID system to horses. Others argue that we should not participate in developing recommendations that explain the uniqueness of the industry because by doing so it somehow indicates support of NAIS, thus limiting our ability to oppose it.

That is a dangerous approach to a national initiative with broad support at the federal and state level and in the livestock industry in general.

As described elsewhere in this document, the original concept of the NAIS was that it would apply to all livestock, a classification that included horses. That intent has not changed. The ESWG has met with members of Congress, USDA officials and state officials about this on several occasions and has concluded that it would be politically difficult to have horses excluded, while all other livestock is included. The federal and state authorities and the broader livestock community, which first proposed a national ID system, expect that horses will be included within any implemented system.

Why? Because when you start excluding one species, others are likely to push to be excluded. Moreover, there are diseases that affect both horses and other livestock. A system that does not include horses would not be as effective and may not satisfy the goals of agriculture and the livestock community. In addition, there are diseases that horses can spread to humans and raise bio-terrorism concerns. For these reasons it is unrealistic to expect that Congress, federal and state authorities will organize a national system intended to identify and trace livestock diseases of importance without including all the species potentially affected.

In addition, the horse industry is an important part of the livestock industry and wants to remain so, not separate itself. Congress, the USDA, state legislators and officials and the livestock industry itself consider horses to be livestock. The horse industry has worked hard at the federal, state and local level to remain within the “livestock” category. There are advantages to being classified as livestock with respect to agricultural classifications and assistance, federal funds for research on equine diseases, favorable tax provisions, animal welfare laws and regulations, zoning restrictions and similar requirements.

Finally, the USDA has authority now to implement a national identification system under the Animal Health Protection Act, which was passed by Congress to clarify and strengthen the USDA’s authority to prevent, control and eradicate animal diseases. Under that Act, “livestock” is defined to include “all farm-raised animals.” That includes horses. The industry would have to convince Congress to amend that law to specifically exclude horses from USDA’s current authority to regulate in this area.

Numerous bills have been introduced in the previous Congress directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a nationwide electronic livestock identification system that would enable the USDA to enhance the speed and accuracy of the response to outbreaks of disease in livestock. All these bills, except one, applied to all livestock and covered the movement of livestock in both interstate commerce and intrastate commerce. That includes horses. Even one bill that did not specifically apply to horses provided for their voluntary inclusion in any system.

Just as important, there are potential positive reasons to participate in a system that is crafted by the industry itself and accommodates the differences and uniqueness of the horse industry. These benefits are listed elsewhere in this booklet.

Why Should the Horse Industry Participate in the Development of the NAIS? (continued)

In summary, it is very unlikely that the horse industry could convince Congress, the USDA, and state authorities to exclude horses from any national ID system. To the contrary, if the industry focused its resources to simply oppose the inclusion of horses in a national identification system and the system continued to be developed and initiated despite our opposition—and the ESWG believes this would happen—this could result in a system that would be more burdensome to horse owners.

The goal of the ESWG is not to include all horses and all movements in the NAIS. Indeed the latest recommendations reflect that. Rather it is to ensure that federal and state authorities understand what horse ownership and enjoyment involves, and what it would mean to require the identification of every horse, the reporting of every movement and why the industry would oppose that. Indeed, by participating in crafting the application of the system to the uniqueness of the horse industry, the ESWG believes it is more likely that more horses will be excluded than included.

For these reasons it is important that the horse industry, through the ESWG, develop its own national ID plans under the parameters of the NAIS. If we don't do it, others will do it for us.

IV. Equine Diseases of General Concern

The NAIS is being developed to protect the health of the national livestock herds by facilitating the traceback and traceforward of animals associated with a significant disease outbreak. Often, when the topic of the NAIS is raised a familiar refrain is heard: “Why are horses included? They don’t carry diseases that affect humans or other livestock.” An informational paper was developed with the intention of examining that question and determining whether it is accurate. The paper, titled *Equine Diseases of Concern*, can be found on the ESWG website; some key points extracted from that paper are below.

Although rarely experienced in the U.S., horses are in fact susceptible to numerous diseases that can also affect people. In most cases, horses do not play a role in spreading these diseases to humans. Lyme disease is an example of a disease that affects horses and humans but horses do not give Lyme disease to humans. But in some cases, horses serve as sentinels for human disease surveillance. For example, West Nile Fever and Eastern and Western Equine Encephalomyelitis are diseases that frequently appear in horses before cases are seen in humans. However, horses can also contract infectious diseases that they can pass on or transmit to humans. Examples of these zoonotic diseases of horses include Rabies, Salmonella, Ringworm, and Anthrax. There are also several diseases that are common to horses and to other livestock as well as humans, which are considered multispecies. An example of a disease that not only affects horses, but cattle, sheep, swine and even humans is Vesicular Stomatitis, a disease that has been seen within the horse industry in recent years. For more detailed information on these diseases, please refer to the full paper found on the ESWG website.

It is directly attributable to the high quality of equine management and care in this country and the extensive effort to eradicate these diseases from the U.S. horse population or prevent their occurrence that horse owners in the U.S. are unlikely to contract any of the diseases mentioned above and in the paper. Nonetheless, horse owners should be aware of the zoonotic significance of each of these diseases and the potential for their occurrence in horses.

Imported Diseases

Import quarantine and post-entry testing are important components in thwarting the introduction of foreign animal diseases, such as Glanders, but it does not entirely guarantee that these diseases could not appear here, either through natural or intentional introduction. Vector-borne diseases such as Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis and Vesicular Stomatitis can be introduced without necessarily importing infected animals.

Emerging Diseases

Emerging diseases are always a concern. Although it is rare for viruses to jump from one species to another, it does happen. In the recent past, equine influenza virus was isolated from greyhound racing dogs in Florida after the animals began to show signs of respiratory illness. This has not been seen before and indicates that, in this case, the equine flu virus may have mutated enough to jump species.

Conclusion

Because the horse industry and horse owners are so protective of their animals, most diseases are well-controlled in the U.S. Nonetheless, some equine diseases do have public health impacts. Horse owners must be knowledgeable and aware of the diseases that are common to horses and other livestock species and to humans. A severe outbreak of any of these diseases would have a substantial veterinary and economic impact in the U.S., and on the horse industry. Being able to quickly and efficiently trace horses that may have been in contact with infected animals is key to containing an outbreak and preventing further spread of harmful contagious diseases.

V. Methods of Identification

How Will Horses Be Identified?

The ESWG recommends that NAIS implementation should begin by incorporating existing methods of identification, including breed registration numbers, DNA parentage, brands, lip tattoos and radio frequency identification devices (RFID), including already-implanted microchips.

Clearly, RFID or microchips appear to be the most efficient way to identify animals, including horses, and this will likely be the identification method of choice in the future. New technologies should also continue to be pursued to provide more efficient, cost effective and accurate methods of identification. The ESWG expects that the technical and scientific community will respond to the industry's needs, rather than horse owners and the industry limiting themselves to what is presently available.

Radio Frequency Identification Devices (microchips) for Equines

The ESWG suggests that any horse owner, breed association, or regulatory authority considering the use of microchips thoroughly research all aspects of microchips in making their decision. If the decision is made to utilize microchips, the ESWG recommends that, from now on, the ISO/ANSI compatible RFID chip (11784/85, 134.2 kHz) be the recommended standard of electronic equine identification not only to control disease but also to ensure the uniformity and compatibility necessary to achieve the goals of the NAIS. This microchip will provide compatibility with RFID tags and scanners used on other livestock under the NAIS and with the microchip technology being utilized for horses internationally, especially in North America and the European Union. Anyone considering the purchase of a scanner or microchip reader should consider one that can read both 125 and 134 kHz microchips.

Any microchip should be implanted in the horse's nuchal ligament on the left side, in the middle third of the neck, halfway between the ears and the withers.

USDA Support of ISO Technology Standards

USDA has announced that it endorses the international standards for animal identification technologies, a recommendation of the NAIS Subcommittee as well as several other species working groups. USDA remains technology neutral by not designating any specific identification technology for NAIS participation; the use of RFID tags or microchips remain a choice of the animal owner. This being said, USDA recognizes the importance of standardization and endorses the technology standards published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and specifically endorses the use of ISO 11784 and 11785, which establishes an RFID technology standard for those that choose to utilize RFID technology in the NAIS.

The Need for New Technology

As previously stated, microchips are only one aspect of proper horse identification, and should be utilized in conjunction with all other horse identification systems currently in place, including lip tattoos and freeze brands. The methods of identifying livestock for disease control is a maturing area that is likely to continue to develop as new technical changes and more efficient means of identification are introduced. RFID reader and scanner manufacturers and suppliers should make an immediate effort to provide readers and scanners that can read ISO/ANSI 11784/11785 livestock microchips and that can read, or at least detect, all 125 kHz frequency companion animal microchips. In addition, the ESWG recommends that new technologies be pursued and researched to provide more efficient, cost effective and accurate methods of equine identification, for example Biometrics, DNA Testing, etc.

VI. Potential Benefits of a National Equine ID Program

The purpose of a national identification system is to identify premises and livestock in order to facilitate disease management in the case of an outbreak. The overall goal and main benefit of a national, standardized equine identification program in the United States is disease management. Potential benefits of a system if developed by the horse industry include:

◆ **Reduce potential effect and enhance control of equine disease outbreaks.** A national identification system for equines in the United States would enable officials to identify particular animals that have been exposed to a contagious disease and isolate them in order to prevent the disease from becoming more widespread.

◆ **Maintain equine commerce and movement of horses in the case of a disease outbreak.** Disease outbreaks can stop all movement and commerce regarding livestock, including horses. This has been clearly demonstrated with the foot and mouth disease outbreak in the U.K., the recent discovery of BSE in the United States and the outbreaks of Vesicular Stomatitis. In recent months, some states have closed their borders to horses from a specific state, due to the lack of confidence in that states' ability to track and contain a specific disease. Some equine events have prohibited or controlled movements of horses from other states affected by disease. With a national system, state animal health officials will have greater ability to identify specific locations and animals where a disease may be prevalent, thus eliminating embargoes of an entire state's population of horses or others animals.

◆ **Assist equestrian events in ensuring a healthy environment for participating horses.** Most major events involving horses in the United States require some sort of health certification, including a negative Coggins Test. A national ID system could enhance these requirements by having better systems to ensure the health of the animals involved. Kentucky has recently been awarded the privilege of hosting the 2010 World Equestrian Games. Individual animal identification will be a requirement for all equines participating and a necessity in tracking and maintaining a disease prevention program during the games and beyond.

◆ **Expedite recovery and identification of horses lost due to natural disaster, theft, or accident.** A permanent ID system for horses could be used in emergency situations to link the horse to a premise, owner, or caretaker. Hurricane Katrina was an example of how effective individual animal identification can be, with virtually all displaced horses being returned to their rightful owner. This was not the case with many other species. In addition, the ID system could be utilized in the case of a theft to facilitate return of the animal to the owner.

◆ **Facilitate import and export of equine.** Many horses are imported and exported into and out of the United States each year. A positive national identification system could expedite these processes and allow for more effective means of identifying the animals moving internationally.

◆ **Uphold the horse industry as a responsible member of the livestock community.** The importance of the horse industry in cooperating with the entire livestock industry in the case of a disease outbreak cannot be overstated. The implementation of an ID system for the equine industry would allow the industry to work in concert with other members of the livestock industry to quickly trace back diseased or exposed animals.

Potential benefits of a National Equine ID Program (continued)

- ◆ **Bio-Thermal microchips can be beneficial to horse owners.** These chips combine both the ease of recording temperatures with the individual identification of a horse, which is necessary to maintain a viable disease management system. Temperatures are the first sign of any infection and the first step in stopping the transmission of a disease. In a quarantine situation the bio-thermal microchip is a quick and efficient way to take temperatures with minimum risk of spreading the contamination

VII. Current Status of NAIS

Status of NAIS

The NAIS is in its initial stages of implementation, even for the food animals that are the primary focus of the USDA's proposal.

Some rules have been changed at the federal level to begin the organization of the NAIS. Many states have begun the process of requiring the registration of livestock premises (including those with horses), and some states, Wisconsin for example, currently have mandatory premises registration. Nonetheless, there are still many administrative and legislative steps that must be taken before the NAIS is fully operating.

There is time for horse owners and equine organizations to provide their views to federal and state officials regarding the identification system's possible application to the horse industry. But it is critical that horse owners and equine organizations provide their views in a reasoned and logical fashion based upon facts.

The NAIS will be established over time through the integration of three key components: premises identification, animal identification, and animal movement recording. It is a voluntary program, and there are no plans or regulations being developed to make it otherwise. The intent is to develop parameters for participation that not only meet the ability to maintain the health of American livestock but also provide a program that is practical for producers and all others involved in production. To this end, USDA has adopted a phased-in approach to implementation.

Although a draft strategic plan published in 2005 references mandatory requirements in 2008 and beyond, *to date no actions have been initiated by USDA to develop regulations to mandate participation in NAIS.* In fact, recent statements from the USDA reinforce the Department's intent to implement the program on a voluntary basis. APHIS will publish updates to the implementation plan as recommendations are received and evaluated by the NAIS Subcommittee and the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Foreign Animal and Poultry Diseases.

USDA has recently released three documents that outline the plans for NAIS implementation: (1) a Draft User Guide, (2) a Program Standards and Technical Reference document, and (3) a technical specification document for the animal tracking databases. These documents are available on the NAIS website (www.usda.gov/nais) and are open for comment. The NAIS website has recently been renovated and contains a lot of important information on the program's components, development and implementation.

Premises Registration

Premises registration is the first step for NAIS implementation, and is determined by state authorities. A premises is defined as a physical location that represents a unique and describable geographic entity where activity affecting the health and/or traceability of animals may occur. USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has amended the regulations to recognize for official use the 7-character Premises Identification Number (PIN). Only a limited amount of information is stored in the national premises identification system: Premises ID Number, Name of Entity, Owner or Appropriate Contact Person, Street Address, City, State, Zip/Postal Code, Contact Phone Number, Operation Type (e.g., production unit, exhibition, etc.), Date Activated, Date Retired (e.g., date operation is sold, date operation is no longer maintaining livestock) and Reason Retired. The number of animals or the types of animals is not required.

All 50 states, two territories and five Native American Tribes have premises registration systems developed and are currently registering premises as part of the NAIS.

Current Status of NAIS (continued)

Animal Identification

In March 2005, USDA announced plans to begin allocating animal identification numbers (AINs) to tag manufacturers and approving visual identification tags for use under the NAIS, paving the way for distribution of these tags to producers. The initial implementation of AINs focuses on cattle. USDA is currently working on making microchips with AIN's available for horses. They are working on the protocol to allow microchip manufacturers to apply to USDA to distribute AIN microchips. Once the protocol is released, companies apply and are approved, microchips with the AIN for horses will be available. The use of AINs with other types of identification devices (e.g., implants) used in other species will be considered as the NAIS species working groups finalize their recommendations for utilizing the AIN.

Animal Movement Recording

To protect the health of the U.S. herd, sound scientific principles indicate that being able to track and contain a disease within 48 hours is essential. Knowing where animals are located is the key to efficient, accurate, and cost-effective epidemiologic investigations and disease-control efforts. The ability to achieve the 48-hour traceback objective will be directly affected by the percentage of animal movements that can be recorded. Collecting animal movement information is possibly the most challenging component of the NAIS.

Not all livestock movements will need to be reported but those that involve the commingling of animals that originate from numerous different places present the greatest opportunity for disease introduction and spread. The different locations of these animals as they move will be recorded to aid traceback but only a few basic pieces of information will be required: the AIN or Group/Lot ID, the premises number of the receiving location, and the date of the animal's or animals' arrival. This information will not be housed by the Federal Government but rather in private databases that Animal Health Officials will be able to query for information in the event of a disease emergency.

ESWG Update

The current focus of the ESWG is the implementation of premises and animal identification, which are important steps in protecting our industry. The ESWG recommendation for animal identification is discussed in the previous section on methods of identification. In the most recently submitted ESWG recommendations to the USDA, it was recommended that only those horses that are moved to a premises where a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI), Brand Inspection, VS-127 permit, or International CVI are required need to be officially identified. Additionally, the ESWG recommended that no equine movements be reported, but that Animal Health Officials rely on the current movement records obtained through the previously mentioned permits for traceback.

The working group is also focusing on possible pilot projects to evaluate how an identification system may benefit the equine industry. There are multiple steps to the NAIS implementation process, and the ESWG is carefully monitoring the progress of the NAIS and is ensuring that the horse industry's voice is heard.

VIII. Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the NAIS?

A: The National Animal Identification System (NAIS) is a program intended to identify animals and record their movements for the purpose of disease management and control. The ultimate goal of this identification system is to create an effective, uniform national animal tracing system that will help maintain the health of U.S. herds and flocks. When fully operational, it is hoped that it will allow animal tracing to be completed within 48 hours of disease detection, ensuring rapid containment of the disease, protecting our country's animals and allowing for continued commerce.

Q: What is the ESWG?

A: Equine Species Working Group (ESWG) is the task force officially recognized by the USDA to evaluate the concept of the National Animal Identification System and its application to the equine industry. The group's responsibility is to develop recommendations for a national equine identification plan that is in the best interests of, and protects the rights of, horse owners and breeders. The ESWG has submitted comments and continuously updated recommendations to USDA that distinguish the horse industry from other livestock, pointing out the unique characteristics of the industry and outlining our positions and concerns with a national ID program.

Q: Is the ESWG a committee of the American Horse Council?

A: No. The ESWG is an independent coalition of over 30 National Equine Organizations. The American Horse Council is one of the many members of the ESWG and as such is involved in evaluating the NAIS and developing recommendations on how the horse industry might fit into the program.

Q: Why is the ESWG reviewing any plan to include equines in the NAIS?

A: The ESWG is engaged because if the horse industry does not participate in the program's evaluation and development, a national system could be implemented without its input. The purpose of the NAIS is to protect the livestock industry in case there is an outbreak of a potentially catastrophic animal disease or an attack of bio-terrorism. Either scenario could result in a significant loss to the horse industry and seriously limit a horse owner's ability to move or export horses. There is strong support for NAIS at USDA, in Congress, with the state animal health authorities and within the livestock industry. The ESWG believes that it is in the best interests of the horse industry to work with those instituting NAIS to be sure that our industry's specific concerns are understood and considered.

Q: Does the NAIS stop disease?

A: No. The NAIS is not a program that will stop disease, but is a program intended to stop the SPREAD of disease and to allow commerce and movement to continue if a disease outbreak does occur. The sooner animal health officials can identify infected and exposed animals and premises, the sooner they can contain the disease and stop its spread. This will also allow a quicker lifting of any restrictions on movement and commerce.

Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

Q: Is the effort to create an equine identification plan linked in any way to the slaughter of horses for human consumption or meat quality?

A: NO. The plan is being formulated as a way to identify animals involved in an outbreak of serious infectious or contagious diseases that may spread rapidly among horses, other livestock or humans. The slaughter of horses for human consumption has not been a part of the discussions and the members of the ESWG include associations that support a ban on the slaughter of horses, organizations that oppose a ban on the slaughter of horses for human consumption and organizations that do not have a position on the ban on slaughter of horses for human consumption. The NAIS is intended to protect animals from disease as well as to identify those that have a disease or may have been exposed to a disease so that they may be treated quickly and minimize the economic impact of the disease outbreak.

Q: Since horses are not used for human consumption in the U.S., why should the horse industry be involved in the NAIS?

A: The NAIS is about the health of our nation's livestock, not just food safety. The horse industry is an integral part of this nation's livestock community and as such has a responsibility to consider a national livestock program that will benefit it as well as other livestock industries. The horse industry benefits from being a part of the livestock industry through tax relief, disease control and research through the USDA and disaster funding.

Q: Are there diseases that affect horses that also affect other livestock or humans?

A: Yes, there are several. Some diseases that affect horses, other livestock and even humans include rabies, salmonella, ringworm, anthrax, screwworm and vesicular stomatitis. More information on the different diseases that can affect not only horses but other livestock and humans can be found in the diseases section of this booklet.

Q: Are there any bio-terrorism concerns involving equine diseases?

A: Several diseases of horses have long been recognized as capable of being used as a bio-terrorist weapon, such as glanders and Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis. Glanders is a disease of horses, mules and donkeys and has not been found in the U.S. since the early 1900's. Glanders can be spread to humans through horses and was used by the German army in World War I to sicken enemy soldiers. In its bio-weapons program, the former Soviet Union was producing the bacterial agent that causes glanders as late as the early 1980's. Glanders continues to exist in several third world countries, some of which have recently become members of the European Union. The U.S. requires that all horses imported into the U.S., including U.S. horses that are temporarily exported for competition purposes, to be tested negative for glanders before being permitted to enter (or re-enter as the case may be) the domestic population.

Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

Q: What horses should be officially identified?

A: The ESWG has recommended that official identification is necessary when a horse is transported to any premises where a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI), Brand Inspection, VS-127 permit, or International CVI is required. For the most part, this would exclude those horses participating in recreational activities, weekend ropings, trail rides, and other small gatherings of horses.

Q: Will I have to report every time my horse moves off its premises?

A: No. The ESWG has recommended to the USDA that no movements be recorded. The ESWG feels that the records maintained through the CVIs, Brand Inspections, VS-127 permits and International CVIs covers the high risk movements and are satisfactory for traceback purposes.

Q: Is the NAIS going to be mandatory in 2008?

A: The NAIS is a voluntary program. There are no regulations being developed at this time for the NAIS to be a nationally-mandated program. The ESWG has recommended that the plan not apply to the horse industry until 2010. There are many states, such as Wisconsin with mandatory premises registration, that are developing their own legislation on certain components of the NAIS. It is recommended that you check with your state Department of Agriculture to learn more on how your state is currently implementing the NAIS and what its future plans are for the program's implementation.

Q: How do I get more information on the NAIS?

A: To find out more about the NAIS you can visit the following website: www.usda.gov/nais. You can also visit the ESWG website found at www.equinespeciesworkinggroup.com. We also recommend that you contact your state Department of Agriculture to learn more on how your state is progressing with the implementation with the NAIS. Contact information for each state Departments of Agriculture can be found on the previously mentioned NAIS website.

IX. Equine Species Working Group Members

Tommy Azopardi
Texas Horsemen's Partnership
(512) 467-9799
Website: www.texashorsemen.com

Dr. Marvin Beeman
American Assn. of Equine Practitioners
(859) 233-0147
Website: www.aaep.org

Remi Bellocq
The National H.B.P.A., Inc.
(859) 259-0451
Website: www.hbpa.org

Charles R. Cadle
Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' &
Exhibitors' Association
(931) 359-1574
Website: www.twhbea.com

Paul Estok
Harness Tracks of America
(520) 529-2525
Website: www.harnesstracks.com

J. Amelita Facchiano
Dallas, TX 75238
(214) 348-2603

Dan Fick
The Jockey Club
(859) 224-2700
website: www.jockeyclub.com

Alan Foreman
Thoroughbred Horsemen's Assoc., Inc.
(410) 740-4900

Cheryll Frank
American Saddlebred Horse Assoc.
(859) 259-2742
Website: www.saddlebred.com

Jerry Fruth
American Endurance Ride Conference
(530) 823-2260
Website: www.aerc.org

Debbie Fuentes
Arabian Horse Association
(303) 696-4500
Website: www.ArabianHorses.org

Dr. Pete G. Gibbs
Texas A&M University
(979) 85-1562
Website: www.tamu.edu

Dr. Mary Giddens
Federation of North American
Sport Horse Registries
Website: www.sporthorsefederation.org

Jim Gowen
Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau
(410) 398-2261
Website: www.trpb.com

Dr. Nancy E. Halpern
New Jersey Dept. of Agriculture
(609) 292-3965
Website: www.ag.state.nj.us

Peggy Hendershot
National Thoroughbred Racing Association
(859) 223-5444
Website: www.ntra.com

James Hickey, Jr.
American Horse Council
(202) 296-4031
Website: www.horsecouncil.org

Jeff Hooper
National Cutting Horse Association
(817)244-6188

Dennis Dean
Appaloosa Horse Club
(208) 882-5578
Website: www.appaloosa.com

Dr. Martha A. Littlefield
Louisiana Assistant State Veterinarian
(225)925-3980
Website: www.ldaf.state.la.us

Equine Species Working Group Members (continued)

Bob Luehrman
U. S. Trotting Association
(614) 224-2291
Website: www.ustrotting.com

C. J. Marcello, Jr.
Paso Fino Horse Association
(813) 719-7777
Website: www.pfha.org

Dr. Jim Morehead
American Association of
Equine Practitioners
(859) 233-0147
Website: www.aaep.org

Lisa Owens
United States Equestrian Federation, Inc.
(859) 225-6966
Website: www.usef.org

Bryan Quinsey
Friesian Horse Association of North America
(859) 455-7430
Website: www.FHANA.com

Cindy Schonholtz
Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association
(719) 593-8840
Website: www.prorodeo.com

Andy Schweigardt
Thoroughbred Owners & Breeders Association
(859) 276-2291
Website: www.toba.org

Dr. Billy Smith
American Quarter Horse Association
(806) 376-4811
Website: www.aqha.org

Lex Smurthwaite
American Paint Horse Association
(817) 222-6403
Website: www.apha.com

Dr. Bob Stout
Kentucky Department of Agriculture
(502) 564-3956
Website: www.ky.gov

Ward Stutz
American Quarter Horse Association
(806) 376-4888
Website: www.aqha.org

David Switzer
Kentucky Thoroughbred Association
(859) 381-1414
Website: www.kta-ktob.com

Kerry Thompson
American Horse Council
(202) 296-4031
Website: www.horsecouncil.org

Tim Turney
Kentucky Department of Agriculture
(502) 564-3956
Website: www.ky.gov

Dan Wall
National Reining Horse Association
(405) 946-7400
Website: www.nrha.com

Christine White
State of Michigan Office of Racing Commissioner
(517) 335-3403
Website: www.michigan.gov

USDA Resources:

Dr. Tim Cordes
National Animal Health Programs
USDA/APHIS/VIS
(301) 734-3279
Website: www.aphis.usda.gov

Neil Hammerschmidt
USDA/APHIS/VIS
(301) 734-5571
Website: www.aphis.usda.gov

Dr. Albert J. Kane
USDA:APHIS:VIS
(970) 494-7234
Website: www.aphis.usda.gov