



Announcements

CHAPTER MEETING!

NAFV is requesting any members who know members of Congress or the Presidents new cabinet members to please contact us.

We are working on trying to improve the veterinary workforces in federal agencies, especially FSIS, APHIS, CDC, ARS, FDA and DHS.

nafv@nafv.org

Ph: 202-223-4878

APHIS Confirms New World Screwworm in Miami-Dade County, Florida

Source: APHIS 01/09/2017

The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) confirmed the presence of New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) in a stray dog near Homestead, Florida. The dog was isolated and his infested wounds were treated. Federal and state officials have started active surveillance in the area.

This is the first confirmed case on Florida's mainland. Screwworm was first confirmed on October 3, 2016 in Key deer from National Key Deer Refuge on Big Pine Key, Florida. This initial presence of screwworm was the first local detection in the United States in more than 30 years.

Since October, 13 Keys had known infestations mostly in the key deer population, with five confirmed infestations in domestic animals. Extensive response efforts have included fly assessments to determine the extent of the infestation, release of sterile flies to prevent reproduction and disease surveillance to look for additional cases in animals. Officials have received significantly fewer reports of adult screwworm flies in the area and fewer cases of infected Key deer. To date, fly assessments have been conducted on 40 Keys. USDA has released over 80 million sterile flies from 25 ground release sites on twelve islands and the city of Marathon. The initial epidemiology report on the Florida Keys infestation may be viewed at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/stakeholders/downloads/2017/nws-epi-report.pdf>.

While human cases of New World screwworm are rare, they have occurred, and public health officials are involved in the response. No human

cases have been reported in Florida. For more information about this disease in humans, please contact your local public health department. Using fly repellents and keeping skin wounds clean and protected from flies can help prevent infection with screwworm in both people and animals.

New World screwworm are fly larvae (maggots) that can infest livestock and other warm-blooded animals, including people. They most often enter an animal through an open wound and feed on the animal's living flesh. While they can fly much farther under ideal conditions, adult flies generally do not travel more than a couple of miles if there are suitable host animals in the area. New World screwworm is more likely to spread long distances when infested animals move to new areas and carry the pest there.

In the 1950s, USDA developed a new method to help eradicate screwworm using a form of biological control, called the sterile insect technique, which releases infertile flies in infested areas. When they mate with wild females, no offspring result. With fewer fertile mates available in each succeeding generation, the fly, in essence, breeds itself out of existence. USDA used this technique to eradicate screwworm from the U.S. and worked with other countries in Central America and the Caribbean to eradicate it there as well. Today, USDA and its partners maintain a permanent sterile fly barrier at the Darien Gap between Panama and Colombia to prevent the establishment of any screwworm flies that enter from South America.

(Article edited for length.)

Original article: <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAAPHIS/bulletins/17f3b8a>

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Federal Veterinarian (ISSN 0164-6257)

1910 Sunderland Pl., N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036-1608

is published monthly except bimonthly in Nov-Dec and May-June by, and in the interest of, the National Association of Federal Veterinarians to whom it is mailed free. Periodicals postage paid at Washington, D.C. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Executive Vice President

National Association of Federal Veterinarians

1910 Sunderland Pl., N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036-1608

The annual subscription rate is \$50.00 for United States and Canada and \$70.00 for foreign mailing, payable by January 1 each year. Subscriptions are not available to those eligible for membership.

Any non-uniformed veterinarian employed full time by the federal government may become an active member. Dues are \$234.00 annually, payable annually, semiannually, or by federal payroll deductions (eligibility for payroll deduction is limited to USDA veterinarians—of \$9.00 authorized by signing USDA Form AD 1054 (FSIS) or SF 1187 (APHIS)). Uniformed veterinarians dues are \$150.00 annually. Active duty uniformed veterinarians—please contact the NAFV office.

Associate membership may be granted to active members when they retire from federal service. Associate members pay no dues. Associate mailed subscriptions are \$25.00 per year.

The National Association of Federal Veterinarians is a non-profit corporation and the purposes for which it is formed are to promote the veterinary profession, to improve the professional efficiency and material interests of the members, to acquaint the public with the activities of veterinarians in the federal service, and to cooperate with the American Veterinary Medical Association, the United States Animal Health Association and other similar groups with common interests.

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EVP Column

Request for Member Feedback on Private-Travel Savings

NAFV has been contacted by a travel savings company (<https://myplanitraveler.com>).

This article includes information about the travel savings they offer and a request to our members to let us know if you would be interested in NAFV providing this as a service to its members at no cost to you. This may be of more interest to retired members than active duty members, but we don't know that for sure.

If there are enough members who are interested in using this service (in place of others like Travelocity, Expedia, Priceline, etc.) then we will be glad to set up an agreement with the company. Please call Dr. Gilsdorf or Ms. Barros at 202-223-4878 or email us at nafv@nafv.org to let us know if you think this is a good idea or not. We will not set up an agreement unless there is a significant number of members interested in a service like this.

MyPlanITraveler.com is a next-generation, travel membership site that provides wholesale pricing on hotel stays, vacation resorts, car rentals, cruises and travel activities.

As a member, there are member deals, not available to the public, on world-class brands like Hilton, Sheraton, Holiday Inn, Wyndham, Disney, Hertz, Avis, Royal Caribbean, Princess Cruises and much more. And, there are no blackout dates and no restrictions.

This service uses advanced search technology to find the lowest public price on the web and displays it so the member can see the savings and value the membership has to offer. The

service's web pages show rates that can be as much as 75% lower than what's published on the web.

There are two levels of membership. The Signature Membership is available free to each NAFV member (if NAFV agrees to participate). The same Signature Membership is also available individually to anyone at the cost of \$49/year. This level of membership provides access to hotel and car rental rates that are as much as 35% lower than what's published on popular travel websites.

The Higher level membership is called the Platinum Membership. It costs \$99/year for an individual membership or \$69/year for NAFV members (if NAFV sets up an agreement with the company). With a platinum membership the hotel savings are doubled over the Signature Membership.

Both memberships include additional discounts and rebates as summarized below:

- FREE Lifetime *Signature* membership to all association members (\$49/year value)
- Savings up to 30% on hotels and up to 15% off on car rentals (400,000 worldwide hotels & resorts)
- Savings of up to 35%-70% off global travel (savings differ from membership levels – discounts not available to the general public)
- Access to top brands such as Ritz Carlton, Hilton, Sheraton, Disney, Four Seasons, Royal Caribbean, Hertz, Avis and many more
- Discounts to thousands of travel activities – theme

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- parks, museums, hiking, river boating, etc.
- VIP member hotline support – Mon-Fri: 9am – 9pm EST, Sat: 10am – 6pm EST
- Lowest price guarantee on travel (Below the lowest price offered by all major Online Travel Agents)
- Rebates/reward credits earned on all 13 major cruise lines
- Discounts to 17,000+ travel activities and excursions

- Members also earn 1.5% back in reward credits on every dollar spent
- Members can also share "unique promo code" or link, provided by FRM, with friends and family
- Association earns royalties on family and friends who book – tracked by unique code

Please respond and let us know if offerings like this are of interest to you or not.

FDA Announces Implementation of GFI #213, Outlines Continuing Efforts to Address Antimicrobial Resistance

Source: FDA | 01/03/2017

Today, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration announced that it has completed the implementation of [Guidance for Industry #213](#), a process begun in 2013 to transition antimicrobial drugs with importance in human medicine (medically important antimicrobials) that are used in the feed or drinking water of food-producing animals to veterinary oversight and eliminate the use of these products in animals for production (e.g., growth promotion) purposes.

On December 23, 2016, the agency released three Federal Register documents to update the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) reflecting changes to most of the new animal drug applications affected by GFI #213. The FDA can now report that, as of January 3, 2017, all affected drug applications have either aligned with the recommendations outlined in GFI #213, or their approvals have been voluntarily withdrawn. As a result of these changes, these products cannot be used for production (e.g., growth promotion) purposes and may only be used under the authorization of a licensed veterinarian.

The FDA appreciates the cooperation of the animal pharmaceutical industry for meeting its commitment to fully align all affected products with the GFI #213 recommendations. The agency acknowledges the role that a number of key stakeholders have played in helping to prepare for this important transition. This includes, but is not limited to, veterinary organizations, animal producer organizations, feed industry organizations, as well as various local, state, and federal agencies. The success of this collaborative effort marks an important step forward for promoting antimicrobial stewardship in animals. The FDA realizes that some farmers, ranchers, veterinarians, and others may face challenges as they adjust to

these changes and the agency is committed to continue working with stakeholders to ensure a smooth transition.

Of the 292 new animal drug applications initially affected by Guidance for Industry #213:

- 84 were completely withdrawn
- Of the remaining 208 applications,
- 93 applications for oral dosage form products intended for use in water were converted from over-the-counter to prescription status,
- 115 applications for products intended for use in feed were converted from over-the-counter to [veterinary feed directive](#) status
- Production (e.g., growth promotion) indications were withdrawn from all (22) applications that included such indications for use

The implementation of GFI #213 is a significant milestone in national efforts to address the use of medically important antimicrobials in food-producing animals. The FDA is committed to ongoing collaboration with key stakeholders to support antimicrobial stewardship. Moving forward, the FDA intends to focus its efforts on such issues as (1) Aligning antimicrobial drug products with the principles of antimicrobial stewardship in veterinary settings; (2) Supporting efforts to foster stewardship of antimicrobials in veterinary settings; and (3) Assessing the impact of strategies intended to curb the emergence of antimicrobial resistance associated with the use of antimicrobial drugs in veterinary settings.

For more information about the FDA's goals and planned activities for promoting antimicrobial stewardship, see the [FDA's CVM Key Initiatives for Antimicrobial Stewardship](#).

Original Article: <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/NewsEvents/CVMUpdates/ucm535154.htm>

2017 SALMON AWARD NOMINATIONS ARE STILL BEING ACCEPTED!

Email mbarros@nafv.org for more information.



Master of Preventive Veterinary Medicine (MPVM)



The University of California, Davis welcomes applications for the Master of Preventive Veterinary Medicine (MPVM) degree program. The MPVM is a 1-2 year graduate professional Master's degree for veterinarians. Since 1967, this pioneering program's more than 900 graduates have excelled worldwide in leadership, academic, and research positions with universities, private industry, international agencies, non-governmental organizations, and governments.

We offer core courses in epidemiology concepts, study design, research methods, leadership, ecosystem health, and infectious disease epidemiology as well as biostatistics. Electives allow students to explore zoonotic disease, food safety, diagnostic test evaluation, spatial analysis, mathematical modeling, disease ecology, and many more courses throughout the university. Coursework in 'One Health' incorporates public health and conservation at the interface of humans and animals. In addition to didactic instruction, students write a thesis on research they undertake. We support our extensive course offerings and student research with a large, diverse, vibrant faculty including recent hires in epidemiology, wildlife, food animals, urban agriculture, and poultry health, and a wealth of adjunct contributors from state and federal management agencies and organizations.

Instruction begins in early August. Requirements for entry include a minimum 3.0 GPA, and TOEFL score of 85 or higher for non-English speakers. The application deadline for the 2016-17 academic year is January 15th 2016.

Please send inquiries to Graduate Group Coordinator Ms. Tami Ali (tali@ucdavis.edu; 530-752-2657) or Program Chair Dr. Ashley Hill (aehill@ucdavis.edu).

Visit our website at <http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/mpvm/>

FDA Annual Summary Report on Antimicrobials Sold or Distributed in 2015 for Use in Food-Producing Animals

Source: FDA | 12/22/2016

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration today published its annual report summarizing sales and distribution data for all antimicrobial drugs approved for use in food-producing animals. The report shows that sales and distribution of all antimicrobials increased 1 percent from 2014 through 2015, tying for the lowest annual increase since 2009. The percentage of those antimicrobials that are considered medically important in human medicine increased by 2 percent from 2014 through 2015.

Section 105 of the Animal Drug User Fee Amendments of 2008 ([ADUFA 105](#)) requires antimicrobial drug sponsors to report to FDA on an annual basis the amount of antimicrobial drugs they sell or distribute for use in food-producing animals. This sales and distribution information does not necessarily represent actual

use of the products. For example, drug products entering the market may not necessarily be distributed all the way to the farm; veterinarians and animal producers may purchase drugs in anticipation of using them but never actually administer them to animals, or they may administer them in later years. The FDA is working with federal, academic and industry partners to obtain more information about how, when, and why animal producers and veterinarians use those classes of antimicrobial drugs that are important to human medicine.

ADUFA 105 also requires the FDA to issue annual summary reports of sales and distribution data collected from sponsors each year, by antimicrobial class for classes represented by three or more distinct sponsors, and to provide those summaries to the public. In May 2016, the agency issued a final rule revising its annual re-

porting requirements for drug sponsors of antimicrobials sold or distributed for use in food-producing animals in order to obtain estimates of sales broken out by major food-producing species (cattle, swine, chickens, and turkeys). This breakdown by species will not appear in the FDA's annual summary reports until the report covering calendar year 2016. The final rule includes a provision requiring the FDA to publish the annual summary report for each calendar year by December 31st of the following year.

The FDA's Guidance for Industry #213, which pertains to medically important antimicrobials used in the feed or water of food-producing animals, established a target date of December 31, 2016, for drug sponsors to voluntarily make changes to affected products to remove production indications

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(Continued from Pg. 4, "FDA Annual...") illegal and the remaining therapeutic uses for the treatment, control, or prevention of a specifically identified disease will be limited to use under veterinary oversight. Given that GFI #213 is not expected to be fully implemented until the end of 2016, it is pre-

ature to expect to see consequential data shifts in the 2015 annual report.

Please see the [2015 Summary Report on Antimicrobials Sold or Distributed for Use in Food-Producing Animals](#) for more information.

USDA Detects Eurasian Lineage H5 Avian Influenza in a Wild Mallard Duck in Montana

Source: APHIS | 01/09/2017

The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has detected the presence of Eurasian/North American reassortant H5N2 avian influenza in a wild mallard duck in Fergus County, Montana. No illness or mortalities in domestic poultry in the U.S. have been detected.

The sample, taken from a hunter-harvested bird through routine surveillance, was tested at the Colorado State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory and forwarded to USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratories in Ames, Iowa. Characterization of the sample is ongoing.

"This appears to be one of the strains we saw during the outbreak in 2014 and 2015," said Dr. Jack Shere, USDA's Chief Veterinarian. "This finding serves as a powerful reminder that there is still HPAI circulating in wild birds, and producers and industry need to continue to be vigilant about biosecurity to protect domestic poultry."

Wild migratory waterfowl are a natural reservoir for avian influenza, and these viruses can travel in wild birds without them appearing sick. People should avoid contact with sick/dead poultry or wildlife. If contact occurs, wash your hands with soap and water and change clothing before having any contact with healthy domestic poultry and birds.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) considers the risk to the general public from these H5 High Path Avian Influenza (HPAI) infections to be low. No human infections have occurred in the United States. As a reminder, the proper handling and cooking of poultry and eggs to an internal temperature of 165 °F kills bacteria and viruses, including HPAI.

The United States has the strongest avian influenza (AI) surveillance program in the world, and USDA is working with its partners to actively look for the disease in commercial poultry operations, live bird markets and in migratory wild bird populations.

Anyone involved with poultry production from the small backyard to the large commercial producer

should review their biosecurity activities to assure the health of their birds. To facilitate such a review, a biosecurity self-assessment can be found at http://www.uspoultry.org/animal_husbandry/intro.cfm.

USDA recently launched Defend the Flock, a new educational campaign that provides commercial poultry owners and growers, as well as the poultry industry and federal/state/local animal health officials, resources to help ensure that the best biosecurity practices are used to protect commercial flocks from infectious disease. Defend the Flock information can be found at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/defendtheflock>.

Hunters should dress game birds in the field whenever possible and practice good biosecurity to prevent any potential disease spread. Biosecurity information is available at: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/animal_health/2015/fsc_hpai_hunters.pdf. In addition to practicing good biosecurity, all bird owners should prevent contact between their birds and wild birds and report sick birds or unusual bird deaths to State/Federal officials, either through their state veterinarian or through USDA's toll-free number at 1-866-536-7593. Additional information on biosecurity for backyard flocks can be found at <http://healthybirds.aphis.usda.gov>.

Additional Background

AI is caused by an influenza type A virus which can infect poultry (such as chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quail, domestic ducks, geese and guinea fowl) and is carried by free flying waterfowl such as ducks, geese and shorebirds. AI viruses are classified by a combination of two groups of proteins: hemagglutinin or "H" proteins, of which there are 16 (H1–H16), and neuraminidase or "N" proteins, of which there are 9 (N1–N9). Many different combinations of "H" and "N" proteins are possible. Each combination is considered a different subtype, and can be further broken down into different strains. AI viruses are further classified by their pathogenicity (low or high)—the ability of a particular virus strain to produce disease in domestic chickens.

Still don't have your Federal Employee
Professional Liability Insurance in place?



NAFV encourages you to obtain professional liability insurance. AVMA insurance DOES NOT cover personnel actions resulting from your federal employment. If you do not have professional liability insurance in place, NAFV can and will advise you, but cannot be your legal representative or provide indemnity protection if you are held personally liable in a civil suit.

Call FEDS now!

Enrollment takes only 5 minutes!

FEDS \$1,000,000 base policy is \$290 annually. Most veterinarians, and all managers and supervisors, are eligible for agency reimbursement up to half the cost of the insurance. ALL NAFV Members are encouraged to get the insurance, regardless of reimbursement eligibility, and are eligible for the **NAFV member discount. Discount Code: NAFV.**

Call or visit FEDS online today as coverage must be in place prior to knowledge of an allegation, investigation, claim or suit or coverage will not apply!

Inhumane Handling of Livestock in Connection with Slaughter by Persons not Employed by the Official Establishment - Extension of Implementation Date

On Oct. 26, 2016, FSIS published a determination in the *Federal Register* announcing its intent to hold livestock owners, transporters, haulers and other persons not employed by an official establishment responsible for acts they commit involving the inhumane handling of livestock in connection with slaughter, while on the premises of an official establishment. FSIS stated that it would begin taking actions based on this determination on Jan. 24, 2017, unless it received comments that demonstrated a need to revise this date. FSIS also stated that it

would publish a *Federal Register* document affirming the implementation date.

FSIS has received numerous, substantive comments on this determination which it continues to examine. FSIS will thus delay implementation of this determination. Once FSIS has completed review of the comments, it will publish a Notice in the *Federal Register* responding to the issues raised in the comments explaining the determination and any clarifications or revisions made in response to the comments and announcing the implementation date.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE WASHINGTON, DC

FSIS NOTICE 99-16 12/22/16

REVISED FSIS FORM 9135-3 AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SIGNATURE ON EXPORT CERTIFICATES FOR CANADA

I. PURPOSE

This notice announces the upcoming availability of a revised FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products and provides instructions to inspection program personnel (IPP) regarding who can sign the new form.

II. BACKGROUND

Previously, Canada required a veterinary signature on FSIS Form 9135-3; however, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency has confirmed that starting February 1, 2017, they will no longer require a veterinary signature on FSIS Form 9135-3. Therefore, FSIS has revised the form to permit non-veterinary IPP to sign the form for exports to Canada.

USDA ISO TS 34700 Animal Welfare Assessment Program

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Marketing Service (AMS) developed a program under which it will offer assessments of animal welfare standards and programs to determine if they conform to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Specifications (TS) 34700 - Animal Welfare Management/general Requirements and Guidance for Organizations in the Food Supply Chain.

The ISO TS applies to terrestrial animals bred or kept for the production of food or feed, and was developed to ensure that food producing animals are raised, transported, and processed humanely. The TS also establishes a strong framework for industry animal welfare standards and programs to be verified

that they are rooted in science and can be generally accepted.

AMS has developed a procedure for organizations interested in having their standards and programs verified against ISO TS 34700. AMS invites organizations interested in this service to review the procedure, "[USDA ISO TS 34700 Animal Welfare Assessment \(pdf\)](#)." AMS plans to work with interested organizations to develop additional program materials including objective, transparent audit checklists to verify such programs through routine independent and onsite audits by AMS auditors that industry animal welfare programs meet requirements of ISO TS 34700.

U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Commissioned Corps



Federal veterinarians in several federal agencies are eligible to keep their agency position and become a veterinary officer in the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Commissioned Corps. Veterinarians are provided a variety of career paths in the USPHS, including epidemiology, laboratory animal medicine, food safety, and regulatory oversight and compliance. USPHS officers can serve in many public health roles while helping to support our nation's response to natural disasters, disease epidemics, etc. The agency must have a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the USPHS (FSIS has an MOU), in order for an individual to convert-in-place.

In addition to expanded career opportunities in many different agencies and geographic areas,

additional reasons to consider a career in the USPHS include:

- Unmatched benefits package, almost identical to the military's, featuring comprehensive, low-cost medical, dental and vision care for officers and dependents, generous non-contributory retirement, and the Post-911 GI Bill education benefit which can be passed to a dependent after 10 years of service
- Supportive community of USPHS veterinary colleagues across numerous agencies, allowing for effective networking
- Ability to apply up to 5 years of HHS civil service time working as a veterinarian towards pay and retirement
- Involvement in the federal response to disasters and epidemics

Other items to consider:

- The USPHS is one of the seven uniformed services; there-

fore, daily uniform wear and adherence to regulation grooming standards is expected

- Conversion to the USPHS may be more beneficial for those early in their career; if interested, please reach out to determine if converting makes sense for you
- Conversion to the USPHS is straightforward, but may take up to a year
- Officers may be called upon to deploy to austere environments

For more information:

www.usphs.gov/profession/veterinarian

Contact LT Andrew O'Carroll (andrew.ocarroll@fda.hhs.gov)



“Managers do things right. Leaders do the right things.”

- Warren Bennis, Professor, University of Southern California

Veterinary Feed Directive Module - Now Available

Source: APHIS | 01/04/2017

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP) is announcing the availability of a new training, Module 29 Veterinary Feed Directive. NVAP worked with the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Center for Veterinary Medicine and Iowa State's Center for Food Security and Public Health to create this training.

Upon completion of this module, participants will be able to:

- Describe the need for antibiotic stewardship in regard to antibiotic resistance;
- Understand the FDA's regulatory oversight of animal drugs;
- Describe the Federally-defined key elements of a lawful veterinarian-client-patient relationship;
- Recognize the classes and uses of antibiotics requiring a Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD);
- Describe the components of a complete VFD;
- Understand the recordkeeping requirements associated with a VFD;
- Apply expiration date and duration of use guidelines to a VFD; and
- Locate additional resources related to VFDs.

In 2011, NVAP launched online, classroom, and hard-copy versions of APHIS Approved Supplemental Training modules which are required for veterinarians to renew their accreditation every three

years. The audience for these modules, however, has proven to be much larger, including non-accredited veterinarians, veterinary technicians, and veterinary students from all over the world.

In December 2013, the FDA took a significant step in addressing antimicrobial resistance by publishing Guidance #213, which calls on animal drug sponsors of approved medically important antimicrobials administered through medicated feed or water to remove from their product labels indications for use related to growth promotion, and to bring the remaining therapeutic uses of these products under the oversight of a veterinarian by the end of December 2016. All of the affected drug sponsors notified the FDA of their intent to make the recommended changes to their products within the established timeframe.

By January 1, 2017, the FDA expects all drug sponsors will complete the necessary label changes of their affected products and then changes in drug use practices will begin. The marketing status of affected drugs will change from over-the-counter to Rx status for drugs administered through drinking water or to VFD for drugs administered in medicated feeds. Distributors or retail establishments that handle these products will be required to meet all applicable State and Federal regulations for Rx and VFD drugs when dispensing these products.

The module, which is free of charge and does not require a user name or password, is available here: [Veterinary Feed Directive](#).

Veterinary Feed Directive: <http://aast.cfsph.iastate.edu/VFD/index.htm>

AVMA volunteer opportunities:

- **February 15** is the deadline for receipt of nominations to serve on the Council on Education (COE).
- **February 20** is the deadline for receipt of nominations to serve on an AVMA committee or trust.
- **February 28** is the deadline for receipt of applications to participate in the ECFVG Test Development Workshop
- **April 1** is the deadline for receipt of all council nominations (with the exception of the Council on Education, which are due by February 15).

The lists of open positions and corresponding nomination forms are available at the following area of the AVMA website:

<https://www.avma.org/Members/Volunteer/BecomeAVolunteer/Pagesvacancies.aspx>.

We encourage you to please pass this email along to any colleagues or members who may be interested in serving on an AVMA entity.

If you have any questions or would like to learn more about a specific entity, please contact: OfficeEVP@avma.org or call 847-285-6605.

A Member Interested in Being an NAFV Coordinator



NAFV President Dr. Larry Davis is considering an experienced NAFV member for appointment as a new NAFV Coordinator. The process requires that we first gather feedback from NAFV members on potential coordinators.

Dr. Angela McIntyre's

background information is included below. We welcome and encourage any comments any NAFV member may have on her potential appointment as an NAFV Coordinator. All comments are kept strictly confidential- both positive and negative.

NAFV representatives are appointed by the NAFV president, and while there are no defined term limits, appointments are reviewed frequently, and when each new president takes office. There are five priorities, which outline the function of NAFV Coordinators. They emphasize formal consultation and relations with agency counterparts and assisting individual members in work related problems by working directly with them or referring them to the most appropriate NAFV member. The member's ability to perform these priorities strongly affects the criteria used by the NAFV president in appointing Coordinators. The five Coordinator priorities are:

- A. **Relations and interaction with agency counterparts.** This involves formal and informal consultation, and perhaps even more importantly, it involves less formal communication and interaction between you and your counterpart.
- B. **The creation and coordination of local NAFV Chapters.** Chapters are the backbone of NAFV and viable chapters unite and strengthen the association, facilitate communication, and help to make NAFV more rele-

vant and active for members.

- C. **The recruitment and retention of NAFV members.** Increasing and maintaining our membership especially when potential members are widely spread and sometimes isolated is critical. To be effective NAFV must speak and act for a high percentage of veterinarians, and serve their needs.
- D. **Advising and counseling members in work related and career matters.** This involves assisting and advising members with issues facing veterinarians as both employees and as supervisors in dealing with a subordinate, co-worker, administrative problem, promotion application, or the bureaucracy.
- E. **Communicating with and reporting activities to the NAFV national office.** The national association must know what is happening throughout the country. In order to serve the membership, the Coordinators assist NAFV in developing policies, procedures and activities for the association. This may involve e-mails, letters, conference calls, and likely a simple periodic report.

Dr. Angela McIntyre brings to the table 21 years of experience in the federal sector. Currently she works as a Relief Supervisory Public Health Veterinarian with the Food Safety and Inspection Service. During her tenure, she has worn many hats that served to meet the Agency's mission. One of those positions in particular is a FSIS recruiter in which she has been instrumental in finding veterinarians and inspectors for hire.

When asked why she is interested in becoming an NAFV Coordinator, Dr McIntyre responded by saying, *"During my 20 years of employment with FSIS, I've done the work that describes what an NAFV Coordinator does. Why not make it official?"*

American Association of Avian Pathologists, Inc. Position Statement: Hormone Statement

Submitted by AAAP Drugs & Therapeutics Committee (November 2016) | Approved by AAAP Board of Directors (December 2016)

The modern poultry industry has never utilized hormones or steroids to raise commercial broilers, turkeys or egg layers. In fact, no hormones or steroids are approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for use in poultry, and doing so via the water, feed or injection is specifically prohibited by law. Even though some poultry products may state they are "Raised without added hormones" on the label, you can have confidence that all products, so labeled or not, are in fact raised without added hormones.

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Federal Veterinary Workforce

January
2017

*US Uniformed Service Rank	0-1	0-2	0-3	0-4	0-5	0-6	0-7			Other Rank / Rank Unknown			
CC	LTJG (LT (SA)LCDR (FCDR (CAPT/IRADM							RADM/ASG					
GS or GM Grade or Equivalent Band	9	11	12	13	14	15	SES/SL/ST/16-18	Members/Consultants				***AD***	
													Line Total
US Dept Agriculture													
(Please see pay band row for FSIS)	AP03	AP04	AP05 /5S	AP06/6S	AP11	AP12	AP13	AP14	AP15	Other	5S	6S	
FSIS		63	720	183	31	8							1,005
APHIS							1						1
APHIS-Policy & Program Development					1								1
APHIS-International Services		1	2	2	3	1	4						13
APHIS-Plant Protection & Quarantine				11	2								13
APHIS-Veterinary Services		147	213	104	171	29	6						670
APHIS-Animal Care		1	52	19	8	4							84
APHIS-Wildlife Services		1		2		1							4
ARS	1	1	5	9	6	14	9						45
NIFA (formerly CSREES)				1		4	2						7
ORACBA													0
Forest Service													0
Contractor													0
TOTAL USDA	1	214	992	331	222	61	22	0	0	0	0	0	1,843
Dept Health & Human Services													
FDA- GS			3	55	34	19	1	3				11	126
FDA-CC					1	3				12			16
NIH-GS				6	3	8							17
NIH-CC					4	6	1			56			67
CDC-GS				3	13	4				9			29
CDC-CC			10	4	9	12							35
IHS-CC					1								1
ASTDR-CC					1								1
OS/ASPR-GS						1							1
OSSI					1								1
USPHS (not included in total since they are reflected in their agency assignments)			10	4	14	21	1					96	146
TOTAL DHHS	0	0	23	72	81	74	3	3	0	77	0	107	440
Environmental Protection Agency													
EPA- Commision Corps					2	1							3
EPA- Veterinarians		1	1	2	2	3	2	9					20
TOTAL EPA	0	1	1	2	4	4	2	9	0	0	0	0	23

										GS 12/13 equiva- lent			
Dept of Defense													
-US Army			1st Lt	CAP	MAJ	LTCO L	COL	Brig Gen	Gen				
Military				232	151	114	37	1					535
Civilian										46			46
Reserve													0
Nonappropriated Fund										131			131
-US Air Force				CAP	MAJ	LTCO L	COL						0
Military				6	17	17	9						49
Civilian													0
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (not included in section's grade totals since they are reflected in the Army's numbers)													0
TOTAL DOD	0	0	0	238	168	131	46	1	0	177	0	0	761
Dept of Interior													0
U.S. Geological Survey		1	2	7	2	2							14
-Fish & Wildlife SVC			3	5	1	1							10
-Natl Park Svc			2	2	2					1			7
TOTAL DOI	0	1	7	14	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	31
Federal Bureau of Investigation		1		2									3
TOTAL FBI	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
-Natl Marine Fish Svc			1		1								2
TOTAL DOC	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Contractor													0
US Agency Intl Dev					1								1
TOTAL USAID	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dept Veterans Affairs													0
Full-time				2	12	3							17
TOTAL DVA	0	0	0	2	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Dept of Homeland Security			1	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	1		13
Contractors			1	1	1								
TOTAL DHS	0	0	2	2	2	7	2	0	0	0	1		16
Natl Air & Space Adm													0
TOTAL NASA	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Smithsonian (Zoo)			0	4	3	2	1						10
TOTAL Smithsonian	0	0	0	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
US House of Rep							3						3
TOTAL House	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
US Congressional Staff	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL Congressional Staff	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
US Senate	0												0
TOTAL Senate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Cong. Research Service													0
TOTAL US Cong. Res. Serv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	216	1,019	653	494	287	78	13	0	254	1	107	3,165
% of Total	0.0%	6.8%	32.2%	20.6%	15.6%	9.1%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	3.38%	

Federal Veterinarians Protect and Improve Public and Animal Health and Welfare

National Association of Federal Veterinarians
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Washington, DC 20036

VETERINARY HAPPENINGS

Notify NAFV of Promotions, Reassignments, Transfers, Awards, Retirements, etc. for members not listed in the "Veterinary Happenings" column so they may be included in a future issue. The following information was received by NAFV.

USDA FSIS Members

Dr. Stephanie Larson, Resignation, Waterloo, IA 11/03/2016

USDA APHIS Members

(Information available next month)

Welcome New Members

Dr. Gregory Mwinyelle, GS - 12, FSIS, HAV '94, Fresno, CA
 Dr. Lauren Entes, GS - 12, FSIS, UP '04, Bellerose, NY
 Dr. Aaron Rhyner, GS - 12, APHIS-AC, WIS '13, Chandler, AZ
 Dr. Jason Schewe, GS - 12, FSIS, MIN '14, Holmen, WI
 Dr. Craig Schultz, GS - 13, FSIS, COR '76, Bliss, ID
 Dr. Langston Hull, GS - 15, APHIS, LSU '02, Laurel, MD
 Dr. Steven Rekant, APHIS, VT '13, Falls Church, VA
 Dr. Catherine Hawkins, GS - 12, FSIS, WIS '14, Sun Prairie, WI
 Dr. Lisa Last, GS - 12, FSIS, GA '10, Eugene, OR
 Dr. Marcy Sauges, GS - 12, FSIS, VT '93, Rocky Point, NC
 Dr. Belinda Ruark, GS - 12, FSIS, TEN '04, Mount Vernon, WA
 Dr. Stephen Mahken, GS - 12, FSIS, PUR '89, Smiths Station, AI
 Dr. Jonica Thompson, GS - 12, FSIS, TUS '16, Salisbury, MD
 Dr. Michael Tom Ray, GS - 14, APHIS-VS, AUB '80, Apex, NC
 Dr. Noel Berger, GS - 12, FSIS, COR '88, Chalfont, PA
 Dr. Frank Griffin, GS - 12, FSIS, TEX '80, Canyon, TX

Periodicals postage paid
at Washington, DC

Email Changes of Address to:

mbarros@nafv.org

Returned Checks NAFV charges

\$10.00 for checks returned for

Insufficient funds