

Animal Imports/Exports

SARE 2020



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Animal Importation

- Complex Issue: Must consider many factors:
 - Dependent on the Farm Business
 - First Evaluate your Goals or Business Plan
 - Assess the Risks vs. Purpose vs. Cost
 - Short term or Long term residence on Farm
 - Evaluate your Herd Health Management
 - Prioritize the pathogens of concern
 - Actual Regulatory Regulations are the ***Minimal*** requirements
 - Your requirements should be much higher!

Animal Movement Regulations

- Function or Purpose:
 - **Prevent the spread of disease**
 - Track animal movement *Official ID required*
 - Ensure the animal is in good health
 - May require certification of health standards
 - May require diagnostic tests
 - Minimize risk from bedding or feed being moved
 - **Proper Animal Care during Transport**

Pathogen Issues Top Priority

- Impact Animal Health on your farm
- Impact to the Environment and to Wildlife
- Impact Public Health

60% animal diseases
are zoonotic

RISK to:

- Farmer's family
- Products produced on the farm
- products sold in commercial markets



Priority Disease Issues

- African Swine Fever
- Tuberculosis (Michigan, International)
- CWD, Scrapie, BSE
- Brucellosis – Greater Yellowstone Area
- Swine Corona Virus – PED, PDCoV
- New Castle Disease (END) - California
- Salmonella
- Foot and Mouth Disease
- Novel Corona Virus – COVID 19
- Avian Influenza

Animal Transportation

- Increased public focus on animal care, handling and husbandry at the farm and during transport
- Animal care now essential part of marketing and commercial promotion
 - Free Range
 - Organic
 - Antibiotic Free



Animal Care: High Profile Topic

- High degree of public interest
increased prevalence of news reports
- Of the 7 Goals set by the USDA #2 is “to ensure the humane treatment and care of vulnerable animals”
- Primary interest of Food Retailers
 - 1-2 % profit margin sensitive to public demands

Public's Understanding of Agriculture

- General public is far removed from agricultural and livestock production
 - Pets vs. Food Production
- Where does their food come from? Traceability
- Extremist views of animal rights groups threatens livestock farmers



Animal Imports

- Require Pre Planning - big investment
- Selection of source stock:
 - Herd Health Management Plan
 - Preparation of animals for transport
 - Vaccination, Feeding, Water, Electrolytes
- Transportation Options: (air, land, sea)
- Selection of Hauler and Housing
 - Size of cage or trailer
 - Rest, Feeding, Water
- Isolation and Care post arrival at Farm
 - Herd health Management plan
 - Vaccination, Feeding, Water, Electrolytes

Role of USDA APHIS in Import and Exports

- **USDA APHIS mission:** To safeguard the health of our nation's agricultural resources
- Regulating the import and export of animals, animal products, and biologics
- Facilitate trade and commerce
- Monitoring the Health and Care of animals at the Borders and Ports

Northern Border Ports

- 19 official ports of entry for livestock and birds between Canada and the United States
 - ***Alaska is unique***
 - **No Official Entry Port**
- Issue Import Permits
- Manage Immediate slaughter import inspections



USDA APHIS

- Work with Customs to track Imports and Exports
- Canadian In-Transit requirements
- Post entry examination/inspection
- Contact USDA:
 - National Center for Imports/Exports (NCIE)
 - Northern Border Ports
 - Dr Jodie Jones or Dr Mark Miller AK-VMOs

Northern Border Port Protocol

■ CBP inspection at Port:

- Examine: Import Permit/ Inventory/ Animal condition/ contraband items
- Notify Northern Border Port Office and AK VMO
- Seal trailer

■ **USDA VMO:**

- Inspect import either in South Central or at the Farm
- Animals must be kept in isolation
- Remove Seal
- Issue invoice for services

Alaska Import/Export



Division of Environmental Health
STATE VETERINARIAN



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The Office of the State Veterinarian (OSV) is part of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Health. It is responsible for carrying out a wide variety of programs protective of both animal and human health, which in turn safeguards the health and food capacity of Alaska's livestock, reindeer, and poultry, and prevents the transmission of animal disease to humans.

The OSV operates within the "One Health" model. This model is a worldwide strategy which recognizes that human, animal, and environmental health are intricately related and seeks to expand interdisciplinary collaborations and communications across these health disciplines. This is demonstrated by the OSV's close working relationship with a number of diverse community, state, and national partners.

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ALASKA IMPORT FACT SHEETS

- [Alaska Pet Import/Export Questions](#)
- [Alaska Import Regulations](#)
- [Cattle \(PDF 217K\)](#)
- [Camelids \(PDF 234K\)](#)
- [Cervids \(PDF 238K\)](#)
- [Equines \(PDF 524K\)](#)
- [Goats \(PDF 235K\)](#)
- [Poultry \(PDF 241K\)](#)
- [Sheep \(PDF 237K\)](#)
- [Swine \(PDF 222K\)](#)

Importing Animals to Alaska

- Complex process
 - Several Regulatory Steps
 - USDA - Import permits, disease tests, Health Certificate, inspection
 - Canada – In-Transit permit, disease tests, scheduled rest stops
 - Alaska – Import permit, disease tests, Health Certificate
- Requires a lot of Pre-Planning
 - Protect your investment with thorough preparation
 - Source selection, Animal Care, Herd health Plan

Questions?

