

# Washington Pork Producers Newsletter Summer 2014

## USDA Announces Federal Order For PEDv

In response to the significant impact porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) and porcine deltacoronavirus (PDCoV) are having on U.S. pork producers, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued a Federal Order requiring the reporting of new detections of these viruses to its Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) or State animal health officials.

These viruses do not pose any risk to human health or food safety, and they are commonly detected in countries around the world.

"In the last year, industry has estimated PEDv has killed some 7 million piglets and caused tremendous hardship for many American pork producers," said Agriculture Secretary Vilsack. "The number of market-ready hogs this summer could fall by more than 10 percent relative to 2013 because of PEDv. Together with industry and our State partners, the steps we will take through the Federal Order will strengthen the response to PEDv and these other viruses and help us lessen the impact to producers, which ultimately benefit the consumers who have seen store pork prices rise by almost 10 percent in the past year."

APHIS' Federal Order requires producers, veterinarians, and diagnostic laboratories to report all cases of PEDv and other new swine enteric coronavirus diseases to USDA or State animal health officials. The industry is already seeing herds previously impacted by the virus become re-infected, and routine and standard disease reporting will help identify the magnitude of the disease in the United States and can help determine whether additional actions are needed.

The Federal Order also requires that operations reporting these viruses work with their veterinarian or USDA or State animal health officials to develop and implement a reasonable management plan to address the detected virus and prevent its spread. Plans will be based on industry-recommended best practices, and include disease monitoring through testing and biosecurity measures. These steps will help to reduce virus shed in affected animals, prevent further spread of the disease, and enable continued movement of animals for production and processing.

The international animal health governing body, the OIE, believes that cases of PEDv and these other swine enteric coronavirus diseases shouldn't be the basis for countries to restrict exports of pork and pork products from the U.S.

For full details of the Federal Order and program requirements, along with a Q&A on this topic, visit the APHIS website at: [www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-health/secd](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-health/secd)

### Your WPP Board Members

<b>Tom Cocking</b> , President	509-595-8415
<b>Paul Klingeman, Jr.</b> , V. Pres.	509-760-7170
<b>Janet Schmidt</b> , Secretary	509-397-6290
<b>Jaime Sackmann</b> , Treasurer	509-989-5970
<b>Don Van Tine</b> , State Contact	509-397-2694

## SAVE THE DATE WPP SUMMER MEETING

Date: July 22, 2014

Agenda:

- Hosted Lunch, 11:30 AM-TBD
- Summer Meeting, 1:00 PM

Location:

**Washington Association Of Wheat Growers**  
Room #1  
109 East 1st Street  
Ritzville, WA

*Topics will include: the budget, delegate selection for the 2015 Pork Forum, and Swine Information Day 2015*

**All Washington Pork Producers members are welcome and encouraged to attend**

### **LUNCH:**

- A hosted lunch will be offered at 11:30 AM at a location to be determined. Please contact Sarah M. Smith, WSU Extension, at 509-754-2011, Ext 413 or [smithsms@wsu.edu](mailto:smithsms@wsu.edu) for details closer to the date.

## PUBLIC NOTICE BY WASHINGTON STATE PORK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL PORK BOARD

The election of pork producer delegate candidates for the 2015 National Pork Producers (Pork Act) Delegate Body will take place at 1:00 p.m., Tuesday, July 22, 2014 in conjunction with a Board of Directors meeting of Washington State Pork Producer Association, in room 1 of the Washington Association of Wheat Growers building, at 109 East 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Ritzville, Washington, 99169. All Washington State pork producers are invited to attend.

Any producer, age 18 or older, who is a resident of the state and has paid all assessments due, may be considered as a delegate candidate and/or participate in the election. All eligible producers are encouraged to bring with them a sales receipt proving that hogs were sold in their name and the checkoff deducted. For more information, contact Washington State Pork Producers Association, 2001 VanTine Road, Garfield, Washington, telephone 509/397-2694.

**Request:** Woodinville Whiskey Co. is looking to partner with a pork producer in King or Snohomish County to utilize their spent distillers grain (2.5 tons per day) and create niche market for the pork. For more information please contact Orlin Sorensen at 524-486-1199 or email at [orlin@woodinvillewhiskeyco.com](mailto:orlin@woodinvillewhiskeyco.com)

**EDITOR:**  
Sarah M. Smith,  
WSU Animal Science Area Extension Educator

## USDA Announces Funding to Help Combat PEDv

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced \$26.2 million in funding to combat these diseases.

The \$26.2 million will be used for a variety of activities to support producers and combat these diseases, including:

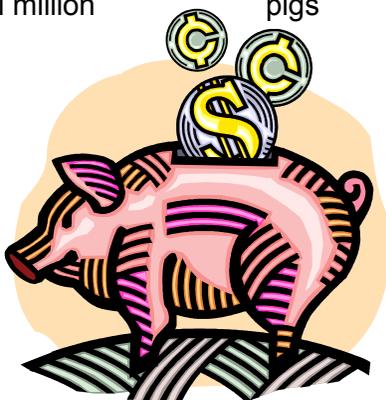
- \$3.9 million to be used by USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) to support the development of vaccines
- \$2.4 million to cooperative agreement funding for States to support management and control activities
- \$500,000 to herd veterinarians to help with development and monitoring of herd management plans and sample collection
- \$11.1 million in cost-share funding for producers of infected herds to support biosecurity practices.
- \$2.4 million for diagnostic testing
- \$1.5 million to National Animal Health Laboratory Network diagnostic laboratories for genomic sequencing for newly positive herds

## Pork Supplies Going Into Summer Months

Part of the reason for the industry panic in March and April concerning pork supply is that the disease spread rapidly during the December through March period and this implies a dramatic shortfall in the number of hogs coming to market during the summer. Summer hog supplies seasonally are lower and a shortfall of several million

pigs implied weekly product shortages that were unprecedented. Users that are natural shorts (e.g. restaurants with printed menus and processors servicing them) hurried to try and cover some of their needs. In many respects, it was a typical short covering rally. Export demand also picked up as overseas buyers saw the same reports and hurried to try and get some of their needs covered. Since then, prices have drifted lower as needs were covered but there remains plenty of uncertainty as evidenced in the \$16 spread between June and August futures. There are a lot of numbers floating around as to the number of pigs lost because of PEDv. Steve Meyer yesterday noted that as many as 8 million pigs may have been lost due to the disease. Well, what does an 8 million pig figure really mean in the context of weekly slaughter? Keep in mind that even though we started seeing cases of PEDv last June, the piglets that were lost then were basically hogs that would have come to market in December forward. Looking at the shortfall in hog slaughter, we really did not see an impact until mid February, when weekly hog slaughter started to consistently track below year ago levels. For the period Jan 4 - Jun 7, weekly barrow and gilt slaughter has declined by about 1.5 million head. What is unknowable is the potential growth that was also lost during this period. In other words, if slaughter was supposed to be up say 2.5% and instead was down 3%, we have a shortfall of 5.5% points.

Even when considered in this light, for the period Jan 4 - Jun 7, the shortfall would be 2.6 MM pigs. This implies larger shortages are ahead of us. The above chart tries to graphically illustrate the



wide range of opinions out there. The top of the shaded area represents the shortfall in slaughter (less than 5%) based on the March USDA Hogs and Pigs report. So far, slaughter numbers have tracked quite well vs. the USDA survey numbers. But if we were to use the USDA numbers, we would not be anywhere close to the 8 million pig figure. To get there, we would likely have to see slaughter drop above 8% into July and then down 10-15% in August and September. At this point, futures continue to maintain the premiums on the summer contracts. Time will tell what kind of premium erosion we could see depending on slaughter numbers and carcass weights of hogs coming to market.

[www.dailylivestockreport.com](http://www.dailylivestockreport.com) 6/6/2014

## *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* is still around – Don't let your guard down!

Erysipelas, sometimes known as Diamond skin disease, pops up occasionally in the Pacific Northwest despite effective vaccination programs. If vaccines are hard to get, or pigs miss their vaccinations what happens to the pigs? Pigs can die suddenly due to systemic infection, but this is rare. Usually pigs look depressed, lose their appetite and have a high fever (around 108°F!). They may or may not develop red patches on their skin (called Diamond Skin Disease). Sows might abort in the last half of pregnancy or they may have mummified fetuses or stillbirths. Boars might become sterile for a few weeks to months. Other consequences of infection include heart disease with sudden death and arthritis.

The causative organism can be found in other species, can survive for months in soil and wet feed. Because these bacteria might be lurking, and are well-controlled with vaccination, we can't let our guard down. Some ways to reduce exposure is through your farm biosecurity program and cleaning protocols for housing, water and feeding systems as well as pest control.

Vaccination programs involve the breeding stock as well as growers, if it is a problem in that age group. Vaccination does not prevent the bacteria from entering the pig, but it will prevent clinical signs, losses, and reduce overall exposure to the swine herd.

As with any vaccination program, following label directions is critical. Ask yourself these questions before using the vaccine in your herd: (1) Was this vaccine stored according to label directions? (2) Is the vaccine out of date? (3) Am I using clean injection techniques? (4) Am I following label directions for timing and boosters? (5) Are the animals that I want to vaccinate sick? (6) Are the animals under stress?

The disease agent is out there but we can control its effects. We just can't let our guard down. —by Dr. Dale Moore, DVM, WSU Extension



## Daily Livestock Report Meat & Poultry Production and Price Summary

Below are some noteworthy numbers from the Daily Livestock Market,

[www.dailylivestockreport.com](http://www.dailylivestockreport.com), Production and Price Summary Table this past month :

- Total meat and poultry production last week totaled 1.588 billion pounds, 4.8% lower than the week before and 3.4% lower than one year ago. The week's data brings the total for the year to date to 35.554 billion pounds 2.5% lower than over the same period in 2013.
- FI cattle slaughter last week numbered 537,000 head, 9.8% lower than one year ago. The past three weeks have seen cattle numbers fall 8.9%, 8.3% and 9.8% short of year-ago numbers but we still expect the yr/yr reductions to get smaller very soon as higher late-winter feedlot placement figures push fed cattle supplies upward.
- The biggest drag on cattle slaughter numbers still comes from cow slaughter which numbered only 101,900 head for the week ending May 16 (the last week available). That number is 18.3% smaller than one year ago. The YTD total of 2.19 million head is down 11% from last year with the beef and dairy sectors still contributing roughly the same to the year on year percentage decline.
- Beef production, at 422.4 million pounds carcass weight, was 9.9% lower than last year as average slaughter weights of 1295 pounds live and 788 carcass both fell short of year-ago levels.
- Cattle markets were slightly lower for the week but remained much higher than one year ago. The Choice cutout value surged to \$233.43, up 1.3% for the week. Chucks and trimmings were the big contributors to year-on-year value gain — a reflection of the tight cow supply. Lower cattle and higher cutouts helped packer margins.
- FI hog slaughter of 1.75 million head was 6.6% lower than one year ago. This figure puts hog slaughter down 4.2% over the past four weeks. That figure is LARGER than the slaughter reduction we expected using the PEDv case accession data for December — the same data that suggests 10% plus slaughter reductions in July through September.
- Average hog weights dropped one pound to 216 lbs. carcass weight, last week. That figure is still over 4% larger than one year ago, keeping weekly pork production within 1% of 2013 levels.
- As was the case with cattle, hog slaughter margins got some help last week with slightly lower hog prices and a 1.7% gain in the cutout value which moved back above \$115. The increase was led by trimmings and bellies, two cuts that would be expected to lead seasonal pork value strength.
- Chicken slaughter for the week ending May 24 was up 2.4% from the prior week but again LOWER than one year ago—by 0.5%. Weights were 09% larger, pushing weekly broiler output up fractionally. For the year, though, chicken production is still 06% lower than one year ago. We remain surprised that the sector has not responded to higher competitor prices but production issues (aging breeding flock, some apparent hatching and/

or chick survival difficulties) have been more difficult to overcome than we had expected.

- USDA's composite broiler price was over 6% higher than last year while the Georgia Dock whole broiler price was up almost 4% from one year ago. Breast and let quarter prices are still significantly short of last year's levels suggesting that chicken has simply not been able to capitalize — at least yet — on the pricing space that has been provided by beef and pork.
- Turkey prices are sharply higher on lower output and the trade doesn't expect that to change at all until fall — if then. Year-to-date turkey slaughter and production are down nearly 6%.
- One factor that is holding back the poultry species is extremely expensive soybean meal. We have voiced concern about this on several occasions and the continued climb of cash meal is bearing out our warnings of a supply crunch this summer. Poultry diets contain more SBM than do other species and SBM costs could get VERY high before new crop help arrives.

From [www.dailylivestockreport.com](http://www.dailylivestockreport.com), 6/2/2014;  
Submitted by Sarah Smith

## USDA Predicts 2014 Farm Income To Fall—But Livestock Are The Exception

The USDA Economic Research Services are forecasting the 2014 net farm income to be \$95.8 billion in 2014, down 26.6% from 2013's forecast of \$130.5. The 2014 forecast would be the lowest since 2010, but would still be up \$8 billion over the 10-year average. After adjusting for inflation, the 2013's net farm income was the highest since 1973. Crop receipts are projected at \$189.4 billion in 2014, down more than 12%. According to the report, declines in cash receipts are expected for almost all major crop categories, including food grain, feed, oil, fruits/tree nuts, and vegetables.

Livestock net income was the exception in the report of falling farm incomes. Livestock receipts are expected to increase 0.7% in 2014. The outlook is the brightest for dairy farmers, who are likely to see a 7% increase in dairy receipts as a result of increases in production, milk prices, and continued increase export demand for U.S. milk. Even with decreased production numbers from beef and pork, cash receipts for cattle and hogs are expected to remain stable in 2014 with continued price gains to offset the decline in production. No comments were made about lamb/wool in the report, but lamb prices continue to be strong into 2014 with tight supplies.

U.S. corn and wheat annual prices are expected to decline significantly in 2014, reflecting large world crops and competition on the world market. The use of corn for ethanol is expected to rise. Hay receipts are expected to increase reflecting increased production, but a decline in the annual price of hay is expected to result in a small decline in hay's overall value of production in 2014. Feed expenses are expected to decline by \$6.6 billion, 11.3%. The two major livestock-related expenses (feed and livestock/poultry purchases) are expected to move in opposite directions, but with the significant downturn in feed prices and limited livestock supplies, it is expected that these two livestock-related expenses will decline \$5.1, or 6.1%—meaning feed cost are decreasing at a greater rate than livestock prices are increasing.

For only the second time in the last ten years, they are projecting a \$3.9 billion, 1.1%, decrease in total production expenses for 2014. Most of this decrease in production expenses is due to decreased feed cost, but three major crop-related expenses—seed, fertilizer, and pesticides, are expected to decrease a combined \$2.9 billion, 4.7%. However, there will be some expense increases besides livestock/poultry cost in 2014. Total labor expenses are expected to increase \$1.6 billion, 4.6%; and miscellaneous expenses (which include items like animal health and breeding expenses, contract production fees, irrigation water, and general production and management expenses) are likely to increase \$1.3 billion, 3.2%.

The elimination of direct payments under the Agriculture Act of 2014, the Farm Bill, and uncertainty regarding enrollment and payments during the 2014 calendar year have resulted in a projected 45% decline in government payments to about \$6.12 billion. The Farm Bill also provided for disaster assistance programs for livestock producers under the Livestock Forage Program and Livestock Indemnity Program that are retroactive to the 2012 fiscal year. Payment under these two programs are expected to amount to a combined \$810 million in 2014 and are for multiple fiscal years, mostly covering losses (feed expenses) incurred during the 2012 drought. Payment under the Noninsured Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) to livestock and specialty crop producers for which no Federal insurance programs are available are forecast to be \$150 million in 2014.

The complete USDA, ERS 2014 Farm Sector Income Forecast is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/farm-economy/farm-sector-income-finances/2014-farm-sector-income-forecast.aspx>.

Submitted by Sarah Smith

### **Pork Checkoff Announces New Common Industry Audit Platform: *Commitment to continuous improvement and tested PQA Plus program will serve as foundation***

After more than a year of industry collaboration, the National Pork Board today shared plans for a new common industry audit platform for pork producers, packers and processors. The program will use the existing Pork Quality Assurance® Plus (PQA Plus®) program as its foundation and expand on it to serve as a common audit platform for the pork industry.

The overarching goal of the common audit process is to provide consumers greater assurance of the care taken by farmers and pork processors to improve animal care and food safety. The concept of a common audit was first introduced more than one year ago at the 2013 National Pork Industry Forum. The resolution emerging from that conference directed the National Pork Board to convene a coalition of packers and pork producers to explore a credible and affordable solution for assuring animal well-being.

"As an industry, we know that our consumers are demanding a higher level of integrity from the pork industry's quality assurance processes and procedures," said Chris Novak, chief executive officer of the National Pork Board. "We are encouraged by the broad support we have received from all our industry's partners to develop the framework for this process."

In 2011, the Pork Checkoff's Board of Directors met with European counterparts who complained about audit programs in their countries that were duplicative, costly and inefficient. Utilizing that experience, the common platform announced today

seeks to create and standardize a common process that will:

- Meet individual company and customer needs,
- Focus on outcome-based criteria that measure animal welfare,
- Provide clarity to producers with regard to audit standards and expectations,
- Minimize duplication and prevent over-sampling, and
- Ensure greater integrity of the audit process through consistent application.

The new common audit framework has several key components, including a new audit tool, requirements for auditor training and biosecurity and a platform that will allow audit results to be shared to prevent duplicative audits. The audit tool is currently being beta-tested on farms across the country. The Industry Audit Task Force will review the results of this test in early July before finalizing the audit.

"What's exciting about this common audit framework is that it has truly been the industry coming together to better serve the needs of farmers, customers and consumers," Novak said. "This is not a new Pork Checkoff program, but rather an initiative that will be led by producers and packers working together to enhance animal care. We're grateful to the packers who have been members of this task force for their leadership with this effort."

The Industry Audit Task Force includes producers and veterinarians representing the American Association of Swine Veterinarians, as well as packer representatives from Cargill, Farmland/Smithfield, Hatfield, Hormel, JBS, Seaboard, Triumph and Tyson.

"As packers, we operate between our suppliers - the pork producers - and our customers - those who are selling pork to consumers," said Chris Hodges, chairman of the Packer Processor Industry Council and senior vice president of fresh pork at Smithfield-Farmland. "The eye of the public is on where their food comes from and how it is raised. Meeting the demands of our customers while still appreciating the challenges of our producers is tough. That's why this new common audit platform is needed now."

Hodges added that the National Pork Board cannot fully deploy the standards of the program without the direct involvement of packers and processors. Many packers have agreed to support the new common industry audit, which will mean that they will utilize the common audit standard when conducting third-party audits.

"This approach has never been more critical," said Emily Erickson, a member of the Industry Audit Task Force and a pig farmer from Jackson, Minn. "As pork producers, we know that we must do more to reassure consumers about our commitment to improving animal care. At the same time, we need a clear and consistent approach that can ensure that we're doing the right thing every day for our animals, our farmers and our customers. This new framework delivers on that promise."

Incoming National Pork Board President Dale Norton agreed. "As a pork producer, I am excited about this new, innovative direction," he said. "This common audit platform will set a clear vision that challenges the status quo and meets domestic and international consumer needs. It's the right tool at the right time to ensure that we provide high-quality pork from well-cared-for pigs."

[www.pork.org](http://www.pork.org), 6/4/2014

# Youth Swine Producers. . .

## PED Advisory for Washington Fairs and Exhibitions from Washington State Department of Ag State Veterinarian—

### Basic Facts

- Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) is an emerging swine disease in the United States that was first confirmed in the US in Spring 2013.
- PED is caused by a Corona virus and is highly infectious to swine. The virus is shed in large quantities and the infectious dose is very small so cleanliness is critical.
- PED only infects swine. It is not infectious to people or other animals.
- When a herd is first exposed to PED the primary clinical sign is severe diarrhea in pigs of all ages.
- The virus is spread by ingestion of feces containing the PED virus. The sources for infected feces include pigs, trucks, boots and other fomites.
- The incubation period is 12 to 24 hours and the virus is shed for 7-10 days.
- PED can kill 100% of piglets less than 10 days old. Pigs older than 10 days are expected to recover
- Piglets born to recovered sows are protected by antibodies in the colostrum while nursing. They may become susceptible after weaning.
- Strict biosecurity is the best control measure to keep it out of a farm.
- If it already is on a farm treatment is supportive therapy to address dehydration. You can consult with your veterinarian regarding additional control measures.

### Guidance for Exhibitors

- If you are purchasing feeder pigs for your project make sure you know where they are coming from. If they're from out of state ask to see the certificate of veterinary inspection.
- A rectal temperature is recommended prior to movement. The normal temperature is 101.5 to 102.5 degrees. If temperature is elevated do the right thing and leave the animal home. (In hot weather the temperature may be elevated. Cool the pig down and retake in 15 minutes.) If the temperature is still elevated, leave the pig home.
- If **any** of your pigs have diarrhea, **no** pigs from your farm should go to the fair.
- Make sure your show box and equipment is cleaned and disinfected prior to going to the fair. All organic material must be removed prior to disinfection. Do not share any equipment with other exhibitors.
- While at the fair avoid unnecessary contact with other swine and other exhibitor's equipment.
- Keep your pens clean. Minimize the tracking of manure from your pens to other areas. Keep your clothing and footwear clean.
- If your pigs become sick during the fair immediately notify the swine superintendent and fair veterinarian.
- Left over feed and bedding and material such as rough cut lumber are difficult or impossible to clean and disinfect. It is recommended these be discarded at the fair so bring only what you need.
- Isolate all pigs after returning home for at least 2 weeks. Observe pigs closely during this period and consult a veterinarian if any become sick.
- Clean and disinfect all equipment, clothing, shoes and trailers.

- Care for the isolated pigs last, **after** being in contact with other pigs on the farm. Make sure nothing from the isolated pigs comes in contact with the resident pigs. Ideally dedicated equipment and protective clothing should be used for handling the isolated pigs.

### Guidance for Pre-fair Weigh-in/Tagging Activities

- It is recommended that wherever possible pre-fair weigh-ins where all the pigs are taken to a central location be **avoided**.
- If the weigh-in is held an effort should be made to avoid direct contact between swine from different farms. If possible the swine should remain on the transport vehicles.
- Weigh-in staff should utilize good biosecurity practices when handling pigs. If it is necessary to enter vehicles protective clothing should be used and changed between uses. Disposable gloves or hand sanitizer should be utilized for staff having direct contact with pigs.
- Tagging equipment should be disinfected between uses. Ideally 2 or 3 sets of pliers should be utilized so pliers can rotate through a disinfectant bath.

### Guidance for Fairs

- All facilities holding animals are required to be cleaned and disinfected prior to the fair.
- An isolation area for sick animal should be established. This area should be utilized if sick animals cannot be immediately removed from the fair grounds. This area should be away from the general exhibit traffic and other animals. Disposable coveralls and boots should be utilized as well as a hand wash station or hand sanitizer.
- Swine should be observed at check-in by the veterinarian or animal health inspector prior to unloading if possible. The required certificates of veterinary inspection will be reviewed at this time. If sick pigs are observed they ideally should not be unloaded and immediately removed from the fairgrounds. If that is not possible they should be moved to the isolation area. The veterinarian will determine if the entire load must be removed from the grounds.
- The swine superintendent and veterinarian/ animal health inspector should check the exhibit on a regular basis for sick pigs. You should have a thermometer available to check temperatures if necessary. The veterinarian should be immediately notified if a sick pig is observed. The pig should be moved to isolation if the veterinary exam is going to be delayed.
- All pens must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between exhibits or after a sick pig is removed. A pen that held a sick pig should not be reused during the fair. Any walkways, bath stalls and scales used by suspect pigs must be cleaned and disinfected.
- When cleaning and disinfection are necessary, follow these steps:
  1. Dry clean: Remove as much soiled material as possible with shovel and broom. Avoid generating clouds of dust (lightly spray area with water if necessary to keep dust to a minimum). Dispose of soiled materials in a way that doesn't expose other swine.
  2. Wet clean: Use hot water and detergent to remove as much organic material as possible. Avoid using large quantities of

water that run into other pens.

3. Rinse: Again, avoid using too much water.
  4. Disinfect: Chemicals such as Virkon, Tek-Trol, One-Stroke, and Clorox will all work against PEDv. **Follow the label instructions exactly.** Using more than the label instructs is counterproductive and possibly illegal. When using Clorox, remember that bleach is quickly de-activated by organic material, so thorough cleaning is very important.
  5. Allow the area to dry out.
- If a sick pig is removed from a pen, the neighboring pigs should remain in place unless removed to go home or to slaughter. These pigs should be closely observed.
  - The show area should be kept clean during the shows and cleaned and disinfected between shows.
  - Do not use a pressure washer on animals or equipment.
  - **It is recommended that fairs only hold market class or auction class swine shows where pigs are slaughtered after the show and do not return home. Breeding swine classes are discouraged.**
  - **It is recommended that sow with litter exhibits be avoided.**

#### **Guidance for Veterinarians**

- If PED is observed or suspected on a farm, a certificate of veterinary inspection should not be issued for any swine from that farm.
- The practice of inspecting swine on designated fair exam days on numerous farms the same day should be reconsidered. If you are going to proceed with fair exam days, please pay close attention to biosecurity measures between animals and farms.

#### **Washington Swine-Importation and Testing Requirements (WAC 16-54-111)**

##### **Import health requirements.**

- All swine entering Washington State must be accompanied by an entry permit, a certificate of veterinary inspection, and official USDA approved identification.
- Feral swine are prohibited in Washington State.
- **Emergency rule for all swine entering the state - Washington now requires that the certificates include the following statement:**
  - a) "To the best of my knowledge, swine represented on this certificate have not originated from premises known to be affected by Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv), and have not been exposed to PEDv within the last 30 days."
  - b) The certificate must be signed by the animal owner as well as a veterinarian.

##### **Import test requirements.**

1. **Brucellosis.** All intact male and intact female swine more than six months of age must be tested negative for brucellosis within thirty days before entering Washington state or must originate from a USDA validated brucellosis free herd or state (Swine Brucellosis Control/ Eradication State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules, April, 1998).
2. **Pseudorabies.** No test is required from states recognized as Stage IV or Stage V by Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards, November 1, 2003.
3. A negative Pseudorabies test within thirty days before entry is required for swine from any state or area that loses Stage IV or Stage V status.

#### **National Youth Pork Quality Assurance (PQA) Training Now Available On-Line.**

The National Pork Board has launched a revised version of Youth Pork Quality Assurance



(PQA) Plus, which includes an online training option. This will allow youth to go through the program at their own pace or in

place of attending a face-to-face training or taking the pass-out test at the Grant/Adams Extension office.

Training is available for youth age 8 – 19 based on their age on January 1 of the certification year. Parents can register to manage their children's training (**parental registration is required for youth age 8 - 12**). Or children 13 – 19 can self-register.

- All registered users of the site **MUST HAVE A UNIQUE EMAIL**. If a family shares an email, the parent should register and manage all children's training through the parent account.
- Once the YOUTH has signed up for/activated an online training session, they will have 30 days to complete the training.
- Youth who are in the intermediate and advanced age brackets will be presented an exam. The youth will have three opportunities to achieve a 70% or better score to pass the exam. This is a closed book exam.
- For Intermediate and Advanced, the certification expiration date will be calculated based on their age in their bracket. Maximum length of certificate could be three years, at minimum a youth will earn a one year certificate.
- See the Minimum Standards document at <http://www.pork.org/filelibrary/youthpgaplus/Min%20Standards.pdf> for an explanation of how expiration dates are calculated based on age/test out.

The link for the on-line PQA training is <https://www.pork.org/Account/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fAccount%2fLoggedInHome.aspx>.

#### **Show Pig and Exposition Resources Concerning PEDV**

In light of the devastating effects of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV), there is increased awareness about the need for strict biosecurity, especially when pigs come together at events such as shows and weigh-ins. With the animals being commingled at an exhibition, sale or during a weigh-in event, spreading disease is a known risk, but it can be minimized by following proper biosecurity procedures. The Pork Checkoff has created several resources for swine show organizers, as well as swine exhibitors, to help them minimize their risk of contracting or spreading PEDV.

The National Pork Board also hosted two FAQ webinars during the month of February, focusing on show pig producers and exhibition organizers. To view these recordings and PEDV resources concerning show pigs go to <http://www.pork.org/Resources/4305/Showpigs.aspx>.

#### **Reminder:**

#### **If You Sold Show Pigs Directly to Youth, Don't forget to Pay Pork Checkoff Fees.**

By federal law, all producers (adult or youth) selling pig for any reason and regardless of purpose must pay Pork Checkoff. The Pork Checkoff requires producers to pay \$0.40 per \$100 of value on the first time sales of hogs in three separate categories; feeder pigs, market pigs and breeding pigs. For example, if you sold 20 show pig prospects for \$200 each, you would need to submit payment of \$60 to the National Pork Board. For more information for Pork Checkoff payment and submission go to [www.pork.org/AboutUs/default.aspx](http://www.pork.org/AboutUs/default.aspx).