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## Egg Promotion Bill

by Roland Mader, Dairy/Egg Manager

SB 1498 is current legislation that involves the Egg Inspection Program. It would allow the Department to act as a 3rd party to promote inspected local Arizona produced eggs with a high-quality standard certification. The legislation reads as follows:

The Director may:

1. Establish an egg promotion program to provide certification, inspection and grading services and may prescribe, by rule, fees for those services. Except as provided in paragraph 3 of this subsection, monies, collected from the fees shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the state egg inspection trust fund established by section 3-717.
2. Adopt rules to administer the egg promotion program, including participation guidelines, use requirements for Department trademarks and certification marks and other rules the director deems necessary.
3. Conduct inspections to ensure compliance with the trademark and certification mark rules adopted pursuant to this subsection. The monies collected from fees for an inspection conducted pursuant to this paragraph shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the state egg inspection trust fund established by section 3-717.



## Emergency Response

by Cpt. Richard Shore

The Animal Services Division (ASD) along with USDA employees responded to Flagstaff, AZ to do testing on the birds in that area for Newcastle Disease. This was a response that took the Department five days to take samples in a one kilometer area. Due to the quick response, we were able to do what was required in a short amount of time.

The teams were made up of livestock officers and inspectors, ASD veterinarians, and USDA veterinarians. This is a reminder that our inspection staff have multiple roles within their jobs and were able to do this added work and keep all of their inspections covered for ranchers. This is a great example of the hard work and dedication of the men and women that work for ASD.

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## FSIS Proposes to Remove Dual Labeling Requirements for Certain Amounts of Meat and Poultry Products

From USDA.gov Newsroom

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection



Service (FSIS) announced it is proposing to amend labeling regulations to remove duplicative net weight and net content requirements for packages that contain certain amounts of meat or poultry products. The proposed regulation would apply to products that are at least one pound or one pint, but less than four pounds or one gallon.

FSIS is proposing this action after receiving a petition submitted by a small meat processor in response to USDA's request for ideas to better serve its customers. "It's simply good government to review old regulations to see if they are outdated and burdensome," said FSIS Administrator Carmen Rottenberg. "FSIS doesn't believe that a duplicative labeling requirement helps consumers and sees it as an unnecessary requirement for industry."

Under proposed rule, establishments that produce meat and poultry products in packages containing one pound or one pint and less than four pounds or one gallon will be allowed to express the weight or contents in one unit of measurement on the product label, instead of using both measures [e.g., "Net Wt. 24 oz." or "Net Wt. 1.5 lbs." rather than "Net Wt. 24 oz. (1.5 lbs.)].

Establishments would be allowed to use their current labels until they run out or may elect to use them indefinitely.

To view the proposed rule and for information on how to comment on the proposed rule, visit <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/regulations/federal-register/proposed-rules>.





## Egg in a Donut Hole

How much better can eggs get?  
Eggs and donuts!

Featured by the [Incredible Egg](#),  
recipe by Chef Paul Sletten

Yield: 4 servings | Total Time:  
40mins

### Ingredients

- 8 large slices of prosciutto
- 4 plain, glazed cake donuts
- 4 eggs
- 1 teaspoon olive oil

### Directions

1. Wrap one slice of prosciutto on bottom of donut and secure with toothpicks. Turn donut quarter-turn and wrap second slice prosciutto on bottom of donut and secure with toothpicks. Repeat with remaining donuts and prosciutto. Place prosciutto-wrapped donuts on parchment paper.
2. Break egg and slip into center of each donut. Spoon  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon oil over each yolk. Bake in preheated 350° F oven until egg whites are completely set and yolks begin to thicken but are not hard, approximately 10 to 12 minutes. Remove toothpicks before serving.

## Preventive Controls Rule Inspection Pilot for Dairy Plants

by Roland Mader,  
Dairy/Egg Manager

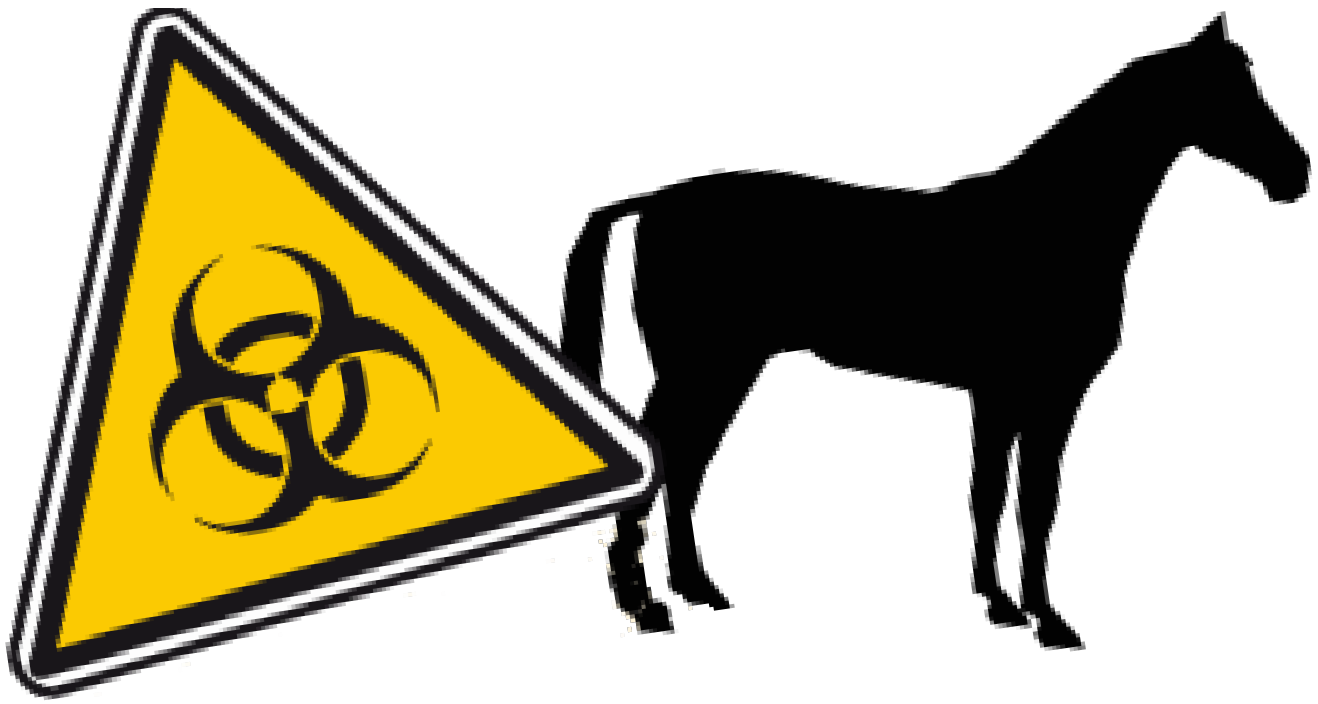
There are quite a lot of discussions on the enforcement of title 21 CFR Part 117 (Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) on dairy manufacturing plants. With the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) aligned with FSMA, the inspection responsibility is delegated to the FDA Milk safety branch specialist and a review is scheduled once every 3 years. Many dairy plants produce grade A and manufactured dairy products. This brought up the question, why is the FDA milk specialist not tasked to do the FSMA inspection in the dairy manufacturing plant since he is already doing a similar inspection for the grade A part of the plant?



Currently manufacturing plants are inspected by the FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN), another branch of the FDA that usually inspects other food manufacturing including nutritional supplements. This means a dairy plant gets a lot of inspections with a lot of duplication and overlap in the process of inspections.

FDA and the States are looking into better options to streamline the process and use less resources for the regulatory agencies and industry. Based on a recent pilot program that uncovered several problems, an associated stake holder meeting with industry and regulators was held and it was apparent that local regulators and industry would prefer for FDA to use the regional milk specialists to conduct both the Check Rating and Preventive Controls inspection at the same time during the same visit. As other options are explored by FDA, The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture urged the FDA to consider adoption of this option to meet the original intent of the pilot.





## Horse Safety (Biosecurity)

by State Vet's Office

Biosecurity is a concept that horse owners may give varying degrees of consideration to. This may range from the client that takes a rectal temperature of their horses daily, have designated on-site quarantine areas and published protocols for stable management on the wall of the barn aisle to the client that never vaccinates their horse for any disease and shares tack, feed buckets and commingles their horse with horses from any other source.

Looking at these varying extremes of consideration, hopefully the vast majority of horse owners would agree that there is room for some common ground where while not every

conceivable precaution may be employed, enough reasonable precautions can be implemented that in most cases the risk of disease exposure or transmission will be at an acceptable level as nothing is without risk entirely. For example, getting out of bed in the morning and going to work carries with it the risk of a traffic accident but we still find that acceptable because we take precautions.

The first consideration should be that of making sure your animals are current on their vaccination status to diseases that carry both human and animal health implications and those diseases that are specific to a species or to a geographic area. For instance Rabies vaccination should be a part of every animal owner's vaccine protocol not only because of the significant risk should animals be bitten by a rabid animal but if a human is bitten or exposed to an animal

of questionable vaccination history. Other vaccines which would be considered core vaccines would include Tetanus, West Nile Virus, Equine Influenza, Eastern/Western Equine Encephalitis and Rhinopneumonitis (herpes). Other vaccinations against diseases including Strangles, Potomac Horse Fever, Shaker Foal Syndrome, Equine Rhinitis A/B and Rhodococcus Equi would be regionally or management specific or personal preference. It is important to recognize that while not every vaccine may be 100% effective in preventing disease entirely dependent on a wide range of factors, but if those vaccinated animals do develop disease, it is typically a much more mild form of disease that manifests or persists for a much shorter length of time. Furthermore, when more of the population is vaccinated and resistant or immune to disease, those

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## Horse Safety...

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diseases cannot propagate through the population as readily.

As eluded to earlier, when trail riding, showing or competing at rodeos there are certain precautions that can be taken to minimize disease exposure. These practices include not sharing grooming supplies, feed or water buckets or tack. Communal water tanks should be avoided if at all possible. When you fill up your water bucket, don't place the end of the hose in the bucket. If you are mucking out your own stall or have the option to, that would decrease foot traffic in and out of your stall or pen and exposure to muck buckets or other cleaning equipment that has already been in many different stalls.

It would be ideal if all horses could remain separated from one another by 20-30 feet to prevent aerosol transmission of disease but we all know that this is nearly impossible to do at any competition save for perhaps trail or endurance rides or backcountry horse camping where dispersed accommodations may be more realistic. With these limitations in mind at busier venues, taking the temperature of the horses twice daily and recording them in a log will allow you to see trends or outright fevers and alert you to illness sooner than if you were not monitoring them. Avoid nose-to-nose contact of your horse

with other horses. If you notice your horse isn't quite right, has nasal discharge, cough, is lethargic or has diarrhea, these should be cues to you as a responsible and ethical horse owner and competitor that you should not compete that day or not bring that horse to that show where they may spread disease to other horses. If your horse does fall ill at an event, don't try to cover it up or ignore it. Contact event officials or veterinarians and accept that your horse may be placed in isolation to protect the numerous other horses at the show.

Upon returning from a show or event, ideally you would place those horses that attended the event in isolation upon return home to protect any other horses you may have. Not everyone has extra space or stalls in order to do this so continuing to take the temperature of the horses twice daily for 7-10 days following your return is beneficial. Following return, it is also a good idea to give your horse trailer and feed/water tubs a good thorough cleaning removing any organic material that may be present.

Finally, in order to keep abreast of current disease outbreaks and alerts, contact your local veterinarian, State Animal Health Official or look at legitimate (i.e. Not the social media rumor mill) online sources such as the Equine Disease Communication Center ([www.equinediseasecc.org](http://www.equinediseasecc.org)) to discuss or plan your itinerary.

By keeping these suggestions in mind, you can enjoy competing with your horse while managing disease exposure risk at a reasonable level.

## Contact Us

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**Licensing:**  
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**Self-Inspection:**  
**(602) 542-6407**

**State Vet's Office:**  
**(602) 542-4293**

**Poultry Disease  
Hotline**  
**1-888-742-5334**

