

Making sure the horse has adequate salt intake will also make them more likely to drink well away from home. (Note: 1 oz. of salt is two tablespoons.)

Of course, you can bring water with you, if you must. Five-gallon jugs of spring water are convenient, or you can fill a large picnic cooler with a drain spout and dispense from a convenient location like the tail gate of your truck or the floor of a trailer. Another thing to try is to bring your horse's water bucket from home. The familiar smell of the bucket will help.

Remember that plastic will absorb odors, so be sure the container you purchase is clean and not one previously used to hold food. Along the same line, if your horse seems to be becoming less interested in his water, you may try replacing his bucket with a new one or at least cleaning the old one with baking soda to remove any slight odors that might be backing him away from the water. ☐

## Introducing Flavored Waters

Before experimenting with flavored waters, be sure to pay attention to how much your horse drinks by recording the amount over several days and noting any changes with level of exercise. The goal isn't necessarily to get the horse to drink more, although this may happen for a few days if the horse enjoys the taste. What you really want to do is find the level of flavoring that the horse simply accepts so that you can use this as a masking substance away from home.

Introduce the flavoring in small amounts to start. Decrease the amount or switch to something else if the horse doesn't drink his normal amount of water. A good time to try a flavoring is when you know the horse will normally drink well, such as after exercise or coming in from turnout. Once you find a flavoring the horse likes or at least accepts, you don't have to use it every day but should use it for a few days before the time the horse will be away from his regular water.

When using salt, never exceed the upper-recommended amount and make sure the horse has access to unsalted water after consuming the treated water. Keep free-choice salt available at all times, but don't force further salt consumption by adding it to feed if you're using more than two tablespoons (1 oz.) of salt per day in the winter or 8 tablespoons (4 oz.) during the hot weather.

# Regional Equine Passport Program Eases Interstate Travel

*As concerns over disease transmission mount, some southern states are trying a new voluntary program with travel permits.*

**T**welve southern states have formed an agreement allowing horse owners to use some form of equine travel permit, sometimes called an equine "passport," when entering participating states.

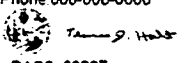
This voluntary program enables owners to opt for a document that takes the place of the traditional 30-day vet health certificate. Its purpose is "to provide the equine industry a more economical method of complying with interstate movement requirements when moving for exhibition purposes," according to Florida's Division of Animal Industry.


According to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Web site, "Some states

have had reciprocal agreements in the past, but this is the first agreement of its kind in [the] South."

To bring a horse into most states, owners or transporters must provide proof of a negative equine infectious anemia (EIA) test, AKA the Coggins test, and an official certificate of veterinary inspection for each horse. Health certificates expire after 30 days, but the new passport program documents are good for six months.

The programs have various names, ranging from Florida's Equine Interstate Passport Card, to North Carolina's Equine Animal Permit or Georgia's Equine Event Permit. Each state also has its own application requirements, method of application and

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services EQUINE INTERSTATE PASSPORT CARD 585.145, 585.671, Florida Statutes 6C-3.003(6), Florida Administrative Code Contact: (850) 410-0959	
Owner John Doe	ID Card # XX-0000-00
Stable Row Anytown, FL 0000	Date Issued mm/dd/yy
Phone 000-000-0000	Exp. Date: mm/dd/yy
	OCVI No: 00-XX-00000
	OCVI Date: mm/dd/yy
 Tammy P. Hall DACS 09207	Vet Ima Horsedoctor Phone 000-000-0000
Name: Hoss	EIA Test Date: mm/dd/yy
Bk: Paint	Lab Accession: X00-00000
Sex: mare	Lab Name:
Color: sorrel/white	Coggins Lab
Age: 5 yrs	



Florida's Equine Passport.



# Don't Miss A Beat: Back Issues

## 2007

**MAR:** Electrolytes; Vaccinations; Land Conservation; Neurological Herpes; Shedding; Polo Wraps Use  
**FEB:** Deworming; Psyllium; Disasters; Ear Plugs; Horse Auctions; Insulin Resistance  
**JAN:** Portable Hot Water; Vitamin E and Selenium; Pasture Management; Dr. Andrea Floyd; Clinics

## 2006

**DEC:** Insulin Resistance; Melanoma; Digestive Aids; Products of the Year  
**NOV:** ASTM/SEI Helmets; First-Aid Kits; Sit-Up Straight Devices; Broodmare Feeding  
**OCT:** Hoof Boots; Show Gloves; Western Post; Help For Skinny Horses; Rain Rot; Jaw Problems; Ace  
**SEP:** Hoof Sealers and Hardeners; Website Research; Balancing Grain; Trail Horse Purchases; Stiffles; Cellulitis  
**AUG:** Horse Vacuums; Interchangeable Spurs; DSLD (Tendons); Internet Horse Shopping; Moonblindness; EPSM; Jiaogulan

**JUL:** Leg Bandages And Wraps; Train For Trail Riding; Ringbone; Liver Disease; Broodmare Supplements; Hot-Weather Myths

**JUN:** Bareback Pads; Performance-Enhancing Supplements; Quarter Horse Muscle Problems; Taking Weight Off Overweight Horses; Stabled Horses and Parasites; Tapeworms

**MAY:** Differentiate Between Neurological And Lameness Issues; Liability Insurance; MRIs; Beet Pulp Horror; National Animal ID System; Roundpen Training; Sweat Scrapers

**APR:** Flaking Skin; B Vitamins; Mortality and Major Medical Insurance; Tack Repair; Feed Labels

**MAR:** Muzzles; Spot-On Fly Control; Vitamins; Natural Too Far; Poisoning; Tapeworms; Pregnant Mare Red Flags

**FEB:** Automatic Feeders; Deworming Changes; Breeding Your Mare; Circle Poles; Immunity; Alfalfa; Microchips; Rain Rot

**JAN:** Schooling Helmets; Muscle Builders; Abscesses; Roaring; Fat Backs; Latigo Tying

## 2005

**DEC:** Joint Nutraceuticals; 2005 Products of the Year; Vaccine Decisions; Grab Straps; Thyroiditis  
**NOV:** High-Tech Stirrups; Hoof Supplements; Stable Cough; Tendon Injuries; Winter Worms; Cold-Weather Dehydration; Hinged

## Roller Copper D Bit

**OCT:** Supplements For Performance Horses; Shock-Wave Treatment; Hoof Care; Pre-Purchase Vet Exams; Blood Tests; Sunflower Seeds

**SEP:** Grooming Wipes; Winter Gloves; Navicular; Trailer Loading; Proper Restraint; Knee Bandages; Pigeon Fever; Garlic; Storage and Expiration

**AUG:** Coat Polishes; Hay Cubes; Moldy Feed; Low-Cost Riding Arenas; Longeing For Muscles; Knees; Clean Water

**JUL:** Mineral Supplements For Maintenance; Whole Grains; Western Saddle Fit For Riders; Hoof And Skin; Garlic; Polo Wraps; Insulin

**JUN:** Coat Supplements; Cavassons; Surcungles; Electrolytes; Herbal Pain Alternatives; Lameness Detection; Lactic Acid

**MAY:** Fly Spray Concentrates; Shipping Boxes; Barn Carts; Swaybacked Horses; Equine Dehydration; Lymphosarcoma; Cushing's Testing

**APR:** Fly Sheets; Side Reins; Allergy Season; Blood Titers And Vaccines; Insulin And Leptin; Winter Puffs

**MAR:** Economy-Priced Bridles; Ulcer Risks And Treatments; Self-Adhesive Bandages; West Nile

**FEB:** Cordless Clippers; Hay Bags; Sacroiliac Joints; Layup Times; Sweats; Small Pets And Equine Medications; Salt In Winter

**JAN:** Anti-Chew Remedies; Synthetic Brushes; Noseband Functions; Equine Antibiotics

## 2004

**DEC:** Kenaf Bedding; Winter Feed And Management; Coolers; Products of the Year; Fitter Saddle Fit; Blue-Green Algae; Clean Poulticing

**NOV:** Natural-Bristle Brushes; Herbal-Based Liniments; White-Line; Save Money On Supplement; Dentistry; Restuff Saddles; Lay-Ups

**OCT:** Chemical-Based Liniments; English Saddle Carriers/Covers; Western Flex-Tree Saddles; Thyroid; Foal Deformities; Supplies; Heel Cracks

**SEP:** Hay Carriers/Totes; Quarter Sheets; Block Builders; Kid/Pony Saddles; Salmonella; Vitamin Toxicity; Fistulous Withers; Melanomas

**AUG:** Poultices; Antioxidants; Western Saddle Covers/Carriers; West Nile; EPM Treatments

**JUL:** Hock Pain; Bleeders; Curry Choices; Sweet Itch; Headshaking; Heaves/COPD; Sarcoid; Treatments; Bites; Dressage Arena

fees. In some states, owners can apply directly; in others, they must apply through their veterinarians. Usually, each state's Department of Agriculture issues the documents. (See chart for more details.)

Generally, to apply for an equine passport, owners must submit a current veterinary health certificate and proof of a negative Coggins test for their horse. In addition, to receive approval for an equine passport, horses must be identified by a tattoo, brand or electronic implant (microchip) or by digital photos.

Most states participating in the agreement have common rules for entry, but several have additional requirements. For example, if the horse is identified with a microchip, the owner/transporter must carry a working microchip scanner when entering Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Virginia. Some states require horse owners to carry the Coggins test paper in addition to the passport, and some may require owners to carry an up-to-date itinerary to document the movement of the horse. (Owners should contact the state veterinarian in the state they plan to enter for a list of current entry requirements.)

As of January 2007, participating states were: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

One more thing to consider for those concerned with the National Animal Identification System (NAIS): Before they will issue an equine passport, some states require the location where the horse resides to be registered with the NAIS program.

To learn more about the equine passport, check with your veterinarian, your state's department of agriculture or state veterinarian's office, your county extension agent or search online for your state.

Note: Equine travel passports are valid for six months OR until expiration of the EIA test, whichever comes first. All applicable fees, such as for EIA testing, still apply, in addition to any passport fees. If you must apply through your vet, he or she may charge a fee for that service, as well.

Complete my set! Send me the issues I've circled above.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Send check of money order to:

Horse Journal

PO Box 5656

Norwalk, CT 06856-5656

customer\_service@belvoir.com

\$5 x \_\_\_\_\_ no. of back issues  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Add postage and handling

\$2.50

Payment must accompany order. Allow 3 to 4 weeks for delivery.

# Equine Passports/Travel Permits

State	Program name	Requirements	Who applies	Fee	Where to apply
Alabama	Equine Event Permit	Original certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI), original or "owner's copy" of the EIA test result form.	Owner or vet	None	Alabama Department of Agriculture, PO Box 3336, 1445 Federal Dr, Room 222, Montgomery, AL 36107, Attention Animal Industry Division
Arkansas	Equine Interstate Movement Passport	EIA test within 30 days of application, permanent ID of horse (microchip, tattoo or brand).	Vet	None	Vet calls Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission with request and receives OK from them, as well as certificate number to go on form
Florida	Equine Interstate Passport Card	Requirements Application, documentation of negative EIA test, official certificate of veterinary inspection (OCVI) and digital images of each animal.	Owner or vet	\$15 per application and \$5 for each additional card for other animals on the same application	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Animal Industry, Dr John Irby, 605 East Main St, Bartow, FL 33820, <a href="http://www.doacs.state.fl.us">www.doacs.state.fl.us</a>
Georgia	Equine Event Permit	Valid certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) documenting owner's name and address, location in Georgia where equine is housed, valid, negative EIA test, animal description.	Owner or vet	None	Georgia Department of Agriculture, Capitol Square, Room 105, Atlanta, GA 30334
Louisiana	Equine Interstate Movement Passport	Application, EIA test, permanent form of ID for horse (microchip, tattoo, brand) Note: Passport expires six months from when horse was bled for EIA test, itinerary must be submitted at end of passport term.	Owner or vet	None	Fax completed forms to Janelle Labbé (225) 925-4103
Mississippi	NA	Recognizes other states' passports or "equine event permits," but does not yet issue them.	NA	NA	According to State Veterinarian James Watson, "Mississippi is a participant in several agreements that recognize 'passports' as an alternative to 'health certificates' for the movement of horses. Interested horse owners need to call the office of State Veterinarian for more information on how to enroll. While Mississippi recognizes the other states' passports or 'Equine Event Permits,' we are still implementing the system to issue them in Mississippi. They should be available very soon."
North Carolina	Equine Event Permit	Application, proof of a negative EIA test and certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) that is no greater than 30 days old, permanent identification of horse (tattoo, brand, microchip or digital photos showing horse's left and right sides, as well as a frontal view).	Owner	\$5	North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Veterinary Division, 1030 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1030 <a href="http://www.ncagr.com/vet/equineevent.htm">www.ncagr.com/vet/equineevent.htm</a>
Oklahoma	Equine Passport	Negative EIA test within the last 30 days, permanent ID of horse, preferably microchip or tattoo. The application for the passport is essentially a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) filled out by veterinarian, so separate CVI form not necessary. Note: Itinerary (where and when horse traveled) must be submitted at end of passport term.	Vet	None	Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Animal Industry Services, PO Box 528804, Oklahoma City, OK 73152
South Carolina	Equine Event Permit	Application (obtained from vet), valid certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI), valid EIA test.	Vet	\$10	Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health, PO Box 102406, Columbia, SC 29224-2406, Attention Pamela Catoe
Tennessee	Equine Interstate Movement Permit	Application, current health certificate and negative EIA test form valid for the complete duration of the permit, include "unique identification" for each animal. Approved forms include a unique tattoo, unique brand, unique ID, number such as is encoded on an implanted microchip, or three digital photos of the horse submitted in "jpeg" format.	Vet	None	Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Ellington Agricultural Center, Nashville, TN 37204 <a href="http://www.tennessee.gov/agriculture/regulate/animals/passport.html">www.tennessee.gov/agriculture/regulate/animals/passport.html</a>
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	Has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to participate in the program; Accepts passports from other states but does not yet issue them
West Virginia	Equine Health Certificate	Application form (available at veterinarians' offices), legible photo copy of certificate of veterinary inspection issued within 30 days, legible photocopy of current EIA test that does not expire during the time the health certificate is valid, digitized left, right and front photos of horse.	Owner may fill out papers, but vet must sign	None	West Virginia Department of Agriculture, 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, Animal Health Division, Charleston, WV 25305 Web site <a href="http://www.wvagriculture.org">www.wvagriculture.org</a>