IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP

Animal Industry News

Volume 15 Issue 1 *2014*

From Secretary of Agriculture Bill Northey...

The preliminary results of the 2012 Census of Agriculture recently came out from USDA and it showed that Iowa is now 2nd place nationally in the value of livestock sold, passing California. The Census also showed that from 2007 to 2012 the value of Iowa livestock production increased by 1/3 from $10.1 billion to $13.5 billion.

This shows again how important and valuable our state's livestock industry is and I want to thank you for all of your hard work to support and protect our state's animals and farmers.

We are excited to have Dr. Jeff Kaisand onboard as our new Assistant State Veterinarian. Dr. Kaisand has been a great fit and is doing a tremendous job working with Dr. Schmitt and all the Animal Industry bureau staff.

There continue to be new challenges facing the livestock industry, and the discovery of PEDv across North America, including here in Iowa. PEDv has certainly created real hardships for a lot of the pork producers in the state. I appreciate all your efforts as we have worked to get our arms around this new disease. There is clearly still a lot of work to be done, but I appreciate all the work you have done and will continue to do.

Finally, I will again be visiting each of Iowa's 99 counties during the year and hope you will stop by when I'm in your area if it works with your schedule. You can follow where I'm going to be on the Department's website at www.iowaagriculture.gov.

Thanks again for all you do and I look forward to continuing to work with you to promote animal health across the state.

Bill Northey

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SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

MICHAEL NAIG
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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STATE VETERINARIAN

JEFF J. KAISAND, D.V.M.
ASSISTANT STATE VETERINARIAN

WEB SITE:
WWW.IOWAAGRICULTURE.GOV/ANIMALINDUSTRY.ASP

IowaStateFair
NOTHING COMPARES
AUG 7-17 2014

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Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine

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Licensure and Registration:
There are 2,800 veterinarians licensed in Iowa with an expiration date of June 30, 2014. There are 412 veterinary technicians registered in Iowa with an expiration date of December 31, 2014.

Current Address:
Please keep the Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine informed of your current mailing address.

Examinations Dates:
North American Veterinary Licensing Exam (NAVLE). Registration for the examination is on-line with the National Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners (www.nbvme.org). Please check the dates for the testing windows on their website.

Veterinary Technician State Examination is given once per year. The state examination will be held June 2, 2014. The exam will consist of jurisprudence questions that cover Iowa Codes of Law Chapter 169, 351, 717 and 717B in addition to Iowa Administrative Rules Chapter 811. Additional information will be forwarded to the veterinary technician programs in Iowa of the registration and examination date.

Veterinary Technician National Examination registration is on-line through the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (www.aavsb.org). Please check the dates for the testing windows on their website.

Veterinary Technician AVMA Accredited Programs:
Des Moines Area Community College, Ankeny, Iowa (full accreditation)
Iowa Lakes Community College, Emmetsburg, Iowa (provisional accreditation)
Iowa Western Community College, Council Bluffs, Iowa (full accreditation)
Kirkwood Community College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (full accreditation)
Muscatine Community College, Muscatine, Iowa (probationary accreditation)

Administrative Rules:
The Board Members continue work on Administrative Rules 811, Chapter 12 Standards of Practice.

Disciplinary Action Taken by a Licensing Authority of another State, Territory, or Country:
Please notify the Board office within 30 days of the final action of disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority in another state, territory, or country. Listed below for your reference and information is the specific code and rule.

Iowa Code of Law Chapter 169.13(4) states having the person's license to practice veterinary medicine revoked or suspended, or having other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority of another state, territory, or country. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, or disciplinary action is conclusive or prima facie evidence.

The Iowa Administrative Rules Chapter 811, 10.6(11) "failure to report a license, certificate, permit, or other credential revocation, suspension or other disciplinary action taken by a licensing or regulating authority of another state, territory or country within 30 days of the final action by such licensing or regulating authority. A stay by an appellate court shall not negate this requirement; however, if such disciplinary action is overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, such report shall be expunged from the records of the Board

Ways To Contact Us:

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Coordinator
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Brucellosis/Calfhood Vaccination
Karla Crawford
515.281.5547

Ren Davenport
Health Certificate Clerk
515.725.2013

Brand Recorder
Sheryl Goddard
515.281.3545

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515.281.5305

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515.281.4282

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ALASKA	Dr. Robert Gerlach	(907) 375-8215	(907) 375-8215
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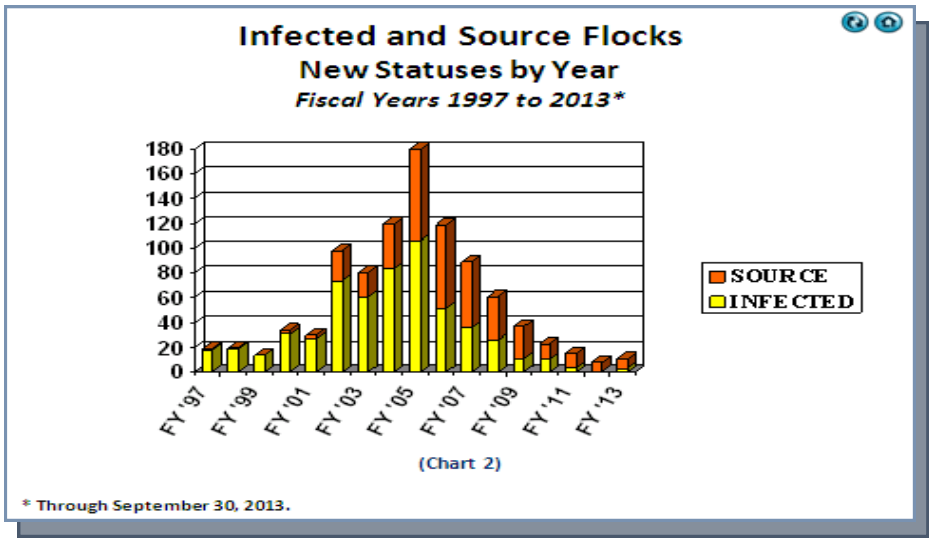
Iowa Scrapie Eradication Progress

Dr. Gregory S. Schmitt

The National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) started in 2001. The goal for the NSEP is to have Scrapie eradicated by 2017.

U.S. Progress: **This past Fiscal Year** (FY13 = October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013) **there were 11 newly identified Infected and Source flocks in the nation. Two of these were goat herds.** In Fiscal Year 2011, there were 15 newly identified Infected and Source flocks and in FY 2012 there were 8. This is down from a high of 181 in FY 2005.



Iowa progress: Until this year, Iowa's last case of Scrapie was found in July 2010. This fall, Iowa identified 1 new Source and 4 new Infected flocks in NW Iowa. The source flock was comprised of 96 adult sheep and 86 adult goats. The 4 Infected flocks occurred as a result of sales of breeding sheep out of the Source flock to other sheep producers. The source and 4 Infected sheep flocks have undergone genetic based flock clean-up plans. Since goats have no known genetic resistance **(see Sheep and Goats below)** to Scrapie, the goat herd is being depopulated at this time. This serves as a reminder that if your clients are bringing new sheep into their flocks advise them to be sure that they are RR or QR so they won't carry Scrapie to their flock. Also if your clients have sheep and goats, advise them to make sure that their sheep are RR or QR and keep the sheep and goats completely separate and apart from each other.

There have been a total of 82 sheep flocks in Iowa that have been found to be infected with Scrapie since the accelerated National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) started. In Fiscal Year 2005, Iowa had a high of 15 newly found Source or Infected flocks.

Looking forward: We still have a ways to go for the US to have Scrapie Free Status. There are several management tools producers can use to keep their flocks Scrapie free. Strict use of RR rams, retaining only QR or RR ewe lambs to breed, when purchasing breeding stock buy only RR rams and RR or QR ewes. However the most effective method of preventing Scrapie from being introduced into a flock/herd is to maintain a closed flock/herd. Eradication of this disease depends on producers keeping records of purchases and sales and always applying Scrapie ID tags to sexually intact sheep or goats when leaving the flock/herd and reporting any sheep or goats with clinical signs resembling Scrapie to your veterinarian or to a State or Federal veterinarian. Clinical signs of Scrapie can be any of the following; changes in behavior or temperament, weight loss, scratching or rubbing, biting of feet and limbs, lip smacking, tremors, loss of coordination, high stepping of front legs, "rabbit hopping", **(Continued on page 5)**

Sheep and goats: Advise your producers with sheep and goats that goats do not have a genetic resistance to Scrapie as sheep do. At this time, all goats are considered susceptible to Scrapie, so if sheep from their flock is diagnosed with Scrapie, the goats in their flock will be considered exposed to Scrapie and will face depopulation along with the QQ sheep. This is a good reason not to have goats on the same premises or in contact with sheep or at least have only RR or QR sheep in a goat herd.

Live Animal testing: there are options available for live animal Scrapie testing of your clients sheep flock that involve genotyping and rectal biopsying of their sheep at little cost. Call the numbers below for details.

For more info about Scrapie contact: Dr. Greg Schmitt (515-669-5633) or Dr. Sharon Fairchild (515-669-3727)

USDA's Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program (VMLRP)

Dr. David D. Schmitt

Authorized by the National Veterinary Medical Services Act (NVMSA) the **Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program (VMLRP)** helps qualified veterinarians offset a significant portion of the debt incurred in pursuit of their veterinary medicine degrees in return for their service in certain high-priority veterinary shortage situations. The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) carries out NVMSA by entering into educational loan repayment agreements with veterinarians who agree to provide veterinary services in veterinarian shortage situations for a determined period of time.

If you commit to at least three years to providing veterinary services in a designated veterinary shortage area, NIFA may repay up to $25,000 of your student loan debt per year. Loan repayment benefits are limited to payments of the principal and interest on government and commercial loans you received for the attendance at an accredited college of veterinary medicine resulting in a degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine or the equivalent.

This is the fifth year of the VMLRP program and in each of the years Iowa has been designated as a state to submit seven (7) applications for consideration and in the past three years there have been 15 Iowa veterinarians who have been successful in receiving NIFA grants. In working with the Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine and the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association we have determined underserved food animal veterinarian designated counties in the state of Iowa. Each of the Iowa nominations names a specific Iowa county and includes the adjacent counties. According to the NIFA website, application forms to apply will be available on the NIFA website April 2014 and the application process for FY 2014 will close June 2014.

The 2014 Iowa designated counties (including adjacent counties) nomination forms have been submitted for review and approval by NIFA. The 2014 counties for Iowa selected include Bremer, Carroll, Cherokee, Clarke, Clinton, Tama and Wright and their adjacent counties. After the USDA NIFA committee reviews the nominations, the approved counties will be posted on the NIFA website. If you know of a veterinarian in a food animal practice who may qualify in one of the designated counties or adjacent counties who is eligible please have them contact Dr. David Schmitt at 515-281-8601.

For more information about the VMLRP please check out the following website:

http://www.nifa.usda.gov/nea/animals/in_focus/an_health_if_vmlrp_applicants.html

Animal Disease Traceability Update

Dee Clausen, Coordinator

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) continued efforts to register premises across the state and promote and educate Animal Disease Traceability. IDALS remains to advance in premises registration with the help of the USDA and Industry. Currently Iowa has 29,982 premises registered, that is 62.4 percent of Iowa premises registered.

January 9, 2013 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced a final rule establishing general regulations for improving the traceability of U.S. livestock moving interstate. The final rule went into effect March 11, 2013.

Livestock included in the Federal rule: Captive Cervids, Cattle/Bison, Equines, Swine, Sheep/Goats and Poultry. Under this proposed Federal rule, unless specifically exempted, livestock belonging to species covered by this rulemaking that are moved interstate would have to be officially identified and accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection or other documentation. The proposed Federal regulations specify approved forms of official identification for each species but would allow the livestock covered under this rulemaking to be moved interstate with another form of identification, as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States.

Movement documentations:

- **Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) -**
  - The ICVI must show the species of animals covered by the ICVI;
  - Number of animals covered by the ICVI;
  - Purpose for which the animals are to be moved;
  - Address at which the animals were loaded for interstate movement;
  - Address to which the animals are destined;
  - Names of the consignor, the consignee, and their addresses if different from the address at which the animals were loaded or the address to which the animals are destined.

- **Owner-Shipper Statement (OSS):** A statement signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock being moved stating the location from which the animals are moved interstate; the destination of the animals; the number of animals covered by the statement; the species of animal covered; the name and address of the owner at the time of the movement; the name and address of the shipper; and the identification of each animal, as required by the regulations, unless the regulations specifically provide that the identification does not have to be recorded. OSS form can be found at: http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/pdf/2013/OwnerShipperStatement2013.pdf

Examples of when OSS is an acceptable document:

- Animals moved to a recognized slaughtering establishment (cannot move interstate from the facility unless accompanied by an ICVI)
- Moved to an approved livestock facility and then to a recognized slaughtering establishment

All Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI - Health Certificates) must be sent to State office within 7 calendar days

Record keeping requirements changes under new rule:

- Approved livestock facilities must maintain records for 5 years, except for poultry and swine. Poultry and swine records are to be kept for 2 years.

- Official identification distribution records must be kept by accredited veterinarian, person or entity that distributes official identification devices. These records must be maintained for 5 years.

(Continued on page 7)

Official forms of identification under new rule:

- National Uniform Eartag System (NUES) tags
- Brands are acceptable only if the state of origin and the state of destination approve and have an agreement, Iowa has no agreements in place and no current plans to develop any brand or commuter herd agreements
- Other official ID approved by the USDA
- 840 tags -15 digit eartags (Reserved for US born animals)

All tags after March 11, 2014 will have official eartag shield with either "US' or State postal abbreviation imprinted inside the shield. All animals tagged after March 11, 2015 will be tagged with tags that have US' or State postal abbreviation.

Official Eartag Shield

Reminder for Cattle and Bison: As of March 11, 2013, all cattle and bison listed below are subject to the official identification requirements of this section:

- All sexually intact cattle and bison 18 months of age or over;
- All female dairy cattle of any age and all dairy males born after March 11, 2013;
- Cattle and bison of any age used for rodeo or recreational events; and
- Cattle and bison of any age used for shows or exhibitions.

Dairy cattle: All cattle, regardless of age or sex or current use, that are of a breed(s) used to produce milk or other dairy products for human consumption.

Exceptions for cattle and bison:

- Moved directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.
- Moved interstate directly to an approved tagging site and officially identified before commingling with cattle and bison from other premises or identified by the use of backtags or other methods that will ensure that the identity of the animal is accurately maintained until tagging so that the official eartag can be correlated to the person responsible for shipping the animal to the approved tagging site.
- Moved between shipping and receiving States with another form of identification, as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States.
- Cattle and bison may also be moved interstate without official identification if they are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or directly to no more than one approved livestock facility and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, where they are harvested within 3 days of arrival and they bear a USDA-approved backtag. If a determination to hold the cattle or bison for more than 3 days is made after the animals arrive at the slaughter establishment, the animals must be officially identified.

Contact State of Destination to make sure regulations are being followed to move animals into that state.

For more details about regulation, visit the APHIS traceability website:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/index.shtml

or

IDALS website:
http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/premiseIdentificationProgram.asp

Regulatory Restrictions Ease with Digital Solutions

Conrad B. Schmidt, DVM. CB Schmidt & Associates
Heather J. Van Lin, B.A., Sr. Product Manager, GlobalVetLINK, L.C.

Introduction

Regulatory demands on the animal health industry such as the recent *Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate Rule* and *FDA Guidance for Industry #213: New Animal Drugs and New Animal Drug Combination Products Administered in or on Medicated Feed or Drinking Water of Food-Producing Animals: Recommendations for Drug Sponsors for Voluntarily Aligning Product Use Conditions with GFI #209* can create additional, more tedious activities for veterinarians and producers. These regulations require animal health professionals to be more precise and efficient with their paperwork to prevent disease spread and improve animal wellness and safety. Today more than ever, compliance with these regulatory requirements can be achieved through the aid of innovative technological solutions. From software services to mobile devices, new tools are available to replace what is often an antiquated system of handwritten certificates, multiple data entry points, and slow communication via fax or snail mail. The result is that veterinarians can ensure compliance with regulations while serving their clients more quickly and effectively—reducing labor costs, increasing client satisfaction, and even enhancing the work-life balance of animal health professionals.

GlobalVetLINK digital solutions

GlobalVetLINK, LC (GVL®) is a 14-year-old, Ames, Iowa, based company that provides efficient, cost-effective digital solutions to the animal health industry. GVL's software stores required data for the judicious use of antibiotics, interstate livestock movement transactions, and other essential animal health documentation mandated by the federal government. GVL turns digital technology into a complete herd health circle by linking the veterinarian, livestock producers, drug distributors, feed distributors, and animal health suppliers to regulatory requirements, as well as approved health certificates with one digital platform that provides accurate, complete herd health and wellness information. GVL's innovative digital solutions assist veterinarians and producers with regulation compliance and streamline administrative processes to reduce labor costs and better serve customers.

Animal disease traceability rule

To assist with compliance to the Animal Disease Traceability Rule, which requires documentation of animal movement across state lines, GlobalVetLINK has a product called HealthLINK® that allows for creation of electronic Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (eCVI). These eCVIs are accepted in all 50 states as official health documentation, and they are available in real-time to state animal health authorities in both the origin and destination states as well as producers. That means any animal with an eCVI from Global-VetLINK automatically and instantly complies with the portion of the ADT rule that requires documentation be sent to the origin and destination within seven calendar days. Additionally, online certificate storage and easy retrieval from a searchable database ensure veterinarians comply with the ruling's requirement to retain documentation for up to five years—without the need for hardcopy file storage and additional personnel to organize and retrieve documents. Currently veterinarians that are using the GVL digital platform have been addressing ADT compliance by incorporating the new GVL HealthLINK and eCVI system into their clinics digital solution programs. GVL users have effectively and efficiently moved millions of animal annually. Users and their support staff work proactively and professionally to avert herd health problems by combining the GVL software programs with various in-office digital programs. Veterinarians today can rely on important and essential solutions to document movement and essential medications for herd health and animal wellness. Digital platforms efficiently increase the veterinarian's ability to meet their professional needs through innovative digital solutions. Veterinarians, their staff members have constantly commented that GVL digital solutions allow them to meet and deliver important documentation quickly and effectively to those needing the information. Saving time, controlling staff cost, secured storage and fast retrieval of data results in efficiencies that will reduce the needs to hire additional personnel. The GVL technology helps veterinarians serve more clients with professional digitalized herd health information allowing for ADT compliance.

Ensuring veterinary feed directive compliance

In efforts to promote judicious use of drugs in the Guidance for Industry #209, the "FDA is providing a framework for the voluntary adoption of practices to ensure the appropriate or judicious use of medically important antimicrobial drugs in food-producing animals…because antimicrobial drug use contributes to the emergence of potential drug resistant organisms, these important drugs must be used judiciously in both animal and human medicine to slow the development of resistance." While stakeholders in the industry have different opinions and interests in this matter, the FDA believes that providing an appropriate balance between the regulatory process and the professional judgment of animal wellness is essential. "To facilitate the transition from OTC to VFD status, FDA believes it is critically important that changes such as these be implemented to minimize impacts on veterinarians, the animal feed industry, and animal producers."

(Continued on page 9)

GlobalVetLINK understands the complexities of these regulations, which is why they have created digital solutions that minimize the burden of the paperwork requirements. GVL is the only free and FDA approved electronic solution to help create, distribute and store VFD orders through their FeedLINK® electronic Veterinary Feed Directives (eVFD) system. FeedLINK connects the veterinarian, producer, government officials, and feed distributors to improve animal wellness and ensure regulatory compliance by delivering electronic veterinary feed directives accurately and efficiently to the mill with options for direct-to-the-farm delivery as well. This product eases the burden of paperwork and reduces inaccuracies that result from manually filling out VFDs. The program also includes checks to eliminate accidentally submitting a VFD to more than one feed distributor. Additional efficiencies are gained though renewing VFD orders quickly via an email notification linked to a pre-populated VFD.

Utility and efficiency

The utility and efficiency of electronic tools like HealthLINK and FeedLINK reduce labor costs, improve service to clients, and increase the accuracy of information compared to handwritten forms. Because it is easy to retrieve data—such as eCVIs and eVFDs — through the MyVetLINK™ owner portal, veterinarians and producers can access animal health information day or night whether in the office or in the field. Ready access to this information eliminates travel delays while waiting for documentation, results in faster treatment of animals, and provides quick access to searchable data in the event of a trace back situation. Additional benefits include the security offered by digital signatures and the accuracy gained by including a digital photo as well as specific premises (PINs) for each animal.

Conclusion

With these innovative digital solutions, the end results for the veterinarian are improved practice efficiencies and enhanced producer communications through streamlining needed data and compliance requirements. GlobalVetLINK allows veterinarians to do what they do best—serve clients, provide improved care for animals, and ensure an environment of accountability as producers and consumers become more aware of animal wellness and health issues in the animal protein industry—all while maintaining compliance with ever-changing government regulations concerning food animals. An additional benefit is the improved work-life balance veterinarians enjoy thanks to a greatly reduced amount of administrative tasks. GVL believes that digital solutions supplied by the veterinarian to their clients will be fundamental to validating food safety and animal wellness as all stakeholders in animal agriculture strive for more efficiency and sustainability.

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV)

Dr. Jeff Kaisand

During the Spring of 2013, the United States saw the introduction of a new virus. The virus, known as Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV), is a Coronavirus and is related to transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE). The virus is shed in large amounts in feces of pigs with the disease and other pigs become infected by oral exposure to the infected feces. In herds that have not seen the virus before, clinical signs are similar to TGE and include; severe diarrhea in all pigs, vomiting, and high mortality in preweaned pigs. As a result of these clinical signs, PEDV has become a very costly disease to swine producers. As of early spring, the number of states reporting positives cases is 27.

PEDV is not a reportable disease in the United States. Recently however, several states have imposed import requirements of pigs entering their states. The goal is to stop the spread of PEDV and even stop the entry into states that do not already have the virus.

The entry of PEDV into the United States has reminded us of several important things:

- Biosecurity is key in keeping diseases out of farms and spreading between farms.
- Communication of any odd clinical signs on a farm or any odd or unexpected test results at a diagnostic lab should be reported immediately to a state or federal health official.
- Register your farm, if not already done, with the national premise identification program. In the event of the need for rapid disease traces, identification of sites is absolutely critical.
- When issuing a Certification of Veterinary Inspection for the movement of swine to another state, please contact the state of destination for admission requirements.

The National Pork Board has a lot of valuable information on their web site. The web site address is www.pork.org.

Trichomoniasis 2014

Dr. Wayne Rychnovsky

Trichomoniasis (Trich) is a reportable disease of cattle. The first three positive bulls were reported in Iowa in 2012. The Iowa Veterinary Medical Association immediately made funds available from the preconditioning fund to assist veterinarians and producers with the cost of testing bulls. Over 300 bulls were tested with the assistance of this funding and subsequently six more bulls were found positive in 2013. Four herds remain under quarantine at this time.

Iowa quarantine and quarantine release for Trich is as follows:

The following animals are quarantined

- All non-virgin bulls
- All cows that are NOT over 120 days gestation
- All open cows
- All open breeding heifers, exposed to a bull in the last breeding season

*Movement is allowed to SLAUGHTER ONLY

The following animals are NOT quarantined

- Virgin bulls less than 24 months of age
- Virgin heifers less than 24 months of age
- Cows 120 days or more gestation – Confirmed by a veterinarian
- Mature bulls with 2 negative Trich tests (At least 3 weeks apart)
- Late calving cows with calf by side and no exposure to cohort bulls or any Trich positive bulls

Quarantine Release Protocol

- All cows over 120 days gestation
- Bulls need two (2) consecutive tests (PCR) – at least 3 weeks apart starting no less than two (2) weeks after pulling the bulls from the cow herd (next breeding season)

Clean-up of infected herds consists of the following measures:

- When bulls are pulled from cows after breeding season – isolate cows from bulls for at least 120 days, pregnancy test, and cull to slaughter all open cows
- PCR Trich test all mature bulls at least two weeks after pulling from cow herd. Positive bulls to slaughter. Retest bulls prior to breeding next breeding season.
- Use Trich test negative mature bulls, artificially inseminate or use virgin bulls

Prevention in non-infected herds consists of basic biosecurity measures and eliminating risk factors such as:

- Bull exposure from neighboring pastures/herds
- Cows commingling with neighboring pastures/herds
- Buying, borrowing, or leasing non-virgin untested bulls
- Buying open cows and bred cows under 120 days gestation for herd additions
- Retaining open cows into the next breeding season

*Testing of all non-virgin herd bulls remains the heart of any good Trich prevention program.

As of February 12, 2014 Iowa has adopted Trich importation rules for cattle entering the state. Paragraph 65.4(3)"c" of Section 163 of Iowa Administrative Code will be amended as follows:

Trichomoniasis test. A bull must have a negative trichomoniasis test within 30 days prior to importation and have no subsequent sexual exposure. The trichomoniasis test is either one negative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test or three consecutive weekly negative trichomoniasis foetus cultures. This testing requirement does not apply if the bull is:

(1) Under the age of 24 months and listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection as "virgin" or not having been sexually exposed to any female;
(2) Being sent directly to slaughter or to an auction market and directly to slaughter; or
(3) Temporarily in the state for a rodeo or exhibition and leaves after the event.

Iowa FAST Eggs Project

Ginny Eason

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) has been working with the Iowa Egg Industry and the Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH) at Iowa State University (ISU) with the Federal and State Transport Plan (FAST Eggs Plan). The FAST Eggs plan is designed to facilitate movement of eggs and egg products from non-infected commercial table egg premises in a high pathogenicity avian influenza control area. It is a State/Federal/Industry partnership intended to protect poultry health, human health, business continuity, and the nation's egg supply during an outbreak of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (HPAI).

Educational materials will benefit the egg industry of Iowa, IDALS and other partners involved in egg production, movement and processing. A FAST Eggs process will help to protect the agricultural economy of Iowa and the food supply. The Iowa FAST Eggs Plan is a pilot project which will serve as a model for the nation's egg industry to demonstrate implementation of a federal and state transport plan for eggs and egg products following an outbreak of HPAI.

Employees are trained to take samples for diagnostic testing that is tested at the veterinary diagnostic laboratory at Iowa State University. The auditor continues to perform audits on the facilities every six months and trains new employees at these facilities.

Animal Welfare

Margie Salazar

IDALS requires Commercial Breeders, Commercial Kennels, Pet Shops, Boarding Kennels, Dealers, Public Auctions, Animal Shelters and Pounds to become an Animal Welfare licensed facility. USDA-licensed breeders and research facilities must obtain a permit with the Department.
Iowa Code, Chapter 162 and Administrative Rules, Chapter 67 outline the rules and regulations for these facilities.

IDALS maintains a list of all licensed facilities on its website. There is also a list of FAQ's, applications and have recently added a complaint form that are all available on this site.

http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/animalWelfare.asp

State Licensed Facilities

Commercial Breeders – 288	Commercial Kennels – 754	Pet Shops – 178
Boarding Kennels – 149	Dealers – 34	Public Auctions – 1
Animal Shelters – 118	Pounds – 166	

USDA, Animal Care Licensed Facilities

Breeder/Dealers – 269	Research Facilities - 20	

Helpful Hints for 2014 Iowa State Fair Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI's)

Dr. Greg Schmitt

Regulations for the animals brought to the 2014 Iowa State Fair are included with this newsletter and are also on the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) website @ www.iowaagriculture.gov . Please read them over carefully as some of the requirements have changed in the past year. Each year, the staff of IDALS Animal Industry Bureau examine hundreds of CVI's that accompany animals that are being exhibited at the Iowa State Fair and each year there are some CVI's that are not allowed because they are improperly filled out. In that case, the owner has to pay the State Fair attending veterinarians (from ISU) to examine the animal(s) and write another CVI. This causes discomfort for everyone.

Please do your best to issue a valid CVI. Common errors on CVI's for the State Fair are:

1) **More than one destination on the CVI** – CVI's are for only one movement of animals and the destination or consignee should be the Iowa State Fair (i.e. a CVI can not have both Polk County Fair and the Iowa State Fair as the destination)

2) **Not recording official ID or incomplete ID-** Official ID for the State Fair is very specific- you will need to read the regulations. For example, Scrapie ID in sheep and goats. Record the complete Scrapie tag number i.e.: IA3421-0157 not just the flock number IA3421 or the individual number 0157. Scrapie ID is required on all sexually intact sheep and goats at the State Fair.

3) **Not recording all ID-** i.e.: market hogs require that the 4H plastic tag and ear-notches both be recorded on the CVI. Please record all ID on the animal(s)

4) **No signature of the veterinarian**

5) **No date of inspection and/or date veterinarian issued CVI or date of inspection has expired-** the CVI is only valid for 30 days after inspection of animals- 14 days for sheep

6) **Inadequate description of animals on CVI-** ie: for horses don't just put the horse's name and breed. In addition to name and breed, record on the CVI the age, sex, color and markings, etc. Same for other animals.

7) **Not recording required statements on CVI-** i.e.: some classes of livestock such as cervids and sexually intact goats require an additional statement- check state fair regulations.

8) **Not listing the Iowa State Fair as Consignee and Destination-** the address for the Iowa State Fair is 3000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50317.

9) **CVI not legible.**

Also an issue at the State Fair is **Animals showing signs of contagious diseases:** For instance; club lamb fungus, warts, ringworm, pinkeye, pneumonia, diarrhea, etc. For sheep, please do a thorough inspection as club-lamb fungus can be difficult to see on an unshorn lamb and may develop in a few days time. It is preferable to examine a lamb after slick shearing and shortly before entry to the fair. When an animal is found to have a disease at the fair it is unable to show and must be removed from the fairgrounds immediately. This causes distress to the exhibitor and perhaps monetary loss as they have to take the animal back home or make other arrangements to have the animal removed from the fairgrounds.

Questions?: Contact your State District Veterinarian or the State Veterinarian's office @ 515-281-5305

Chronic Wasting Disease Federal Rule

Dee Clausen, Coordinator

On August 13, 2012, the Federal Rule on Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) became final and effective, which means all states with captive cervid herds moving animals in interstate commerce are now required to be compliant with the requirements of this rule.

Information regarding the new CWD rule was sent out December 2013 to cervid producers and Accredited Veterinarians that work with captive cervids.

* **Triennial Physical Herd Inventory Inspections:** Physical Inventories can be performed as part of an official herd test for tuberculosis or brucellosis. Physical Herd Inventories are separate and different from Annual Inventories conducted by our State District Veterinarians. The Physical Herd Inventories are to be conducted triennially and may be conducted by an Iowa licensed veterinarian or a State or Federal veterinarian. Physical Herd Inventories will be required for advancement in the program. Physical Herd Inventory completions are allowed during the 90 days before or the 90 days after your herd's expiration date. All animals in the herd must be restrained and all individual identification recorded and copies submitted to State office noted as **Physical Herd Inventory.**

* **Identification:** All Cervid 12 months of age or older (All Animals under 12 months of age leaving the premises), shall have a minimum of two forms of animal identification. One of these identifications must be a nationally unique official animal identification. The official identification device must be a device approved by APHIS. The second form of identification must be one that is approved by IDALS.

* **Interstate movement requirements: (Animals leaving Iowa)**
  Cervidae leaving Iowa must meet the state of destination's entry requirements prior to movement.

Information on official animal identification devices can be found on the APHIS Traceability website at the following address: **http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/devices.shtml**

Iowa submitted to the USDA to be part of the CWD Herd Certification Program and on December 19, 2013 has become an Approved State in the USDA's CWD Herd Certification Program (HCP).

As of December 4, 2013 the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship has 134 farm deer herds enrolled in Iowa's Chronic Wasting Disease Program. They are as follows:

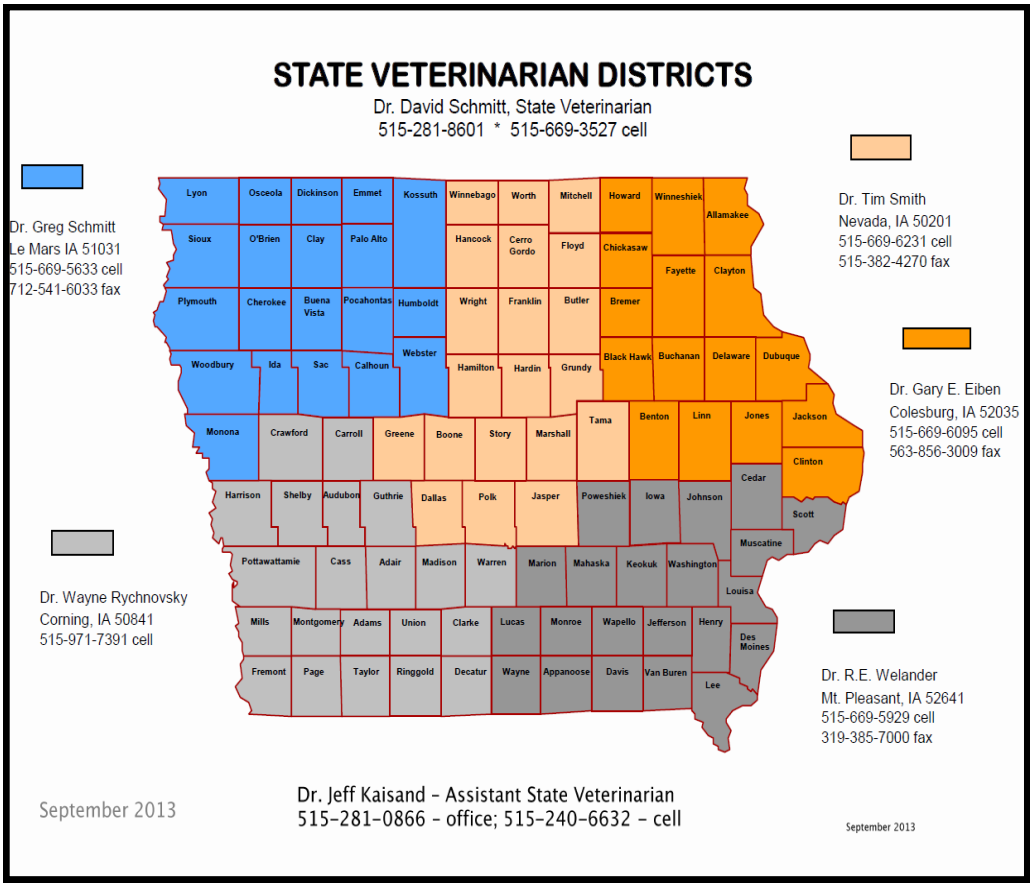
94 Whitetail (only) Deer Producers
28 Elk
1 Reindeer
1 Fallow
3 Deer & Elk (Both) Producers
9 County Conservation Boards
1 Mini Zoo

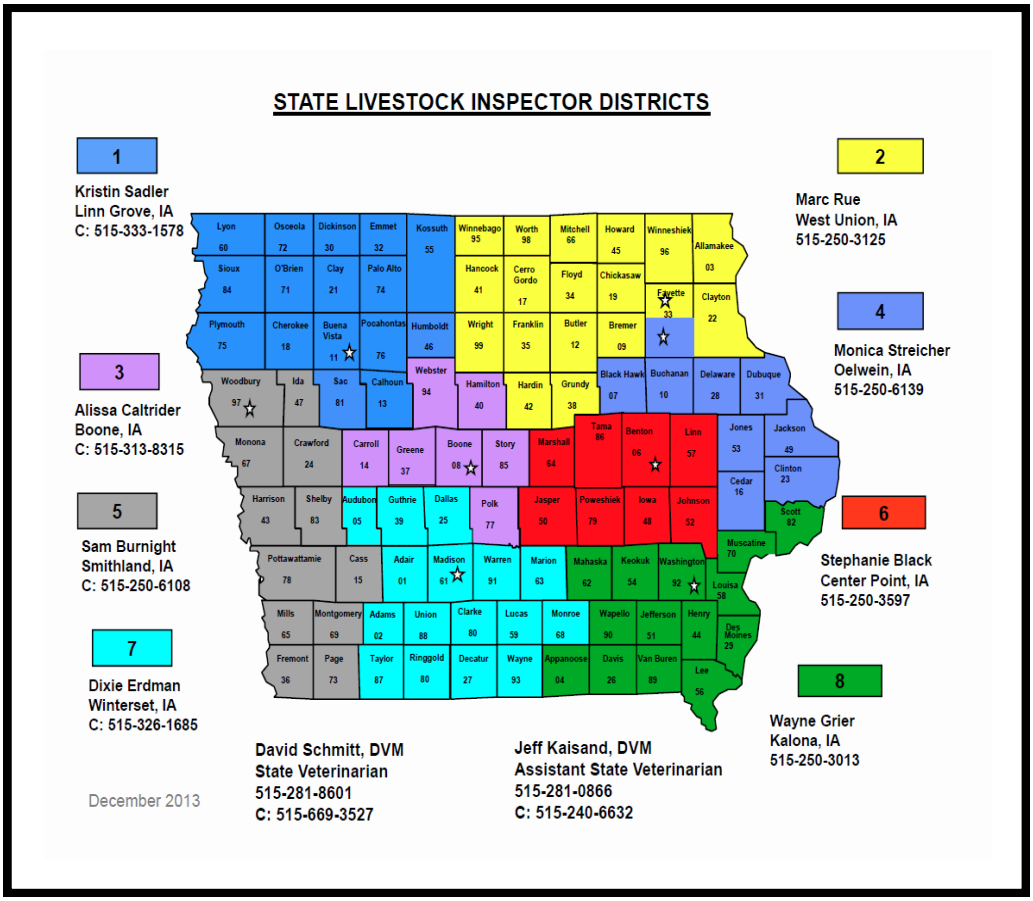
There are a total of 4,442 Cervidae in Iowa's CWD Program:

3,548 = Whitetail Deer
889 = Elk
3 = Fallow
2 = Reindeer

In 2013, Iowa permitted in from out-of-state 212 cervidae: 173 whitetail deer (82 went to HP), 12 reindeer and 27 elk from out of state.

Since 2002, the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship with the Chronic Wasting Disease Program has submitted 5,262 CWD laboratory submissions for testing.





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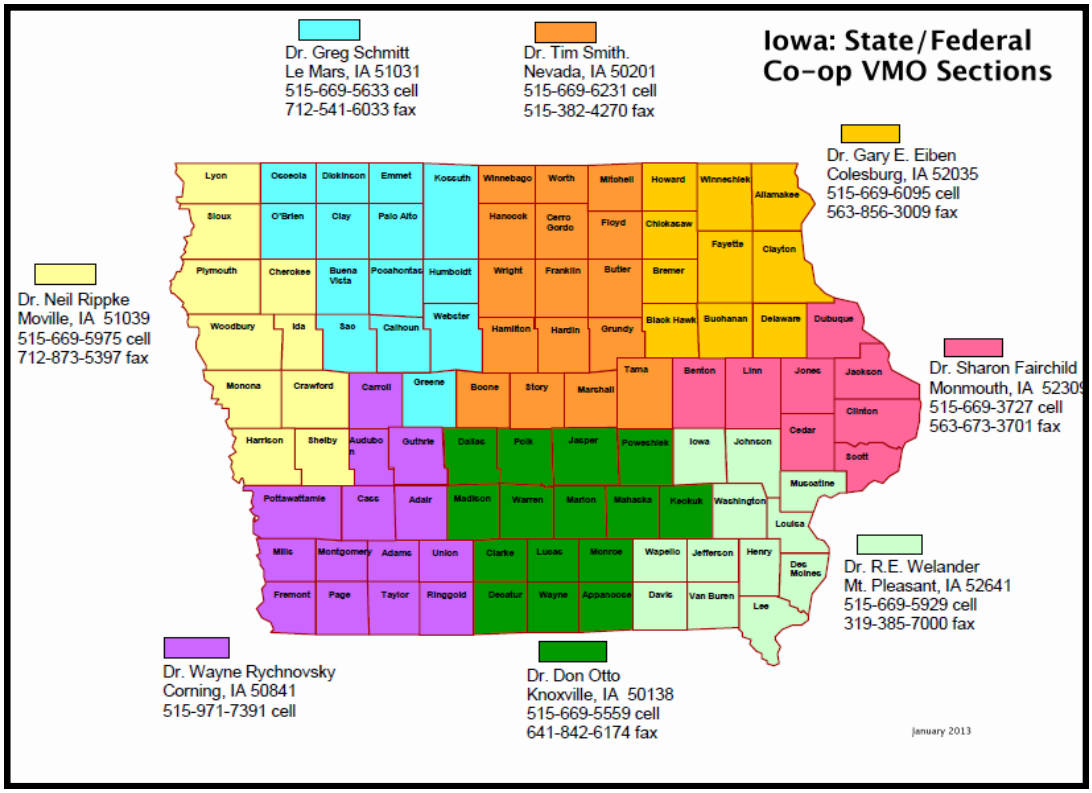
STATE/FEDERAL COOP DISTRICT VETERINARIANS



Avian Influenza

(High & Low Pathogenic AI Surveillance Programs)

Dr. David Schmitt

Avian influenza (AI) continues to be of concern to Iowa's poultry industry. Low and highly pathogenic H5 & H7 avian influenza (LPAI/HPAI) are reportable diseases. Iowa ranks number one in the nation with the number of layers (over 60 million chickens) and produces approximately 15 billion eggs per year. Nationally, we are first in turkey processing and tenth for production (9 million birds). 2013 was the eighth year IDALS conducted the High Path H5 & H7 AI Surveillance & Awareness Program with a Low Path H5 & H7 AI Surveillance & Educational Outreach through funding provided by USDA. To aid in early detection, this project includes surveillance of small poultry flocks at exhibitions, i.e., {swap meets, county fairs, and the Iowa State Fair}. Testing is voluntary and all have to date been negative!

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ISU Diagnostic Laboratory to Discontinue Johne's Culturing

Dr. Gary E. Eiben

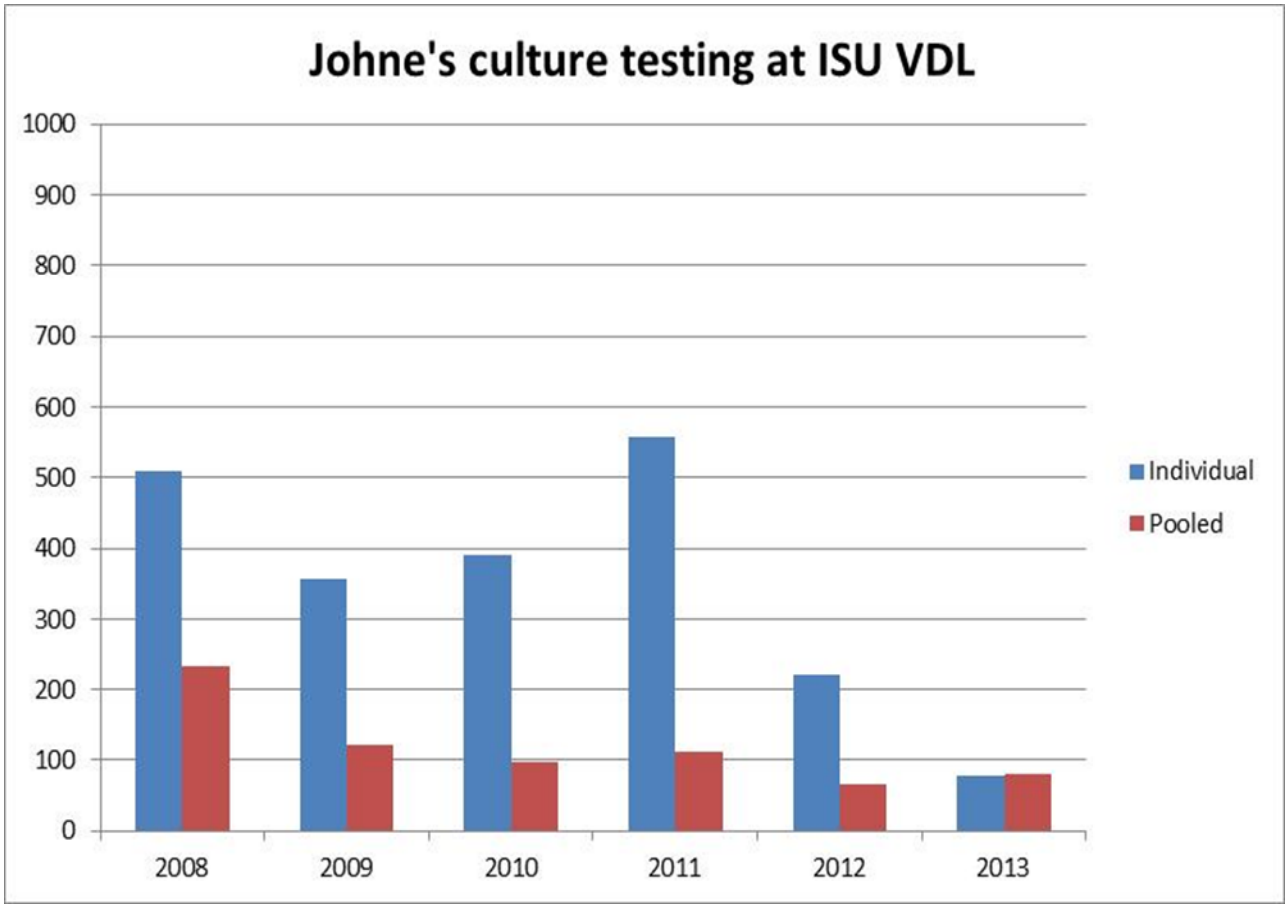
In the last few years requests for Johne's culturing at the ISU Veterinary Diagnostic Lab (VDL) has declined significantly (see chart). Johne's culturing is quite labor and equipment intensive so a decision has been made to discontinue Johne's culturing as of March 31st 2014.

Most clients prefer the PCR test primarily because of the reduced turn-around-time. PCR tests on fecal samples can be turned around within one week while Johne's culturing can extend out to seven or eight weeks.

It is in the opinion of the VDL that the level of sensitivity for direct PCR is very similar to the level of sensitivity for liquid culture. Direct PCR has shedding status guidelines in three categories: negative, suspect and positive. If a suspect PCR is found it is recommended to retest a fecal sample in 30-60 days.

If a liquid culture test is required for a sale or wanted by a producer it can still be performed at the Minnesota or Wisconsin Laboratories. The VDL will forward samples, if necessary.

Johne's vaccination can be an important tool in managing Johne's in a herd when used in conjunction with good biosecurity and husbandry practices. There are currently 125 herds in the state of Iowa that utilize Johne's vaccination in their herds. Twenty Five veterinary clinics have purchased and used 9200 doses of Johne's vaccine in 2013. Ask your veterinarian if Johne's vaccination would benefit your Johne's management plan.



Pseudorabies (PRV) 2013

Dr. David D. Schmitt and Ginny Eason

Iowa was granted Stage V status by USDA in 2004, but PRV surveillance continues. In 2013, the fee basis for drawing blood samples for PRV, in regard to the Pseudorabies Control and Eradication Project, will remain at $5.00. The herd stop fee remains at $20 for the accredited veterinarian.

Swine Exhibition requirements for 2014 involving PRV became effective January 1, 2012:

21—64.34(163) Health requirements for exhibition of livestock, poultry and birds at the state fair, district shows and exhibitions.

64.34(1) General requirements. All animals, poultry and birds intended for any exhibition will be considered under quarantine and not eligible for showing until the owner or agent presents an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. The certificate must be issued by an accredited veterinarian within 30 days (14 days for sheep) prior to the date of entry; and must indicate that the veterinarian has inspected the animals, poultry or birds and any nurse stock that accompany them, and that they are apparently free from symptoms of any infectious disease (including warts, ringworm, footrot, draining abscesses and pinkeye) or any communicable disease. Individual Certificates of Veterinary Inspection will not be required in certain classes, if the division superintendent for the exhibition has made prior arrangements with the official fair veterinarian to have all animals and birds inspected on arrival.

64.34(4) Swine. All swine must originate from a herd or area not under quarantine and must be individually identified on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Plastic tags issued by 4-H officials may be substituted for an official metal test tag, when an additional identification (ear notch) is also recorded on the test chart and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. All identification is to be recorded on the pseudorabies test chart and the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

a. Brucellosis. All breeding swine six months of age and older must:

(1) Originate from a brucellosis class "free" state; or

(2) Originate from a brucellosis validated herd with herd certification number and date of last test listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection; or

(3) Have a negative brucellosis test conducted within 60 days prior to show and confirmed by a state-federal laboratory.

b. Aujeszky's Disease (pseudorabies)—all swine.

(1) Native Iowa swine. Exhibitors of native Iowa swine that originate from a Stage IV or lower-status county must present a test record and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that indicate that each swine has had a negative test for pseudorabies within 30 days prior to the show (individual show regulations may have more restrictive time restrictions), regardless of the status of the herd, and that show individual official identification. Exhibitors of native Iowa swine that originate from a Stage V county must present a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists individual official identification. No pseudorabies testing requirements will be necessary for native Iowa swine that originate from Stage V counties. Electronic identification will not be considered official identification for exhibition purposes.

(2) Swine originating outside Iowa. All exhibitors must present a test record and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that indicate that each swine has had a negative test for pseudorabies within 30 days prior to the show (individual show regulations may have more restrictive time restrictions), regardless of the status of the herd, and that show individual official identification. Electronic identification will not be considered official identification for exhibition purposes.

21—65.1(163) Definitions.

"Official individual identification" means a unique individual identification that is secure and traceable including, but not limited to, a USDA-approved identification ear tag that conforms to the alphanumeric national uniform ear tagging system; a USDA-approved premises tattoo; a registered purebred tattoo; or identification that conforms to the National Animal Identification System. An owner's private brand or tattoo, even though permanent and registered in the state of origin, is not acceptable official individual identification of an animal for the purpose of entry into Iowa.

(Continued on page 18)

1. All Iowa swine exhibitions shall have a veterinarian present for the exhibition.
2. All swine exhibited are required to have individual identification (USDA approved tag or a Plastic 4-H tag and Ear Notch).
3. Health certificates (Certificates of Veterinary Inspection) for all 4-H swine exhibiting at Iowa State Fair must list the 4-H tag AND Ear Notch.
4. All swine at exhibition purchased by another individual shall be released with a certificate of veterinary inspection by the exhibition veterinarian. A certificate of veterinary inspection is not required for swine that are moved directly to an approved slaughter establishment after exhibition.
5. All swine from out of state going to an Iowa exhibition are required to have a certificate of veterinary inspection, official identification and a negative pseudorabies test within 30 days of the exhibition.

Veterinarians, when completing the serum submission form that is sent to the diagnostic lab at Iowa State University with the sample, **please make sure the name of the owner is included on the serum submission form**. **Please include the complete address of where the hogs are located, premise identification number**, the sex and age of the hogs and official ID. By providing the information with the submission, this should lessen any telephone calls to your clinic for the information.

2013 Feral Swine Report

Dr. David Schmitt and Ginny Eason

During 2013, there were a total of three feral swine killed in Buchanan and Madison Counties in the state of Iowa. As always please contact your local DNR officer or IDALS if feral swine is sighted or killed. IDALS requires a blood sample to test for pseudorabies and brucellosis and the tonsils to test for Classical Swine Fever.

The USDA Wildlife Services, DNR and IDALS have worked together to prevent and continue surveillance with regard to this matter. It must be noted there are no hunting restrictions in Iowa on feral swine. They may be shot at any time during the year and the hunter may keep the meat for personal consumption. We only ask individuals to report feral swine sightings or dispatched feral swine to the Iowa DNR or our office.

In 2013 IDALS conducted three 10 mile circle surveillance of pseudorabies and brucellosis testing due to feral swine sightings. The surveillances were conducted in the following counties: Allamakee, Boone, Crawford, Dallas, Winnebago, Winneshiek and Worth. The producers who were contacted to test their swine herd have an open air facility giving feral swine the opportunity to pass airborne virus to the domestic swine. All herds tested negative for pseudorabies and brucellosis

IVRRT 2014
Dr. Tim Smith and Katie Hyde

The **Iowa Veterinary Rapid Response Team (IVRRT)** is a Homeland Security-recognized state specialty response team of over 400 volunteer members. Members are trained to respond to animal emergencies and support the State Veterinarian in production agriculture or companion animal disasters. Volunteers include veterinarians, technicians, emergency management coordinators, industry leaders, producers, animal control personnel, veterinary students, biologists, epidemiologists, animal health students, and academic resources.

IVRRT has cattle-handling equipment, including a mobile high-pressure sprayer, a livestock handling trailer and a deployable small animal emergency trailer complete with supplies & gear to utilize in the event of an animal emergency. IVRRT has a 40 foot enclosed gooseneck trailer to be used for multiple purposes such as a triage trailer and a mobile Incident Command Center.

IVRRT held its 2013 Annual Meeting in September 2013. The topics of the tenth Annual IVRRT Meeting included an overview of Incident Command System(ICS), veterinarians' roles in disasters, the basis of disaster planning, response and mitigation as well as veterinary care and pain management of animals involved in an emergency event.

The 2014 IVRRT Annual Meeting was held early this year. It occurred on February 11, 2014, at the Adventureland Inn in Altoona. This year's meeting was entitled "IVRRT's Role in Disasters: Small Animal Edition." We had several speakers cover the basics of ICS, deployment of local, county and state agencies and the responsibilities of county management coordinators. There were also speakers discussing emergency pet sheltering, volunteer management and dealing with distressed pet owners. We also had a speaker discuss his personal experience with flooding and the importance of having a contingency plan in place. We finished up the meeting with discussing emergency response to animal disasters, including dealing with issues such as semi-truck roll-overs. These trainings are free to members and offer CE credits.

IVRRT, in conjunction with the IVMA, is putting on Basic Animal Response Team (BART). The program is designed to conduct "Train the Trainer" workshops to prepare veterinarians and others in the animal health industry to train firefighters and other emergency personnel with the training, knowledge and equipment necessary to safely and effectively address the needs of animals encountered in emergency situations, in order to help preserve human health, safety and well-being. BART offers classes to first responders (firefighters, police, paramedics and EMTs) teaching restraint and handling of pets, horses and livestock, as well as patient assessment/first aid and CPR for companion animals.

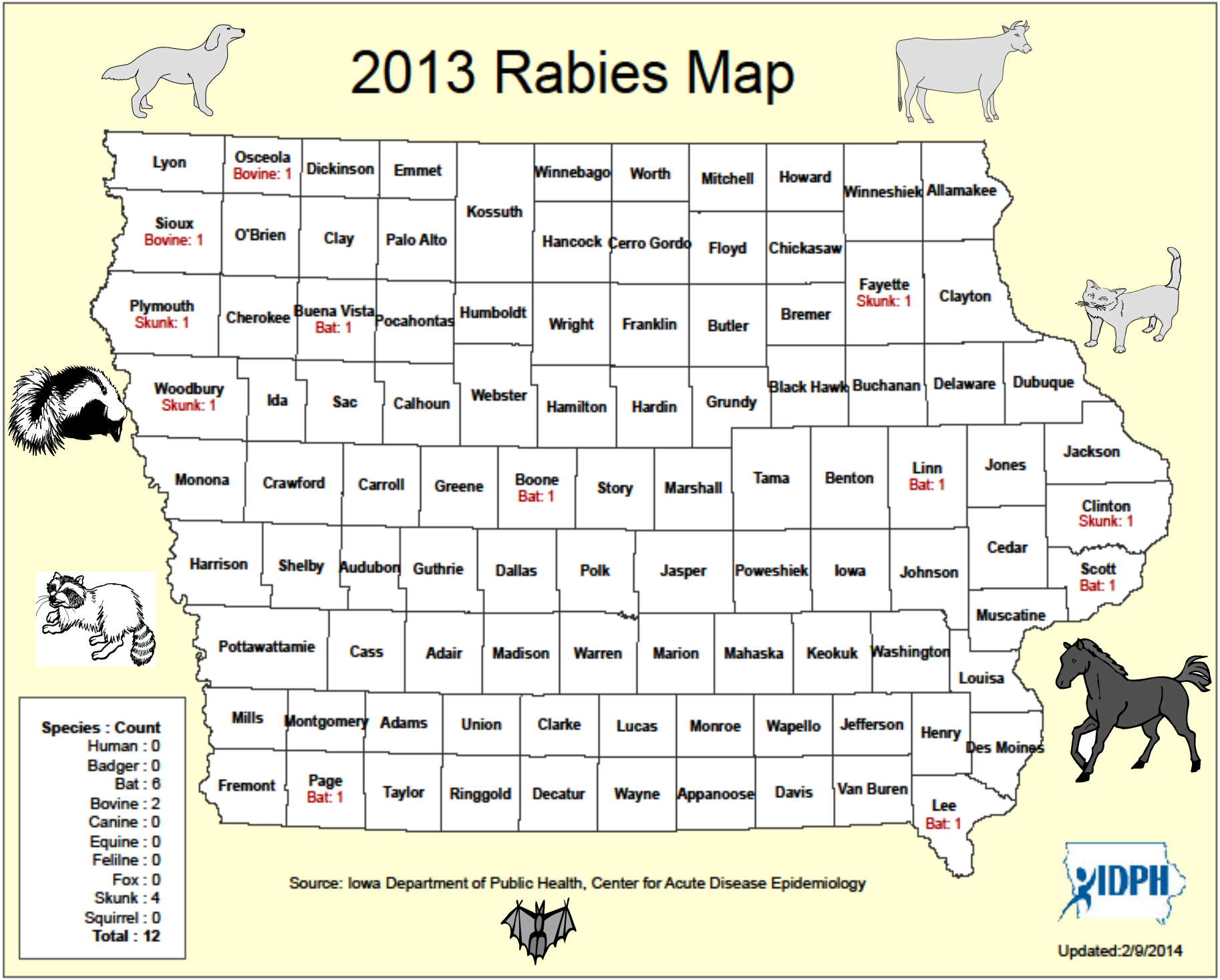
IVRRT is also continuing to work in conjunction with Iowa State University Extension on the Animal Health Alert Network (AHAN). AHAN is Iowa's version of a nation-wide project designed to improve outreach and communication channels to commercial and non-commercial livestock and poultry owners. In Iowa, the project is being accomplished through collaborative work between IVRRT and ISU Extension and Outreach.

This project focuses on building a network of feed retailers who agree to receive animal health messages from the State Vet, and pass this information along to their customers via various methods including mass e-mails and posting the messages in their feed stores. This method of addressing Animal Health Alert messages on the local level will enhance delivery of information from the State Vet to livestock owners, particularly the owners of non-commercial herds and flocks who may not be connected to current information channels established by commodity groups and veterinary clinics.

You may view information about AHAN and alerts at: http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/AHAN.asp

IVRRT Information, including membership application, you can contact or Dr. Tim Smith at 515-669-6231 or Katie Hyde at 515-281-5305. The application can also be viewed on the IDALS website:
http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/AgSec/IVRRT.asp

2013 Rabies Map



2013 Classical Swine Fever Surveillance

Dr. David Schmitt and Ginny Eason

The IDALS Animal Industry Bureau received federal funding for Classical Swine Fever (CSF) surveillance testing. Classical Swine Fever is still present in Asia, South and Central America, Mexico, parts of Africa and the Caribbean Islands. The significance of US surveillance testing is to demonstrate to world pork export markets the US is indeed free of this disease and that surveillance testing is ongoing. To meet surveillance goals swine tonsils are being collected from no-value swine mortalities at markets. At this time there have been approximately 4050 tonsils collected over the past five years with negative tests reported.

2013 Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease Iowa

Dr. Jeff Kaisand

2013 proved to be another challenging year for Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) in Iowa. EHD is a disease caused by a virus in the family of Reoviridae. The virus moves between animals by biting midges (Genus-Cullicoides).

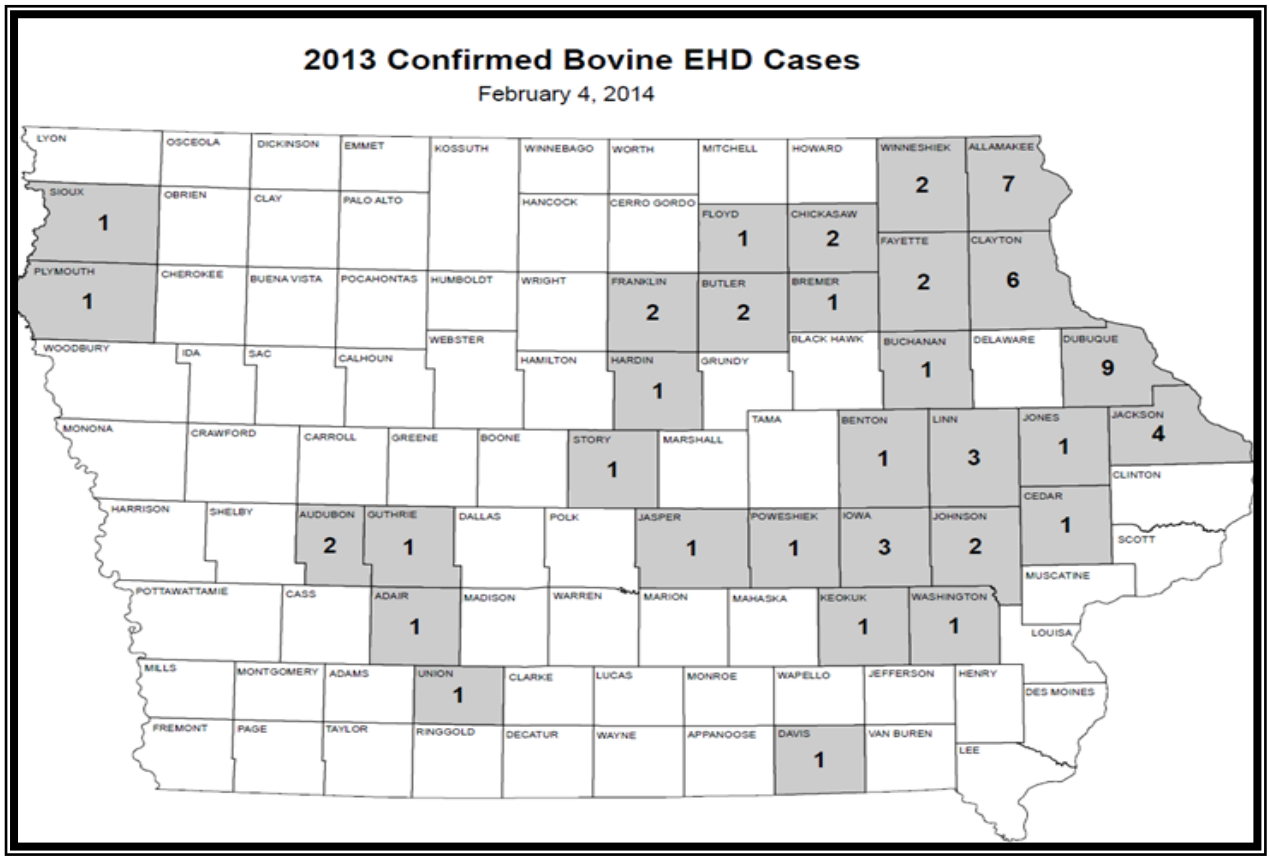
The virus affects endothelial cells which results in clinical signs of fever, swelling, edema, respiratory distress, and hemorrhages. Acutely, sudden death may be the only clinical sign, or you may see ulcers in the mouth and digestive tract. Chronic clinical signs may be lameness due to damage in the hooves and emaciation. Clinical signs are more pronounced in deer, with very high morbidity and mortality rates. Mortality rates on the other hand are not very high in cattle.

Clinically it is hard to differentiate EHD from other diseases such as bluetongue, bovine virus diarrhea, foot and mouth disease, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and vesicular stomatitis. Due to these common clinical signs, possible EHD cases are worked up as foreign animal disease (FAD) investigations. Samples to collect from deer include sections of affected tissues, spleen, lymph node, liver, lung, unclotted blood and serum. Samples to collect from cattle include tissue tags from lesions, unclotted blood (purple top EDTA tube) for virus isolation or RT-PCR and paired serum samples.

The two maps on page 23 show a summary of EHD in Iowa in 2013. The first map shows the distribution and numbers of confirmed cases in cattle. The second map shows the distribution and location of suspected cases in deer.

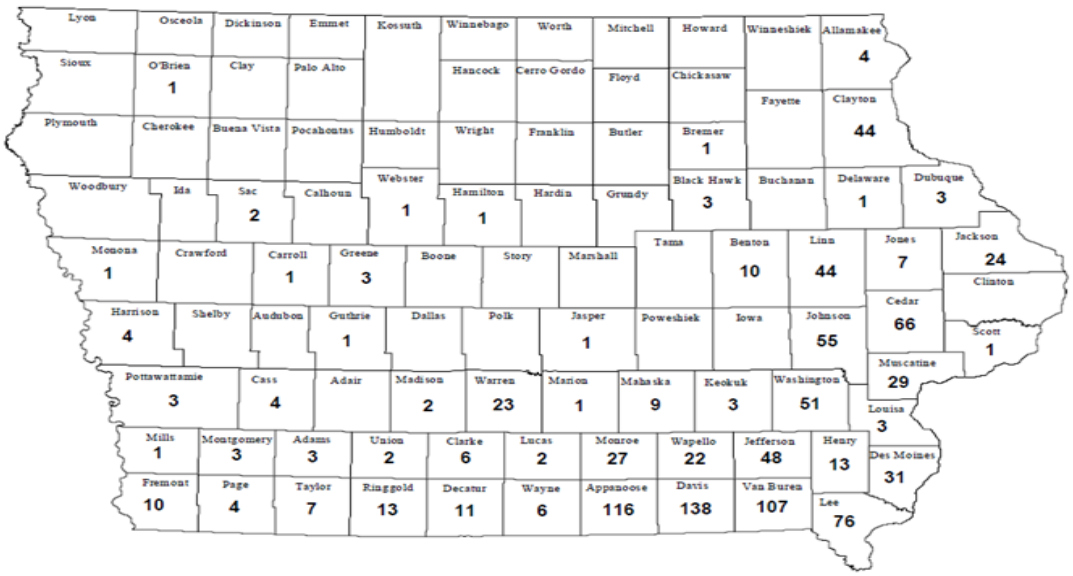
An important thing to remember with EHD is if you see any clinical signs that could possibly resemble EHD, report it to a regulatory health official and proceed accordingly.

(Continued on page 23)



Suspected Deer EHD Cases
Reported Through November 30, 2013

The final tally for suspected EHD deaths reported through November 30th is 1,053 deer from 54 counties.



2014 Exhibition Regulations

Please keep these on hand to use when preparing health certificates for the State Fair. Please do yourself, our profession, the exhibitors, and the regulatory personnel a favor — do not issue a health certificate if the animal does not meet all the requirements. Exhibiting livestock is a high-risk activity with respect to possible disease transmission.

IMPORTANT:

IDALS newsletter and 2014 Iowa exhibition regulations can be viewed on IDALS website:
http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry.asp

DISEASE STATUS

Cattle Brucellosis: **All states have Brucellosis Free status**.

Swine Brucellosis: **All states have Swine Brucellosis Free Status**.

Cattle Tuberculosis: Michigan has split state statuses. California is classified as Modified Accredited Advanced. The rest of the country is classified as tuberculosis Free state status.

Michigan has split statuses:
Free status in Upper Peninsula and lower part of MI
Modified Accredited in 4 counties **(Montmorency, Alpena, Oscoda, and Alcona)**
Modified Accredited Advanced in 7 counties **(Emmet, Cheboyban, Presque Isle, Charlevoix, Antrim, Otsego, and Crawford)**
California: Modified Accredited Advanced

Pseudorabies: The entire country is Stage V.

In This Issue...	Trichomoniasis, CWD Update, Rabies Map, Feral Swine, Johne's, and more.