

General Animal Permitting Protocol

This is a draft plan and is subject to change

December 30, 2019

Introduction:

Iowa Code [163.1](#) grants the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) authority to control infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals. In the event of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) outbreak, IDALS may deem it necessary to permit some movement of live animals and animal products. The type and level of movement allowed may be based on the epidemiology of the outbreak and which animal species are susceptible to the disease. IDALS may create geographic zones around the initial index premises and any other premises determined to be infected or epidemiologically linked to an infected premises within the state. At any point in the permitting process, even if a permit has been issued, if a permittee notes clinical signs consistent with a FAD in any animal, the permittee must immediately hold those animals in-place and notify IDALS. Permitting of all the movements previously described will be required for a minimum of the Infected Zone and Buffer Zone in the Control Area. These zones and the Control Area as whole are described in the *IDALS' General Control Area Protocol*.

Requesting a Permit:

Movement permit applications submitted to IDALS will be managed through the [Emergency Management Response System \(EMRS\) 2](#). During a FAD outbreak, a movement permit may be requested as follows:

1. Persons with EMRS Gateway access by USDA must submit all permit requests through the system.
2. Persons not granted EMRS Gateway access by USDA must submit all permit requests in one of two ways:
 - a. Online through the *IDALS' Permit Request Platform*, a REDCap based system;
 - OR**
 - b. By email or fax directly to IDALS; however, permits submitted via this method may take longer to process.

During a FAD outbreak, a webpage listing the specific permitting requirements, detailed instructions on how to request a permit, and copies of required documents to accompany the permit request will typically be publically available on the [IDALS website](#).

Permitting Outside the Control Area:

If a FAD were detected in Iowa, movements outside a Control Area would not require permitting unless otherwise stated by IDALS. In most scenarios, interstate movements from outside a Control Area in another state will not require a permit; however, all decisions will be based on the epidemiology of the outbreak in that state and IDALS' discretion.

38 Permitting Inside the Control Area:

39 Below are general permitting guidelines (for intrastate and interstate movements). These general
40 guidelines may change during an FAD outbreak depending on the epidemiology, scope of the
41 outbreak, or at IDALS' discretion.

42 Intrastate movements starting within a Control Area in Iowa may be allowed if all of the
43 following requirements are satisfied:

- 44 1. The premises is not deemed an *Infected Premises*.
- 45 2. The premises of origin **AND** destination both have a [Premises Identification](#)
46 [Number](#).
 - 47 i. *No permit request will be processed or approved without a valid premises*
48 *ID for **BOTH** the origin and destination of the requested movement.*
- 49 3. Sufficient traceability information is provided on the application. This may include,
50 but is not limited to, [Premises Identification Number](#) of the origin and destination,
51 GPS coordinates of the origin and destination, and information on type and number
52 of animals moved.
- 53 4. IDALS has established no epidemiological link to the premise through either:
 - 54 i. a direct investigation of an Infected Premises conducted by IDALS or the
55 USDA; **OR**
 - 56 ii. the owner of a *non-Infected Premises* completing an Epidemiological
57 Questionnaire, having an authorized legal authority of the premises signing
58 the completed Questionnaire, and IDALS reviewing the Questionnaire and
59 confirming it was adequately completed.
- 60 5. Appropriate surveillance testing conducted at the origin premises (*see Appendix 1:*
61 *Surveillance Testing by FAD*) has shown no evidence of a FAD on the premises.
- 62 6. The owner of the destination premises (and state for interstate movements) is
63 aware a movement to the premises is being requested.
 - 64 i. *It is the responsibility of the party initiating the movement to contact the*
65 *owner of the destination premises and ensure they are aware a request to*
66 *move a permitted animal or item to their facility is being submitted to*
67 *IDALS.*

68 Interstate movements into Iowa out of a Control Area in another state may be allowed if the
69 following requirements are satisfied:

- 70 1. The State Veterinarian (or equivalent animal health official) in that state has
71 authorized the movement.
- 72 2. The State Veterinarian (or equivalent animal health official) in that state has
73 verified the premises of origin has not been deemed an Infected Premises.
- 74 3. The premises of origin and destination both have a [Premises Identification Number](#).
 - 75 a. *No interstate movements from a Control Area outside of Iowa will be*
76 *authorized without a valid premises ID for **BOTH** the out-of-state origin*
77 *and destination in Iowa of the requested movement.*



- 78 4. Sufficient traceability information is provided on the application. This may include,
79 but is not limited to, [Premises Registration Number](#) of the origin and destination,
80 GPS coordinates of the origin and destination, and information on type and number
81 of animals moved.
- 82 5. Appropriate surveillance testing (*see Appendix 1: Surveillance Testing by FAD*)
83 conducted at the origin premises has shown no evidence of a FAD on the premises.
- 84 6. The owner of the destination premises (and state for interstate movements) is
85 willing to accept the shipment.
- 86 a. *It is the responsibility of the party initiating the movement to contact the*
87 *owner of the destination premises and ensure they are aware a request to*
88 *move a permitted animal or item to their facility is being submitted to*
89 *IDALS*

90 Depending on the etiology of an outbreak, the epidemiology associated with its spread, and
91 diagnostic testing available, there may be an additional requirement for an USDA category 2
92 accredited veterinarian to examine live animals housed at the origin premises and verify there are
93 no observed clinical signs consistent with the FAD nor have any been noted on the premises'
94 observational animal health records for the immediately previous 14 to 30 days.



95 **Appendix 1: Surveillance Testing by FAD**

96 During a FAD outbreak, surveillance testing may include, but is not limited to, the following
97 diagnostic tests listed in the table below for select FADs. IDALS may require surveillance testing
98 as part of permitting requirements for any disease that poses a threat to Iowa’s agriculture sector
99 and will not pay for testing. This list may change and/or expand as new research is conducted
100 and scientific discoveries made.

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FAD	Diagnostic Test
African Swine Fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whole blood or tissue RT-PCR/rRT-PCR on sample(s) from clinically ill or dead swine.
Avian Influenza	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RT-PCR/rRT-PCR of tracheal/oropharyngeal and/or cloacal swab samples from clinically ill or dead birds.• Virus isolation from tracheal/oropharyngeal and cloacal swabs, fresh feces from clinically ill or dead birds, or tissues from clinically ill or dead birds.
Classical Swine Fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whole blood or tissue RT-PCR/rRT-PCR on sample(s) from clinically ill or dead swine.• Serological testing on convalescent or asymptomatic exposed swine.
Exotic Newcastle Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• rRT-PCR of tracheal, oropharyngeal, or cloacal swabs (or feces) from live birds or tissues (lung, spleen, trachea, intestine, and brain) as well as pools of organs and feces from dead birds.• Virus isolation of embryonated chicken eggs.
Foot and Mouth Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RT-PCR/rRT-PCR of lesion swab, vesicular epithelium, or vesicular fluid from clinically ill or dead livestock.• Virus isolation from tissues or fluids (i.e. saliva) from clinically ill or dead livestock• Serological testing on convalescent or asymptomatic exposed livestock.

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