

General Animal and Animal Product Permitting Protocol

This is a draft plan and is subject to change

November 15, 2022

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. OR
2. Persons not granted EMRS Gateway access by USDA must submit all permit requests Online through the [IDALS' Permit Request Platform](#), a REDCap based system;

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 publicly available on the [IDALS website](#).

All movements under a permit must be entered into either EMRS Gateway or e-mailed directly to IDALS for persons without EMRS Gateway access.

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. Epidemiologically linked premises outside of a Control Area may be required to permit movements onto and off of the quarantined premises.

38 Permitting Into, Within or Out of a 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. These include movements into a Control Area, within a
42 Control Area and out of a Control Area.

43 Intrastate movements in Iowa may be allowed if all the 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 or animal products moved.
- 53 4. IDALS determines the premises meets the criteria for monitored premises
54 designation by meeting the following criteria:
 - 55 *i. No epidemiological link to the infected premises through either:*
 - 56 *a. a direct investigation of an Infected Premises conducted by IDALS*
57 *or the USDA; **OR***
 - 58 *b. the owner of a *non-Infected Premises* completing an*
59 *Epidemiological Questionnaire, having an authorized legal*
60 *authority of the premises signing the completed Questionnaire, and*
61 *IDALS reviewing the Questionnaire and confirming it was*
62 *adequately completed.*
 - 63 *ii. Pre-movement testing as outlined in Secure Food Supply Permit Guidance*
64 *is negative.*
 - 65 *iii. No unexplained mortality, no unexplained clinical signs, an no unexplained*
66 *changes in production parameters, **AND***
 - 67 *iv. Biosecurity measures as outlined in Secure Food Supply Permit Guidance*
68 *are in place and adhered to.*
- 69 5. Appropriate surveillance testing conducted at the origin premises (*see Appendix 1:*
70 *Surveillance Testing by FAD*) has shown no evidence of a FAD on the premises.
- 71 6. Premises of Origin follows permit guidance outlined in Secure Food Supply for the
72 specific animal or animal product.
- 73 7. The owner of the destination premises (and state for interstate movements)
74 accepts the movement to the premises.
 - 75 *i. It is the responsibility of the party initiating the movement to contact the*
76 *owner of the destination premises and ensure they are aware a request to*
77 *move a permitted animal or item to their facility is being submitted to*
78 *IDALS and accepts the movement prior to the movement occurring.*



79 Interstate movements from, within or out of a Control Area may be allowed if the following
80 requirements are satisfied:

- 81 1. Both the State Veterinarian (or equivalent animal health official) in that state of
82 origin and the state of destination **MUST** review and approve the movement.
- 83 8. The State Veterinarian (or equivalent animal health official) in the state of origin
84 determines the premises meets the criteria for monitored premises designation by
85 meeting the following criteria:
- 86 i. No epidemiological link to the infected premises through either:
 - 87 a. a direct investigation of an Infected Premises conducted by IDALS
88 or the USDA; **OR**
 - 89 b. the owner of a *non-Infected Premises* completing an
90 Epidemiological Questionnaire, having an authorized legal
91 authority of the premises signing the completed Questionnaire, and
92 IDALS reviewing the Questionnaire and confirming it was
93 adequately completed.
 - 94 ii. Pre-movement testing as outlined in Secure Food Supply Permit Guidance
95 is negative.
 - 96 iii. No unexplained mortality, no unexplained clinical signs, an no unexplained
97 changes in production parameters, **AND**
 - 98 iv. Biosecurity measures as outlined in Secure Food Supply Permit Guidance
99 are in place and adhered to.
- 100 9. Appropriate surveillance testing conducted at the origin premises (*see Appendix 1:*
101 *Surveillance Testing by FAD*) has shown no evidence of a FAD on the premises.
- 102 10. Premises of Origin follows permit guidance outlined in Secure Food Supply for the
103 specific animal or animal product.
- 104 11. The owner of the destination premises (and state for interstate movements)
105 accepts the movement to the premises.
- 106 i. *It is the responsibility of the party initiating the movement to contact the*
107 *owner of the destination premises and ensure they are aware a request to*
108 *move a permitted animal or item to their facility is being submitted to*
109 *IDALS and accepts the movement prior to the movement occurring.*

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

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

116 During a FAD outbreak, surveillance testing may include, but is not limited to, the following
 117 diagnostic tests listed in the table below for select FADs. IDALS may require surveillance testing
 118 as part of permitting requirements for any disease that poses a threat to Iowa’s agriculture sector
 119 and will not pay for testing. This list may change and/or expand as new research is conducted
 120 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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