



Animal Industry News

Volume 20 Issue 1

2019

From Secretary of Agriculture Mike Naig...

The new year brings positive changes at the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship! On January 2, 2019 I was officially sworn in as the 15th Iowa Secretary of Agriculture. It is my honor to serve Iowa and represent the people who keep our world fed and fueled. I want to thank you for your work to supporting our livestock producers and look forward to keeping Iowa a leading agriculture state.

Since the legislative session is upon us, my main focus is the beginning farmer's tax credit and foreign animal disease preparedness. I am excited to announce Dr. Jeff Kaisand as our State Veterinarian. Dr. Kaisand served as Assistant State Veterinarian for six years and has been the Acting State Veterinarian since Dr. David Schmitt's retirement as State Veterinarian in January 2019. His leadership as State Veterinarian will help ensure the health and vitality of this industry going forward.

Dr. Andrew Hennenfent has also joined the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship as the Emergency Response Coordinator. He has been focusing on efforts to prepare and prevent a foreign animal disease outbreak.

I continue to have an open door policy so stop by and say hello as you are walking through the Wallace Building. It continues to be a great honor to work with each of you.

MIKE NAIG
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

JULIE KENNEY
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE

STEVE MOLINE
FOOD SAFETY & ANIMAL HEALTH
DIVISION DIRECTOR

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

WEB SITE:
[WWW.IOWAAGRICULTURE.GOV/
ANIMALINDUSTRY.ASP](http://WWW.IOWAAGRICULTURE.GOV/ANIMALINDUSTRY.ASP)

IowaStateFair

**NOTHING
COMPARES**

AUG 8-18 2019

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Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine

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Licensure and Registration

There are 2,850 veterinarians licensed in Iowa with an expiration date of June 30, 2020 as of February 2019. There are 537 veterinary technicians registered in Iowa with an expiration date of December 31, 2020 as of February 2019.

Examinations Dates

North American Veterinary Licensing Exam (NAVLE). Registration for the examination is on-line with the International Council for Veterinary Assessment (www.icva.net). Please check the dates for the testing windows on their website.

Veterinary Technician Examinations

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.

The Veterinary Technician State Examination consists of jurisprudence questions that cover Iowa Codes of Law Chapter 169, 351, 717 and 717B, and Iowa Administrative Rules Chapter 811. Commencing in 2019, the Veterinary Technician State Examination will be proctored at PSI Testing Centers in Iowa. The dates of the registration and the examination dates will be posted on the American Association of Veterinary State Boards website (www.aavsb.org).

Veterinary Technician AVMA Accredited Programs

Des Moines Area Community College, Ankeny, Iowa (full accreditation)
Iowa Lakes Community College, Emmetsburg, Iowa (full accreditation)
Iowa Western Community College, Council Bluffs, Iowa (full accreditation)
Kirkwood Community College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (full accreditation)
Muscatine Community College, Muscatine, Iowa (full accreditation)
Northeast Iowa Community College, Calmar, Iowa (initial accreditation)

Initial Accreditation (formerly called Provisional Accreditation) is not punitive and is simply the terminology given to newly accredited programs for their first five years. Initial accreditation means the program is officially accredited. Initial accreditation does not mean programs are at a higher risk of losing accreditation or that they are “less” accredited.

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Scrapie Eradication Update 2019

Dr. Gregory S. Schmitt

As the National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) continues to move toward eradication of Scrapie and use its resources as efficiently as possible, there will be changes to the Scrapie program.

Goat Scrapie ID: One change that is coming is that the Scrapie ID requirements for goats will be the same as sheep. This means that most sexually intact goats will be required to have Scrapie ID when moved off the farm. If your goat producers do not have a Scrapie Flock ID number, inform them that they will need to get one by calling **1-866-USDA-TAG (1-866-873-2824)**.

Scrapie ID tags: For years, the USDA provided free plastic Scrapie flock tags to producers. There have been several changes since the fall of 2017, and for now, the USDA is only providing up to 80 free plastic Scrapie flock tags (depending on the number of breeding animals) to producers signing up with the Scrapie program for the first time. This one time offer will be in effect until September 30, 2020. For producers already in the program, if they have not received free tags within that past 24 months, USDA will provide 100 free metal Scrapie serial tags (these will be orange). These will not have the producer's flock ID on the tag but will be serial tags and be assigned to them in our database. This offer will be in effect until funding runs out or August 31, 2019. The USDA does not supply any taggers. Producers that are not eligible for the free tags will need to purchase their own Scrapie tags. If producers have a Scrapie Flock ID number they can purchase their own plastic or metal Scrapie flock tags. There is a list of approved tag manufacturers @ <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/scrapie-tags> Call **1-866-USDA-TAG** for more information.

Move to Electronic ID: USDA- APHIS is working with sheep and goat organizations to transition toward electronic identification to improve our nation's ability to quickly trace exposed and diseased animals in the event of an outbreak. The goal is to start to transition to electronic identification by fall 2020.

Eradication Progress:

In the US: From April 2016 until August 2018 there had not been any confirmed, classical Scrapie cases in the entire US. In August 2018, a goat was found to be Scrapie positive at slaughter and was traced to a Pennsylvania sheep and goat flock. This is the last classical Scrapie case discovered.

In Iowa: The last Scrapie case in the state was in a goat herd from NW Iowa in January 2014. This goat herd was associated with a Scrapie infected sheep flock

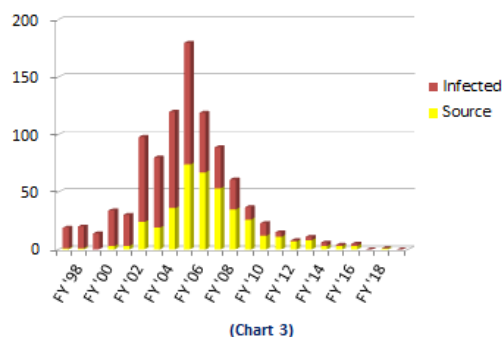
The chart seen on the above right hand side shows the number of Scrapie Infected and source flocks found in the US through the years and the progress that has been made.



United States Department of Agriculture



**Infected and Source Flocks
New Statuses by Year – Fiscal Years 1997 to 2019***



* As of January 31, 2019

Genetic resistance to Scrapie in goats: It is well known that sheep have genotypes that are resistant to Scrapie and producers can use genetically resistant rams (RR rams) to “Scrapie-Proof” their flocks. Research has shown that goats that have an “S” allele at Codon 146 or a “K” allele at Codon 222 are also resistant to Scrapie.

Scrapie surveillance: The USDA sets minimum goals for Scrapie sampling for each state. This sampling can be done at Slaughter or On-Farm. Iowa has never had a problem reaching our goal for sheep but since the Scrapie infected goat herd in NW IA was discovered in January 2014, the USDA has increased our goat surveillance goal. We have never been able to reach our increased surveillance goal for goats due to the fact that Iowa has no slaughter plants for adult goats and not all goats are required to have Scrapie ID.

What can you do?

1. We will depend more and more on veterinarians and producers to report suspected cases of Scrapie in sheep or goats. If there is Scrapie in our state we need to find them sooner rather than later.
2. Encourage your clients to apply Scrapie ID to their sheep and/or goats before they leave their flocks.
3. Educate your sheep producers to continue to use RR rams and breed Scrapie resistant (QR or RR) ewes and to use Scrapie resistance in goats to their advantage.
4. Goat sampling- if your producers have goats that they want to live animal test for Scrapie or if they want to test adult goats when they die, contact Dr. Greg Schmitt.

Check out the IDALS website and click on the Scrapie tab for more information @ <http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry>

For more information call: Dr. Greg Schmitt @ 515-669-5633

Animal Disease Traceability

Dee Clausen

Reminders and Changes to come

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

The reason the 7 day is required is for timelier traceability if there is an outbreak.

APHIS VS 7001 Form

The APHIS VS 7001 Form is a Certificate of Health Examination for United States Interstate and International movement of Small Animals. It is important to note that many states are no longer accepting the APHIS VS 7001 form.

It is imperative to check with the State of destination for their import requirements.

USDA will begin implementing the following Four ADT goals starting in fiscal year 2019

- ♦ Advance the electronic sharing of data among federal and state animal health officials, veterinarians and industry; including sharing basic animal disease traceability data with the federal animal health events repository (AHER).
- ♦ Use electronic ID tags for animals requiring individual identification in order to make the transmission of data more efficient
- ♦ Enhance the ability to track animals from birth to slaughter through a system that allows tracking data points to be connected
- ♦ Elevate the discussion with States and industry to work toward a system where animal health certificates are electronically transmitted from private veterinarians to state animal health officials.

For more information on the above four ADT goals, please visit USDA ADT Website:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/traceability>

Future of NUES (National Uniform Eartagging System) Tags

NUES is a numbering system for official eartags used for many years in specific animal disease programs. The **NUES** has been used primarily for metal brucellosis vaccination eartags, “brite” metal identification eartags.

USDA is in the process of phasing out NUES and moving toward electronic ID tags for animals. While electronic ID is critical for advancing traceability, it’s important to emphasize USDA will not dictate the use of a specific tag technology. Different industries prefer different tag types (low frequency vs. ultra high frequency) and choice will continue to be a cornerstone of USDA’s program, giving producers the ability to decide what works best for their operations. Not only will electronic ID allow animals to move more quickly through ports, markets and sales, it will also help ensure rapid response when a disease event strikes. The goal is to start to transition to electronic identification by fall 2020.

Animal Welfare

Deanna Overton

IDALS requires Commercial Breeders, Commercial Kennels, Pet Shops, Boarding Kennels, Dealers, and Public Auctions to become Animal Welfare licensed facilities. Animal Shelters, Pounds, and Research Facilities must obtain a certificate of registration. USDA-licensed breeders must obtain a permit or a state license with the Department.

IDALS maintains a database of all licensed, registered, and permitted facilities on its website. Recent inspection reports are accessible on the Animal Welfare page as well. Additionally, there is a list of FAQ's and needed forms such as applications and the complaint form.

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

State Licensed Facilities

Commercial Breeders – 293	Commercial Kennels – 850	Pet Shops – 166
Boarding Kennels – 139	Dealers – 55	Public Auctions – 1
Animal Shelters – 127	Pounds – 153	

USDA, Animal Care Licensed Facilities

Breeder/Dealers – 253	Research Facilities - 19	
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Animal Industry Staff Update

Congratulations

November 5th, 2018 - Andrew Hennenfent, DVM, MPH was hired as IDALS Emergency Management Coordinator for Animal Health. Dr. Hennenfent has already proven to be an integral part of our team.

January 10th 2019 - Dr. David Schmitt, State Veterinarian retired.

We cannot thank Dr Schmitt enough for all his hard work, dedication and years of service with IDALS. Dr. Schmitt will be missed.

February 20th, 2019: - Dr. Jeff Kaisand, Iowa's new State Veterinarian

Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Mike Naig announced Dr. Jeff Kaisand as the new State Veterinarian within the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship. Dr. Kaisand has been the Acting State Veterinarian, since Dr. Schmitt retired. Dr. Kaisand has been with our office and we know he has what it takes to help ensure the health and vitality of Iowa's animal industry.

March 21st, 2019 - Dr. Robert Welander, State District Veterinarian for Southeastern part of Iowa will be retiring. Thank you Dr. Welander for all your hard work in the field and your dedication to IDALS.

Brucellosis Vaccination Records

Karla Crawford, Brucellosis Clerk

Iowa is the only state that still reimburses accredited veterinarians for cattle that are Official Calfhood Vaccinates (OCV). In order to receive reimbursement for calfhood vaccinations, accredited veterinarians must fill out the VS Form 4-26 Calfhood Vaccination Form and return the completed and signed form to the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS). These forms are obtained by contacting the USDA office at 515-284-4140. Once the Calfhood Vaccination 4-26 form is filled out correctly and signed by the accredited veterinarian they are mailed to our office at IDALS, Animal Industry Bureau, 502 E 9th St, Des Moines, IA 50319.

To be eligible for the reimbursement claims for brucellosis vaccination the animals must be vaccinated between 4 months to 12 months of age as required in Iowa law. To be considered the forms are required to be submitted within 30 days of brucellosis calfhood vaccination. Our office sends the reimbursement to the veterinarian every other month. It is important to contact us when a new veterinarian is working for your clinic who will be doing brucellosis program work. Failure to notify our office may result in the reimbursement payments being sent to their previous veterinary clinic.

Last year Iowa veterinarians vaccinated 157,023 calves and 150,316 were eligible for reimbursement is updated to "134,160 calves and 123,933 were eligible" for reimbursement.

It is imperative that veterinarians send us updated contact information and clinic associations.

Last year there were a number of veterinary clinics that had veterinarians performing the brucellosis vaccination and did not receive the payment due them because our office was not notified of their new employment or change of address.

Please give our office a call at 515-281-5547 to update any changes of veterinarian's name and address performing brucellosis vaccination program work.

Iowa Bovine TB Update
Wayne E. Rychnovsky, DVM

IDALS Animal Industry staff, IDALS District Veterinarians, and USDA veterinarians have been busy again in 2018 and early 2019 conducting bovine tuberculosis trace investigations on cattle that have moved into Iowa out of infected herds in other states that were confirmed to be positive with bovine tuberculosis. In last year's newsletter, we were busy with traces from two beef herds in South Dakota. Those traces ended up finding seven positive animals from a feedlot in NW Iowa. This year, there have been traces from another positive in Iowa, and newly infected herds in Michigan and Wisconsin.

According to the USDA's Uniform Methods and Rules (UMR) for bovine TB, all animals that have left those positive herds in the last five years are traced out. Many of the traced cattle to Iowa investigations completed have resulted in tracing cattle that were known to be exposed to animals from the infected herds. Other investigations involved tracing cattle that moved directly from the infected index herds into Iowa. Many of the trace investigations resulted in finding multiple movements of the cattle and quickly spider-webbed to involve several other herds and other states.

Another positive animal was identified at slaughter from another NW Iowa farm in 2018. This resulted in cattle being tested at nine different farms including the index herd. All testing was negative and only the index herd is still under quarantine. It will be retested this year. The strain found in the infected animal was the same as one from one of the herds in South Dakota. In addition, two trace-backs were completed last fall from a new herd in Michigan. Currently, traces are streaming in from a newly infected dairy herd in Dane County, Wisconsin. To date, there have been traces to thirty-four different premises. Most have involved baby steer calves that were sent to Iowa for backgrounding and feeding. As a result, twelve premises have been quarantined. No infected animals have been found in Iowa from this trace out as yet.

Recently, a beef herd in Sargent County, North Dakota has been diagnosed with TB when two cull cows were identified with the disease at slaughter. At the time of this writing, we are expecting some trace outs from these findings.

Iowa received its Bovine Tuberculosis Accredited Free Status in 1986. Currently, the positive findings have not affected our "free" status. With the help of producers, livestock markets, and accredited veterinarians throughout the state, IDALS and USDA staff and veterinarians will continue to work on investigating new traces to protect Iowa's cattle industry and TB free status.



Veterinary Services Process Streamlining (VSPS) USDA's Free Electronic Health Certificate and EIA Program

VSPS is available free of charge to all accredited veterinarians and EIA laboratories. By using Electronic CVI's, accredited veterinarians can avoid issues with legibility, reduce errors commonly made when completing paper forms and assist with timely animal traceability. It also eliminates having to mail the paper copies to the State of Origin.

To help you get started, there is a VSPS Library which contains video tutorials, a step-by-step user manual and obtaining an e-authentication account. If you prefer one-on-one assistance, Network Associates are available by email or telephone to help you by troubleshooting a problem, answer your questions, or help walk you through your first CVI or EIA submission.

Unfortunately, VSPS is not set up for small animal electronic CVI's at this time. VSPS can only be used for *Interstate* animal movement. For *International* health certificates, please contact iowaexport@aphis.usda.gov

So what does VSPS have to offer?

Accreditation information and On-line Renewal is available to all accredited veterinarians 24/7 to update contact information and renew their accreditation.

****For security reasons, accredited veterinarians must log into VSPS every 364 days to maintain their account****

Interstate Module is where electronic Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) can be created and issued by Category II accredited veterinarians with a Level 2 e-authentication account. CVI's can be issued for individual animals, groups of animals, germplasm, and embryos. If moving a large shipment of animals, an Excel spreadsheet can be easily uploaded into the CVI as a *CSV* file.

Labs Module allow accredited veterinarians to create an EIA laboratory submission form and submit to a VSPS participating laboratory. This allows the veterinarian access to the completed EIA form as soon as the laboratory enters the results. Any EIA laboratory can request to be added to the VSPS system.

Business Profile and Animal Address Book provides the user a central location where client information can be entered and stored for easy access when creating a CVI or EIA submission. Rather than entering the data every time, client information can be added with a click of the mouse. The same is true for individual animal information which can be saved in the Animal Address Book along with digital photos and can quickly be added to EIA submissions.

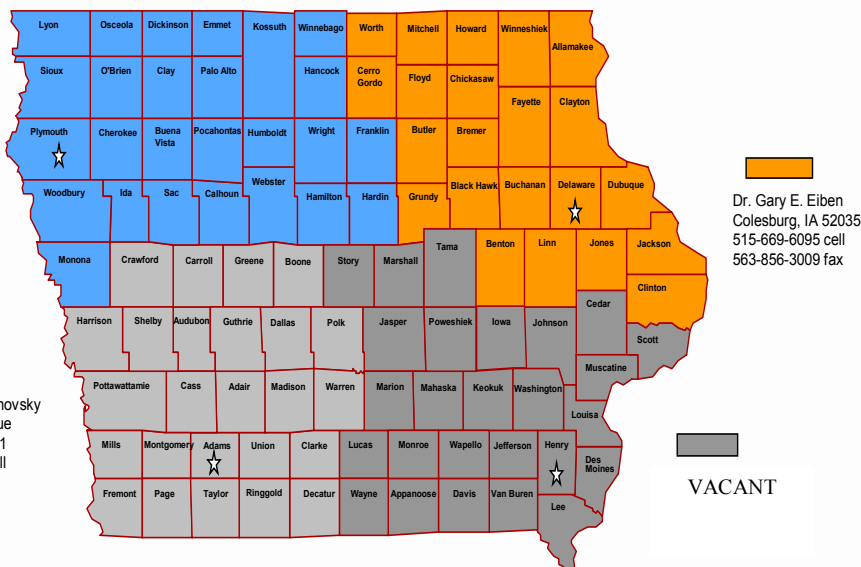
To get started or for more information, you can visit the VSPS Library: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/nvap/ct_vspis_interstate_library

To reach a VSPS Network Associate: vsvspstrainingnetwork@aphis.usda.gov

STATE VETERINARIAN DISTRICTS

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STATE LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR DISTRICTS

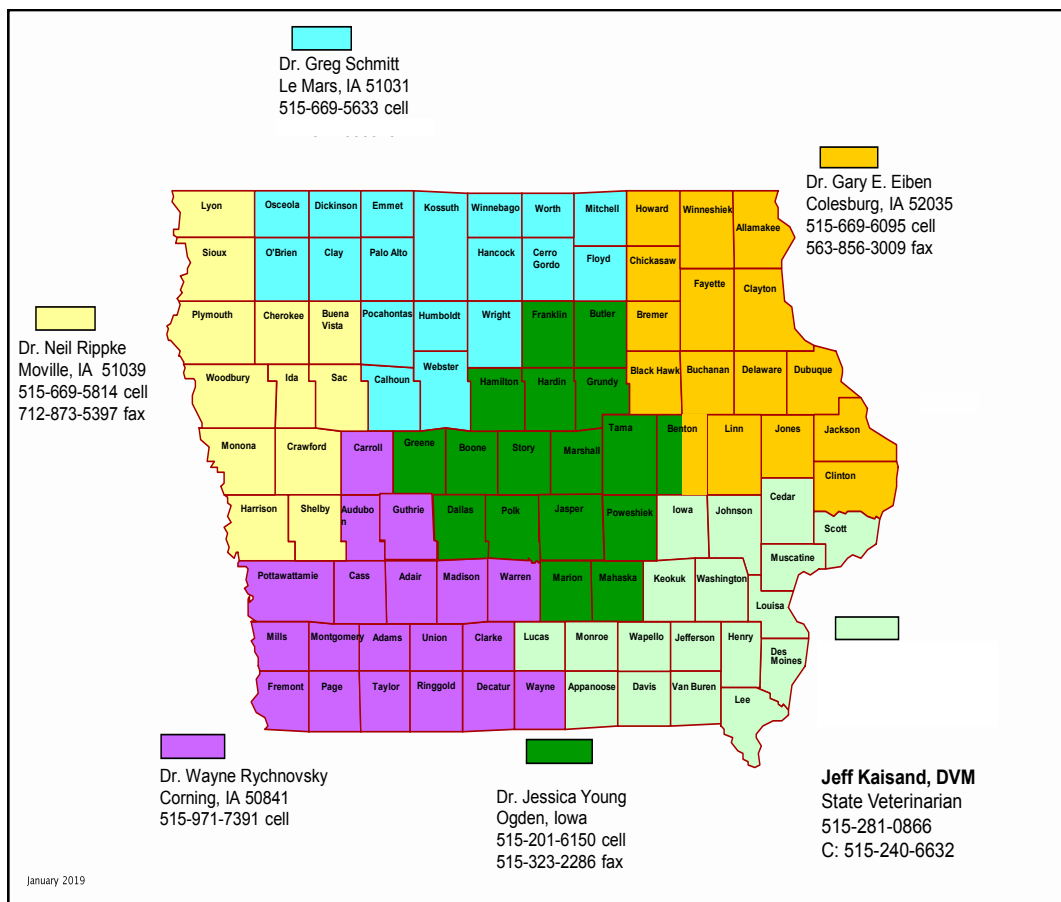
1

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STATE/FEDERAL COOP DISTRICT VETERINARIANS



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Classical Swine Fever

Jeffrey J. Kaisand, DVM 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 United States 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. The District Veterinarians collected 1,000 tonsils from April 1, 2018, to March 31, 2019, with negative tests reported on all samples.

Mycopar Vaccine Possibly Discontinued

Gary E Eiben DVM, District Veterinarian, IDALS State Johnes` Coordinator

Boehringer Ingelheim has announced they will be discontinuing the Mycopar vaccine this year. This is a drastic blow to the Johnes control program in Iowa. Iowa Department of Agriculture will continue to supply Mycopar vaccine as long as it is available. I am not aware of any other existing or new Mycobacterium Avium vaccine that is available.

Veterinarians and dairy producers have been asking if they want to discontinue Johnes vaccination if there is a protocol that needs to be followed. Reasons for discontinuing Johnes vaccine are usually that the herds have been vaccinating for a long period of time and have not seen any clinical signs in the herd for years. Or the herd does a lot of caudal fold TB testing and wants to lower the risk of suspect reactions on the caudal fold test. Or a Mycobacterium Avium vaccine is no longer available.

Whatever the reason for discontinuing the vaccine a discussion between the herd owner and veterinarian about the pros and cons need to be addressed. Such things as, is this a closed herd or do they buy replacements, does this herd follow good management procedures in keeping disease`s out. Is the farm downstream from any other herds or share fence lines or bulls? Does the farm spread manure on pastures between hay crops? Does the farm purchase hay and other forages?

There is no set protocol in discontinuing Johnes vaccination. Through the years working with infected herds I have seen many dairies fail because of this disease. So it is with great concern when a herd decides to stop vaccination that they don`t just stop without doing any testing. We want to make sure that there is no more Mycobacterium Avium Paratuberculosis organisms left of the premise. So some type of testing is warranted.

It is standard procedure when testing a herd for a disease that a good statistical sampling is taken that will represent the entire herd. That number of samples has traditionally been 30 tests. My recommendation is to sample 30 animals 2 years and older. Grouping the individual samples into pools according to the ages of the cows. Each pool you will have 5 individual cow samples according to age into a zip lock bag and call that pool 1 and etc. until you get 6 pools. Don`t forget to write ID`s and age on each individual bag. The sample should be the size of a golf ball. Then send the pools to the diagnostic lab for testing.

Another option could be to do environmental fecal sampling of the facility. This involves walking through the facility and taking a golf ball size samples from 6 different areas. Samples from the free stall area, holding area, around the drinking fountain, feed bunks and manure holding area and any other areas that you feel would be a good choice. Mix up these samples thoroughly in a small bucket. Then collect your sample to send in to the Diagnostic lab from this collection of fecal samples. Although this option may not represent what is happening in the herd like the pooled individual sampling it is a cost effective way to monitor the herd.

Once these samples are back a better decision can be made whether to discontinue vaccination or not. If the samples all come back negative and you decide to discontinue vaccination, monitoring the herd is still recommended. There is a good opportunity for dairy producers that do monthly DHIA sampling The DHIA milk samples can be tested for Johnes with the available Milk Elisa test at their laboratories. Although this test is not as sensitive as the fecal tests it can give a good idea what is occurring in the dairy herd at a very reasonable price. Testing is recommended every 6 months to make sure 100% of the herd has been tested yearly.

Myth Busters!
Myths about
Certificates of Veterinary Inspection at State Fair and other Exhibitions in Iowa
Gregory S. Schmitt, DVM

MYTH: I don't need to write down the complete Scrapie ID number on the CVI of sheep and goats. **FACT:** The number one problem we have at the Iowa State Fair is that sexually intact sheep or goats arrive with either no Scrapie ID written on the CVI or an incomplete/incorrect Scrapie ID is written on the CVI. Record the complete Scrapie ID number (i.e. IA3421-0157), not just the flock number (i.e. IA3421), or the individual ID number (i.e. 0157). **Scrapie ID is required on all sexually intact sheep and goats at the State Fair and the complete Scrapie ID must be recorded on the CVI.**

MYTH: Feeder cattle and market calves at the Iowa State Fair or district shows do not need to have official ID. **FACT:** **All cattle** shown at the State Fair or district shows are required to have official ID and that ID is required to be written on the CVI

MYTH: Sometimes the ear tag numbers for swine are hard to read. I can put the ear notch numbers on the CVI and that will be good enough. **FACT:** **All swine** exhibited are required to have official ID tags (only 4H swine have an exception: see **Health Requirements**). The official ID number is required to be written on the CVI. In past years, registered swine that had registration ear notches could use the registration ear notches for official ID but the law has changed. Official tags are now required.

MYTH: If an animal is showing signs of a disease (Ringworm, Club Lamb Fungus, Sore Mouth, Herpes, Genital Warts, etc.) but I think it might pass inspection at the fair, I can send it anyway. **FACT:** Don't put this on us! **If an animal comes to the State Fair showing signs of illness or disease it CANNOT BE EXHIBITED, REGARDLESS OF CIRCUMSTANCES.** It will be disqualified and sent home, which causes problems for everyone. The animal cannot be kept on the fairgrounds and the owner has to take it home immediately!

MYTH: I don't need to sign the CVI. My printed or typed name is fine. **FACT:** All **CVI's must be signed** by the licensed veterinarian that inspected the animals. **CVI's must also include the date** the animals were inspected.

MYTH: If there is an error on the CVI that I issue, the exhibitor can change the information. **FACT:** **Only the issuing veterinarian can make changes to a CVI.** If the veterinarian needs to make a change, they must initial and date the change.

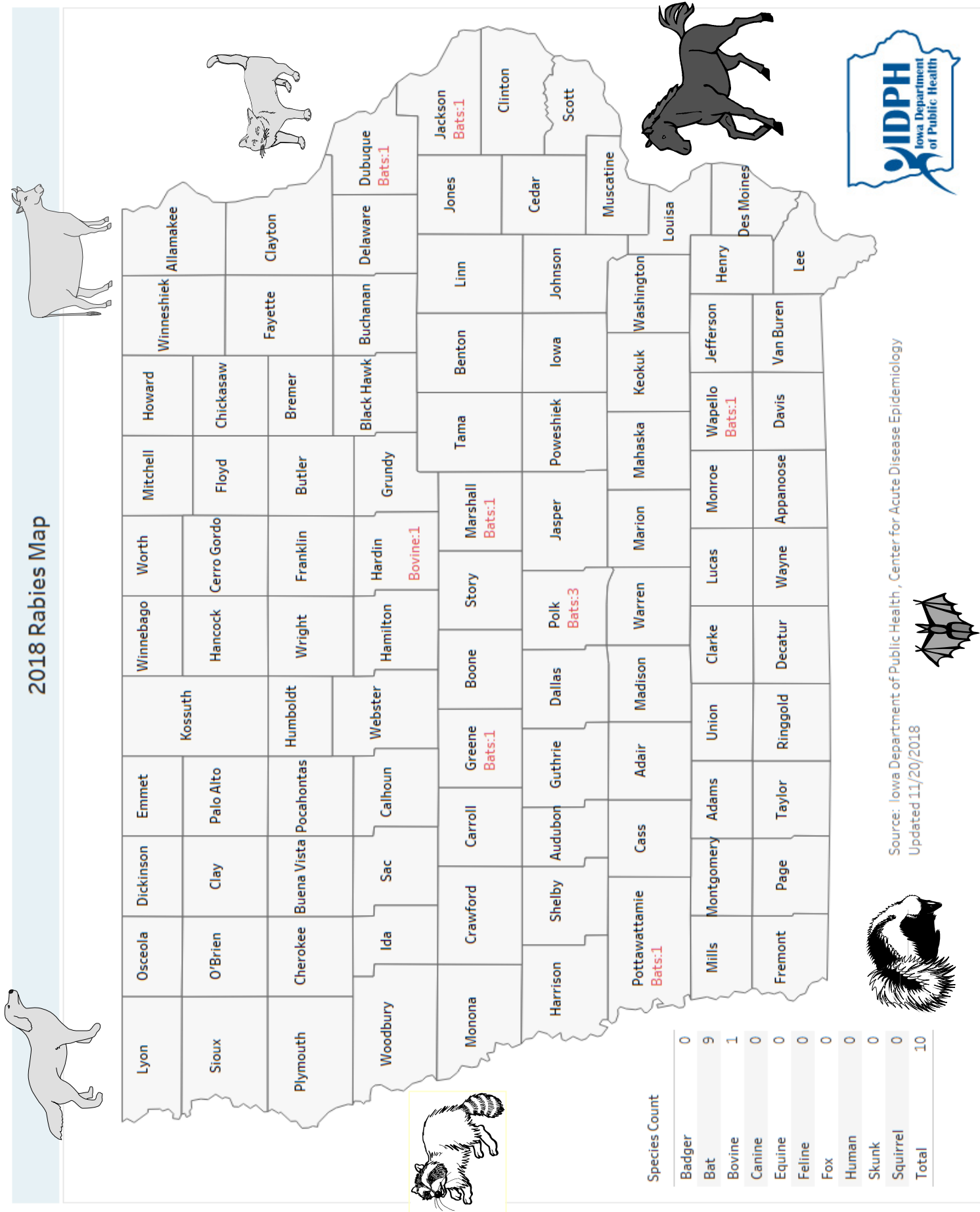
MYTH: If an exhibitor is going to show an animal at multiple exhibitions within a 30 day time period, they can use the same CVI for all of these exhibitions. **FACT:** **A CVI is good for only one movement** (i.e. from home to the state fair, then straight back home). For the Iowa State Fair, the consignee should be listed as: Iowa State Fair, 3000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50317.

MYTH: The CVI a veterinarian issues is good for 30 days after the veterinarian signs it, regardless of species or exhibition. **FACT:** **A CVI for sheep is good only for 14 days** from the date the sheep are inspected until the date the sheep arrive at the exhibition. A CVI for any other species is good for 30 days for the same time frame. When using a Form O health certificate, please list the date the veterinarian inspected the animal and the date the veterinarian signed it.

MYTH: If I issue an electronic CVI, the exhibitor can keep it on their cell phone and show it to the IDALS staff at the State Fair. **FACT:** **The exhibitor needs to have a paper copy of the CVI** so it can be stamped and initialed by the IDALS staff.

MYTH: The Health Requirements for animals showing at the Iowa State Fair and other exhibitions never change! I don't need to read them. **FACT:** **The requirements change almost every year!** You should carefully read the requirements before each exhibition. They are available online at: <https://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry.asp>

2018 Rabies Map



Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, Center for Acute Disease Epidemiology
Updated 11/20/2018



2019 Exhibition Requirements

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 2019 Iowa exhibition regulations can be viewed on IDALS website:
<http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry.asp>

DISEASE STATUS

Cattle Brucellosis: All states have Brucellosis Free State status.

Swine Brucellosis: All states have Swine Brucellosis Free State 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 Advanced in 4 counties (**Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency and Oscoda**)

Pseudorabies: The entire country is Stage V.