



Animal Industry News

Volume 18 Issue 1

2017

From Secretary of Agriculture Bill Northey...

Animal agriculture continues to be a driving force in our state's economy and I want to thank each of you for all your efforts to support and protect our state's animals and farmers. We continue to lead the nation in the production of pork and eggs and also have very important beef, dairy and turkey production. It has been a challenges time economically for many of our livestock farmers, but thanks for all your hard work helps make sure Iowa remains a great place to raise livestock.

Looking ahead, the Department is continuing to make additional preparations for to a foreign animal disease outbreak, such as avian influenza or another disease. To that end, we have again requested an additional \$500,000 for the Department to increase the capacity of the animal industry bureau and provide resources to better equip and prepare for future responses. That request is now being considered by the Iowa Legislature.

There continue to be other issues facing animal agriculture in our state, but we are all fortunate to work in a great industry with great people who are focused on providing the best possible care for their animals. I hope you will make an effort visit with me as I am out visiting each of Iowa's 99 counties again this year and let me know things we need to be working on.

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

Bill Northey

BILL NORTHEY
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

MICHAEL NAIG
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE

STEVE MOLINE
FOOD SAFETY & ANIMAL HEALTH
DIVISION DIRECTOR

DAVID D. SCHMITT,
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STATE VETERINARIAN

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ASSISTANT STATE
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Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine

Board Members: Dewayne Rahe, D.V.M., Chair; Christine Bean, D.V.M., Keith Leonard, D.V.M., Ann Werner and Curt Youngs, Ph.D.

Board Members:	Keith Leonard, D.V.M. 1108 Roosevelt Drive Atlantic, IA 50022 712/243-2544
Christine Bean, DVM, B.V. Veterinary Clinic, 113 East 7th Street Storm Lake, IA 50588 712-732-4054	Ann Werner 1563 210 th Ave. Diagonal, IA 50845 641/464-3693
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Licensure and Registration

There are 2,904 veterinarians licensed in Iowa with an expiration date of June 30, 2017 as of December 31, 2016. There are 508 veterinary technicians registered in Iowa with an expiration date of December 31, 2017 as of December 31, 2016.

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 5, 2017. The examination consists 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 application, a copy of the Codes and Rules to study, and the 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 (initial 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)
Northeast Iowa Community College, Calmar, Iowa (initial accreditation)

Initial (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.

Ways To Contact Us:

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Bill Northey
515.281.5322

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to Assistant State Veterinarian
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Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine
Ginny Eason
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Farm Deer Program/Premise ID
Coordinator
Dee Clausen
515.281.8236 or
888.778.7675

Permits and Import Questions/
Brucellosis/Calfhood Vaccination
Karla Crawford
515.281.5547

Horse and Dog Program
Deanna Poe
515.281.4103

Brand Recorder
Sheryl Goddard
515.281.3545

General Information
515.281.5321

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515.281.4282

(Continued on page 5)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATE VETERINARIAN</u>	<u>OFFICE PHONE</u>	<u>PERMIT PHONE</u>
ALABAMA	Dr. Tony Frazier	(334) 240-7255	(334) 240-7255
ALASKA	Dr. Robert Gerlach	(907) 375-8215	(907) 375-8215
ARIZONA	Dr. Peter Mundschenk	(602) 542-4293	(602) 542-4293
ARKANSAS	Dr. Brandon Doss	(501) 907-2400	(501) 907-2400
CALIFORNIA	Dr. Annette Jones	(916) 900-5000	(916) 900-5002
COLORADO	Dr. Keith Roehr	(303) 869-9130	(303) 869-9130
CONNECTICUT	Dr. Mary Jane Lis	(860) 713-2505	(860) 713-2504
DELAWARE	Dr. Heather Hirst	(302) 698-4500	(302) 698-4500
DIST OF COLUMBIA	Dr. Vito DelVento	(202) 724-8813	(202) 724-8813
FLORIDA	Dr. Michael Short	(850) 410-0900	(850) 410-0900
GEORGIA	Dr. Robert Cobb	(404) 656-3671	(404) 656-3671
HAWAII	Dr. Raquel Wong	(808) 483-7110	(808) 483-7110
IDAHO	Dr. William Barton	(208) 332-8540	(208) 332-8540
ILLINOIS	Dr. Mark Ernst	(217) 782-4944	(217) 782-4944
INDIANA	Dr. Bret D. Marsh	(317) 544-2400	(317) 544-2400
IOWA	Dr. David D. Schmitt	(515) 281-5305	(515) 281-5547
KANSAS	Dr. Bill Brown	(785) 564-6601	(785) 564-6601
KENTUCKY	Dr. Robert Stout	(502) 573-0282	(502) 573-0282
LOUISIANA	Dr. Brent Robbins	(225) 925-3962	(225) 925-3962
MAINE	Dr. Michele Walsh	(207) 287-7615	(207) 287-7615
MARYLAND	Dr. Michael W. Radebaugh	(410) 841-5810	(410) 841-5810
MASSACHUSETTS	Dr. Lorraine O'Connor	(617) 626-1795	(617) 626-1810
MICHIGAN	Dr. James Averill	(800) 292-3939	(800) 292-3939
MINNESOTA	Dr. Beth Thompson	(651) 296-2942	(651) 296-2942
MISSISSIPPI	Dr. James A Watson	(601) 359-1170	(601) 359-1170
MISSOURI	Dr. Linda Hickman	(573)-751-3377	(573) 751-3377
MONTANA	Dr. Martin Zaluski	(406) 444-2043	(406) 444-2976
NEBRASKA	Dr. Dennis A. Hughes	(402) 471-2351	(402) 471-2351
NEVADA	Dr. J. J. Goicoechea	(775) 738-8076	(775) 353-3718
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Dr. Stephen K. Crawford	(603) 271-2404	(603) 271-2404
NEW JERSEY	Dr. Manoel Tamassia	(609) 671-6400	(609) 292-6400
NEW MEXICO	Dr. Ralph Zimmerman	(505) 841-6161	(505) 841-6161
NEW YORK	Dr. David Smith	(518) 457-3502	(518) 457-3502
NORTH CAROLINA	Dr. R. Douglas Meckes	(919) 707-3252	(919) 707-3252
NORTH DAKOTA	Dr. Susan Keller	(701) 328-2657	(701) 328-2657
OHIO	Dr. Tony M. Forshey	(614) 728-6220	(614) 728-6220
OKLAHOMA	Dr. Rod Hall	(405) 522-6141	(405) 522-6141
OREGON	Dr. Brad LeaMaster	(503) 986-4680	(503) 986-4680
PENNSYLVANIA	Dr. David Wolfgang	(717) 772-2852	(717) 772-2852
PUERTO RICO	Dr. D. Morales or E. Irizarry	(787) 796-1650	(787) 796-1650
RHODE ISLAND	Dr. Scott Marshall	(401) 222-2781	(401) 222-2781
SOUTH CAROLINA	Dr. Boyd Parr	(803) 788-2260	(803) 788-2260
SOUTH DAKOTA	Dr. Dustin Oedekoven	(605) 773-3321	(605) 773-3321
TENNESSEE	Dr. Charles Hatcher	(615) 837-5120	(615) 837-5120
TEXAS	Dr. Andy Schwartz	(512) 719-0704	(512) 719-0777
UTAH	Dr. Warren Hess	(801) 538-7168	(801) 538-7164
VERMONT	Dr. Kristin Haas	(802) 828-2426	(802) 828-2426
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Dr. Bethany Bradford	(340) 778-0998 xtn 241	(340) 778-0998
VIRGINIA	Dr. Charles Broaddus	(804) 692-0601	(804) 692-0601
WASHINGTON	Dr. Brian Joseph	(360) 902-1878	(360) 902-1878
WEST VIRGINIA	Dr. Vanessa Harper	(304) 538-2397	(304) 558-2214
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WYOMING	Dr. Jim Logan	(307) 857-4140	(307) 777-7515
CANADA	Dr. Brian Evans (director)	(613) 773-2342	

Scrapie Eradication 2017

Dr. Gregory S. Schmitt

One question that producers ask is why do we need to eradicate Scrapie? Their thought is that Scrapie only affects a few flocks each year over the entire United States and they have more pressing problems with other diseases that affect their flock's health and profitability, such as; anthelmintic resistant parasites, foot-rot, abortion, etc.

Scrapie is one disease in a group of diseases known as TSE's (Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies). TSE's cause brain damage in their hosts and there are TSE's that affect animals and TSE's that affect humans. Some examples of other TSE diseases are Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE or "Mad Cow Disease") in cattle, Chronic Wasting Disease in deer and elk, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease in humans. Thankfully Scrapie has never been known to cause disease in people. The USDA and the Sheep Industry believe it is beneficial to producers and consumers to eliminate Scrapie as it is estimated that the presence of Scrapie in the US costs sheep and goat producers between \$10 and 20 million per year. The presence of Scrapie in the US could also be a consumer confidence issue. It is good to remember that at one time it was thought that BSE didn't cause disease in people but was later found to cause variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, a fatal disease in people. A lot of us remember when the BSE positive cow ("the cow that stole Christmas") was found in the US and how it devastated the cattle market. Imagine the cost to sheep and goat producers, if consumers believed that Scrapie affected people in the same way as BSE!

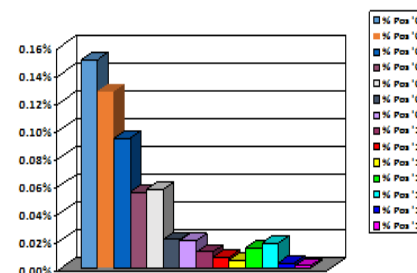
National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP):

Scrapie is a disease that can be eradicated and the United States is well on its way to adding Scrapie to the list of diseases that have been eradicated. Since the NSEP started in 2001, the United States has seen a steady decline in the number of Scrapie positive sheep and goats detected each year. The attached graphs show the decreases in both positive animals found and new Infected and Source Flocks discovered each year in the US. In FY 2016 (October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016), there were only **5 new infected flocks** discovered in the entire United States.

There have been no new cases of classical Scrapie detected in the US since April 2016.

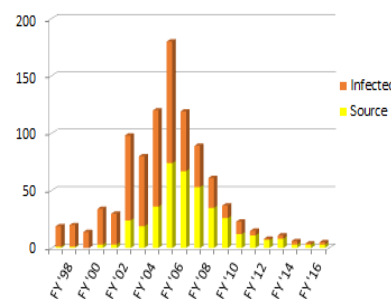
The next two graphs are for the entire United States

Percent of RSSS Sheep Samples that Tested Positive for Classical Scrapie - Weighted by Face Color
Fiscal Years 2003 to 2016*



* As of August 31, 2016. Adjusted to exclude multiple positive animals from the same flock. Does not include Nor98-like scrapie cases found through RSSS (2 in FY 2007, 1 in FY 2008, 4 in FY 2010, 1 in FY 2011).

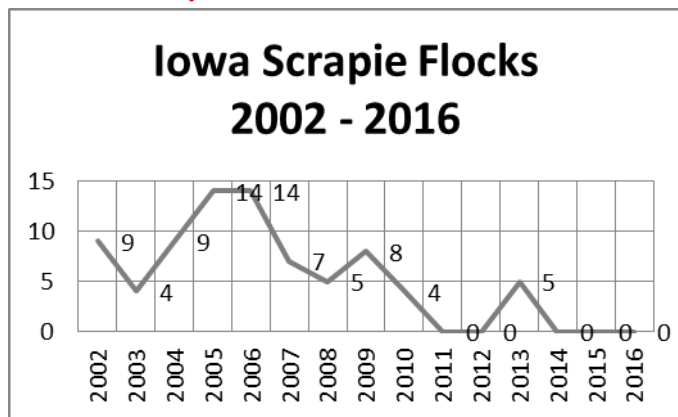
Infected and Source Flocks
New Statuses by Year - Fiscal Years 1997 to 2016*



* As of August 31, 2016.

(Scrapie article continued at the top of page 5)

The last case of Scrapie detected in Iowa was in a goat herd in January 2014.



We need your help! Since the NSEP started, most of the cases of Scrapie have been detected in animals at slaughter. As we get further along in the program and the incidence of Scrapie gets lower, we will depend more and more on veterinarians and producers to find and report the last remaining cases of Scrapie.

In addition to reporting sheep or goats that have clinical signs resembling Scrapie, you can help eradicate Scrapie by:

- 1) Educating your clients about Scrapie and how to prevent it in their sheep and goat flocks. Use RR rams!!
- 2) Let producers know that certain classes of sheep and goats are required to have Scrapie ID in them when they leave the farm and records need to be kept.

Tell your producers to call 866-USDA-TAG (866-873-2824) to order FREE official Scrapie eartags.
It takes about 3 weeks to get tags once the order is placed.
- 3) Check out the website below and share it with your producers for information about Scrapie.

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

You or your producers can also call Dr. Sharon Fairchild (515-669-3727) or Dr. Greg Schmitt (515-669-5633) for more information about Scrapie

(continued from page 2 - Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine article)

Graduates of an initially accredited program are considered graduates of an AVMA CVTEA accredited program and would be eligible in nearly all states to take the Veterinary Technician National Exam.

Programs on **Probationary** accreditation are still officially accredited. Graduates from programs on Probationary accreditation are considered to be graduates of an AVMA CVTEA accredited program.

Programs on **Terminal** accreditation have plans for voluntary closure. Programs on Terminal accreditation are still officially accredited.

Iowa Code of Law Chapter 169

169.8 Qualifications.

- 2 b. When any person licensed to practice under this chapter changes residence, the board shall be notified **within thirty days** and such change shall be noted in the registry book.
3. Every individual licensed under this chapter shall keep the license displayed in the place at which an office is maintained.

Please notify the Board Office as soon as possible when there is a name change.

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.

Animal Disease Traceability

Dee Clausen

Animal disease traceability, or knowing where diseased and at-risk animals are, where they've been, and when they were there, is very important to ensure a rapid response when animal disease events take place. An efficient and accurate animal disease traceability system helps reduce the number of animals involved in an investigation, reduces the time needed to respond, and decreases the cost to producers and the government.

Reminder:

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

Record keeping requirements:

- ◆ 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.

Importance of Premises Registration:

The Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) program is designed to provide traceability of animals to their farms of origin in case of a disease outbreak. Information provided during premises registration opens the lines of communication between producers and animal health officials and allows for much faster traces when there is an outbreak of an animal disease or an animal-borne human disease. If we know where susceptible animals are located, we can control the disease and potentially the further spread of disease more quickly. Registering your premises allows us to know what type of Livestock you have at your premises whether it is a family farm, hobby farm, backyard poultry flocks, veterinary clinics, markets or livestock feedlots.

Information needed to register your premises:

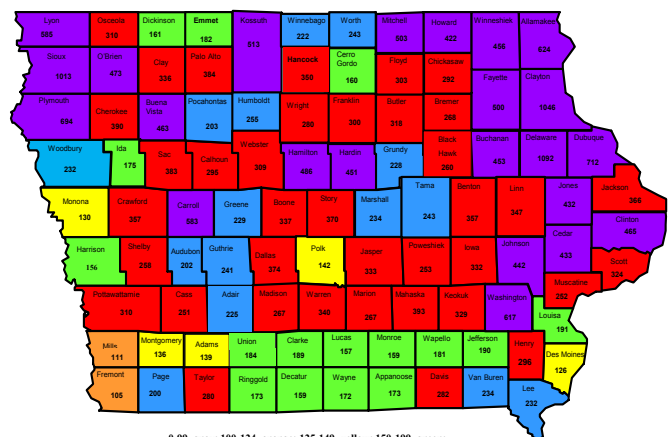
- ◆ Legal name, trade name, owner of land
- ◆ Mailing address
- ◆ Name and phone number for contact person who owns animals or has knowledge of livestock movements to and from premises
- ◆ Address of where animals are housed if different from mailing address
- ◆ Type of operation and livestock on premises
- ◆ Be sure all information is correct and legible

ANY CHANGES ON THE ABOVE INFORMATION SHALL BE REPORTED TO OUR OFFICE.

Fillable Premises identification number applications can be download by visiting our website:

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

Total Number of Premises Registered by County



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Dr. Jeff J. Kaisand

The last case of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Iowa was in June 2015 and the last case of HPAI in the United States was in January 2016 in Indiana. Since 2015, the producers in Iowa (77 total) that were affected with HPAI and wanted to continue in the poultry business have repopulated their sites with no recurrence of HPAI.

Unfortunately, HPAI is not gone. In 2016, HPAI was found in Europe, Asia, Africa, Russia, and the Middle East. Strains that have been found include H5N1, H5N2, H5N6, H5N8, and H5N9. Even recently, a hunter harvested duck in Montana tested positive for the H5N2 strain that was in Iowa in 2015.

The recent outbreaks should not be a cause to move biosecurity to a higher level, but be a reminder that biosecurity should always be at a high level. Biosecurity is “the protection against the unknowns and not the knowns”. This holds true for all diseases. Some helpful information about biosecurity can be found at:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/defendtheflock>

Other updated HPAI information can be found on the USDA web site

Animal Industry Staff Update

Congratulations

Dr. Tim Smith who was the State District Veterinarian for Central Iowa and was with IDALS for 17 years, was offered a job with USDA, Veterinary Services, Professional Development Branch. Stationed at the National Center for Animal Health, in Ames, Iowa. Dr. Smith's duties include helping teach new Federal / State Veterinarians and technicians such courses as: Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician, Program Disease Field Skills Course, other program diseases and animal disease response courses. Dr. Smith is available by either contacting his office at: 515-337-7044, or email at: Timothy.M.Smith@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. Tim Smith's last day with IDALS was Thursday, December 15, 2016. Dr. Smith was a great asset to our department and will be greatly missed.

Katie Hyde who was the Administrative Assistant to Dr. David Schmitt, Iowa's State Veterinarians has taken a new position with IDALS, under the Agricultural Diversification & Market Development Bureau as a Organic Handler Specialist. We thank Katie for her hard work while in our bureau and wish her well in her new endeavor.

Trichomoniasis 2017

Dr. Wayne Rychnovsky

Trichomoniasis (Trich) is a reportable disease of cattle. The first positive bulls were reported in Iowa in 2012. There have been 25 positive herds diagnosed since 2012 with 6 new herds diagnosed in 2016. Five farms are still under quarantine at this time.

Iowa quarantine and quarantine release requirements 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

Quarantine Release Protocol

- All cows over 120 days gestation confirmed pregnant by veterinarian
- 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 (completed prior to 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. Send positive bulls to slaughter. Retest bulls any time prior to next breeding season, but at least 3 weeks after first test.
- 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.**

New Developments

- The ISU VDL is now doing pooled PCR testing for Trich. **Send samples individually and the lab will pool up to five samples if requested.**
- Swabbing the glans penis with a 4X4 gauze sponge is proving to be a reliable and consistent alternative method of collection than the traditional pipette technique. Studies have shown a slightly higher percentage of samples collected were positive when compared with the pipette collection.

For more information on this new method contact Dr. Grant Dewell, ISU Beef Extension Veterinarian.

Iowa FAST Eggs Project

Dr. David Schmitt and 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 help to benefit the egg industry of Iowa, IDALS and other partners involved in egg production, movement and processing. A FAST Eggs process will help protect the agricultural economy of Iowa and the food supply. The Iowa FAST Eggs Plan is a project which; serves 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 has been authorized to conduct 165 audits on the facilities every six months. The auditor trains new employees at these facilities on how to obtain Oropharyngeal samples and who to contact at Iowa State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory regarding the transport of the samples to be tested at the lab.

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 – 256	Commercial Kennels – 796	Pet Shops – 170
Boarding Kennels – 149	Dealers – 45	Public Auctions – 0
Animal Shelters – 126	Pounds – 158	

USDA, Animal Care Licensed Facilities

Breeder/Dealers – 248	Research Facilities - 19	
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Iowa State Fair Animal Health Requirements and Certificates of Veterinary Inspection

Gregory S. Schmitt, DVM

For the last several years, there have been articles in the newsletter about proper Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI's) at the Iowa State Fair and the newsletter has also included links to the "Health Requirements for Exhibition of Livestock, Poultry, and Birds at State Fair, District Shows, and Exhibitions."

Each year, the staff of the Animal Industry Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) examine hundreds of CVI's that accompany animals that are being exhibited at the Iowa State Fair and for the most part, the CVI's are acceptable. Each year, there are some CVI's that are disapproved because the veterinarian completed them improperly. In those instances, for the animal(s) to be exhibited, the owner or exhibitor has to pay the State Fair attending veterinarians (from ISU) to examine the animal(s) and issue another CVI at the expense of the exhibitor. This causes stress and added expense for the exhibitor, discomfort for the Animal Industry personnel, and frankly reflects poorly on us as accredited veterinarians.

Issuing acceptable CVI's is not difficult. You will need to carefully read the [2017 Health Requirements For Exhibition of Livestock, Poultry and Birds at State Fair and District Shows](#) and any shows additional exhibition requirements for issuing a CVI as the requirements change slightly from year to year.

One example of a change in the 2017 Health Requirements is in Section 3 - Market Beef Cattle. Previously, Market Cattle could be ID'd with a 4H or FFA tag and that tag number could be entered on the CVI. The change for 2017 states

that all market cattle will need individual official ID and the entire ID number will need to be entered on the CVI. Examples of official ID are stated in the same section. As a note, some of the 4H and FFA tags are now official ID but not all. If the 4H and FFA tags are not official, another form of official ID will need to be used and entered on the CVI.

There are other changes as well, so read the 2017 Health Requirements.

The 2017 Health Requirements are available at the IDALS Animal Industry website @ www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry.asp

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID: Issuing the CVI for multiple destinations/exhibitions, issuing the CVI or examining the animal(s) more than 14 days prior to check-in (sheep)/30 days prior to check-in (other species), incorrectly or incompletely listing official ID, not listing official ID, not listing all ID, not signing the CVI, not dating the CVI or not adding the date of examination of the animal(s), and/or altering the CVI.

For other potential errors and explanations of the ones above go to the website above and find the 2016 issue of Animal Industry News. On pages 10-11, there is an article on common errors on CVI's at the State Fair.

Please do your best to issue valid CVI's. If you have questions or want to see examples of acceptable CVI's for the 2017 Iowa State Fair send an email to greg.schmitt@iowaagriculture.gov or contact the State District Veterinarian in your area. Contact information for the State District Veterinarian in your area is listed elsewhere in this newsletter.

ISU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Web Portal

Dr. Katie Woodard

The Iowa State University Veterinary Diagnostic Lab is a fully accredited, diagnostic and research laboratory located on the campus of the Iowa State University's College of Veterinary Medicine. It is distinguished as being one of the nation's most comprehensive labs, encompassing the full range of specialties including pathology, bacteriology, virology, molecular diagnostics and serology. Additionally, it has the added areas of emerging importance in toxicology, pharmacology and Next Generation Sequencing.

The diagnostic information produced at the lab is critical in this age of global production and "One Health, One Medicine". Veterinarians no longer just provide for those in their town, state, region, or country. In order for clients to better utilize their diagnostic information, the ISU VDL has taken continuing steps to improve our submission process. This effort has resulted in a vastly improved web portal providing easier submissions as well as consistent, reliable site level information with associated diagnostic results, and more transparent account management.

The ISU VDL web portal focuses on 3 key areas:

Reporting

Many of our clientele utilize the web portal as an efficient method of viewing diagnostic results. This allows clients to keep up with diagnostic cases in real time as they are updated in the lab. In addition to diagnostic results, the web portal also provides a scanned copy of the submission form, invoice and final report. Additionally, all of the diagnostic cases are fully sortable and searchable, so the web portal can be used to pull up historical data.

Submissions

The most significant improvement effort has gone into the web submission process. All of the most common forms are available via the web portal, including each of the production species as well as companion animals. The transition from paper to web-based submission has been eased by the layout of the web mimicking the paper forms. The process works off of drop-down menus to minimize data entry. It provides the ability to save owner and site information for future use. Once created, the web portal issues a "Web ID number" to help properly identify samples as they are shipped to the lab. One feature of note, is the ability to create templates that can be saved and used multiple times for similar cases (exports, monthly testing, etc.). Finally, for those clients that submit via the web, the ISU VDL is providing a \$10 web submission credit for all those submission that include the following: 1) submitted via the web portal, 2) premises ID number for livestock submissions, and 3) state of animal location.

Account management

Allowing our clientele to easily update their account details including contact information and report preferences. Report preferences allows users to actively manage their preferences as to if, when, how often, and to whom reports are sent at the end of each day.

Account management goes hand-in-hand with the new ISU VDL "Daily Summary Email" which allows ISU VDL clientele to receive an up-to-date summary of all their open cases in a singular e-mail. This provides one, easy to read, summarized report of the day's active cases, delivered automatically to the clients' emails.

In order to learn more about our submission process, the web portal, or available testing, please contact us at 515-294-1950 or by email at isuvdl@iastate.edu.

Iowa's Chronic Wasting Disease Program (CWD) *and* *TB DPP Test Kits*

Dee Clausen

Iowa's Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Herd Certification Program:

As of January 2017 the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship has 104 farm deer herds enrolled in Iowa's Chronic Wasting Disease Program.

They are as follows:

- 77 Whitetail (only) Deer Producers
- 27 Elk Producers
- 2 Mixed Cervids Producers
- 8 County Conservation Boards

In 2016, Iowa permitted in from out-of-state 200 cervidae: 126 whitetail deer (96 went to Hunting Preserves), 20 reindeer and 54 elk. Only cervids originating from CWD monitored negative herds and originating greater than 30 miles from any known CWD positive (captive or wild) are permitted into Iowa.

Since 2002, the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship with the Chronic Wasting Disease Program has submitted 6,404 CWD laboratory samples for testing.

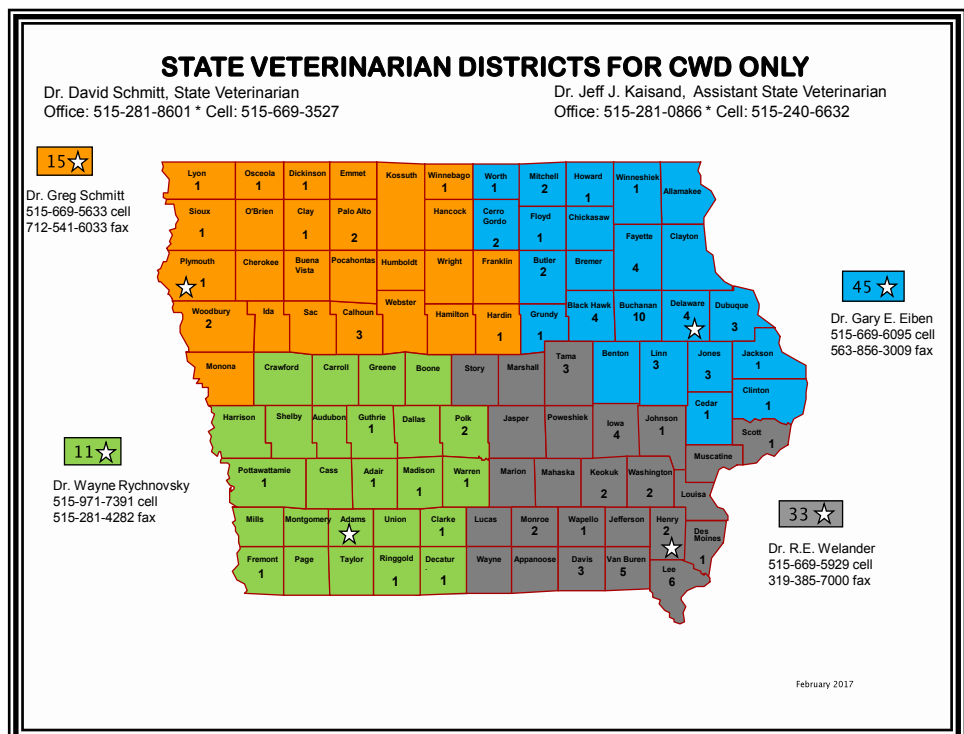
DPP Test Kits for Tuberculosis Temporarily Unavailable

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services' (APHIS) National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa has depleted its supply of ChemBio DPP kits to test for tuberculosis (TB) in cervids. The manufacturer predicts that production of DPP test kits will resume no earlier than April 2017.

Serum samples can still be submitted to NVSL, but they will be frozen and tested once the kits are available again. Frozen samples will be tested in order, based on the date the samples were received at NVSL.

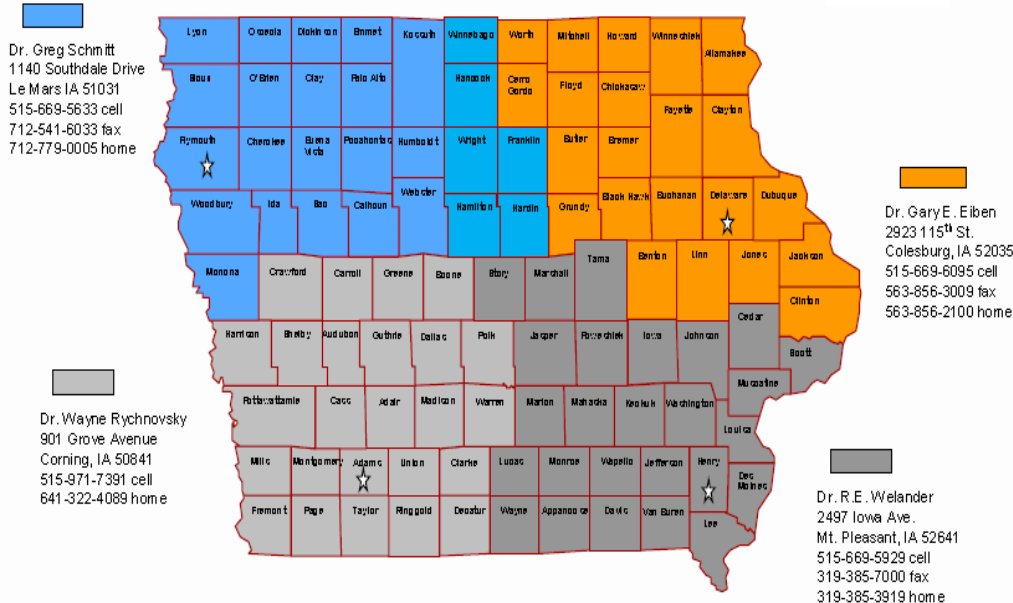
If testing is needed for immediate movement, accredited veterinarians may conduct official single cervical skin tests. Serum samples for herd reaccreditation can still be submitted to NVSL, but they will be frozen and tested once the kits are available. The date that the sample is received at NVSL will be the date used for accreditation purposes not the date that the DPP test is actually performed.

If you have any questions you may contact Dee Clausen (515-281-8236) or your respective State District Veterinarian.



STATE VETERINARIAN DISTRICTS

Dr. David Schmitt, State Veterinarian
515-281-8601 * 515-669-3527 cell



December 2016

Dr. Jeff Kaisand - Assistant State Veterinarian
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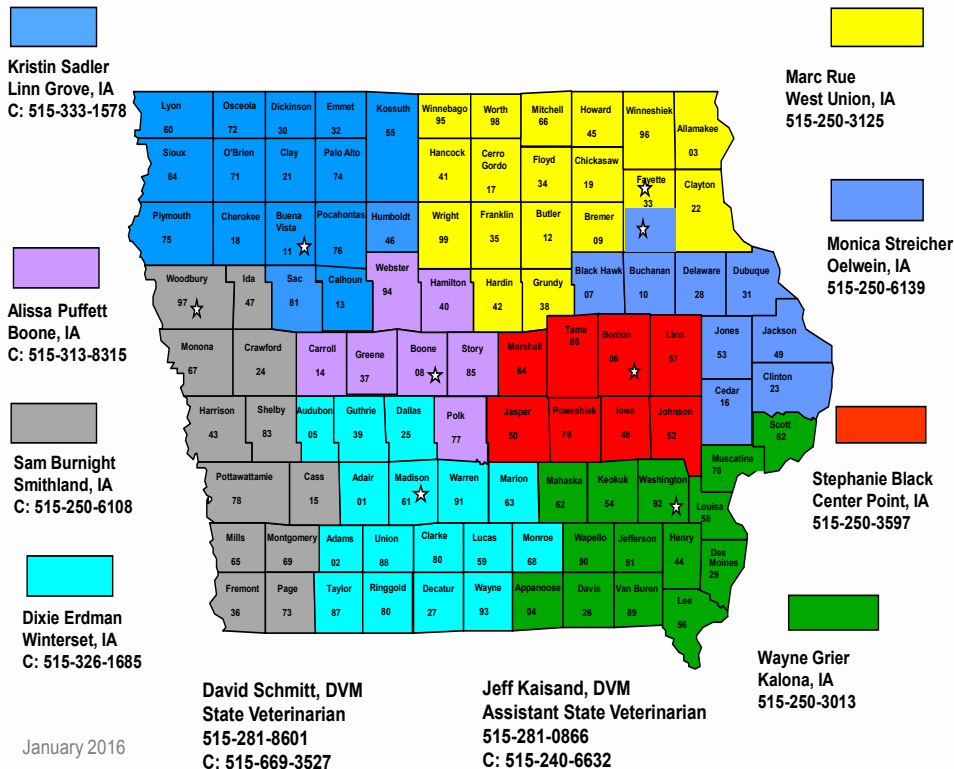
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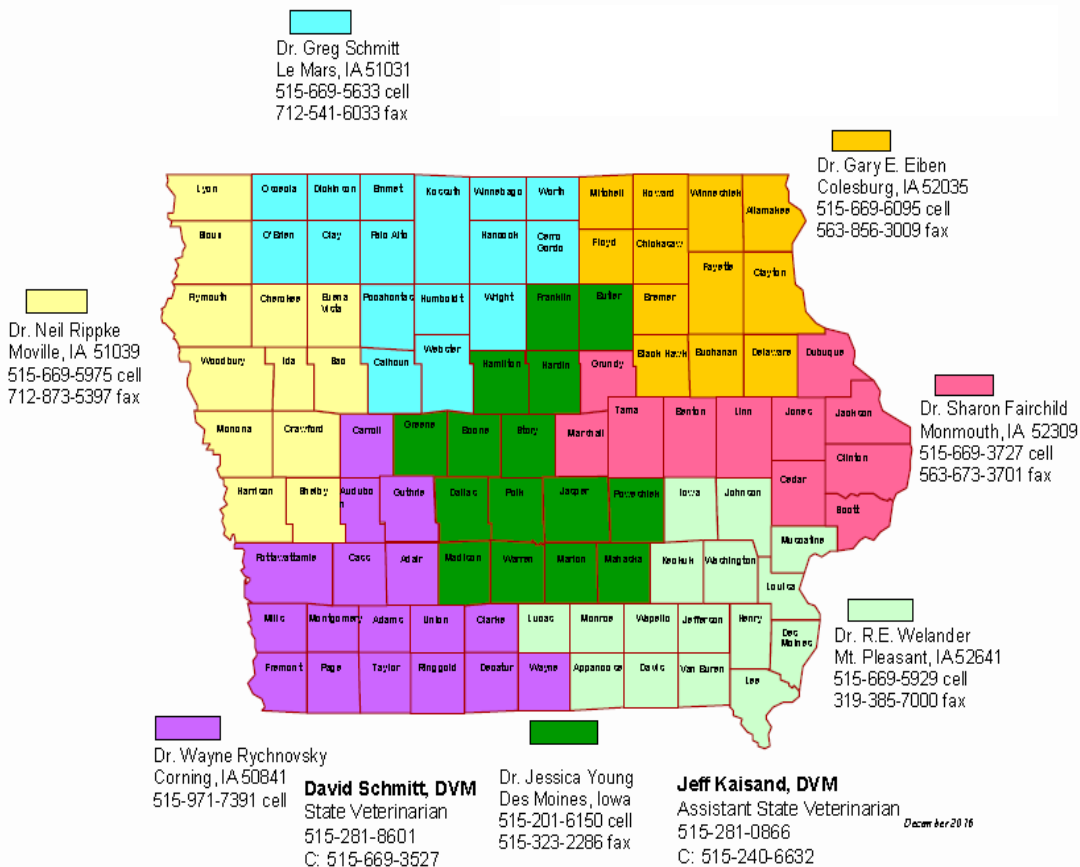
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STATE LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR DISTRICTS



January 2016

STATE/FEDERAL COOP DISTRICT VETERINARIANS



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2016 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. The District Veterinarians collected 1,005 tonsils from April 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016, with negative tests reported on all samples.

Johne's Disease Control is a Team Effort

Dr. Gary E. Eiben

There seems to be a misconception among producers when it comes to having Johne's in their herd. Some think that a regulatory official from the Iowa Department of Agriculture will come out to their farm and enforce some restrictions on their farm or herd. This could not be farther from the truth. IDALS personnel are here to help the producer better understand Johne's through education. They can make suggestions on how to better manage their herd to reduce the risk of Johne's. They can work with your herd veterinarian to come up with a herd plan and testing strategy that will help control and manage Johne's.

Just remember that a positive organism based test (fecal culture or fecal PCR) in a cow or bull requires that animal be restricted to the farm until slaughter. There are no herd restrictions. A farm to slaughter movement affidavit must be filled out before the animal is moved to slaughter channels. This affidavit can be filled out by your veterinarian or an IDALS veterinarian and given to the producer before they move their animal to slaughter. The producer then can give a copy to the sale barn or slaughter buyer. Ask your IDALS veterinarian to give you a copy of this slaughter affidavit to fill out when a positive Johne's organism test is reported back.

A risk assessment is available free of charge to any producer. Risk assessments can help pin point areas in their herd that may be a high risk for spreading Johnes. The risk assessment will put a numerical number on six areas of production in their herd. This will give you a percentages of chance that Johne's will be spread in let's say the calving area. This can help the producer come up with ideas of changing management within the herd to reduce the chance of spread.

Johne's management relies on testing and culling animals in a herd. A testing strategy is important in order to get the best bang for your dollar. Every herd is different and must be managed differently. Your herd veterinarian knows your herd the best and can help decide what Johne's test would benefit your herd the most. The IDALS representatives have experience dealing with Johnes in herds and can be a great asset to your veterinarian in deciding testing strategy.

When it comes to controlling Johne's in a herd it takes a team effort. It takes the producer to realize he has a problem and wants to address it. It takes the herd veterinarian to help their producer manage the herd and decide which testing strategy will work best in their herd. It takes IDALS veterinarian to help give educational information and their expertise in dealing with Johnes. It also takes USDA and industry leaders to realize the importance of controlling Johne's and to help fund research and testing in herds.

Proper injection location is important when vaccinating 35 day old or less calves with Johnes vaccine. It should be given in the dewlap area and not the brisket. Giving the injection in the brisket causes reactions that produce lumps. This will lead to condemnation of the brisket which has become a favorite meat cut. It can also cause the vaccine to follow the lymphatics up into the axillary region and even into the lymph nodes of the pleural cavity. FSIS inspectors can condemn the animal and take tissues to rule out bovine tuberculosis in these cases. I have also seen an increase of caudal fold TB responders in cattle when the vaccine was administered in the brisket area rather than the dewlap area.

Lumps are a common occurrence when vaccinating for Johne's no matter where they are given. When they do occur in the brisket area it affects the comfort of the cow when they lie down and get up. If a lump does develop in the dewlap area when the cow lies down the lump can move to the side.

Feel free to call your IDALS representative with any questions regarding Johnes control.

Gary E Eiben DVM -Johnes Coordinator for IDALS- 515-669-6095

**JOHNES VACCINE PRICE HAS INCREASED AS OF FEBRUARY 6, 2017:
JOHNES WILL ONLY BE SHIPPED IN QUANTITIES OF 25 VIALS, WHICH EQUALS 1
CARTON. THE PRICE PER CARTON IS \$171.75
REMITTANCE PRIOR TO SHIPMENT – PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE**

Overview of New Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Rule and General requirements

Randy Watts, Commercial Feed and Fertilizer Bureau Chief

With the passing of the Animal Drug Availability Act (ADAA) in 1996, Congress created a new regulatory category for certain animal drugs used in animal feed called veterinary feed directive drugs or VFD drugs. FDA has determined that some new animal drugs, vital to animal health, should be approved for use in animal feed, but only if such medicated feeds are used under the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian in the course of the veterinarian's practice. The first VFD rule was in affect beginning December 8, 2000. As of October 1, 2015 the New Final Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Rule became effective for the presently approved VFD drugs including Avilamycin, Florfenicol and Tilmicosin. This new rule clarifies and updates the old rule, with changes intended to make the process more efficient while continuing to provide public health protections.

A target date of December 2016 is set for drug sponsors to implement changes to use conditions of medically important antibiotics in food and water to: withdraw approved production uses, such as "increased rate of weight gain" or "improved feed efficiency". Such production uses will no longer be legal. However, therapeutic uses are to be retained including treatment, control, and prevention indications that require veterinary oversight. This means changing marketing status of drugs from over the counter (OTC) to Rx or VFD. It is important to note that water soluble products to Rx – "medicated water" and products used in or on feed to VFD – "medicated feed". Although a similar concept, (... by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian) VFD drugs are not Rx drugs and may not be used in an Extra Label Use manner. Label use directions and approved combinations for feed additive medications are to be followed by all parties involved, including the veterinarian, distributor/manufacturer and producer/client of VFD feeds.

The key principle is to include the veterinarian in the decision-making process, which does not require direct veterinarian involvement in drug administration, but does require use to be authorized by a licensed veterinarian. The veterinarian must establish a VCPR (Valid Client Patient Relationship) with the client that meets the requirements in the 2015 VFD regulation. For states in which the federal VCPR applies, if the veterinarian has established a VCPR with the client and that VCPR meets the requirements necessary for the VFD rule, the veterinarian can authorize the VFD under that established relationship. The veterinarian should also check state authority, particularly in states in which the state VCPR applies.

The general requirements of the New VFD Rule, 21 CFR 558.6, includes that an animal feed bearing or containing a VFD drug or combination VFD drug (a VFD feed or combination VFD feed) may be fed to animals only after obtaining by or upon a lawful VFD issued by a licensed veterinarian. A VFD feed or combination VFD feed must not be fed to animals after the expiration date on the VFD. If the VFD order will expire before completing the duration of use on the order, the client should contact his/her veterinarian to request a new VFD order. Use and labelling of a VFD drug or a combination VFD drug in feed is limited to the approved, conditionally approved, or indexed conditions of use. Use of feed containing a veterinary feed directive drug(s) in a manner other than as directed on the labelling (extra label use) is not permitted. All involved parties (veterinarian, distributor and client) must retain a copy of the VFD for 2 years. The veterinarian must retain the original VFD in its original form (electronic, facsimile or hardcopy).

(Continued on page 17)

The distributor and client copies may be kept as an electronic copy or hardcopy. All involved parties must make the VFD and any other records previously specified available for inspection and copying by FDA upon request. All labelling and advertising for VFD drugs, combination VFD drugs and feeds containing VFD drugs or combination VFD drugs must prominently and conspicuously display the following cautionary statement: **“Caution: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.”**

It is important to understand the final rule became effective October 1, 2015 and the final rule will be effective for OTC drugs switching to VFD status under GFI #213 when those drugs change status. The current target is for all sponsors to have completed these changes by January 1, 2017. VFD is where the veterinary practice meets medicated feed. Producers are strongly encouraged to visit the websites <http://www.fda.gov/safefeed> and <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/ucm455413.htm> (Veterinary Feed Directive Producer Requirements), to obtain valuable information in preparation of the New VFD Rule.

Jeff Verzal, Livestock Compliance Investigator, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS)

RESOURCES:

- Dragon Momcilovic DVM, PhD, DACT, Veterinary Medical Officer, Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM), U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
- <https://www.federalregister.gov>
- Guidance for Industry #120, #209, #213, #233
- 21 CFR 558.6 (VFD)
- 21 CFR 225 (cGMP)
- Website: <http://www.fda.gov/safefeed>

For more information:

- AskCVM@fda.hhs.gov
- Veterinary Feed Directive Producer Requirements Veterinary Feed Directive <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/ucm455413.htm>
- Requirements for Distributors (Who Manufacture VFD Feed) Veterinary Feed <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/ucm455414.htm>
- Directive Requirements for Distributors (Who Do Not Manufacture VFD Feed) <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/ucm455415.htm>
- Veterinary Feed Directive Requirements for Veterinarians Veterinary Feed <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/ucm455416.htm>

GVL Offers Producer Tools to Aid VFD Management Process

Kaylen Henry, Product Manager, GlobalVetLINK

Leading up to January 1st, we continued to receive questions at [GlobalVetLINK \(GVL®\)](#) from the industry about [VFDs](#) and concerns about compliance.

Many previously over-the-counter (OTC) drugs have changed to VFD or [script](#) status, so whether or not a veterinarian, producer or feed distributor has been familiar with VFDs and/or scripts in the past, there is a need for understanding the changes and adjusting management strategies moving forward.

Questions and concerns remain now that expanded VFDs are here, but many have an idea of how the rule changes impact them.

As the industry moves forward with expanded VFDs, we thought now would be a good time to discuss some of the main questions that we're hearing from veterinarians and producers, and offer some suggestions for evaluating your [VFD management process](#) to ensure efficiency and compliance.

It is safe to assume that most producers have worked with their veterinarians to plan their VFD process and have that in place already. But it's important to continue to evaluate this process moving forward to determine if it's as efficient as it can be.

Now that veterinarians, producers and feed distributors are working with new VFD drugs, situations will arise that hadn't been considered before January.

Veterinarian Client Patient Relationship (VCPR)

In order for a veterinarian to write a valid VFD for a client's animals, they must first have a valid VCPR.

Promoting an active VCPR helps improve the VFD process and helps keep a client's operation running smoothly.

If a producer does not yet have a VCPR, GlobalVetLINK offers a free, public [Find-A-Vet](#) site to aid in this process. This search tool allows someone to enter their zip code and locate a veterinarian within a certain distance. We encourage veterinarians to contact us if they want to be listed, and can see the Find-A-Vet site www.globalvetlink.com/find-a-vet.

Records Storage and Access

Producers must save copies of any VFDs issued to for their animals for two years.

Storing paper copies of VFDs presents several issues. First, the amount of space needed for storage. Second, accessing the records in the case of a VFD inspection. Third, maintaining those records for two years and the risk of loss (fire, flooding, etc.)

The FDA actually encourages electronic VFD communications, as the information is easier to track and maintain in the event of an inspection. An electronic VFD system offers multiple benefits to veterinarians, but the producer often misses the important benefits like automatic two-year storage of VFDs with 24-7 online access – even on your smartphone or tablet.

Whether you choose a paper or electronic VFD process, be sure that you've considered how it will function long-term based on your experience over the last couple of months.

Accessing VFDs Through Current Software

Several production management software providers have partnered with electronic VFD solutions to allow producers to access VFDs, request VFDs from their veterinarians and combine VFD information with other relevant production information.

(Continued on page 20)

This provides more access to producers who want to manage as much information and records as they can through a single platform, while also keeping them better connected with their veterinarian.

GVL continuously evaluates software integration opportunities. If you know of any production and/or feed management software providers that need a VFD option within their system, we encourage you to [contact us](#).

Additional Resources

Many things changed on January 1st, 2017 and one thing is certain; there are still unanswered questions for all of the affected parties. If you find yourself with more questions than answers, it's a good idea to review credible industry sources.

First, the FDA's website has useful information in interpreting how the rule changes your operation. Most of the large pharmaceutical companies also have resources available on their website that help with further clarification.

Lastly, GlobalVetLINK has been working hard to provide education on the ruling. If you visit globalvetlink.com, you will find information provided by industry experts, including Mike Apley DVM, PhD, DACVCP, Beef Industry Expert for GlobalVetLINK.

Brucellosis Vaccination Records

Karla Crawford, Brucellosis Clerk

Iowa is the only state that still reimburses accredited veterinarians for cattle that are Official Calhhood Vaccinates (OCV). In order to receive reimbursement for calhhood vaccinations, accredited veterinarians must fill out the VS Form 4-26 Calhhood 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 Calhhood 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 10 months of age as required in Iowa law. To be considered the forms are required to be submitted within 30 days of brucellosis calhhood 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.

Last year Iowa veterinarians vaccinated 142,219 calves and 137,218 were eligible for reimbursement.

The IDALS brucellosis database maintains veterinarian's information of who are accredited in Iowa. Our Accounting Bureau maintains Vendor numbers used to pay Veterinarians and Veterinary Clinics. The accreditation number is linked into these Vendor numbers and can only be updated by notifying our office of new veterinarians.

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. Thank you.

USDA's Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program (VMLRP)

Dr. David 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 eighth 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 32 Iowa veterinarians who have been successful in receiving NIFA grants, plus 3 veterinarians have renewed their VMLRP. In working with the Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine and the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association we have determined underserved food animal veterinarian or public service designated counties in the state of Iowa. Each of the Iowa nominations names a specific Iowa county and includes the adjacent counties.

The 2017 Iowa designated counties (including adjacent counties) nomination forms have been submitted for review and approval by NIFA. The 2015 counties for Iowa selected include Cass, Clarke, Henry, Jones, O'Brien, Tama, Wapello 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://nifa.usda.gov/program/veterinary-medicine-loan-repayment-program>

2017 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 2017 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.