



# Animal Industry News

Volume 1, Issue 1

February, 2000

## State Veterinarian's

Welcome to the inaugural issue of the *Animal Industry News* newsletter. It has been a long time since we have been able to put together a newsletter for practicing veterinarians. I hope that you enjoy the newsletter, maybe even find it useful and, most important, will provide me with some feedback. I consider the veterinary profession to be a very important constituent group with goals common to the department and a similar vested interest in a thriving, profitable animal agriculture industry in Iowa. Based on the feedback that I receive, I hope this will not be the last issue (of course, budgets always have an impact).

**Pseudorabies.** We have begun the final push to eradicate this costly disease from Iowa's swine herd. The department has instituted some changes which will allow for quicker communication with the field for positive test results. We also have begun providing personal contact with all swine producers within three miles of the infected herd, notifying them of the requirement to vaccinate their herd and requesting a test of their herd if not tested within the last 90 days. We still allow breeding herds one farrowing cycle to roll the disease from their herd before they must do whole herd testing and removal. The federal buy-out program (APEP) is still available. More changes in the program will be implemented, further tightening the restrictions placed on infected herds. We need your help to encourage and promote the continued use of vaccine as insurance against becoming infected at a time when infected herds are being further restricted. The department is developing a game plan for finishing the eradication effort.

**Johne's.** The department has put forth a decision package (\$298,000) to the Iowa legislature for increased funding for a

*(Continued on page 8)*

**PATTY JUDGE**  
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

**BRENT HALLING**  
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF  
AGRICULTURE

**RONALD ROWLAND**  
REGULATORY DIVISION  
DIRECTOR



*Zero in on the Iowa State Fair*

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STATE VETERINARIAN

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PSEUDORABIES PROGRAM  
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**PATTY JUDGE**  
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## 2000 Exhibition Regulations

Enclosed with this newsletter are the animal health regulations for the 2000 exhibition season. There are a few changes from last year:

- Equines originating from outside of Iowa six months of age and older must have a negative test for Equine Infectious Anemia conducted within the last twelve months, unless the animal is nursing a negative dam. The age at which the test is required was not previously specified.
- Health certificates for all sheep exhibiting at the State Fair and District Shows are only valid for fourteen days. This will

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## Animal Industry Enforcement Actions

Ronald Rowland, Regulatory Division Director

### Dog Groomer and Dog Boarder Licenses Revoked

The Animal Industry Bureau recently commenced a license revocation action against a commercial kennel in Coralville, Iowa. This facility, known as Dog Days, provided dog grooming services. The action was taken as a result of an investigation by the Department initiated by complaints that three dogs had died in the facility while being groomed or shortly after being groomed. The Department concluded that the licensee had been negligent in its handling of the three dogs. The license of a second facility being

operated as a boarding facility in Ladora, Iowa is also being revoked. The second facility is operated under the same ownership and management as Dog Days. Both revocations are effective on February 21, 2000.

### Formal Animal Health Enforcement Actions

The following is a summary of recent enforcement actions resolved in District Court involving animal health/animal movement violations:

- ✓ Sale of swine without health certificate—7 cases: Lyon Co. (\$300), Sioux Co. (\$300), Chickasaw Co. (\$300), O'Brien Co. (\$500), Cherokee Co. (\$300), Washington Co. (2) (\$500 and \$500).
- ✓ Sale of cattle without health certificates—3 cases: Delaware Co. (\$100), Dubuque Co. (\$100), and Fayette Co. (\$100 and restitution).
- ✓ Sale of unmonitored/untested feeder pigs—1 case: Montgomery Co. (\$500).
- ✓ Sale of swine without a statistical sampling test—1 case: Cass Co. (\$500).
- ✓ Failure to vaccinate imported feeder pigs—2 cases: Delaware Co. (2) (\$1,500 and \$2,500).
- ✓ Operating as a livestock dealer without a license—1 case: Fayette Co. (\$100 and restitution).
- ✓ Unauthorized practice of veterinary medicine—1 case: Adams Co. (\$500 and restitution).
- ✓ Issuing falsified health certificates—1 case: Delaware Co. (\$13,000).
- ✓ Issuing health certificate on unknown status feeder pigs—1 case: Washington Co. (\$1,000).

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## 2000 Exhibition Regulations, cont.

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provide consistency for all sheep and should help in eliminating animals from exhibition with club lamb fungus.

- When accompanied by an additional form of identification (ear notches), plastic ear tags issued by 4-H officials will be accepted as official identification for 4-H swine. **All** identification is to be listed on the health certificate as well as the pseudorabies test chart.

Please refer to all show, sale, and exhibition announcements, as the requirements for a particular event may be more stringent.

Please distribute these exhibition requirements to your members and any other interested individuals. These exhibition regulations can also be found at our web site [www.state.ia.us/agriculture](http://www.state.ia.us/agriculture).

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## Iowa Brands Registration Program News

Karen Gideon, Brands Recorder

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) Brands program was enacted in 1965 as a brand registration program. Currently, there are approximately 4,000 active brands registered in Iowa.

There were 86 new brand certificates issued in 1999. A total of 2,200 brand renewal notifications were mailed for the 2000 year. To date, over 1,500 have renewed their brand, and 100 have cancelled.

Any brand recorded with IDALS is considered personal property. Should that person want to sell, assign or transfer ownership of said brand, a Livestock Brand/Transfer of Title form needs to be filed with IDALS and a new certificate of ownership will be assigned to the new owner. Transfer of ownership fee is \$5.00.

IDALS is in the process of updating the computer program to allow internet access to the current listing of all brands registered with the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

The fee to register a brand is \$15.00 for five years with a \$5.00 renewal fee every five years.

If you have any questions on registering a brand, contact:

Karen Gideon

Brand Recorder  
IDALS, Animal Industry  
Wallace Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor



Iowa Cattlemen's Association Brand

Des



Dr. Gary Runyon's Brand

### Producer Protection Tip

#### **If Buying Livestock Through A Dealer, Buy Only Through A Licensed Dealer**

Iowa law requires that anyone selling livestock in Iowa, unless the seller is a producer seller his/her own livestock, must be licensed with the Department. Livestock Dealers and Feeder Pig Dealers are subject to periodic inspection and record keeping reviews. They must also meet certain bonding requirements.

Iowa producers purchasing feeder pigs or other livestock through a dealer should check to be certain the dealer is licensed with the Department. If the dealer is unlicensed, the buyer puts himself at greater risk. It can be more difficult for the Department to assist a producer who purchases from an unlicensed dealer, especially if the dealer is located outside the state of Iowa. Some dealers operate in an unlicensed fashion to avoid regulatory oversight and weaken the ability of a dissatisfied producer to get satisfaction

# Pseudorabies Update

Dr. Birchmier, Iowa's PR Czar

At the end of 1999, the number of known PR infected herds stood at 197. At the end of January, 2000, we had 208 known infected herds and this number is still increasing. Clinical outbreaks are occurring in counties previously thought to be clean of pseudorabies; Guthrie, Boone, Webster, Hancock, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee and O'Brien.

One common denominator in all these cases is no or inadequate doses of vaccine being used. Swine herds, both breeding and finishing, with little or no vaccine protection are very susceptible when exposed to pseudorabies. This exposure is usually from area spread or poor biosecurity (personnel, clothes, boots, vehicles). Breeding herds need to be on a (4) four dose vaccine schedule per year. Finishers may need (2) two or (3) three doses to protect them until moved to slaughter.

Since October 1, 1999, all swine herds located within (3) three miles of a pseudorabies infected herd are required

to be vaccinated with an approved pseudorabies vaccine within seven days of notification by a regulatory official. Producers are eligible for up to 1,000 doses per site, one time, for a 0.25 cent per dose reimbursement.

In order to locate all pseudorabies infected herds, the department is requiring a test of ALL swine premises in the stage II area between January 1, 2000 and August 31, 2000. This can be done at program expense. Contact your district veterinarian as to the test schedule.

Two things:

1. Encourage clients to use adequate doses of vaccine.
2. Test their herds frequently to monitor pseudorabies status.

The pseudorabies program will only become more restrictive on pseudorabies infected herds as we near the end. Don't let your client be one of those herds.

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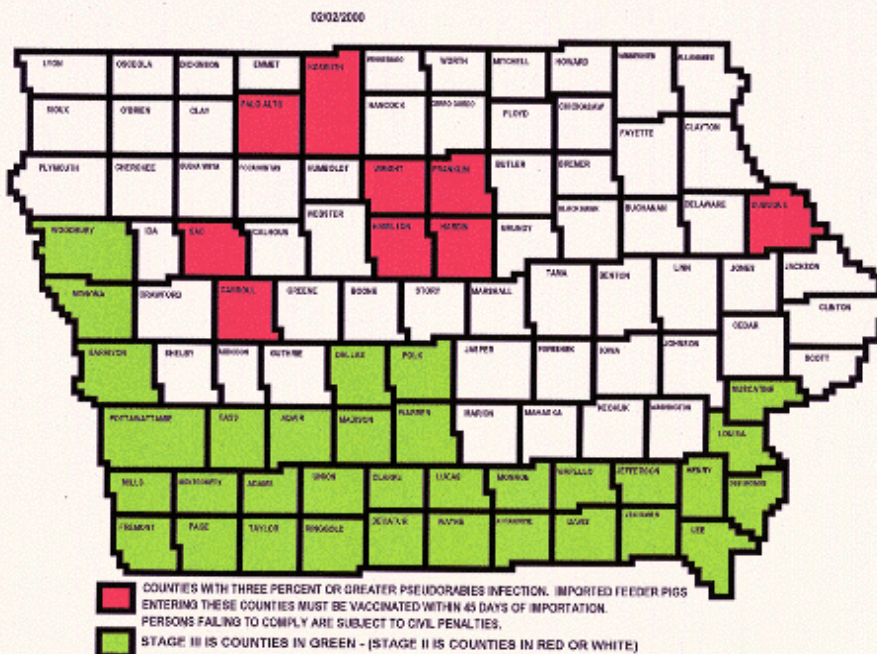
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COUNTIES REQUIRING VACCINATION OF IMPORTED FEEDER PIGS AND DESIGNATION OF STAGE II & STAGE III AREAS.



## News From Other States

**ARIZONA:** A number of new rules governing Arizona's Animal Disease Control Program went into effect January 1, 2000. For more information, call (602) 542-4293.

- All swine imported into Arizona must originate from a Pseudorabies Stage IV or V state or from a qualified negative herd in California. A pre-entry test is not required except on swine from California qualified negative herds being moved directly to a show. Swine from Stage IV states and from California qualified negative herds are subject to a retest 15 to 30 days after arrival.

All swine entering the state must be individually identified and the identification must be listed on the health certificate. Show swine must be identified by **both** ear notches **and** a premises ID number that follows the National Premises Identification System—a 2 letter state abbreviation followed by a number. Commercial swine must be identified by **both** a premises ID number and some other form of identification such as ear notches or eartags.

Health certificates for swine must be completed no more than 10 days before shipment and must include a statement that the swine have never been fed garbage nor been vaccinated for Pseudorabies.

- Breeding rams 6 months of age and older must be tested negative for *Brucella ovis* within 30 days prior to entry. Health certificates for sheep and goats must include a statement that the animals are not infected with Bluetongue nor exposed to scrapie nor originate from a scrapie-infected or source flock and breeding rams have been individually examined and found free of gross lesions of ram epididymitis.

- Infant macaques (those weighing less than 50% of adult macaque body weight) may not enter Arizona. Non-infant macaques may enter providing they are individually identified by tattoo or microchip, accompanied by a health certificate listing the identification and are tested negative for Simian Herpes B virus and TB within 30 days prior to entry.

- All dogs and cats entering Arizona must be accompanied by a health certificate and must be currently vaccinated for rabies.

- Cervids not restricted by the Arizona Game and Fish Department may enter the state provided they are individually

identified and accompanied by a health certificate which lists the identification and a prior import permit.

No TB testing is required if the cervids originate from a TB accredited herd. Those from a TB qualified or monitored herd must be tested once within 90 days of entry. Cervids from TB non-status herds must be tested twice prior to entry no less than 90 days apart with the second test conducted within 90 days before entry.

No Brucellosis testing is required if the cervids originate from a Brucellosis certified-free herd. Cervids from Brucellosis-monitored herds must be tested negative for Brucellosis within 90 days before entry. All others must be tested for Brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry and are subject to a retest 90 days after entry.

- Arizona still requires a health certificate and a prior entry permit, except for horses and livestock being shipped directly to slaughter. Permits are obtained by calling (602) 542-4293. (December 9, 1999, memo from the Arizona State Veterinarian)

**COLORADO:** An elk was diagnosed with Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) on September 15, 1999, in Hudson, Colorado. The clinically ill 6-year-old bull was submitted for euthanasia and necropsy. The remaining 10 elk on this Colorado farm were depopulated and necropsied. All were negative for CWD on histopathology and immunohistochemistry. The index animal in the positive herd traced to an alternative livestock herd in Colorado. That herd remains under quarantine. (September 16, November 30 and December 22, 1999, memos from the Colorado State Veterinarian)

**FLORIDA:** Florida was notified in November that 15 *Amblyomma sparsum* ticks collected from tortoises in Hillsborough County tested positive for *Cowdria ruminantium*, the organism that causes Heartwater. For reptiles, amphibians, llamas, antelopes and captive wild species entering Florida, the health certificate must contain a statement that the animals are free of signs of infectious or communicable disease and the vectors of any infectious or communicable

disease. For more information, call (850) 410-0900.

Heartwater is an acute tick-borne disease of domestic and wild ruminants. There is no officially recognized treatment or practical vaccine, so prevention depends on control of tick vectors. The disease is characterized by a rapid rise in body temperature, loss of appetite and respiratory distress, followed by nervous signs such as circling, incoordination, recumbency and paddling. If this disease enters the US, mortality rates in susceptible species would be expected to range from 40% to 100%. (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' emergency rule 5C-ER-99-1)

- Florida's Department of Agriculture has some new phone numbers. The new number for permits is (850) 410-0959. The State Veterinarian can be reached at (850) 410-0900. (November 22, 1999 e-mail message)

**ILLINOIS:** The following import changes became effective for animals imported into Illinois on January 1, 2000 (December 1, 1999 memo from the Illinois State Veterinarian).

- Feeder swine for a Stage II or Stage III state must be from a qualified negative herd, a qualified negative vaccinated herd, or a herd where a 95/10 test of the breeding herd or animals on the premises was conducted within 30 days of shipment (an annual monitoring test is no longer recognizes).

- Animals consigned to slaughter from Stage II states or from infected or exposed herds may be shipped into Illinois only upon permit from the Department and go directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or approved slaughter market. Swine originating from any quarantined herd must be shipped in a sealed vehicle and accompanied by a shipping permit VS Form 1-27.

- Feeder pigs from a Stage II state will not be allowed at or to enter Illinois from pig show/sales.

- If there are multiple pseudorabies classifications within a state, the lowest classification shall be recognized as the classification for that entire state.

**MICHIGAN:** One additional northeast

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## News from other states, cont.

(Continued from page 5)

Michigan cattle herd was confirmed bovine TB infected. The 4 positive animals came from a 130-head beef herd in Presque Isle County, a county within the bovine TB quarantined area. Because this herd is located in the area already zoned Non-modified Accredited for Bovine TB, it will not affect Michigan's Accredited Free Zone status. Since 1997, over 50,000 cattle and goats have been TB tested on about 1,100 farms in northeast Michigan. Four beef herds and one captive deer farm have been confirmed as TB infected. Three cattle herds and the deer farm were depopulated. Similar plans are being developed for the newest cattle herd. (November 10, 1999, Michigan Department of Agriculture's news release)

**MINNESOTA:** Effective December 15, 1999 the importation of feeder pigs into Minnesota from Stage II areas must originate from a premises which is negative to an official random test (95/10) conducted 30 days prior to movement. Pseudorabies quarantined swine which move into Minnesota for slaughter must be:

- Accompanied by a federal shipping permit Form 1-27 issued by an accredited veterinarian
- Transported in sealed vehicles. Seals may only be broken at federally licensed slaughtering establishments.

**MISSOURI:** Missouri's interstate, intrastate, market and exhibition regulations are available at <http://mosl.sos.state.mo.us/csr/2csr.htm#2-30>.

For entry of cervids into Missouri, the following are required:

- Health certificate showing individual permanent identification, sex, age, species and test results.
- Two negative official TB tests, no less than 90 days apart, with the second test within 90 days prior to movement for cervids one year and older.
- Cervids less than one year of age may travel on one negative official TB test within 90 days prior to movement.

The 1<sup>st</sup> test on animals required to have 2 tests may have been anytime in the life of that individual animal and requires documentation of testing showing the permanent identification, test results and testing dates. The permanent identification recorded must match the current identification.

**MONTANA:** A game farm near Philipsburg was depopulated because test results confirmed that one of its animals died of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). All animals in the facility have been under quarantine since June 1998. Plans were to incinerate the elk carcasses on-site.

The Montana Department of Livestock strengthened the rules governing importation of alternative livestock. Deer and elk cannot be imported into Montana without first having been under continuous surveillance for CWD for at least 24 months while living in a captive herd in which the disease has never occurred. (November 4, 1999, memo from the Montana State Veterinarian and November 10, 1999, Montana Department of Livestock's news release and December 20, 1999, e-mail message)

**NEBRASKA:** New import regulations will be enforced. For more information, call (402) 471-2351. Changes include:

- Individual identification required on all test eligible cattle imported from Brucellosis-free states.
- Negative EIA test required on horses over 6 months imported into Nebraska, except from South Dakota.
- Bison incorporated into the definition of cattle, eliminating the TB test requirement for imported bison.
- Permit and individual identification required for all sheep over 6 months of age imported for breeding purposes.
- Imported swine changing ownership must move through only one concentration point and will be confined to the premises of destination for not less than 30 days.
- Cervid requirements will be updated to make them more compatible with the federal guidelines for Brucellosis and TB.
- Imported llamas no longer need TB testing or individual identification. (Nebraska Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry Newsletter, Fall 1999, p. 1 and November 10, 1999, news release)

**OREGON:** Oregon reduced some of its permit requirements. For more information, contact the Oregon State Veterinarian, (503) 986-4680.

Oregon animals leaving the state

and returning within 30 days no longer need a return permit. Oregon animals which are out of state for more than 30 days must meet regular import requirements for that species. Dogs, cats and reptiles coming to Oregon for any reason no longer need an import permit. Note that a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection is still required for dogs and cats.

All other animals coming to Oregon for any reason must have an import permit. Permits can be obtained by calling (503) 986-4679. (October 26, 1999, memo from the Oregon State Veterinarian)

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** South Dakota import requirements for "commuter" cattle from neighboring states requires that test eligible cattle imported for temporary feeding/grazing (December 23, 1999 memo from the South Dakota State Veterinarian):

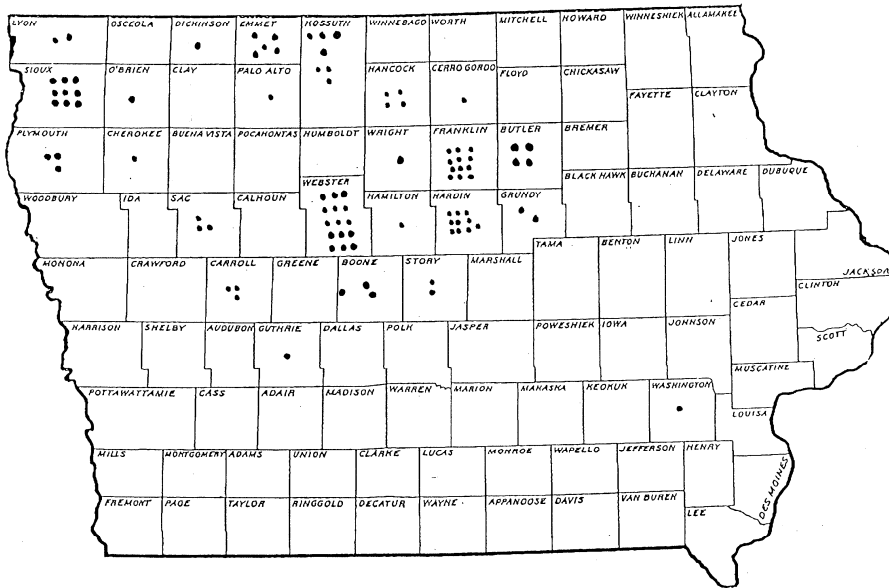
- Accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection
- Accompanied by a telephone permit (**Not** after hours recorder permit)
- Identified by an officially recorded brand or official USDA ear tag.
- No change in ownership
- Permit is valid for six months from date of issuance
- No testing or official vaccination status required

South Dakota also requires that slaughter swine from Pseudorabies affected/Quarantined premises must be in a sealed vehicle and accompanied by a USDA form VS 1-27. "Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals," effective January 1, 2000.

**TENNESSEE:** After more than 20 years of public service, Dr. Robert L. Hartin retired as State Veterinarian the end of October. Dr. Ronald B. Wilson succeeds him. Welcome Dr. Wilson. (October 29, 1999, memo from the Tennessee State Veterinarian and November 1, 1999, Tennessee Department of Agriculture news release)

**TEXAS:** A south Texas goat herd became infected with *Brucella melitensis*. The herd of nearly 120 goats and sheep was depopulated. For more information, call

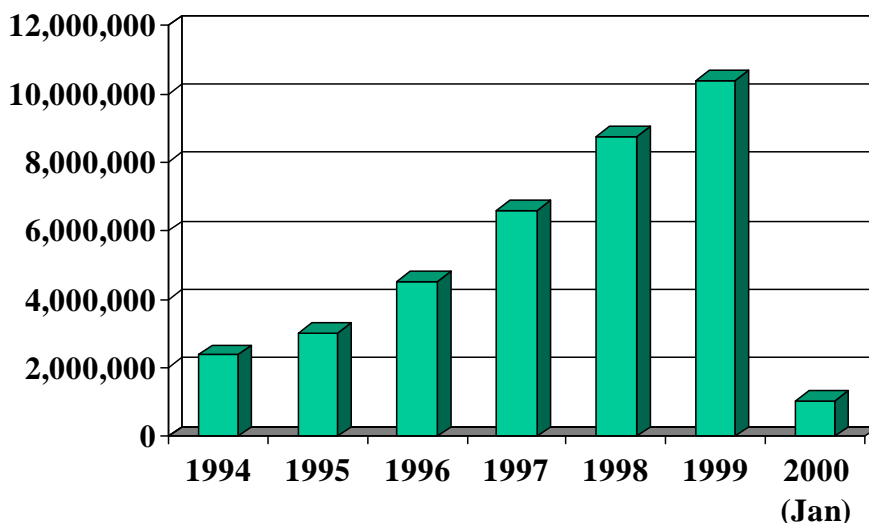
IOWA: "NEW" PRV CASES SINCE 1/17/00



New cases of pseudorabies diagnosed between 1/17/00 and 2/17/00. The largest percentage of these new cases are occurring in finishers. We must redouble our efforts to increase the immunity levels in finishing swine. Vaccination is cheap insurance against contracting pseudorabies at a time in the program when restrictions placed on infected herds is increasing. **The current outbreak is significant and growing.**

PSEUDORABIES STATUS

Stage II/III	Stage III	Stage III/IV	Stage IV	Stage V	Stage V, cont.	Stage V, cont.
Indiana	Florida	New Jersey	Arkansas	Alabama	Maine	Puerto Rico
Iowa	Louisiana		California	Alaska	Maryland	Rhode Island
	Massachusetts		Illinois	Arizona	Mississippi	South Carolina
	Minnesota		Michigan	Colorado	Missouri	Tennessee
	Nebraska		North Carolina	Connecticut	Montana	US Virgin Islands
	Texas		Ohio	Delaware	Nevada	Utah
			Oklahoma	Georgia	New Hampshire	Vermont
			Pennsylvania	Hawaii	New Mexico	Virginia
			South Dakota	Idaho	New York	Washington
			Wisconsin	Kansas	North Dakota	West Virginia
				Kentucky	Oregon	Wyoming



Changing Swine Industry

The graph at left shows the tremendous rise in the importation of feeder pigs into Iowa. This change has challenged us to keep up with the changing industry. It also helps explain the shift in infection towards the finishing site. When the pseudorabies program was originally written, most sites were farrow-to-finish. Today, multi-site production systems are the



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### In This Issue...

2000 Exhibition Regulations, Pseudorabies Update, Enforcement Actions, and more.

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voluntary Johne's testing and education program for the dairy industry. The 1996 National Animal Health Monitoring System study of dairy producers found that Johne's affected between 24-42% of Iowa producers, based on testing sufficient to detect herds with at least 10% infection with 90% confidence. Economic analysis revealed that infection at this level costs the producer \$227 for every cow in their herd per year (\$18,000+ for an 80 cow herd). This translates into losses of \$15-26 million for the Iowa dairy industry. The objectives to be accomplished with the funding are: (1) To provide a subsidy to encourage testing of Iowa dairy herds for the presence of Johne's Disease, (2) To educate producers about Johne's Disease and its potential impact on their cattle operation, (3) To recognize Iowa dairy cattle herds, through statistical sampling, which have demonstrated a low risk of Johne's Disease, (4) To work with the Iowa dairy cattle industry, and other impacted industries, to cooperatively develop a Johne's control program for Iowa dairy producers, and (5) To form an Iowa Johne's Advisory Committee to aid in policy and program development. I would encourage you to contact your legislator to support this initiative and begin addressing Johne's Disease in Iowa dairy herds.

**Check out our Web Site.** We have been working at updating and improving our web site – check it out – ([www.state.ia.us/agriculture](http://www.state.ia.us/agriculture)). You will find: Animal

### State Vet's Column, cont.

Admission Requirements, a map showing counties with a three per cent prevalence of pseudorabies and Stage II and III areas of the state, 2000 exhibition regulations, and we will soon have a page for the Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine. We will continue to try to improve this site and provide useful and requested information. I hope to have the newsletter posted on the site. Another web site that you may find useful is ([www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/sregs](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/sregs)) – this site has the import regulations for all states.

**Rules review.** The Governor has issued an executive order requiring a complete review of all administrative rules. This will prove to be a monumental undertaking. We will be soliciting input from all stakeholders in this process. I know on occasion that I hear from you regarding rules – both favorably and unfavorably. I will be encouraging your comments. Included in this review will be a review of the Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine rules. While this task seems daunting, we will also use this opportunity to reorganize and improve our rules. I will do my best to keep you informed of the process and allow input.

**CWD.** The department is beginning discussions with the elk industry in Iowa concerning a voluntary surveillance program for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). The elk industry in Iowa has been very proactive with respect to animal health issues. CWD, a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, has emerged as a very important disease in this industry. A number of states have begun requiring an active surveillance program as a condition of allowing the importation of animals from producers. The department is





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