



Animal Industry News

Volume 5, Issue 1

February, 2004

Iowa Good Neighbor Award Update By Secretary of Agriculture Patty Judge

Iowa Good Neighbor Award Is Catching on Across Iowa

The Iowa Good Neighbor Award is a collaborative effort between the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Ag Radio Network and is presented each month to an Iowa farm family who exhibits the qualities of a good neighbor. These dedicated farm families not only take great care of their livestock, but exhibit great care and concern for their environment, neighbors and community.

Since it's inception last May, the Iowa Good Neighbor Award has been presented to seven Iowa farm families.

Our distinguished winners come from every corner of Iowa:

- Richard and Joyce Lynch of rural Cascade (dairy and feeder cattle)
- Dennis and Terri Schmitt of rural Early (swine and grain)
- Mark and Stephanie Mendenhall of rural Garden Grove (cow/calf operation)
- Dave and Cheryl Kalsem of rural Huxley (cattle operation)
- Butch and Bonnie Sleezer of rural Aurelia (swine operation)
- Rick and Michelle Meyer of rural Iowa Falls (dairy) and
- Dave and Diane Petty of rural Eldora (cow/calf)

(Continued on page 16)

PATTY JUDGE
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

BRENT HALLING
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE

RONALD ROWLAND
CONSUMER PROTECTION &
REGULATORY AFFAIRS
DIVISION DIRECTOR



JOHN J. SCHILTZ, D.V.M.
STATE VETERINARIAN

DAVID D. SCHMITT, D.V.M.
ASSISTANT STATE
VETERINARIAN

PATRICK WEBB, D.V.M.
FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE
PROGRAM COORDINATOR

WEB SITE: www.AGRICULTURE.STATE.IA.US/ANIMALINDUSTRY.HTM



PATTY JUDGE
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

2004 Exhibition Regulations

Enclosed with this newsletter is a copy of the 2004 exhibition regulations. A couple of items about changes from last year:

- PRV testing is tied to the status of the county. If Iowa advances to Stage 5, testing will not be required.
- Cervidae exhibition regulations have changed and are based on known susceptibility to CWD. These changes more closely parallel our current CWD monitoring program.
- Tuberculosis testing is clarified to require testing from animals not originating from a Class Free State.

Also, on page 11, you will find a copy of the Iowa Youth Code of Ethics that 4-H exhibitors are required to sign and abide by. Veterinarians serve as role models for these exhibitors.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

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Iowa Brands Registration Program News

Mary Fischer, Brand Recorder

Facts:

- Iowa's law for marking and branding livestock (Code of Iowa, Chapter 169A) allows the use of hot irons, cryo-brands or electronic identification devices.
- Iowa will not register a brand that is in conflict with another brand, even if a different location on the animal is requested.
- Iowa has 3,562 registered brands in active status. Brands that aren't renewed are held in forfeiture status for five years, after which time the brands are available for issue. Brands may be transferred while in forfeiture status if the owner agrees to complete a transfer form and the \$15 fee is paid.
- In 2003, Iowa issued 86 new brands, processed 5 brand transfers, and contacted 343 registered brand owners for renewals.
- Iowa's brand fees include \$25.00 for five years to register, \$25.00 for five years to renew, and \$15.00 to transfer ownership or issue a replacement certificate.

There has been confusion about the location of Iowa Livestock Brand Registration Program information on the Internet. On the IDALS Home Page at www.agriculture.state.ia.us, when you point to the field "Bureaus" in the red banner at the top of the page, select "Animal Industry" from the drop-down list. On the Animal Industry page, there are several gray boxes down the left side; select "Registered Brands." There you can access a brand application, as well as Code of Iowa – Chapter 169A "Marking and Branding Livestock" and Iowa Administrative Code, Chapter 63 "Branding".

If you don't have Internet access, have questions about the brand registration program or need a transfer of title/ownership form, please contact:

Mary Fischer, Brand Recorder
Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
502 E 9th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319-0053
Phone: 515/281-3325
Fax: 515/281-4282
E-mail: mary.fischer@idals.state.ia.us



Dr. Michael Dickmann
George, Iowa



Dr. E.E. Maxwell
Merville, Iowa



Dr. Frank C. Mertz
North English, Iowa



Dr. Gary Runyon
Allerton, Iowa



Dr. John F. Clayburg
Coon Rapids, Iowa



Iowa Cattlemen's Association

Ways To Contact Us:

Secretary of Agriculture
Patty Judge
515.281.5322

Deputy Secretary
Brent Halling
515.281.5323

State Veterinarian
John J. Schiltz, D.V.M.
john.schiltz@idals.state.ia.us
515.281.8615

Brand Recorder
Mary Fischer
515.281.3325

Farm Deer Program Coordinator
Karen Gideon
515.281.5305

Asst. State Veterinarian
David D. Schmitt, D.V.M.
david.schmitt@idals.state.ia.us
515.281.8601

Linda Young, Secretary
515.281.7583

Animal Industry HotLine
888.778.7675

Diana Hutchison, PRV
515.281.6358

Iowa Board of Veterinary
Medicine
515.281.8617

Toni Kursitis, Secretary
515.281.8617

24 hr. Import Permits
Jan Bowers
515.281.5547

Supplies
Bob Peterson
515.281.5155

Animal Industry Fax
515.281.4282

General Information
515.281.5304

Iowa Scrapie Program

Dr. Pamela L. Smith & Dr. Sharon K. Fairchild
Designated Scrapie Epidemiologists

Genotype Testing:

Accredited veterinarians can do genotype testing on their client's sheep to determine resistance or susceptibility to scrapie. In order for the results to be considered as official within the scrapie program, follow these steps:

1. The sheep must have official ID in the form of the ear tags issued by USDA. These are usually white plastic tags, either a rototag style or the premier 2X style. The tags have the flock ID number, such as IA3589, and an individual animal number, such as 0267.

2. This flock number and animal number must be written on a VS Form 5-29. This form can be obtained from your APHIS office. In Iowa you can call 1-866-873-2824 (866-USDA-TAG) to obtain the form. The form must be filled out completely and signed by the producer, and the veterinarian.

3. The producer pays for this testing.

4. One of three approved laboratories must be used. These are:

- ☒ GenMark, 1825 Infinity Drive, DeForest, WI 53532, 877-766-3446
- ☒ GeneCheck, Inc., 1629 Blue Spruce Drive, Suite 106, Ft. Collins, CO 80524, 800-822-6740
- ☒ GeneSeek, Inc., 4711 Innovation Drive, Lincoln, NE 68521, 402-435-0665

Generally, whole blood samples are submitted, and should be shipped for next day delivery. Please contact these labs for any information on how to handle the sample in order to have good success on results, and for pricing.

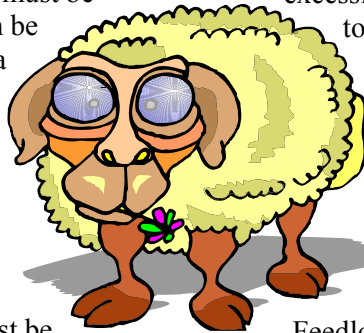
Sheep owners who learn the genotype of their sheep, and select for resistant animals can minimize their risk of scrapie. Animals that are QQ on codon 171 are considered to be susceptible to scrapie. Those that are QR or RR are considered to be relatively resistant (with some rare exceptions in the case of QR sheep). Owners who use only RR rams will not produce any QQ lambs, thereby greatly reducing their risk of scrapie in future generations. When a flock is determined to be scrapie infected, the flock clean up plan requires the removal of all sexually intact genetically susceptible animals. When only RR rams have been used, the process is greatly simplified, and these producers find they

are at a great advantage, since they don't have susceptible lambs that must be removed before the

clean up plan can be completed. If we change the genetics of all of our flocks in Iowa, we'll be 99% of the way home with scrapie eradication!

Identification requirements for out-of-state feeder lambs:

Feeder lambs being sent to Iowa are to have official ID either before arrival or upon arrival. For many producers buying large numbers of western feeder lambs, this has presented a hardship, since the other states are charging excessive additional fees for tagging, or are unwilling to tag lambs (under federal requirements, they are not required to tag animals under 18 months as long as they remain "in slaughter channels"). If producers are obtaining out-of-state lambs for feeding and take all the lambs directly to slaughter before 18 months of age, they may be able to obtain a waiver to the identification requirements. A premises may be designated as an Approved Terminal Feedlot following inspection and approval. There are additional requirements with regard to record keeping and separation from other sheep. Producers should call the State Veterinarian's office at 515-281-5305 to see if they may qualify for a waiver.



Slaughter surveillance:

Slaughter surveillance for scrapie is continuing. Slaughter surveillance identified 2 scrapie infected flocks in Iowa since April 03. Current national prevalence of scrapie in mature ewes is estimated to be .20 percent.

Rules and Regulations:

The Iowa Scrapie Rules will be filed very soon. To receive a draft so that you can provide comments, contact the state veterinarian's office at (515) 281-8615.

The National Scrapie Eradication UM&R has been finalized for FY 2004 and is posted at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nahps/scrapie/umr-scrapie-erad.pdf>.

Thanks!

Iowa producers have been very compliant with the identification requirements. We salute the Iowa sheep producers and thank the private practitioners for helping to spread the word about the eradication program. Just a reminder, scrapie is a reportable disease in Iowa.

STATE STATE VETERINARIAN OFFICE PHONE PERMIT PHONE

ALABAMA Dr. Tony Frazier (334) 240-7255 (334) 240-7255
ALASKA Dr. Robert Gerlach (907) 745-3236 (907) 745-3236
ARIZONA Dr. Richard D. Willer (602) 542-4293 (602) 542-4293
ARKANSAS Dr. Paul Norris (501) 907-2400 (501) 907-2400
CALIFORNIA Dr. Richard E. Breitmeyer (916) 654-0881 (916) 654-1447
COLORADO Dr. Wayne Cunningham (303) 239-4161 (303) 239-4159
CONNECTICUT Dr. Mary Jane Lis (860) 713-2505 (860) 713-2504
DELAWARE Dr. H. Wesley Towers, Jr. (302) 739-4811 (302) 739-4811
FLORIDA Dr. Thomas Holt (850) 410-0900 (850) 410-0900
GEORGIA Dr. Lee M. Meyers (404) 656-3671 (404) 656-3667
HAWAII Dr. James M. Foppoli (808) 483-7100 (808) 836-3228
IDAHO Dr. Clarence Siroky (208) 332-8540 (208) 332-8540
ILLINOIS Dr. Coleen O'Keefe (acting) (217) 782-4944 (217) 782-4944
INDIANA Dr. Bret D. Marsh (317) 227-0300 (317) 227-0316
IOWA Dr. John Schiltz (515) 281-5305 (515) 281-5547
KANSAS Mr. George Teagarden (785) 296-2326 (785) 296-2328
KENTUCKY Dr. Robert Stout (502) 564-3956 (502) 564-3956
LOUISIANA Dr. Maxwell Lea, Jr. (225) 925-3980 (225) 925-3980
MAINE Dr. Donald E. Hoenig (207) 287-3701 (207) 287-3701
MARYLAND Dr. Phyllis Cassano (410) 841-5810 (410) 841-5810
MASSACHUSETTS Dr. David M. Sherman (617) 626-1795 (617) 626-1795
MICHIGAN Dr. Joan M. Arnoldi (517) 373-1077 (517) 373-1077
MINNESOTA Dr. Bill Hartmann (651) 296-2942 (651) 296-2942.
MISSISSIPPI Dr. James A Watson (601) 359-1170 (601) 359-1170
MISSOURI Dr. Taylor H. Woods (573)-751-3377 (573) 751-4359
MONTANA Dr. Thomas Linfield (406) 444-2043 (406) 444-2976
NEBRASKA Dr. Larry L. Williams (402) 471-2351 (402) 471-2351
NEVADA Dr. David Thain (775) 688-1182 (775) 688-1182
NEW HAMPSHIRE Dr. Clifford W. McGinnis (603) 271-2404 (603) 271-2404
NEW JERSEY Dr. Nancy E. Halpern (609) 292-3965 (609) 292-3965
NEW MEXICO Dr. Steven England (505) 841-6161 (800) 468-6884
NEW YORK Dr. Bruce Akey (acting) (518) 457-3502 (518) 457-3502
NORTH CAROLINA Dr. David T. Marshall (919) 733-7601 (919) 733-7601
NORTH DAKOTA Dr. Larry Schuler (701) 328-2655 (701) 328-2655
OHIO Dr. Dave Glauer (614) 728-6220 (614) 728-6220
OKLAHOMA Dr. Burke Healey (405) 521-3891 (405) 522-6141
OREGON Dr. Brad R. LeaMaster (503) 986-4680 (503) 986-4679
PENNSYLVANIA Dr. John I. Enck (717) 783-6677 (717) 783-5301
PUERTO RICO Dr. Dario Gonzalez (787) 796-1650 (787) 796-1650
RHODE ISLAND Dr. Christopher Hannafin (401) 222-2781 (401) 222-2781
SOUTH CAROLINA Dr. John Caver (803) 788-2260 (803) 788-2260
SOUTH DAKOTA Dr. Sam Holland (605) 773-3321 (605) 773-3321
TENNESSEE Dr. Ronald B. Wilson (615) 837-5120 (615) 837-5120
TEXAS Dr. Robert Hillman (512) 719-0700 (512) 719-0777
UTAH Dr. Michael R. Marshall (801) 538-7160 (801) 538-7164
VERMONT Dr. Kerry A Rood (802) 828-2421 (802) 828-2421
VIRGINIA Dr. William M. Sims, Jr. (804) 786-2481 (804) 786-2481
WASHINGTON Dr. Kathleen Connell (360) 902-1878 (360) 902-1878
WEST VIRGINIA Dr. L. Joe Starcher (304) 558-2214 (304) 558-2214
WISCONSIN Dr. Robert Ehlenfeldt (608) 224-4872 (608) 224-4878
WYOMING Dr. Jim Logan (307) 777-7515 (307) 777-7515
CANADA Dr. Brian Evans (director) (613) 225-2342

Avian Influenza Update

For Pennsylvania, serology results indicate type of virus is H2N2.

Testing was conducted by USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory, the national reference laboratory. Further testing will be conducted to confirm these findings.

STATUS OF STATES

Delaware

of Flocks Affected—2
 # of Flocks Depopulated—2
 # of Flocks Quarantined—80 (approximate)
 # of NVSL Confirmatory Diagnoses—2

Epidemiological evidence and all laboratory test results, thus far, are suggestive of LPAI.

Officials with the Delaware Department of Agriculture (DDA) continue surveillance testing for avian influenza in an effort to contain the spread of the disease. No new positives have been reported.

To date, 27 farms have been tested within the 6 mile zone of the State's two affected flocks. All 27 farms tested NEGATIVE on RT-PCR.

The two depopulated farms will have protocols developed for finishing out the composting cycle and cleaning and disinfection. The poultry industry and State officials in Delaware and Maryland are working with APHIS to coordinate personnel, supplies, and expertise.

First flock is confirmed H7N2 subtype with sequence that suggests low pathogenicity. Conclusive pathogenicity studies will be completed February 19.

Second flock is confirmed H7N2. Genetic sequencing of the second flock isolate is expected February 14. Pathogenicity studies should be completed February 23.

Pennsylvania

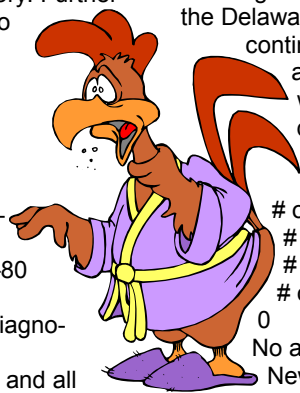
of Flocks Affected 1
 # of Flocks Depopulated 0
 # of Flocks Quarantined 1
 # of NVSL Confirmatory Diagnoses 0

Serology results indicate type of virus is H2N2. Further testing will be conducted to confirm these findings.

Confirmation of virus is still pending in the suspect flock.

Results are expected February 17.

Routine surveillance testing detected the suspect flock. There were no clinical signs, no increase in mortality, or no decrease in egg production.



The State has developed a surveillance program in the area including blood and swab submissions within 2 mile and 5 mile zones. Samples will also be required 2 to 10 days prior to movement of poultry off premises.

Tracing and testing from the feed supplier to the Delaware area also

continues. Four flocks have been tested as a result of the trace investigations with no evidence of virus activity to date.

New Jersey

of Flocks Affected 0
 # of Flocks Depopulated 0
 # of Flocks Quarantined 0
 # of NVSL Confirmatory Diagnoses 0

No affected poultry flocks are reported in New Jersey. The State

continues to monitor its live bird markets. 4 live bird markets tested positive as part of routine surveillance testing by the State.

Following routine protocol, the affected live bird markets will be depopulated, followed by cleaning and disinfecting the affected areas.

BSE Surveillance—Iowa

Iowa Department of Agriculture Raises surveillance incentives for Producers and Veterinarians for Help with New BSE Surveillance Program

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), commonly known as 'mad cow' disease was first diagnosed in Great Britain in 1986. To date, BSE has been confirmed in Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, Canada, as well as other countries. The United States has had an active surveillance program for over thirteen years and, to date, there have been *no* cases of BSE found in native born American cattle.

The recent disclosure of a Canadian born cow with BSE in Washington State has reinforced the need to remain vigilant in our BSE surveillance. The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship entered into a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for this fiscal year aimed at increasing targeted surveillance for BSE. Limited funding was received. ***We need your help.*** We have increased the monetary incentives to veterinarians for collection and submission of samples from adult (2 years or older) cattle exhibiting central nervous system clinical signs and/or non-ambulatory cattle. In addition, we have also raised the level of assistance to the producer for the proper disposal of tested animals since render-

ing is not an available option for the animals tested.

The case definition for participation in this program:

- 2 year old or older Iowa bovine that is:
 - Non-ambulatory, or
 - exhibiting central nervous system clinical signs, or
 - chronic weight loss without diarrhea, or
 - recent deaths with history of above

Veterinarian participation and remuneration:

- Phone State Vet's Office to obtain pre-approval (necessary to ensure limited funds are available)
 - Completely and thoroughly fill out submission form (VS Form 10-4) and supplemental form
 - Collect, prepare and submit fresh or non-decomposed sample (obex portion of the brain stem) to NVSL
 - Fax copy of submission form (10-4 and 10-4 supplemental) to State Vet's Office.
- Collect **\$125.00**

Producer disposal assistance:

- Producer documents proper burial of the animal carcass (producer disposal certification form)
- Collect **\$80.00**

Producers are encouraged to contact their herd veterinarians if they think that they have an animal that meets the case definition for testing.

Your state or federal district veterinarian can provide you with additional information on sample collection and submission, as well as provide copies of the submission form. It is important that the sample be collected and prepared correctly so that meaningful results are obtained.

Rabies is obviously an important rule-out for CNS cases. The practitioner will be responsible for submitting appropriate samples for rabies diagnosis to the appropriate diagnostic laboratory (not NVSL). Also, any additional differential diagnoses for which testing is desired must be submitted to the appropriate diagnostic laboratory by the practitioner.

The goal is to provide an additional level of targeted BSE surveillance in the state of Iowa. Please help us meet this goal. If you have additional questions, please contact your state/federal district veterinarian or my office at (515) 281-5305.

Livestock and Feeder Pig Dealers Require Licensing

Ron Rowland, JD, Director, Consumer Protection & Animal Health Division

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship is placing increased emphasis on tracking down and fining unlicensed livestock dealers and feeder pig dealers. Over the past couple of years, the Department has issued several injunctions and fined individuals who have operated illegally.

Finding unlicensed dealers has become a high priority for the Department. These individuals can present a substantial risk to Iowa's livestock industries and it is in everyone's best interest that these individuals be identified and either put out of business or commence operating under the law.

Unlicensed dealers present several risks.

First, producers who deal with unlicensed dealers need to realize that if a dealer is willing to ignore state licensing laws, then they are likely to be willing to ignore other animal health laws, such as providing health certificates and making sure that sick animals are not being sold. All producers who buy livestock or feeder pigs through a dealer should insist upon dealing with a licensed individual and insist upon receiving current health certificates at the time the animals are delivered.

Secondly, in a time of high concern about the potential for the spread of infectious and contagious diseases, unlicensed dealers pose a substantial risk that records of

animal movements will be lost. Licensed dealers are required to maintain detailed records relating to animal movements.

An unlicensed dealer may well not keep such records. This could make it more difficult, or even impossible, if it is necessary to trace animals that have possible exposure to an infected animal.

Finally, it is fundamentally unfair to those dealers who operate under the law to have unlicensed individuals competing against them. Licensed dealers have many requirements they must meet. An unlicensed individual can cut corners to save money, but unfortunately, that is often to the detriment of buyers and the industry as a whole.

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship recently worked with the Iowa Attorney General's office to receive an injunction in district court against a very active unlicensed dealer in northeast Iowa. The injunction severely limits the unlicensed dealer's ability to buy or sell livestock. Hopefully, the injunction will eliminate his business of selling "junk" dairy cows to unwary producers. The dealer was also fined \$5,000.

IDALS FIELD STAFF

STATE DISTRICT VETERINARIANS

Dr. D. E. Ahrens D.V.M.
1027 Fairmeadow Dr.
Mason City, IA 50401
(614) 423-8174
Fax: (641) 423-6544
Cell: (515) 669-5949
Donell.E.Ahrens@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. Gary Eiben D.V.M.
2923 - 115th St.
Colesburg, IA 52035
(563) 856-2100
Fax: (563) 856-3009
Cell: (515) 669-6095
Gary.E.Eiben@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. J. L. Johnson D.V.M.
P. O. Box 157
Bedford, IA 50833
(712) 523-2716
Fax: (712) 523-2636
Cell: (515) 669-1491
James.L.Johnson@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. Pamela L. Smith D.V.M.
2007 Palmer St.
Emmetsburg, IA 50536
(712) 852-2452
Fax: Same
Cell: (515) 669-5633
Pamela.L.Smith@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. Tim M. Smith D.V.M.
25800 - 620th Ave.
Nevada, IA 50201
(515) 382-2538
Fax: (515) 382-4270
Cell: (515) 669-6231
Timothy.M.Smith@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. R. E. Welander D.V.M.
2501 Iowa Ave.
Mt. Pleasant, IA 52641
(319) 385-3919
Fax: (319) 385-7000
Cell: (515) 669-5929
Robert.E.Welander@aphis.usda.gov

DISEASE STATUS

Cattle Brucellosis: Texas and Missouri are Class A, rest of the country is Free. ***Wyoming has recently identified two positive herds and is positioned to lose their Free status, per current program standards.

Swine Brucellosis: Arkansas, Florida, and Texas are Stage 2, rest of the country is Free.

Cattle Tuberculosis: Michigan is Modified Accredited. California, New Mexico, and Texas are Modified Accredited Advanced. The rest of the country is Free.

Pseudorabies: Florida, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Texas are Stage 4. The rest of the country is Free.

STATE LIVESTOCK COMPLIANCE INVESTIGATORS

Gary Allen
Curt Ferguson

STATE LIVESTOCK INSPECTORS

Doug Anderson
Wayne Grier
Stan Lamoureux
Marc Rue
Vacant

What a year 2003 was for animal health issues!

We dealt with Monkeypox, achieving Stage 4 pseudorabies status for the entire state, dealt with the issues surrounding the introduction of END in California and the massive successful eradication effort, the diagnosis of tuberculosis and brucellosis in states previously classified as free, the finding of BSE in a Canadian origin cow in Washington, the transfer of regulation of farmed whitetail deer producers from DNR to Agriculture, budget cuts,.....and 2004 has ushered in with an outbreak of H7 Avian Influenza in Delaware!

Monkeypox 2003

In June of 2003, the department was informed of the outbreak of monkeypox in the United States. Traceback investigations determined that 35 confirmed human cases of monkeypox were associated with prairie dogs. Prairie dogs appear to have been infected through contact with Gambian giant pouched rats and dormice that originated from Ghana, Africa. As a result, the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship, in addition to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), issued an emergency order prohibiting the sale and movement of prairie dogs and certain species of African rodents. The species of rodents included tree squirrels (*Heliosciurus sp.*), rope squirrels (*Funisciurus sp.*), dormice (*Graphiurus sp.*), Gambian giant pouched rats (*Cricetomys sp.*), brushed-tailed porcupines (*Atherurus sp.*), and striped mice (*Hybomys sp.*). The epidemiological investigation included the tracing of some of these rodents through a USDA licensed premises in Iowa. As a result, a quarantine was issued to restrict the movement of

State Veterinarian's Report

all animals located at

this premises. To assure compliance with the Order of Quarantine and verify the health of the animals at this premises, weekly head counts and examination of the rodents were performed. Six weeks after the African dormice and striped mice were transported from the premises to CDC and verification of health of the remaining population of animals, the department released the quarantine.

Individuals who possess any of these species may not sell, exchange, or release these animals. The owners of these species may take these rodents to an animal shelter for euthanasia or to a veterinarian for veterinary care or euthanasia. Proper disposal of the dead animals may be by burial (not at a landfill) or incineration.

Monkeypox is a foreign animal disease that has public health implications and must be reported.

Avian Influenza Iowa, in cooperation with the Iowa poultry industry, instituted a surveillance and control program for commercial poultry operations and game fowl against low pathogenic avian influenza (H5 & H7).

Personnel Notes

Dr. Lawrence Birchmier retired this past fall. We owe a great debt of gratitude to Dr. Birchmier for his leadership with the pseudorabies program. We wish him well in his retirement.

Dr. Mike Miller of Chariton has recently joined the regulatory veterinary medicine ranks. Dr. Miller has accepted employment as a supervisory veterinarian for SE Iowa with the Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau. Welcome aboard, Dr. Miller.

CWD Update, cont.

(Continued from page 15)

The CWD herd number, anniversary date, expiration date and herd status for each individual animal must be listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Each animal must be officially identified, and all forms of identification must be listed on the certificate.

Cervidae originating from an area considered to be endemic to chronic wasting disease shall not be allowed entry into Iowa. Cervidae that originate from a herd that has had animal introductions from an area endemic to chronic wasting disease during the preceding five years shall not be allowed entry into Iowa.

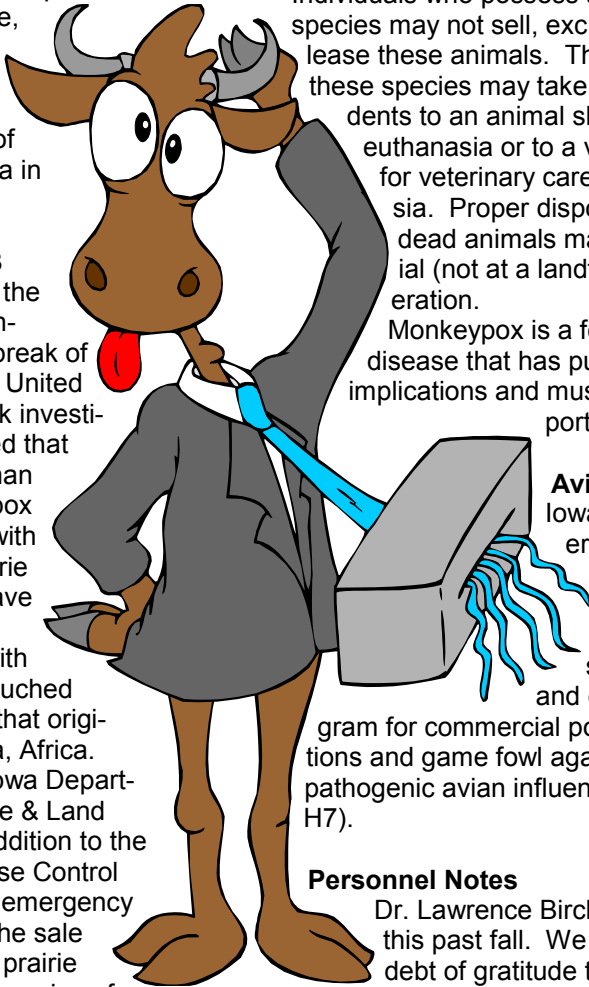
Cervidae permitted entry into the state will be quarantined to the premises of destination and held in isolation until inspected by a departmental representative.

Slaughter Inspection Fees:

Slaughter inspection services will continue to be provided at state licensed slaughter facilities. Meat that is intended for retail sale in Iowa must be slaughtered and inspected at a state or federal licensed facility. The fee for inspecting farm deer shall be \$50 per hour for time spent and \$75 per hour for overtime inspection. The producer shall be responsible for paying the shipping costs of CWD samples obtained by the department inspection personnel during inspected slaughter of farm deer as part of the department's chronic wasting disease testing program.

If you are slaughtering cervidae at a state licensed facility and the meat is for your own personal consumption, the carcass inspection and brain stem submission will not automatically occur. You could retrieve the head yourself from the slaughter facility and take it to your local veterinarian for the brain stem removal and specimen submission. This same procedure could be utilized for home butchered animals.

If you have additional questions, contact Karen Gideon, Farm Deer Program Coordinator at 515/281-5305, Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship, Bureau of Animal Industry, Wallace Building, 2nd Floor, Des Moines, IA 50319, or your state district veterinarian.



The Swap Meet Conundrum

As a result of the Exotic Newcastle's disease outbreak in California last year, the Iowa Department of Agriculture started to require the registration of fairs, shows, swap meets and sales that sold or exhibited poultry. Successful registration was contingent on two requirements, that all poultry met the long standing regulations for Pullorum testing and that a veterinarian was present to inspect the birds at the event.

After implementing the rules much time was spent on the phone talking to veterinarians about our expectations for those who agreed to attend these events. So, I thought I would outline some key points:

Emergency Disease Preparedness

Dr. Patrick Webb

1. It is the Events responsibility to register with the State, not the veterinarians. We would appreciate your help in educating these events that registration is required.
2. It is the Events responsibility to line up the necessary Pullorum testers. The Iowa Poultry Association maintains a listing of certified testers (515) 727-4701.
3. It is best to do your inspection after all the birds have arrived - do a general walk through looking for sick poultry. If all the birds look healthy then fill out a Certificate of Inspection for Intrastate Movement (Form M)

4. When filling out the Form M you can group the poultry classes, for example 25

chickens, 4 turkeys, 13 ducks etc. Under the market heading put the event name and the primary contact for the event. After you have completed the paper give the top copy to the primary contact and keep the other copies in your records, you don't need to send a copy to the state.

5. Report sick birds or dead poultry to the State Vets office, try to get a name and phone number for the owners.

Get paid what you think your time is worth

Poultry less than 16 weeks of age, turkeys less than 12 weeks of age, and game birds that are less than 4 months old are ineligible to be tested prior to an event. This means that chicks that are being sold have to come from a certified Pullorum free flock. People who are selling chicks and are not certified Pullorum free must contact Iowa's Poultry Association to begin the certification process in order to be in compliance.

It has also come to our attention from the veterinarians who have done some of the swap meets that it is not uncommon to find livestock for sale, especially sheep. In some cases the livestock have moved across State lines without proper identification, veterinary inspection or health papers. While swap meets are not regulated and they can sell pets, pet birds and pocket pets, the sale of livestock without veterinary inspection and properly documented health papers, including all applicable tests or statements, is unacceptable. We strongly encourage you to visit with your clients, or people who are selling livestock at non-regulated events, to discuss with the importance of selling their livestock through proper channels or risk violating compliance which can result in stiff fines for the producer.

News from Illinois—Import changes

Effective February 1, 2004, Illinois will require an entry permit for all production livestock entering Illinois for any reason other than slaughter. Permits will be issued no more than 72 hours in advance of the movement, and can be obtained by calling 217/782-4944, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Electronic permits will also be issued from our website at www.agr.state.il.us after a passcode has been obtained from this office.

The following information will be required for cattle, bison, swine, sheep, goats, equines, cervids, poultry, ratites, llamas and alpacas: name and mailing address of consignor; name and mailing address of consignee; number and species of animals in the shipment. In addition, the following testing/herd information will be required (by species):

Cattle/bison/goats (feeding, grazing and exhibition animals returning home) from non-tuberculosis free states: dates for the last two tuberculin tests (complete herd test and additional test on the individual animals)

Cattle/bison/goats (breeding) from non-tuberculosis free states: dates for the last three tuberculin tests (complete herd test and two additional tests on the individual animals)

Cattle/bison/goats (breeding and exhibition) from Class A states: Calfhood vaccinated (beef under 24 months, dairy under 20 months), originate from a certified herd with test date, or test within 30 days

Equines (including zebra): Negative test for EIA within the past 12 months if one year

of age or older

Cervids: A copy of the CWD herd monitoring certificate must be faxed (217/558-6033) to the Bureau of Animal Health showing at least four years of participation in a CWD monitoring program prior to a permit being issued, unless the herd of origin has pre-approval from the Bureau. Individual unique identification numbers are required, along with age and sex for all animals being imported. For slaughter cervids only, CWD status herd information is not required.

In addition, cervids entering from non-accredited tuberculosis-free areas must originate from a herd where a complete herd test has been conducted within the past year and all animals found negative to two single cervical tests conducted within 180 and 30 days of entry. Cervids entering from accredited bovine tuberculosis-free areas must have two negative single cervical tests no less than 90 days apart, with the second test conducted within 90 days prior to entry, or originate from an accredited, qualified or monitored herd.

Elk must originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd or be negative to a brucellosis cart test or PCFIA test conducted within 60 days on all animals six months of age and over.

Brucellosis Update

Dr. David Schmitt, Assistant State Veterinarian

An accidental exposure to brucellosis caused the death of most of the bighorn sheep at a research facility in south eastern Wyoming, according to a researcher there. In addition, one wild bighorn in the Jackson area has shown possible signs of exposure to the disease.

This is the first report ever of brucellosis in (bighorn) sheep, although it has been reported in domestic sheep. The disease causes painful flu-like symptoms in people, and in cattle, bison, and elk it causes spontaneous abortions. But it is not considered a fatal disease in those species. For bighorns, it could be more serious.

We think they may die from it. There is speculation that brucellosis might play some role in some of the die-offs of bighorns around the Yellowstone National Park area. Live bighorns have been tested often for the disease, but dead ones haven't.

The research facility's bighorns were kept in a 350 acre pasture that shared a fence with elk from north west Wyoming that had been thought to be free of brucellosis. However, a unique strain of the disease erupted in one animal after it was impregnated as part of a research project. That animal then aborted along the shared fenceline in March 2000, and the bighorns likely came into contact with the fetus. Researchers later noticed one ram had badly swollen testicles, and the animal was killed. An investigation revealed abscesses and adhesions on those organs, a typical sign of brucellosis.

The other bighorns in the enclosure were tested and all positive animals were killed. One

ram that was found dead suffered from the disease. Of about 2 dozen bighorns, only a handful survive today. The possibly infected wild bighorn was discovered about 6 weeks ago and was one of 10 animals tested.

Brucellosis has been the focus of debate and acrimony for years, but most of it focused on the threat of it spreading to cattle. Now, bighorns could be at risk. The discoveries mean brucellosis could pose an unknown risk to bighorn sheep.

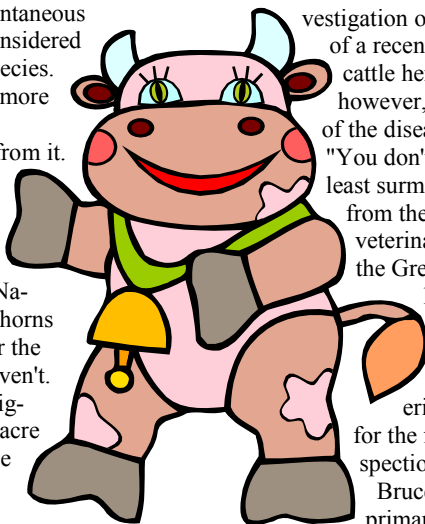
State and federal investigators have focused their investigation on other livestock as the likely source of a recent brucellosis outbreak in a Wyoming cattle herd. If no leads arise in that venue, however, they'll start looking at elk as a source of the disease.

"You don't have to be a rocket scientist to at least surmise that the infection may have come from the elk," Jim Logan, Wyoming state veterinarian, told a technical committee of the Greater Yellowstone Interagency Brucellosis Committee. "If we don't find anything of a livestock origin, we'll have to look at other possible origins," said Arnold Gertonson, a veterinarian who specializes in brucellosis for the federal Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

Brucellosis is a bacterial disease spread primarily through contact with infected birthing material or aborted fetuses and can cause cattle to abort. It has been eliminated from almost all cattle herds in the nation, but a reservoir of the disease exists in the bison and elk herds in and near Yellowstone National Park. In Montana, occurrence of the disease is low in elk, usually running at less than 5 per cent. In Wyoming, where elk gather in the winters at state and federal feed grounds, the prevalence runs as high as 50 per cent.

The nature of the disease means it is spread primarily through female animals. Wyoming's Gov. Dave Freudenthal has ordered all female cattle in Wyoming to be tested for brucellosis within 60 days of their sale, a big

job that is costing the cattle industry money. No female animals have been introduced to the infected cattle herd since 1975, Logan said, although bulls have been brought in for breeding. Vaccination didn't halt the disease. The owners of the infected herd had vaccinated their animals "as far back as we can get records on them," Logan said. Existing vaccines are only about 50 to 60 per cent effective, according to David Pascual, a researcher at Montana State University.



USDA STAFF

USDA, APHIS
VETERINARY SERVICES
210 WALNUT STREET, ROOM 891
DES MOINES, IOWA 50309
(515) 284-4140
Fax: (515) 284-4156

Dr. Kevin L. Petersburg
Area Veterinarian in Charge

Dr. Lowell Anderson
Area Epidemiology Officer

Export Inquiries (515) 284-4790

FEDERAL VETERINARIANS

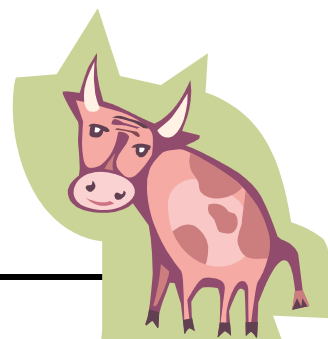
Dr. Dennis Darnell
19187 - 231st St.
Manchester, IA 52057
(563) 927-4427
Fax: (563) 927-6216
Cell: (515) 669-5812
Dennis.D.Darnell@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. Lon Evans
1705 Marcella Heights
Carroll, IA 51401
(712) 794-0029
Fax: (712) 794-0134
Cell: (515) 669-6020
Lon.D.Evans@aphis.usda.gov

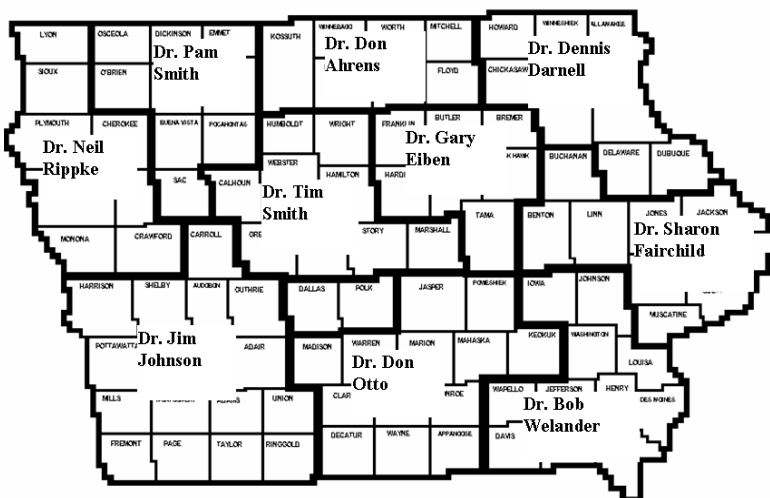
Dr. Sharon Fairchild
1255 86th Street
Monmouth, IA 52309
(563) 673-3601
Fax: (563) 673-3701
Cell: (515) 669-3727
Sharon.K.Fairchild@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. Don Otto
730 Lucas St.
Knoxville, IA 50138
(515) 842-3245
Fax: 842-6174
Cell: (515) 669-5559
Donald.J.Otto@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. Neil Rippe
830 Meadow Drive
Merville, IA 51039
(712) 873-5073
Fax: 873-5397
Cell: (515) 669-5975



STATE/FEDERAL CO-OP DISTRICTS (Brucellosis, PRV, Tuberculosis, Scrapie)



Johne's Disease – Regulatory Update

Drs. Gary Eiben and Don Ahrens, State District Veterinarians

Johne's Disease (also called paratuberculosis) is an infectious bacterial disease primarily affecting the intestinal tract. Infected animals may show no signs of the disease until years after the initial infection. It has been estimated that 22 percent of the nation's dairy herds have cows infected with Johne's. If your herd is infected with Johne's your cost of management goes up while your milk production goes down, and your culling rate increases.

Imagine a thief sneaking into your herd and subtly robbing economic returns for years before you even suspect a problem. Once discovered, imagine having to spend several more years to rid you of the culprit. This disease can have detrimental effects on the performance of individual cowherds. It may also increase the liability of anyone selling breeding stock.

The good news is that herds free of Johne's disease today can guard against infection through preventative management that begins with awareness. Infected herds can make great improvements with the same preventative management procedures along with diagnostic testing.

What diagnostic tests are considered Official Paratuberculosis tests? These tests include the DNA probe (PCR) and culture tests. These are considered organism based tests. Blood test (Elisa), even though not an official test can also be an important tool if used with discretion.

Fecal tests are the most accurate having the

highest sensitivity and specificity but they do have some flaws. Fecal cultures can take up to 90 days to complete which means the animal in question could be spreading Johne's to other animals or sold before the test is completed. They are costly and will not detect a positive animal if she is not shedding bacteria.

Blood tests are quicker and less costly but they also have flaws. The sensitivity, which is how accurate a negative result is, can be as low as 35-40%. This means an animal testing negative with the Elisa test has a 60-65% chance of actually being positive. Specificity, which is how accurate a positive result is, runs around 75%. Specificity and sensitivity of this test tend to increase with an increase in herd infection rate.

The 2002 legislature enacted new laws concerning the disposition of slaughter dairy cattle and Johne's organism based positive animals.

Iowa Code section 177E.2 states: "If a livestock market accepts dairy cattle upon condition that the dairy cattle are to be moved directly to slaughter, the dairy cattle shall be segregated with other livestock to be moved directly to slaughter until sold to a packer. A person shall not knowingly sell the dairy cattle to a purchaser other than a packer at a livestock market. A person other than a packer shall not knowingly purchase the dairy cattle at the livestock market." This condition must be initiated by the producer selling the animals.

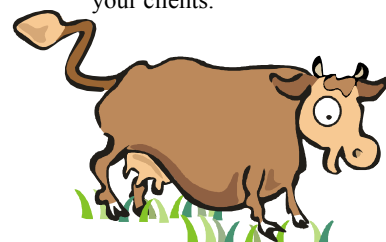
Iowa Administrative Code 21-64.175 deals with the disposition of Johne's organism based test positive animals. "Affected animals must remain on the premises where they are found until they are permanently identified by an accredited veterinarian applying a C-punch in the right ear of the animal."

The Iowa Department of Agriculture has set the precedence that the C-punch be applied by an Iowa District Veterinarian that is assigned to that section of the state. This C-punch must be applied in a timely matter after confirmation of a positive animal to an organism based test. No positive animal can be sold to slaughter without being C-punched first. Due to the time delay between getting a positive diagnosis and receiving the test chart at the State Office, there is a chance that the producer may illegally sell the animal before the C-punch can be applied. We are asking for cooperation from the Veterinary Clinics to notify their District Veterinarian when they receive a positive test result for a client. That way the C-punch can be done before the producer sells the animal. The livestock markets are aware that any animal that has a C-punch be segregated and sold last only to a packer.

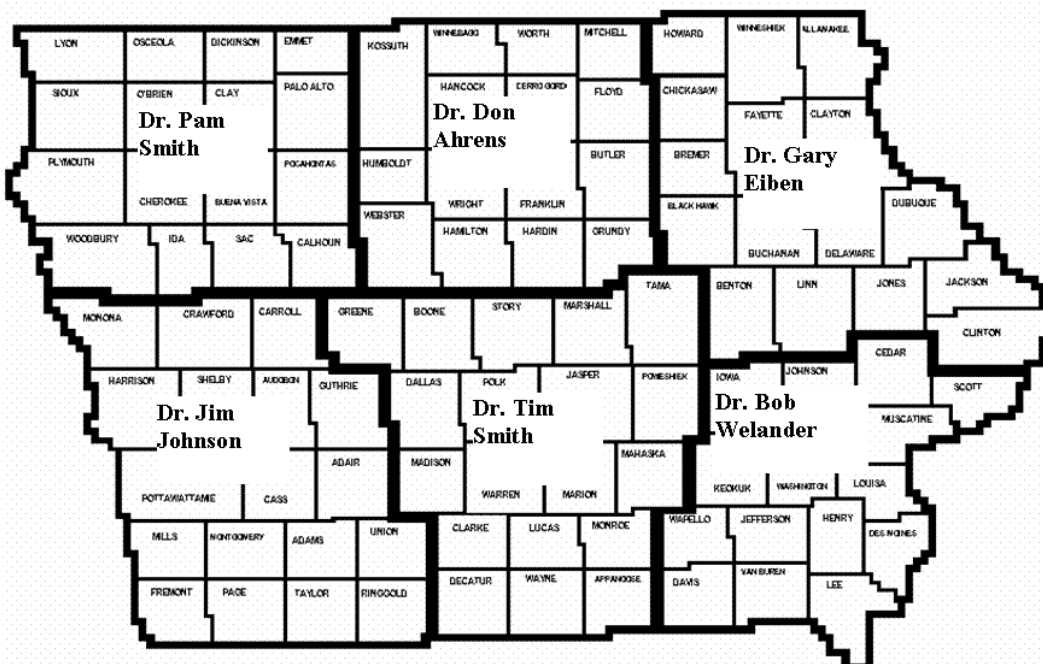
IDALS offers a program at no cost for the veterinarians and their producers that will assist them in developing a management plan for decreasing the risk of contacting or spreading Johne's disease. In the Johne's risk assessment evaluation, District Veterinarians will assist Veterinarians in the field and their producers

by walking through different phases of production to determine the potential risk of the herd becoming infected with Johne's. The risk assessments can also help the infected herd decrease or eliminate the spread from infected animals to negative animals within the herd. Contact the State Veterinarian's Office or your District Veterinarian to make an appointment for a risk assessment for your clients.

Veterinarians and their producers need to be well informed about the disease and the pros and cons of various surveillance and management techniques in order to formulate a farm specific approach for your clients.



STATE VETERINARIAN DISTRICTS (Johne's, CWD, EIA)





IOWA YOUTH CODE OF ETHICS

Youth are expected to be sincere, honest and act in sportsmanlike ways at all times. Youth represent the entire program and their behavior reflects on their parents, leaders, club and the entire youth program. All adults involved with the youth program, leaders as well as parents, are expected to set positive examples and serve as positive role models by what they say and do. Any youth who breaks the code of ethics or allows another person (adult or peer) to talk them into violating the code of ethics agrees to forfeit all prizes, awards and premiums. The youth may also be prohibited from exhibiting at this and future exhibitions including the Iowa State Fair and other county, state or regional exhibitions.

Youth agree to follow these guidelines:

1. I will do my own work, appropriate for my age and physical and mental development. This includes research and writing of exhibit explanations, preparing exhibits (such as sewing, cooking, refinishing, etc), care and grooming of animals, etc. Adult assistance should help guide and support me, not do it for me.
2. All exhibits will be a true representation of my work. Any attempt to take credit for other's work, alter the conformation of animals, or alter their performance is prohibited. Copyright violation or allowing others to complete your exhibit is considered misrepresentation and is prohibited.
3. I will treat all people and animals with respect. I will provide appropriate care for animals.
4. I will present exhibits that are safe for consumption. All food exhibits will be safe to exhibit and for judges to evaluate. Other exhibits will be safe for judges to evaluate and for exhibition.
5. All food animals that may be harvested immediately following the show shall be safe for consumers, and shall have met all withdrawal times for all medications, and be free of violative drug residue.
6. If any animal requires medical treatment while at the fair or exhibition, only a licensed veterinarian may administer the treatment. All medications that are administered shall be done according to the label instructions of the medication used.
7. My animal's appearance or performance shall not be altered by any means, including medications, external applications and surgical procedures. Any animal that is found to have changed its appearance or its performance shall be disqualified from the show, and have penalties assessed against the exhibitor, parent and/or guardian by the management of the fair or exhibition.
8. I will follow all ownership and possession rules and, if requested, will provide the necessary documentation.
9. I will follow all livestock health requirements for this fair or exhibition, according to the state health requirements as printed in the premium book of the fair or exhibition. I will provide animal health certificates from a licensed veterinarian upon request from the management of the fair or exhibition.
10. By my entering an animal in this fair or exhibition, I am giving consent to the management of the fair or exhibition to obtain any specimens of urine, saliva, blood, or other substances from the animal to be used in testing. If the laboratory report on the analysis of any sample indicates a presence of forbidden drugs, this shall be evidence such substance has been administered to the animal either internally or externally. It is presumed that the sample tested by the laboratory to which it is sent is the one taken from the animal in question, its integrity is preserved and all procedures of said collection and preservation, transfer to the laboratory and analysis of the sample are correct and accurate and the report received from the laboratory pertains to the sample taken from the animal in question and correctly reflects the condition of the animal at the time the sample was taken, with the burden on the exhibitor, parent and/or guardian to prove otherwise.
11. I am responsible for my exhibit and I will not allow others to violate this code on my behalf. By my entering an exhibit in this fair or exhibition I will accept any disciplinary action taken by the management of this fair or exhibition for any violation of this code of ethics and any other rules of competition of the fair or exhibition without recourse against the fair or exhibition.
12. I want my exhibit to be an example of how to accept what life has to offer, both good and not so good, and how to live with and learn from the outcome.
13. I will not be involved in any illegal activities while participating in 4-H and FFA events, including but not limited to alcohol, tobacco or drug use.

I agree to conduct myself in an honest, ethical, and upstanding manner and I understand that disciplinary actions will result if these rules are violated. I understand that I am expected to represent the program in a positive manner. I have read, understand and agree to follow this code of ethics, and any other rules of competition of the fair or exhibition as printed in its premium book.

Exhibitor's Signature (Required)

Date

Exhibitor's Name (Print)

Parent/Guardian's Signature (Required)

Date

Parent/Guardian's Signature (Required)

Date

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
University Extension

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Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Stanley R. Johnson, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa.

On Monday, February 9, 2004, Dr. Ron DeHaven, Deputy

FINAL BSE UPDATE – Monday, February 9, 2004

Administrator of Veterinary Services for USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, announced that the field investigation of the case of BSE in a cow in the State of Washington is complete. Information will be provided from the USDA in the future on an as needed basis. A summary of the investigation follows.

Investigation

The epidemiological tracing and DNA evidence proves that the BSE positive cow slaughtered in the State of Washington on December 9, 2003, was born on a dairy farm in Calmar, Alberta, Canada, on April 9, 1997. She was moved to the United States in September 2001 along with 80 other cattle from that dairy. A brain sample collected from the cow at slaughter tested positive for BSE on December 23rd.

The epidemiological investigation to find additional animals from the source herd led to a total of 189 investigations (these were investigations, not premises, and one investigation may or may not equal one premises; in some cases there are no premises [a dealer that just trucks animals from one place to another] but, more likely, one investigation can equal more than one premises), leading to complete herd inventories on 51 premises in three States: Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The inventories involved the examination of the identification on more than 75,000 animals. All herd inventories have now been completed and appropriate analysis of those inventories performed. There are no premises remaining under hold order.

A total of 255 "Animals of Interest" were identified on 10 premises in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. "Animals of Interest" are defined as animals that were - or could have been - from the source herd in Alberta, Canada. All 255 animals were depopulated and BSE testing was negative on all of them. The carcasses from all of the euthanized animals were disposed of in landfills in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

Included in the 255 animals of interest were 28 positively identified back to the group of 80 cattle that entered the U.S. with the index cow, as well as 7 heifers out of a group of 17 heifers which were also known to be from the source herd. It is not believed that all of these 17 entered the United States, but all of them would be considered minimal risk and not significant to the investigation.

Guidelines on bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) issued by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the international animal health standard setting organization, state that animals born on a premises within one year (before or

after) of a BSE-affected animal should be considered of greater risk to the country reporting the BSE detection. As such, USDA has focused on 25 of the 81 animals also born into the birth herd of the index animal. Based on normal culling practices of local dairies, APHIS estimated that the Agency would be able to locate approximately 11 of these animals. APHIS definitively located 13 of these animals, plus the index cow, for a total of 14.

The USDA feels confident that the remaining animals represent very little risk. Even in countries like the United Kingdom where the prevalence of BSE has been very high, it is very uncommon to find more than one or maybe two positive animals within a herd. Any of these animals showing nervous system disorder - or any that are nonambulatory at the time of slaughter - will be condemned and not allowed into the human food chain. Any animals slaughtered after January 12th would have the SRMs removed and not allowed into the human food chain. SRMs, or Specified Risk Materials, are those tissues or portions of the carcass likely to contain the infectious agent in an infected animal. And finally, we have had an effective feed ban in place for over 6 years, thus preventing the transmission of the disease to other animals.

Over 2,000 tons of meat and bone meal being held due to potential contamination with protein from the positive cow is on hold and will soon be disposed of in a landfill in accordance with all Federal, State, and local regulations.

Breakdown Summaries

Summary of the 255 depopulated:

- 28 were part of the 81
- 220 could have been part of the 81
- 7 heifers that were part of group of 17 heifers, some, but not all of which, entered the US

Of the 81 that came in from Canada (29 definitively accounted for):

- 1 is the BSE-positive cow and was located in the Index herd in Mabton, WA.
- 9 were located in the Index herd in Mabton, WA.
- 3 were located at a facility in Tenino, WA.
- 6 were located at a facility in Connell, WA.
- 1 was located at a facility in Quincy, WA.
- 3 were located at a facility in Mattawa, WA.
- 1 was located at a facility in Moxee, WA.
- 3 were located at a facility in Burley, ID.
- 1 was located at a facility in Othello, WA.
- 1 was located at a facility in Mabton, WA.

Of the 17 other cattle from the Canadian birth herd (these heifers are not part of the original 81

animals and it is not known how many of the 17

actually entered the United States). To date, seven animals have been identified in the United States:

- 3 were at a facility in Quincy, WA.
- 1 was at a facility in Boardman, OR.
- 1 was at a facility in Othello, WA.
- 1 was at a facility in Burley, ID
- 1 was at the second facility in Mabton, WA

Depopulation Activities

USDA has conducted selective depopulation activities at these facilities:

- Sunnyside, WA (bull calf premises) - 449 animals depopulated
- Mabton, WA (index premises) - 131 animals depopulated
- Mattawa, WA - 39 animals depopulated
- Connell, WA - 15 animals depopulated
- Boardman, OR - 20 animals depopulated
- Quincy, WA - 18 animals depopulated
- Tenino, WA - 4 animals depopulated
- Moxee, WA - 15 animals depopulated
- Othello, WA - 3 animals depopulated
- Burley, ID - 7 animals depopulated
- Mabton, WA (second premises) - 3 animals depopulated

Testing Activities

All adult animals depopulated were sampled and tested for BSE. The bull calves depopulated at Sunnyside, WA, were not sampled because they were too young for the BSE agent to be detected. There have been a total of 255 samples taken from the animals depopulated in the Mabton index herd, the herds in Mattawa, Connell, Quincy, Tenino, Moxee, Othello, and the second Mabton facility, as well as facilities in Boardman, OR, and Burley, ID. All samples have tested negative for BSE.

International Review Subcommittee Report

The report from the International Review Subcommittee was delivered to the Secretary's Advisory Committee for Foreign Animal and Poultry Diseases last Wednesday morning, Feb 4th. That same afternoon, the Co-chairs of the Advisory Committee and members of the Subcommittee provided the Secretary a copy of the report and briefed her on its content.

The International Team commended the Secretary on the open and transparent manner in which this investigation was conducted and the manner in which their findings were reported to the public and media.

(Continued on page 14)

FINAL BSE UPDATE – Monday, February 9, 2004, cont.

(Continued from page 13)

The report identified several positive findings and actions taken by the US since finding this BSE positive cow:

- They commended the Department on the comprehensive and thorough epidemiological investigation, and suggested all relevant information had been obtained at this point.
- Their recommendation to conclude the investigation is consistent with the actions we have taken to do just that.
- They stated that the tracing and recall of the rendered meat and bone meal (MBM) that may have been contaminated with specified risk materials from the index case was effective and appropriate.
- They indicated that the U.S. ban on SRMs from cattle over 30 months of age removes the highest risk tissues from the human food supply and is in accordance with international standards
- The Subcommittee confirmed the action taken by the Secretary in her December 30th announcement to prohibit air injection stunning for slaughter animals.
- In addition, the Subcommittee confirmed the validity of the Secretary's announcement to prohibit Advanced Meat Recovery (or AMR) and mechanically separated meat from cattle over 30 months.
- The Subcommittee recognized the food safety merit of prohibiting nonambulatory cattle from entering the human food supply, while cautioning the challenges this action presents to our surveillance efforts.
- They confirmed that the testing of all normal cattle slaughtered for human consumption to be scientifically unjustified, both in terms of protecting human and animal health.
- They recommended the adoption of rapid screening tests, which is consistent with the Department's announcement to accept applications for licensure of such tests.
- The Subcommittee acknowledged the importance of effective animal identification and traceability systems, again consistent with the Secretary's announcement to accelerate the implementation of such a plan within the US.
- The subcommittee acknowledged the efforts of the US government to follow a science-based approach to policy formulation.
- They also recognized the US efforts to act responsibly with regard to containment and proper destruction of risk materials in order to protect human health, animal health, and the environment

The Subcommittee also made several recommendations, all of which are being fully ana-

lyzed by USDA and our Food and Drug Administration colleagues. These include:

- A recommendation for a very aggressive surveillance program that tests all high-risk animals (that is, nonambulatory animals and animals with central nervous system disorders) greater than 30 months of age. This testing would be for a one year period. The results from that intensive surveillance could then be considered in an evaluation of the overall BSE program. The Subcommittee also suggested that consideration be given to random sampling of animals greater than 30 months of age at slaughter, to encourage disease reporting at the farm level.
- The Subcommittee recommended that a number of laboratories throughout the United States should be approved by USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratories or "NVSL" to conduct screening tests as part of the national surveillance program. The national reference laboratory should remain within NVSL, and NVSL should be responsible for confirmatory and proficiency testing.
- The subcommittee urged the United States to collaborate with the global community in the evaluation and validation of new BSE diagnostic tests.
- As for feed issues, the Subcommittee recommends banning SRMs from all animal feed as well as excluding all mammalian and poultry protein from ruminant feed. This recommendation is based on the possibility of cross-contamination in a ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban
- The Subcommittee emphasized the need for an effective educational and outreach program on BSE.

The Subcommittee recognized that the North American BSE situation vividly demonstrates the unwarranted and very significant social and financial impact when importing countries fail to comply with science-based international rules regarding trade. The subcommittee hopes that the United States will continue to demonstrate leadership in trade matters by adopting import/export policy in accordance with the science and international standards. By continuing to do so, we can help to discourage irrational trade barriers when countries identify their first case of BSE.

Additional information on BSE can be obtained by visiting the USDA website at <http://www.usda.gov/>. Past BSE updates can also be found at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/>.

Tuberculosis Update

Currently, tuberculosis testing of cattle is underway in Texas, California, New Mexico and Michigan. Texas, California and New Mexico are classified as TB Modified Accredited Advanced states and Michigan is classified as Modified Accredited by USDA guidelines. An infected herd has also been confirmed in Arizona. Arizona could lose its 'free' status, if a second infected herd is found within the next 48 months.

Breeding animals moving interstate from a Modified Accredited state must have a negative tuberculosis test prior to interstate movement.

Most often, the first case of cattle TB in a state is detected at slaughter, where meat inspectors examine carcasses and collect tissues for laboratory testing from potentially infected animals. This is an effective method for routine surveillance. Because of the resurgence of TB in dairy and seedstock herds during the past few years in the United States, it is essential to identify infected herds quickly.

Iowa requires all cattle, goats, captive cervidae and camelids native to or originating from Michigan must:

1. Originate from a herd that has been found negative to an official whole herd tuberculosis test administered not more than 12 months before their arrival in Iowa. Whole herd testing will include individuals six months of age and older.
2. The animals younger than six months of age must have been from a dam included in the herd at the time of the whole herd test.
3. Be tested negative for tuberculosis within 30 days before entry.
4. Go directly to a premise of destination other than a livestock concentration point.
5. Be placed under permit and order of quarantine on the first premises of arrival in Iowa. Release of the quarantine will follow completion of a negative tuberculin test 60 to 120 days after arrival into Iowa (90 to 120 days for Cervidae).
6. Be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection showing individual identification, the results of the whole herd test and individual animal tests.
7. An import permit is required within 15 days of the animals entering Iowa.

Routine tuberculosis testing by accredited veterinarians will have one to two percent responders. These responders are to be reported to the department for follow-up Comparative Cervical Testing by a district veterinarian within ten days of the initial testing.

Chronic Wasting Disease

Karen Gideon, Farm Deer Program Coordinator

The 2003 legislature enacted new legislation transferring the jurisdiction of captive whitetail and mule deer and the regulation of whitetail deer hunting preserves from the Department of Natural Resources to the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship.

Registration: Effective January 1, 2004, all premises which confine Cervidae must be registered with IDALS. A registration fee of \$100 is required and this must be renewed annually.

CWD Enrollment: The CWD surveillance Program will continue to be a voluntary program. Effective January 1, 2004, an annual fee of \$100 will be charged. Each herd must have an annual inspection-inventory reconciliation conducted by a state district veterinarian. The inspection fee for utilizing the services of departmental veterinarians will be billed at a rate of \$50 per hour.

Exempt Status: Premises that house government-owned Cervidae or that operate as a nonprofit corporation shall have the registration and CWD enrollment fees waived.

Definitions:

“Cervidae” means all animals belonging to the Cervidae family.

“CWD susceptible Cervidae” means whitetail deer, blacktail deer, mule deer, red deer, elk, and related species and hybrids of these species.

Compliance For The CWD Surveillance Program:

Monitored CWD cervid herd means a herd of Cervidae that is in compliance with the CCWDSI program. Monitored herds are defined as one-year, two-year, three-year, four-year, and five-year monitored herds in accordance with the time in years such herds have been in compliance with the CCWDSI program. The ultimate goal of the CWD Program is completing five years of compliance and reaching the Certify Status, and then maintaining this status.

Annual Inventory Inspections:

Each cervidae herd enrolled in the CWD Program must have an annual inspection and inventory reconciliation conducted by a state district veterinarian. These inspections must be done annually within 90 days of the CWD anniversary date (initial inventory date).

Official cervid identification:

All animals must have two forms of official identification:

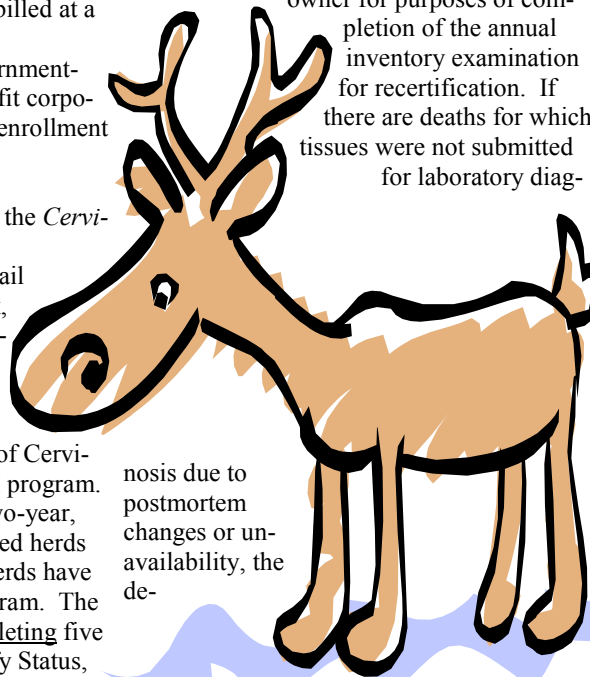
- A USDA-approved identification ear tag that conforms to the alphanumeric national uniform ear tagging system.
- A plastic or other material tag that includes the official herd number issued by the USDA, and includes individual animal identification which is no more than five digits and is unique for each animal.
- A legible tattoo which includes the official herd number issued by the USDA, and includes individual animal identification which is no more than five digits and is unique for each animal.

- A plastic or other material tag which provides unique animal identification and is issued and approved by the North American Elk Breeders Association or by the North American Deer Farmers Association.

Official Laboratory Confirmation:

Any Cervidae over 16 months of age and older that died, or was sent to slaughter, must have the date of death and a negative laboratory report showing the official tag numbers and accession number. A copy of approved laboratory reports shall be maintained by the

owner for purposes of completion of the annual inventory examination for recertification. If there are deaths for which tissues were not submitted for laboratory diag-



nosis due to postmortem changes or unavailability, the de-

partment shall determine compliance.

Movement into a CWD Monitored Herd: (Note of caution: If a lesser status animal is added to a CWD herd, the whole herd would be lowered to the lesser status.)

Intrastate movement requirements: (Note: Effective 12/31/03 the TB and Brucellosis testing are no longer required for intrastate movement of cervidae animals.) All intrastate movements of Cervidae other than to a state or federally inspected slaughter establishment shall be accompanied by an intrastate movement certificate of veterinary inspection signed by a licensed, accredited veterinarian. Movement of CWD susceptible Cervidae, other than direct movement to slaughter, shall only be allowed from herds that have been enrolled in the Iowa CWD monitoring program.

Intrastate movement certificate shall include

all of the following:

- Consignor's name and address.
- Consignee's name and address.
- Individual, official identification of each animal.

- For CWD susceptible Cervidae, the certificate shall include the CWD herd premises number, the herd status level, the anniversary date, and the expiration date.

- For Cervidae other than CWD susceptible Cervidae, the following statement must be included on the certificate:

“The animal(s) has not spent any time within the past 36 months in a zoo, animal menagerie, or like facility, or has not been on the same premises as a cervid herd which has been classified as a CWD infected herd, exposed herd, or trace herd.”

Import Requirements: (Health certificate copies must be kept on file for all animals purchased.) Movement, of CWD susceptible Cervidae, other than direct movement to slaughter, shall only be allowed from herds which have satisfactorily completed at least three years in an official, recognized CWD monitoring program.

All Cervidae entering Iowa must be accompanied by all of the following:

- An official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.
- A permit number requested by the licensed, accredited veterinarian signing the certificate and issued by the state veterinarian prior to movement. The permit number must be recorded on the certificate.

One of the following statements must appear on the certificate:

For CWD susceptible Cervidae: “All Cervidae on this certificate originate from a CWD monitored or certified herd in which these animals have been kept for at least one year or were natural additions. There has been no diagnosis, signs, or epidemiologic evidence of CWD in this herd for the past five years. All cervids listed are quarantined to the destination and shall be held in isolation until inspected by a departmental representative.”

For Cervidae other than CWD susceptible Cervidae: “The animal(s) has not spent any time within the past 36 months in a zoo, animal menagerie, or like facility, or has not been on the same premises as a cervid herd which has been classified as a CWD infected herd, exposed herd, or trace herd. All cervids listed are quarantined to the destination and shall be held in isolation until inspected by a departmental representative.”

(Continued on page 7)

Whats New – Sec’y. Judge, cont.

(Continued from page 1)

We are encouraging all who have a ‘good neighbor’ story to tell about an Iowa live-stock producer, to please send a letter to:
Iowa Department of Agriculture
Iowa Good Neighbor Award
Secretary of Agriculture Patty Judge
Wallace State Office Building
Des Moines, IA. 50319
or e-mail your nomination to: Agri@idals.state.ia.us

For questions or more information on the Good Neighbor Award, contact Machel Shaffer at:
515/281-7808 or e-mail:
machelle.shaffer@idals.state.ia.us

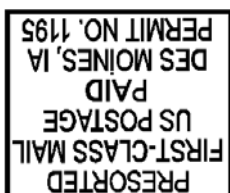
Equine Infectious Anemia

In calendar year 2003, there were three horses test positive for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) in Iowa on one premises. Two of the horses went to slaughter and one was euthanized. All horses on the premises are still under quarantine pending re-test. In calendar year 2002, Iowa had two EIA positive horses on two separate premises.

Iowa requires all imported horses over six months of age be tested negative for EIA within the past twelve months. The name of the testing laboratory, accession number, and the date of test must appear on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for test eligible horses imported into Iowa.

In This Issue...

2004 Exhibition Regulations, BSE surveillance incentive increase, Rabies summary, and more.



Iowa Department of Agriculture &
Land Stewardship
Animal Industry Bureau
Wallace Building
Des Moines, IA 50319

