

ADVANCING ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY ROAD MAP FOR STATE OF IOWA

A Three-Year Plan Update

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Animal Agriculture is a 13.45-billion-dollar industry in Iowa.

<i>In Iowa</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Iowa Ranked</i>
Number of cattle and calves on hand (2021)	3.65 million	7
Number of hogs on hand (2020)	24.6 million	1
US Swine Processed in Iowa (2019)	39.1 million	1
Read Meat Production – Iowa (2020)	8.96 million	1
Average number of egg layers on hand (2020)	48.2 million	1
Total annual egg production (2020)	15.4 million	1
Turkey production (2021)	11.5 million	7
Imports (2020)	~33.2 million animals were imported into our state with the exception of chickens and turkey.	N/A
Number of sheep and lambs on hand (2020)	151,000 head	9

Figures according to National Agricultural Statistics Services (NASS)

What is the fundamental problem(s) this plan addresses? This plan addresses a need for the funding required to protect the health and value of animal agriculture and natural resources in Iowa and the nation through maintenance and advancement of animal traceability capabilities.

- What are the key elements in summary form?
 - Maintain current and work toward advancement of new animal disease traceability infrastructure.
 - Baseline measures and projected advancements during the funding period pertaining to performance standard measures.
 - Optimize the acquisition and searchability of potential animal disease traceability data from interstate certificates of veterinary inspection, and if applicable, data from bovine brucellosis vaccination, bovine brucellosis testing, and bovine tuberculosis testing.
 - Implement an outreach plan for accredited veterinarians and livestock markets describing the applicant’s plan for advancing animal disease traceability, emphasizing

interstate certificates of veterinary inspection (CVI) record keeping, encouraging use of electronic CVIs and the use of RFID technology for Official Animal Identification.

- What are the primary benefits? To enhance livestock traceability and do our part in protecting the health and value of animal agriculture in Iowa and the US by collaborating with industry, States, Tribes and Territories; as well as the USDA to ensure we are working together to safeguard the health of livestock and poultry.
- How does this plan build upon previous efforts to advance animal disease traceability? IDALS maintains and updates premises information into EMRS2, so the information is readily available and easily shared with USDA and Field staff in the event of a disease outbreak. The work of our department in collaboration with producers, veterinarians and various industries has brought us to this point and we are now moving forward with EMRS2 to advance traceability capabilities for State officials and USDA officials alike. Promotion and advancement toward RFID technologies and capture of electronic movement documents will allow for rapid tracing, reduction in transposition errors, and near instantaneous retrieval of animal movement information.
- How does this plan fit within USDA's Four Overarching goals for animal disease traceability? Iowa will follow and promote USDA guidelines for phasing out NUES tags, phasing in electronic ID tags, and sharing of electronic data among federal and state animal health officials, veterinarians, and industry, including sharing basic animal disease traceability data with the federal animal health events repository (AHER).

Iowa will enhance animal traceability from birth to slaughter through a system that allows tracking data points to be connected; and elevate the discussion with states and industry to work toward a system where animal health certificates are electronically transmitted from private veterinarians to state animal health officials.

Iowa has and will continue to use EMRS2 as its premises identification database as well as its animal disease traceability system. IDALS will continue to work closely with USDA APHIS in regard to animal disease surveillance and traceability. The cooperators have the expectation that this collaboration will lead to refinement and increased capabilities of the EMRS2 system to reduce the time of animal disease traceability. IDALS is actively pursuing producer participation in the premises identification program, promoting the use of RFID official identification devices, distributing RFID wand readers to veterinarians, and educating veterinarians, producers, livestock markets, and industry about the use and advantages of electronic identification and use of electronic health certificates.

This will be done by continued outreach to accredited veterinarians, livestock producers, markets, and processors through individual and regional stakeholder meetings.

How does this plan support animal health information systems within the State/Tribe/Territory? As discussed previously, IDALS will continue to use EMRS 2 as its premises identification database and its foreign animal disease management program. IDALS is currently moving forward with a computer software system upgrade that will combine multiple existing animal health databases into a single, centralized, and secure database repository which will be accessible by approved personnel.

- How does this plan support animal health information needs with other States/Tribes/Territories and USDA nationally? This plan will enhance turnaround time for reporting and tracing by IDALS State Animal Industry personnel and the Iowa USDA, VS personnel of suspected cases of animal disease. The plan will allow faster and more complete reporting of trace information to USDA APHIS, Tribal Officials, and other State Animal Health Officials. The plan will allow IDALS to rapidly demonstrate disease state and local disease status to maintain continuity of business in the face of a disease outbreak.
- What alternatives were explored? IDALS explored options of using current multiple in-house databases and outdated paper reporting systems as well as a major economic investment to a standalone state-based program. Due to state economy, this major economic investment was not considered as a viable option. IDALS is in the process of selecting a new Animal Industry Information Technology System for secure tracking and storing animal health information.
- Resources being requested from USDA for FY2022: \$243,669

II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

2.1 Who are we? The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) Bureau of Animal Industry is the state regulatory agency responsible for administering programs associated with maintaining healthy livestock and mitigating disease risk to protect animal resources and ensure a safe food supply for the state, nation, and global markets. IDALS has worked with animal industries in our state for decades. Iowa does not have a livestock population within the one Tribal Nation. The primary livestock industry constituents that IDALS has worked with include the pork, cattle (dairy and beef), sheep, poultry, goat, Iowa Farm Bureau, Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine and Extension, Iowa Veterinary Medical Association, and Iowa Auction Market Association. We continue to maintain our working relationships with other state animal health officials and USDA through participation in United States Animal Health Association (USAHA), North Central USAHA, National Association of State Animal Health Officials and USDA conference calls.

- How are traceability data used internally, externally? Traceability data is used for tracking animal movements, animal identification, and to conduct foreign animal disease (FAD) investigations. Upon receipt of information indicating the presence of a suspected FAD or improper interstate animal movement, information is gathered externally and from internal databases to conduct a thorough intrastate investigation. If information discovered during the course of an investigation indicates the involvement of animals located in another state, the information is forwarded to that state for their consideration and investigation. Information provided to IDALS from another state indicating a possible source or trace of infectious disease is followed up with an intrastate investigation which will include the use of information held in our internal databases.
- What values guide the animal disease traceability system? The common goal of protecting animals, animal industries, food supply, public health, foreign export markets, and our state and national economy.

2.2 What is the make-up of the animal disease traceability advisory group? Iowa advisory group consist of:

- ✓ USDA
- ✓ Iowa Farm Bureau
- ✓ Iowa Cattlemen's Association
- ✓ Iowa State University Extension
- ✓ Iowa Pork Producers
- ✓ Iowa Beef Industry Council
- ✓ Midwest Dairy Association
- ✓ Iowa Poultry Association/Iowa Egg Council
- ✓ Iowa Turkey Federation
- ✓ Iowa Whitetail Deer Association
- ✓ Iowa Veterinary Medical Association
- ✓ Iowa Livestock Market Association

Currently we meet with each organization at least once a year.

2.3 Where are we now?

- How animal disease traceability is currently defined? Currently, Iowa regulations require official identification for livestock moving into Iowa and for livestock moving intrastate. This information is required to be documented on the appropriate movement documents such as certificates of veterinary inspection for interstate and intrastate movement of livestock including animals for exhibition.
- What measures of traceability capability are currently being used?
All veterinarians vaccinating heifer calves for brucellosis are required to submit vaccination information to our office via VS form 4-26 where it is stored for future disease traceability if needed. All official identification devices issued by state of Iowa or USDA Veterinary Services are tracked to the end user through Microsoft Excel or USDA's Animal Identification Management System (AIMS).

Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) are issued to Iowa licensed and USDA accredited veterinarians from the state office and distribution is tracked in Microsoft Excel.

Veterinarians are required to submit two copies of the original CVI's issued for interstate movement of livestock to our office which is retained internally for tracking purposes if needed. One copy is distributed to the state of destination. CVIs for interstate movement of livestock into Iowa are sorted by issuing state and species and are retained in our files for 5 years.

Our current system is antiquated and requires significant paper storage capacity. This bottleneck will be alleviated with the new computer software acquisition and implementation mentioned earlier.

- What are the specific values and associated interpretation?
In 2020 there were approximately 84,446 thousand heifers in Iowa vaccinated for brucellosis, which require official identification. All information is stored on a state database and will be moved into the new system following implementation. Our office is currently sending out orange brucellosis NUES tags and orange RFID tags, to make traceability timelier. Scrapie tags issued out of Iowa Federal office to producers totaled approximately 30,660 for the Scrapie program. This past year

approximately 30,900 bright tags were issued from IDALS to Iowa licensed accredited veterinarians.

How is coordination being currently achieved within the unit? This is done through the efforts of office staff members, maintaining five database systems and significant amount of paper filing capacity, plus storage and distribution of official identification devices and animal movement forms.

- How is coordination being currently achieved state-wide, tribal-wide, territory-wide? All distribution of animal movement forms and official identification devices is handled through the state office or USDA Veterinary Services. This requirement has been in place for several years and has been communicated to all Iowa accredited veterinarians and auction markets. All Iowa Auction Markets are Approved Tagging Sites. With the implementation of the new computer software system IDALS will implement an online ordering system.
- How does the present unit coordinate activities with other existing agencies/units? Our office works closely with our USDA, Veterinary Services to share information for traceability and disease investigations. The Brucellosis records are kept in the state office. For the purposes of traceability, foreign animal disease investigation and eradication efforts state district veterinarians (5) and USDA Veterinary Medical Officers (3) are shared through defined cooperative districts setup throughout Iowa.
- What standards for traceability are currently being used? Are they appropriate? Iowa law requires a certificate of veterinarian inspection (CVI) for all animals moving into Iowa other than livestock moved directly to slaughter or an approved auction market. This may be in the form of a traditional paper CVI or approved electronic CVI. All paper documents are date stamped upon arrival at our office, they are sorted and filed by species, state of origination, and purpose of livestock (breeders or feeders). The current document filing system is cumbersome but allows for reasonable retrieval when performing a trace. All brucellosis calfhoo vaccination forms completed by Iowa licensed accredited veterinarians are sent to IDALS and all identification information is entered into MS Excel. Iowa licensed accredited veterinarians vaccinated approximately 84,446 vaccinates in 2020 and all tracing of Iowa calfhoo tags are searchable within the state database. The move toward the use of 840 RFID tags for calfhoo vaccination will allow for a simpler and more timely trace by IDALS and USDA personnel within the AIMs database. Iowa Code and Administrative Rules require veterinarians to report all calfhoo vaccination of heifer calves. The calfhoo vaccination information including complete calfhoo vaccination tag information, is entered into a state searchable database, and can be easily retrieved for traceability. When IDALS receives notification of a trace of suspected diseased animals a search is conducted on all available paper and electronic files.

Traceability will be timelier once the new computer software system has been implemented. As is, traceability is cumbersome and requires more time when you have to search a multitude of paper documents.

- What is the state of technology infrastructure? Iowa maintains a state database for all brucellosis calfhoo vaccinations, all official identification devices distributed by IDALS to Iowa licensed and accredited veterinarians, all interstate paper CVIs

distributed to Iowa licensed accredited veterinarians, and all electronic CVIs are downloaded and maintained in a state database. At this time paper CVIs submitted to IDALS are maintained and filed in paper form for 5 years.

Capability in terms of size? The state maintains adequate server size for maintaining storage of all electronic information. Compatibility within and outside the agency/unit/department/etc. for sharing data when needed? All systems are Microsoft compatible and internet accessible.

- Are requests for information available 24/7, or only available M-F, 40 hours per week, if authorized personnel are present? All requests for information are available Monday through Friday. IDALS has Emergency after hours number and if a situation arises that information is needed during after hours, IDALS would respond accordingly.
- What is the impact of state, tribe, or territory funding on capability? State funding is dependent upon Iowa legislature funding to Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS). How does Federal funding fit into the plan? Federal funding does not fit into maintaining the current state general services but is essential for development and completion of the plan.

2.4 Strengths and Weaknesses

- What are the strengths of the organization in terms of technology, human resources, personnel capabilities, etc.? IDALS Bureau of Animal Industry has 4 office personnel and 15 field personnel all trained in capturing information on forms, filing official documents, data entry and assisting in tracing efforts.
- What are the weaknesses in terms of “lack of” technology, human resources, personnel capabilities, etc.? In 2020 Iowa imported approximately 33.2 million animals, excluding poultry. The large numbers of imported animals moving into the state on paper CVI’s reflect a significant amount of paperwork that needs to be processed and filed for timely retrieval by a limited number of office personnel who also have several other responsibilities.

2.5 Opportunities and Threats

IDALS will be moving forward to integrate multiple databases into a unified system accessible to office, field staff, and authorized personnel, including our state USDA, VS partners in the event of an animal disease incursion.

- Does this plan enable or avoid consequences of potential threats? The goal of our plan is to help mitigate consequences of potential threats and enhance preparedness.
- Does this plan provide for better use of available resources than current approaches? Yes, we believe our plan will enhance all aspects of traceability.
- Does this plan enhance networking opportunities? We plan to use this system to network with our state USDA VS counterparts.
- If this plan is not implemented, what are the threats? Without the capabilities of using advanced technology, IDALS will be limited in timeliness of animal traceability, due to the number of available staff, resources and large number of animals that move into our state.

- If this plan is not implemented, will others be tasked with doing so? No. Our IDALS, Bureau of Animal Industry by state statute is the responsible authority for prevention and control of animal disease and maintaining all animal disease traceability information.
- Have previous efforts to coordinate with other entities within the applicant's boundaries, and outside the applicant's boundaries, been complicated or unavailable for not having this plan in place?
Yes, due to the large number of animals imported, the large amount of paper documentation associated with animal movements, and limited staff resources.

2.6 Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment

- Human resources
 - 1 FTE Program Coordinator
 - 8 Field Livestock Inspectors
 - 5 Field District Veterinarians
 - 1 State Veterinarian
 - 2 Assistant State Veterinarians
 - 2 Compliance Investigators
- Space availability
 - Approximately 1500 Sq. Ft. of office and storage space.
- Connectivity resources, both in office and in the field
 - A State allocated server is dedicated for Department wide use, there is internet connection in the Department offices and all field staff have laptop computers with wireless internet capability and smartphones.
- Access to USDA animal disease traceability and animal health information resources
 - Access to Animal Identification Management system (AIM), USDA SCS (CoreOne), and EMRS2.
- Organization of all existing paper record systems used to access animal disease traceability or animal health information
 - All paper records are filed by year, species and by class of livestock (ex. breeders vs. feeders). All paper CVIs are archived for 5 years.
- Computerized data management capability, including present storage size, speed, security, etc.
 - All brucellosis calthood vaccinations records are maintained in a database on the state server. All electronic CVIs are accessed on a weekly basis from Global Vet Link and the USDA VSPS, downloaded and stored electronically in folders by state of origin on the state server. All Swine Production Health Plan agreements (SPHP) for movement of feeder swine are maintained electronically in folders, which represent approximately 50 agreements between several states.
- Automated data capture capability
 - At this time Iowa does not have data capturing capabilities of paper documents received.

III. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

3.1 Vision Statement

Optimize the acquisition, storage, and searchability of animal disease traceability data from interstate certificates of veterinary inspection, intrastate livestock movement

documents, integration of livestock information currently stored on multiple state databases into a single searchable database system capable of remote internet access. Electronic data will include bovine brucellosis vaccination records, bovine brucellosis testing reports, bovine tuberculosis testing reports, and all other species-specific program testing, inventories, and identification records.

3.2 Mission Statement

To provide, protect, safeguard, and maintain market access for animal agriculture industry through disease management, surveillance, enhanced traceability, monitoring and eradication of animal diseases.

IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Strategic goal(s)

Strategic goal is to enhance animal traceability in a more efficient and timely manner and make the data accessible to state and authorized federal personnel remotely and meet the traceability standards set forth by USDA for now and in the future.

Other goals that exist

The strategic goal is to safeguard the health and wellbeing of animals in our state in a responsible fashion to protect livestock producers, livestock industries, and public health in our state and the nation.

4.2 Programmatic goals (objectives)

- Continue to meet with livestock producers, industry representation, and veterinarians involved in livestock production to promote and educate on accuracy of premises registration, traceability standards, policy development, and official identification.
- Continue as needed to develop outreach materials and messaging for livestock producers and allied industries.
- Develop an advanced tag distribution system to be able to identify more livestock. Accredited Veterinarians order official identification tags from IDALS. All tags distributed are documented in Excel at this time. IDALS will be exploring this next year for other options for a unified tag distribution and retrieval database.
- Educate veterinarians on the need to transition to electronic Certificates of Veterinary Inspections (ICVI) and the advantages of such a transition.
- Continue as needed training for state and federal counterpart field staff on advanced system (i.e. Trace First – CoreOne, EMRS2) that will enhance animal disease traceability.
- Distribute messaging materials and do outreach with livestock producer groups, Iowa auction markets, buying stations, allied livestock industry groups, and state extension services.
- Transition into a new software and data management system that will increase efficiencies for electronic storage and retrieval of information currently received in paper form of animals moved into our state.
- Implement tag distribution system which will allow timely retrieval of records of tags distributed and tags applied.

- Evaluate all animal disease traceability systems implemented to ensure they meet animal disease traceability standards.

4.3 Animal disease traceability performance measures

How has performance been measured to date?

- Our current animal disease traceability workplan adopted the current USDA ADT standards, which are as follows:
 - Cooperator plans to make notification to State/Tribe 95% of the time within one business day.
 - Cooperator plans to review all applicable records of official tag distribution within five business days at least 75% of the time.
 - Cooperator plans to report information about animal movement within seven business days at least 75% of the time.
 - Cooperator plans to review all applicable records and report all contact information and location of where animal moved from within five business days at least 75% of the time.
- Currently we meet the standards of being able to report traceability within 5 business days. All performance has been reported on our quarterly reports. IDALS will complete all trace activities as required by USDA.

All traces will be completed in EMRS. IDALS can administer traces by records kept for tags ordered by Veterinarians, AIN system, health certificates, and Brucellosis records. This information is all kept in an electronic record system. IDALS also collaborates with auction markets for further documentation, when doing traces that may lead to an auction market.

IDALS will report enforcement actions taken related to ADT to the AVIC for inclusion in the Quarterly ADT enforcement action summary report.

What is the current baseline?

- Being able to trace within 5 business days.

4.4 Data requirements

- Fully describe standards to be used for official animal identification, including arrangements with other States, Tribes, Territories, as well as official identification methods/devices used within the cooperator's jurisdiction
All official identification of livestock must meet USDA standards for movement of animals in interstate and intrastate commerce. State regulations regarding official identification of livestock parallel USDA regulations. All Iowa regulations are posted on state website.
- Will the State/Tribe/Territory be using official metal ear tags beyond the current system involving accredited veterinarians only applying the tags at the time of performing regulatory animal disease work? No. What formats? What volume is expected for use? How will they be distributed? What is the plan for distributing taggers? VS Memo 578.12 is to be used for reference guidelines.

- What tag distribution record keeping systems will be used?
All Iowa licensed accredited veterinarians purchase official identification tags from IDALS and apply all forms of official identification devices. All tag distribution is documented on state searchable databases. All calfhood vaccination tags and official identification of calfhood vaccinates are reported to IDALS on USDA Brucellosis Vaccination Record form VS 4-26 as prescribed by state rules and all information is entered into a state searchable database. All official identification of livestock at auction markets is recorded on proper releasing documents at auction markets and a copy of this information is maintained in auction market records for at least 5 years.
- What data requirements exist for commuter herd agreements? We currently do not have any commuter herd agreements.
- What forms are approved for interstate movement in addition to ICVIs? VS Form 1-27 and Swine Production Health Plan (SPHP) agreement forms and movement templates.
- How and when will data be shared with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA? (required to be addressed within the Road Map) All data is available upon request, per Iowa's open records law.
- How will group/lot official numbers be handled within the system? Currently, we do not have group/lot numbering system.

4.5 Information technology plan

Iowa will install and incorporate a new software data collection system. Ongoing training of state and federal staff on AHER (Animal Health Events Repository), SCS (CoreOne) and EMRS2 and merge new animal identification information into SCS (CoreOne).

Merge existing pertinent multiple state database information into one unified base system and train all state and federal staff on use of SCS system.

Will review options within the next year for entering animal import identification information into Trace First - CoreOne database that links to AHER.

4.6 Resource requirements

- Is specific expertise needed that is not currently available? Yes
- Will consultants be needed? Yes
- Is a continuity of operation plan (COOP) in place and how frequently is it tested? Yes, as needed.
- Are automated data capture resources needed? Yes
- Will additional or new space be required? No.

4.7 Organizational needs

- Does a need for organizational change exist? Yes. Is it recognized? Yes
- Can additional resources be leveraged within the current administrative structure? Potentially

4.7.1 Executive support

- Is additional support from executive management needed? Yes

- How is accountability provided? [Accountability provided through reports to Director.](#)
- How are officials briefed on progress and baseline measures of performance? [Monthly meetings with Director and through quarterly reports.](#)

4.7.2 Coordination and oversight procedures

- What is the make-up of the applicant’s animal disease traceability advisory group? How frequently are they engaged?
[The animal disease traceability advisory group consists of a wide variety of State/Federal staff as well as a variety of Iowa animal industry groups that have a direct or indirect impact on Iowa’s animal agriculture wellbeing. Currently we meet individually with industry groups at least once a year. We correspond as needed throughout the year via e-mail or conference calls.](#)
- How are emergency preparedness resources engaged or responded to when necessary?
[IDALS currently has the IowaFADefense program, which will teach veterinarians how to rapidly detect, respond to and contain foreign animal diseases affecting livestock and poultry. The program will also increase the number of veterinarians who are trained and able to assist the Iowa Department of Agriculture and USDA in responding to a foreign animal disease outbreak. IDALS also has Focus Groups which are geared to help ensure Iowa veterinarians, producers, and allied industry groups are informed regarding current state processes to deal with a foreign animal disease \(FAD\) outbreak. FAD Exercises are done on a regular basis with key stakeholders.](#)
- How is compatibility with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA monitored? [Iowa participates in a multi-state partnership with other North Central US states.](#)
- How are responsibilities assigned for implementing the plan? [Responsibilities are assigned to a group of individuals within IDALS.](#)
- How are disputes arbitrated? [Iowa Secretary of Agriculture.](#)
- How is feedback obtained relative to perception of successful implementation above and below the administrative authority? [Meeting with Iowa Secretary of Agriculture and livestock industry groups.](#)
- How is transition achieved when administrators are replaced? [Transition is completed by meetings of state animal health official with new administrators.](#)

4.7.3 Policy

- How do existing mandates assist, limit, or modify what is intended to be achieved? [Current mandates meet or exceed federal interstate animal movement requirements.](#)
- Is there a need to address any specific mandates and act to modify them to align them with current goals and objectives? [No](#)

4.7.4 Staffing

- How is full-time, paid support staff justified? [Staff justified through workload demand and being able to meet needs of public.](#)
- What qualifications are needed? [Qualifications are set by State Department of Administrative Services \(DAS\) and job duty classification.](#)

- What personnel are needed to implement the plan? Personnel needs would be 2 office FTE.
- Can other human resources be leveraged to assist in implementing the plan? No
- Are professional credentials and certification an issue? No
- Are job descriptions for the roles needed provided? Yes
- Is animal disease traceability information a distinct function within the unit or an add-on “coordinated by committee” versus an individually coordinated, stand-alone sub-unit? It is a distinct function within the scope of work for Iowa Bureau of Animal Industry.

4.7.5 Budget requirements

- How are you funded for animal disease traceability? State, Tribe, Territory versus Federal? State and Federal dollars
- What are the funding requirements projected?
 - FY2022: \$243,669
- How is cost sharing achieved? Cost sharing is achieved through IDALS budgeting of general fund dollars to Bureau of Animal Industry.
- How can the applicant insulate against budget cuts and shortfalls? IDALS cannot insulate against budget cuts.
- Can other funding sources be leveraged to support this plan? No

4.7.6 Outreach (required to be addressed within the Road Map)

Successful implementation of any plan to advance animal disease traceability cannot be achieved without outreach to constituents primarily affected by the plan.

4.7.6.1 Accredited veterinarians

- What is the plan for informing accredited veterinarians of the new framework and the specific three-year plan for implementation? Through IDALS mailings to all Iowa licensed veterinarians, through IDALS website, through Iowa Veterinary Medical Association, Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University Veterinary Extension and through personal visits and conversations between state and federal field staff and accredited veterinarians and their staff.
- What continuing education is being planned for improving data quality relative to animal health information systems being used? This is an ongoing effort by our state and federal field staff meeting with accredited veterinarians as part of their routine work. Submitting official forms in a timely manner? This again is an ongoing effort by our state and federal field staff meeting with accredited veterinarians as part of their routine work.
- What is the plan for enhancing the use of eICVIs, if any? We promote the use of electronic CVIs in our newsletter, at state meetings and through personal contacts with veterinarians. Continue to promote the advantages of the eICVIs during meetings with focus groups, producers, and veterinarians.

- What role, if any, does the accredited veterinarian have in providing low-cost, official identification tags/devices to producers? Iowa licensed accredited veterinarians can request free RFID ID tags or purchase low-cost official identification tags from IDALS and apply all forms of official identification devices, other than scrapie tags provided by USDA to producers. All tag distribution from IDALS is documented on a state database. Scrapie tags are housed in the USDA's Animal Identification Management System (AIMS).

4.7.6.2. Livestock markets

- What continuing education efforts are being planned for addressing the concerns of the livestock markets in the jurisdiction? Meeting with market owners at their state meeting and at time of market inspections.
- What is the plan for accessing or requesting traceability information from livestock markets? Livestock markets in Iowa are required by rule to maintain all animal movement records and records must be accessible to state officials.

4.7.6.3. Industry as a whole

- How is industry being informed of the implementation plan? Through the efforts of State and Federal District Veterinarians, State, Federal Livestock Inspectors, and meetings with industry groups.
- How is the advisory committee being leveraged for this continuing education purpose? Meeting with livestock industry and email notification of new information available.
- What other resources are available for industry outreach? IDALS website postings, annual Animal Industry Newsletter, participating in species-specific animal industry meetings, conferences, or trade shows.
- What constitutes industry? State organized species-specific animal industry organizations. What species are involved? Beef and Dairy cattle, Swine, Cervid, Poultry (chickens and turkeys), Sheep and Goats, Equine.
- How are under-represented and under-served communities being included in the outreach plan? Through Iowa State Extension services, posting of information on a state website, and postings in trade group newsletters.

4.8. Monitoring and reporting interstate movement activity (required)

- How will the number of animals and the number of shipments be monitored that move interstate? Currently we collect all species-specific information relating to the numbers of animals moved into Iowa and report on a monthly basis all of this information to the animal industry groups, extension and National Agricultural Statistics Services (NASS).
- How will the data be verified or validated? All data is captured from paper and electronic CVIs and SPHP documents received by our office.
- The following data must be reported for quarterly reports beginning with calendar year 2020:

- Number of ICVIs or other movement documents issued for out of State Shipments: [4,832 ICVIs issued for out of state shipments](#)
- Number of ICVIs or other movement documents received for In-State Shipments: [3,752 ICVIs issued for In-State shipments](#)
- Number of Category II Accredited Veterinarians using eCVI: [295 Category II Accredited Veterinarians](#)
- List all eCVI applications utilized by Category II Accredited Veterinarians within State: [VSPS, GobaVetLink, Vet Sentry](#)

2020 Imported Swine Count: IOWA						
	FEEDER PIGS		BREEDING SWINE		SLAUGHTER SWINE	
STATE OF ORIGIN	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD
ALABAMA	2,370	55,860		7		0
ALASKA		0		0		0
ARIZONA		0		40		0
ARKANSAS	41,400	244,427		35		0
CALIFORNIA		0		67		0
CANADA	235,607	2,790,571	300	18,808	11,072	134,627
COLORADO	122,252	1,327,549		2,319		0
CONNECTICUT		0		0		0
DELAWARE		0		0		0
FLORIDA		0		7		0
GEORGIA	850	43,620		67		0
HAWAII		0		0		0
IDAHO		0		4		0
ILLINOIS	406,636	5,858,434	1,400	28,116		0
INDIANA	31,158	354,617	491	2,561		0
KANSAS	43,709	451,166	1,865	17,899		0
KENTUCKY	4,770	77,431	41	312		0
LOUISIANA		0		3		0
MAINE		0		4		0
MARYLAND		0		7		0
MASSACHUSETTS		0		0		0
MICHIGAN	305	7,951	908	6,265		0
MINNESOTA	271,512	2,989,474	3,057	32,114		0
MISSISSIPPI	72,880	948,100		0		0
MISSOURI	388,606	4,518,709	2,000	54,226		0
MONTANA	10,662	104,882		5		0
NEBRASKA	253,704	3,127,714	2,666	47,609		0
NEVADA		0		0		0
NEW HAMPSHIRE		0		0		0
NEW JERSEY		0		0		0
NEW MEXICO		0		4		0
NEW YORK		0		0		0
NORTH CAROLINA	63,975	1,034,268		0		0
NORTH DAKOTA	29,685	432,304	661	30,322		0
OHIO	15,338	136,269	415	14,751		0
OKLAHOMA	92,334	1,795,555	4	472		0
OREGON	700	700		5		0
PENNSYLVANIA		0	102	668		0
RHODE ISLAND		0		0		0
SOUTH CAROLINA	9,750	85,737		0		0
SOUTH DAKOTA	130,811	1,143,594	1,378	25,116		0
TENNESSEE		0		0		0
TEXAS	77,729	639,359		441		0
UTAH	13,812	196,748		4		0
VERMONT		0		0		0
VIRGINIA		0		0		0
WASHINGTON		0		1		0
WEST VIRGINIA		0		0		0
WISCONSIN	1,018	275,229	6	1,081		0
WYOMING	21,022	245,321		38		0
TOTALS:	2,342,595	28,885,589	15,294	283,378	11,072	134,627

2020 Other Livestock Imported to Iowa														
	CERVIDAE		HORSES		SHEEP		SLAUGHTER SHEEP		GOATS		SLAUGHTER GOATS		ALPACAS LLAMAS CAMELS	
STATE OF ORIGIN	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD
ALABAMA		0		6		0		0		0		0		0
ALASKA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
ARIZONA		0		8		91		0		1		0		0
ARKANSAS		0		2		51		23		0		0		0
CALIFORNIA		0		4		17		2,516		9		0		0
CANADA		0		1		49		0		0		0		0
COLORADO		0		95		166		76		8		0		9
CONNECTICUT		0				0		1		2		2		0
DELAWARE		0				0		0		0		0		0
FLORIDA		0		14		101		0		0		0		1
GEORGIA		0				7		0		0		0		1
HAWAII		0				0		0		0		0		0
IDAHO		0		2		16		7		21		0		0
ILLINOIS		0		91		255		201		476		0		3
INDIANA		7		39		95		4		36		0		8
KANSAS		0		70		260		34		110		0		0
KENTUCKY		0		15		85		30		42		0		2
LOUISIANA		0				8		0		0		0		0
MAINE		0				0		0		0		0		0
MARYLAND		0		22		22		0		0		2		2
MASSACHUSETTS		0				1		0		0		0		0
MICHIGAN		0		50		88		4		35		7		21
MINNESOTA		1		52		311		1,067		475		1,301		0
MISSISSIPPI		0				2		0		0		0		0
MISSOURI		5		94		457		291		521		0		235
MONTANA		0		18		114		2,116		3,075		0		827
NEBRASKA		0		125		713		306		1,457		0		158
NEVADA		0				0		0		0		0		0
NEW HAMPSHIRE		0				0		0		0		0		0
NEW JERSEY		0				2		2		4		0		0
NEW MEXICO		0		4		11		0		0		0		0
NEW YORK		0		1		2		2		0		0		0
NORTH CAROLINA		0		2		11		1		0		0		0
NORTH DAKOTA		0		11		34		2		16		0		4
OHIO		4		21		47		9		0		0		0
OKLAHOMA		0		98		398		32		42		0		2
OREGON		0				2		0		0		6		0
PENNSYLVANIA		1		9		18		22		0		0		0
RHODE ISLAND		0				0		0		0		0		0
SOUTH CAROLINA		0				14		0		0		0		0
SOUTH DAKOTA		0		31		127		1,579		6,742		60		71
TENNESSEE		0				14		0		0		3		0
TEXAS		0		25		246		1,226		0		1		1
UTAH		0		4		20		1		0		0		0
VERMONT		0		3		3		0		0		0		0
VIRGINIA		0				2		0		0		0		0
WASHINGTON		0				8		0		0		0		0
WEST VIRGINIA		0				0		0		0		0		0
WISCONSIN		0		176		790		94		224		0		11
WYOMING		0		3		21		1,014		1,258		0		2
TOTALS (MONTH)	1			1,349		6,191		0		658		0		28
TOTALS (YTD)				69		5,436		21,754		60		4,538		0
														260

2020 Poultry Imported to Iowa														
	CHICKENS		TURKEYS		PHEASANTS		QUAIL		EXOTIC POULTRY***					
STATE OF ORIGIN	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD
ALABAMA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
ALASKA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
ARIZONA	12	12		0		0		0		0		0		0
ARKANSAS		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
CALIFORNIA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
CANADA		88,270	86,780	961,742		0		0		0		0		0
COLORADO		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
CONNECTICUT		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
DELAWARE		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
FLORIDA		0		0		0		0	2	13		0		0
GEORGIA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
HAWAII		0		270,520		0		0		0		0		0
IDAHO		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
ILLINOIS	12,085	281,165	125	125		1,125		0		0		0		0
INDIANA		20,000		0		0		0		0		0		0
KANSAS		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
KENTUCKY		23		0		0		0		0		0		0
LOUISIANA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
MAINE		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
MARYLAND		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
MASSACHUSETTS		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
MICHIGAN		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
MINNESOTA		184,000		0		0		0		1		0		0
MISSISSIPPI		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
MISSOURI	227	1,351		0		4	198	198		43		0		0
MONTANA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
NEBRASKA		18		0		0		0		1		0		0
NEVADA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
NEW HAMPSHIRE		10		15		0		0		0		0		0
NEW JERSEY		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
NEW MEXICO		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
NEW YORK		38,160		0		0		0		0		0		0
NORTH CAROLINA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
NORTH DAKOTA		0		35,602		0		0		0		0		0
OHIO		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
OKLAHOMA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
OREGON		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
PENNSYLVANIA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
RHODE ISLAND		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
SOUTH CAROLINA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
SOUTH DAKOTA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
TENNESSEE		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
TEXAS		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
UTAH		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
VERMONT		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
VIRGINIA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
WASHINGTON		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
WEST VIRGINIA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
WISCONSIN		0		0		3,000		0		0		0		0
WYOMING		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
TOTALS (MONTH)	12,324		86,905		0		198		2		0		0	
TOTALS (YTD)		613,009		1,290,304		4,129		198		58		0		0

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- Number of animals by species and class for move-out events associated with ICVIs and other interstate movement documents, indicating the number of animals officially identified and the number

not officially identified. We have requested funding for additional staff in the ADT supplemental grant for tracking total number of ICVIs representing animals moved out of state.

- Volume of distribution for each official numbering system/device issued by the State/Tribe/Territory and/or AD office, including backtags by market or processing (slaughter) facility. Our office distributed 30,900 bright tags, 16,500 brucellosis calfhood vaccination tags, 1,350 flex tags and 2,800 swine official id tags to Iowa licensed accredited veterinarians in the calendar year 2021.

V. TRACEABILITY IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Ranking of priorities for advancement depending on funding

- Meet with livestock industry representation to promote and educate on premises registration, traceability standards, policy development, and official identification.
- Train all state and federal counterpart field staff on any advanced system (i.e. SCS, Trace First – CoreOne, EMRS2) that will enhance animal disease traceability.
- Evaluate software and equipment if funding is available that will increase efficiencies for electronic storage of information currently received in paper form of animals moved into our state.
- Develop an advanced tag distribution system to be able to identify more livestock which will allow timely retrieval of records of tags distributed and tags applied.
- Hiring additional personnel who will be solely dedicated to animal disease traceability functions.
- Implement tag distribution system which will allow timely retrieval of records of tags distributed and tags applied.
- Continue meeting with livestock industries to continue collaboration on working towards advancing steps in animal traceability.
- Evaluate all animal disease traceability systems implemented to ensure they meet animal disease traceability standards.
 - What specific steps are needed to advance from where the initiative currently resides? In order to advance traceability in Iowa additional resources are essential to accomplish the goals of our plan.
 - Is a phased-in approach appropriate over the three-year period? Yes
 - Are various components dependent upon measureable successes rather than defined time periods? Yes

5.2 Implementation of objectives – Depending on Funding

- Meet with livestock industries to promote and educate on premises registration, traceability standards, policy development and official identification.
- Train all state and federal counterpart field staff on any advanced system (i.e., SCS, Trace First – CoreOne, EMRS2) that will enhance animal disease traceability.
- Evaluate software and equipment if funding is available that will increase efficiencies for electronic storage of information currently received in paper form of animals moved into our state.
- Develop outreach materials and messaging for livestock producers and allied industries.
- Develop an advanced tag distribution system to be able to identify more livestock, which will allow timely retrieval of records of tags distributed and tags applied.

- Hiring additional personnel who will be solely dedicated to animal disease traceability functions.
- Continue meeting with livestock industries to continue collaboration on working towards advancing steps in animal traceability.
- Evaluate all animal disease traceability systems implemented to ensure they meet animal disease traceability standards and needs to meet increased traceability demands.
- Continue meeting with livestock industries to update advanced system used for animal disease traceability and demonstrate capabilities of traceability.
- Evaluate tag distribution system with livestock industries input to see if there is a need for refinement.
 - Work with 4H and FFA on RFID official identification devices.