

ADVANCING ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY ROAD MAP FOR STATE OF IOWA

A Three-Year Plan

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Iowa's livestock industry is a major economic driver for the state. The industry includes cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep, and goats. According to National Agricultural Statistics Services (NASS) figures, Iowa is ranked number one for production of swine on hand, swine processed, egg layers, egg production and read meat production.

Iowa is ranked in the top ten for turkey, cattle, sheep, and goat production.

In 2022, Iowa's animal agriculture contributed \$41.1 billion to the state's economy.

The Iowa Department of Agriculture emphasizes the importance of following proper biosecurity protocols for all livestock.

Economic impact of an outbreak, such as ASF,

The Center for Agricultural Research and Development at ISU estimates

- Revenue losses
 - 2-year outbreak up to \$15 billion
 - 10-year outbreak more than \$50 billion
- Job Losses
 - 2-year outbreak 27,000 jobs
 - 10-year outbreak 140,000 jobs
 - 22,000 jobs lost in Iowa
- 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 EID 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 ADT? 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 EID 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 new framework for ADT? Iowa has phased out NUES tags for bovine, and continues 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 cooperator has 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 EID official identification devices, distributing EID wand readers to markets, 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, or 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 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 the state economy, this major economic investment was not considered as a viable option. IDALS is in the process of implementing a new Animal Industry Information Technology System for secure tracking and storing animal health information.
- What are the projected costs and benefits for the first, second and third years of the plan?
 - 2025 - \$312,793
 - 2026 - \$344,072
 - 2027 - \$378,479

II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

2.1 Who are we?

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) Animal Industry Division 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.

- Who are the primary constituents?
The primary livestock industry constituents that IDALS have worked with include pork, cattle (dairy and beef), sheep, poultry, goat, Iowa Farm Bureau, Veterinarians, Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine and Extension, Iowa Veterinary Medical Association, and Iowa Auction Market Association.
- Who are the external constituents? States of origin and destination. What does statewide, tribal-wide, territory-wide mean? Iowa does not have a livestock population within the one Tribal Nation.

Statewide and territory-wide means throughout Iowa.

- How are traceability data used internally, externally?
Traceability data is used for tracking animal movements, animal identification, traces for brucellosis, CWD, tuberculosis 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 ADT system?
The common goal of protecting animals, animal industries, food supply, public health, foreign export markets, and our state and national economy.
What is the make-up of the ADT advisory group? IDALS maintains communication with [pork](#), [cattle \(dairy and beef\)](#), sheep, poultry, goat industries, Iowa Farm Bureau, Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine and Extension, Iowa Veterinary Medical Association, and Iowa Auction Market Association as need for [ADT](#).

2.2 Where are we now?

[In assessing the existing situation, this section is intended to link inventory of existing infrastructure with a broader range of considerations.

- How is ADT currently defined? Is it viewed as a cross-cutting component to animal health information systems? Is it viewed as a stand-alone initiative? Currently, Iowa regulations require official identification for livestock moving into Iowa and for livestock moving intrastate. This information is required to be documented on 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 the 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.

Iowa has implemented Vet eCVI for use for free to Iowa licensed and accredited veterinarians.

- What are the specific values and associated interpretation?
In 2023 there were approximately 88,416 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 EID tags, to make traceability timelier. Scrapie tags issued out of Iowa Federal office to producers totaled approximately 55,250 for the Scrapie program. This past year approximately 10,940 bright tags were issued from IDALS to Iowa licensed accredited veterinarians.
- How is coordination 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 currently being achieved statewide, 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 an approved electronic CVI. All paper documents are dates 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 calfhood 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 88,416 vaccines in 2023 and all tracing of Iowa calfhood tags are searchable within the state database. The move to 840 EID tags for calfhood 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 calfhood vaccination of heifer calves. The calfhood vaccination information including complete calfhood 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 must search a multitude of paper documents.

- What is the state of technology infrastructure? Capability in terms of size? Compatibility within and outside the agency/unit/dept. etc. for sharing data when needed. Iowa maintains a state database for all brucellosis calfhood 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 scanned and saved 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.](#)

2.3 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 10 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 2023 Iowa imported approximately 85.65 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 trained office personnel who also have several other responsibilities.](#)

2.4 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 create an opportunity in ability to respond?
- 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, Animal Industry Division 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.

2.5 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 ADT 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 ADT 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 calfhood 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 the movement of feeder swine are maintained electronically in folders, which represent approximately 64 agreements between several states.
- Automated data capture capability
At this time Iowa does not have data capturing capabilities of paper documents received

3 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.

4 TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

The following categories must be described in the Road Map:

4.1 Strategic goal(s)

Iowa will continue to support the federal overarching strategic goals of ADT:

1. Enhance electronic sharing of data among Federal and State animal health officials, veterinarians, and industry, including sharing basic ADT data with the Federal Animal Health Events Repository (AHER).
2. Increase use of electronic ID tags for animals requiring individual identification to make the transmission of data more efficient.
3. Enhance the ability to track animals from birth to slaughter through a system that allows tracking data points to be connected; and

4. 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.

4.2 Programmatic goals (objectives)

- Continue to meet with livestock producers, industry representatives, 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 systems (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 a 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 ADT Trace Performance Measures (TPMs)

- Our current animal disease traceability workplan adopted the current USDA ADT standards, which are as follows:
 - Cooperator plans to make notifications to State/Tribe 95% of the time within one business day.
 - The cooperator plans to review all applicable records of official tag distribution within five business days at least 75% of the time.
 - The cooperator plans to report information about animal movement within seven business days at least 75% of the time.

- The 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.

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 the movement of animals in interstate and intrastate commerce. State regulations regarding official identification of livestock parallel to USDA regulations. All Iowa regulations are posted on the state website
- What tag distribution record keeping systems are being 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 vaccines 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?
Commuter herd agreements are not used in our state.
- 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?
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 a 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.

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

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.

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 ADT 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 officials with new administrators.

4.7.3 Policy

- How do the applicant's policies align with the ADT Official Animal Identification Device Standards (OAIDS) and achievement of traceability goals? Current mandates meet or exceed federal interstate animal movement requirements.
- Is there a need to address or change a state policy to align with 9CFR part 86 or the ADT OAIDS? No

4.7.4 Staffing

- How is full-time, paid support staff justified? Staff are justified through workload demand and being able to meet the needs of the public.
- What qualifications are needed? Qualifications are set by the State Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and job duty classification
- What personnel are needed to implement the plan? The personnel need 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 ADT 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 the Animal Industry Division.

4.7.5 Budget requirements

[This section is to include not only amounts by project, but also a description of sources and accountability.

- How are you funded for ADT? State, Tribe, Territory versus Federal? [State and Federal dollars](#)
- What are the funding requirements projected by year for first, second and third year for implementing this plan?
2025 - \$312,793
2026 - \$344,072
2027 - \$378,479
- How is cost sharing achieved? Cost sharing is achieved through IDALS budgeting of general fund dollars to the Animal Industry Division.
- 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 guidelines for official ID 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 newsletters, IVMA Communiqué, website, at state meetings and through personal contacts with veterinarians. Continue to promote the advantages of the eCVIs 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 EID 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 *Slaughter plants*

- What continuing education efforts are being planned for addressing the concerns of the slaughter plants in the jurisdiction? Iowa has held workshops and tabletops with harvest facilities to prepare them for FAD outbreaks. and what would be required, including movement records.
- What is the plan for accessing or requesting traceability information from slaughter plants? Outreach ahead of an outbreak would be working with harvest facilities to practice the transfer of movements records-table tops. During an outbreak would be under the authority of a quarantine.

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

- 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 should be tracked and available upon request
 - Number of ICVIs and other interstate movement documents created within the State/Tribe/Territory on a year-to-date basis for move-out animals
 - Number of ICVIs and other interstate movement documents received for move-in animals

- Number of animals by species and class for move-in events associated with ICVIs and other interstate movement documents, indicating the number of animals officially identified and the number not officially identified
- 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
- Volume of distribution for each official numbering system/device issued by the State/Tribe/Territory and/or AVIC office, including backtags by market or slaughter facility

5 ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

5.1 Ranking of priorities for advancement

- Is a phased-in approach appropriate over the three-year period? Yes.
- Are various components dependent upon measurable successes rather than defined time periods? IDALS will use measurable successes within defined time periods
- 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 that will enhance animal disease traceability.
- Evaluate software and equipment if funding is available that will increase efficiency 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 a 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.

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 that will enhance animal disease traceability.
- Evaluate software and equipment if funding is available that will increase efficiency 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 systems 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.