



# Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

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## Regional Outreach Meetings “Next Steps” to Advance Traceability Spring 2017

### 8 a.m. Welcome and Overview

#### Speaker 1:

Good morning everyone, first of all I want to thank everyone for being here, it's really quite important to us that you're here, it's quite important to us that we hear what you have to say and that we take good note of it.

We started a journey with Animal Disease Traceability way back, and the importance of now is that Animal Disease Traceability can't be expressed enough in order that we deal with current diseases in United States and current of herds flux around the United States.

Without Animal Disease Traceability to get back of the herds and trace and forward and reverse fashion disease spreads and it spreads quickly.

Which we talked about it many times can spread rapidly, first will know the signs, but it's that clinical state that we are really concerned about that incubation period and clinical state that we are really concerned about at Animal Traceability to get back to service and make adjustments as quickly as possible.

As it was stated already that in January of 2013, since that time we have been evaluating rule overseeing work, things are going how well the rule is working, and we know we have some gaps, were hoping that today we can discuss those gaps and come up with ideas and solutions to adjust those gaps. And we can begin to start to talk about that forward because this is the top twenty and top 10 goals for our industry, it's one of the most important goals we have on the agenda. We want this to work and we want to move forward but we want to be functional for the industry, so a big part of that is listening.

And I will say this AFAS is one of the few regulatory's that I have seen and worked with and I've had a pleasure working for that listens and tries to put rules and names in place that work for the industry. The big part of that is you folks telling us what you think and having seven to nine listening sessions, regional sessions around the country.



I say seven to nine because we only had a couple. But the most important thing is that you're here and that we have a chance to hear what you have to say and will take note of it and believe me we do take note of it, and we build our processes and all and what you tell us, because after all our organization is about profitability of the industry and without us working together we're not going to achieve that.

So I really appreciate that you're here and I'm sure the experts are going to tell you what's going on at ADT and I know you have questions about gaps and you probably have ideas about solutions, we need a path forward and we need to make sure we fill those gaps and we see where were going.

So will stop there and thank you very much for being here and have a great day.

**Speaker 2 Female:**

Presenting:

Good morning everyone, so we are going to have Neil Hammerschmidt now coming forward and his other partner Dr. Sunny Geiser -Novotny and they will be talking about assessments of ADT and questions are fine or you can save them till they are both done with the presentation.



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**Speaker: Morning**

**Neil Hammerschmidt**

Thanks a lot Karen,

Good morning everybody great to see this turnaround for this meeting and discussion.

I thought we would start real quick with the overview of ADT, the frame work, the regulation itself covers multiple species, and some of those are specifically covered through specific disease programs.

So our focus today is primarily on cow and bison pricing which was the original primary role to ADT's regulations and initiative and frame work itself.

So we will discuss quickly traceability for livestock moving interstate in the industry regulations itself and delivery pressure to talk through discussions and considerations later on, and will give a report on the assessment of ADT what we achieved today what are some of the specific assets.

Disease and other issues down the road, so the cost the system is already there to confirm with our stakeholders of the industry sectors, we are very serious about the cost the system.

And as a design at ADT we know it's a big project and instead of trying to treat the project in one phase or at one opportunity or one favor, our approach is we decided to go with our nation first.

And have the opportunity to stay on top of that foundation, we got more support with people like yourself and progress with the opportunities.

Convection and regulation itself published in January 2013 became effective in March of 2013. You're looking at price drop cattle bison, specifically at the industry at the personal plot across the state lane and continue of the reservation for example; initially the rules stop cover livestock the owner takes the animals across the state line to accustomed the facility where they have their own product.

The simple look at the primary regulations how I always look at is two main categories of official identification

And as we try to figure out and recall the required official ID and movement documents of legal summary, because the population itself classes and pricing animals vs those movements without documents are different. So we made it a little more complicated that way but we felt in some cases that the official ID it is more important than to cross the border in case of the animals and risk factors officially identified.

We always wanted to take a look at the primary regulations how I always look at it is two main categories it's official identification and movement documents and as we tried to figure out which animals require official ID and movement documents because they probably, itself all classes and types of animals that need official ID versus those that don't are different so it makes it more complicated that way we saw in some cases that official ID it's more important than across the border to certain types of animals the risk factors officially identified to keep official.

To keep animals with the official identification of course it's defined by species different methods different prices for cattle or bison, it is really important I think the rules establish with States official ID tag recognized right above the Federal Regulation and the fact that the animals with the official ID tags in New York would be the same ID requirements such as in California.

We also established the approach that every state would require a specific animal identification state regulation would have a requirement for identification tags so that animal for example would move into Michigan from Florida and would need an official ear tag the local requirement.

I'm going to spend a little bit of time for specific and cattle and bison pacific to cattle and bison official identification of course include the official ear tag that's probably the most common dominant method that is used in cattle and bison but also in the shipping state that animal health authority and receiving so we can agree on methods for example the breed registry by the inspection Authority until it's considered official throughout the state again shipping and receiving to agree on that specifically, same goes for other animals used for re- registry.

Official ear tags prior to ADT's are the most frequent questions that the program has is this tag do we have multiple types of identification, local systems have made it really difficult for accredited veterinarians to know that the tech animal has I think we helped ease a computer with the key criteria's of the rule we call it USD USO ear tag dead animal tags 2015 it's only official if it has a US Shield on it so the veterinarian or can look at the tag and it's a yearly average with the tag has us shield to be official.

We also minimize the number of system, but we use those cattle and bison for the ear tagging system it's a combination with the state three alphabets and four digits number systems it's located by the ear and it's very popular today.

Also a number of systems that is going to an annual identification number it's a 15-digit number

And on that identification we use international stamp by ISO that defines the format and first three digit of that number are always for National country code.

840 for that's the international code for USA and it's followed by 12 digits. So the US 840 number, that number is unique for official identification for a system the 8:40 example of that the standard the format as you know for the official tags radio frequency identification.

And I would say does Park covers 95% of the tags that have electronics. Quick review of ab animal disease we have officially identified but then United States essentially of that of the cattle and bison 18 months of age animals that were born after March 11th 2013 and we also speculate the official identification is required for cattle and bison for used for Rodeo shows and exhibitions.

What kind of animals are permitted of course beef and cattle are 18 months of age. We have multiple exemptions that we established and were looking at of the interstate movement considered requirement for an official for property on another state and you have to other parts of my operations found the road but I have to pass through another state to get there that's not really considered Interstate movement because to pass through to get there.

Animals are unofficially identified on behalf of the person responsible for the cattle livestock, this opportunity now produces the movement ally stock without official ID to the other sites they would need the requirement for official and how the animal would need to be identified.

We do have some questions later on that the feedback how about sides are working throughout the country is it the new process of ADT also speculated that for shipping and receiving states there is an additional method for specific group of cattle they build the animal traceability for specific movement or specific way of doing business they have I would say this of these methods are official or acceptable or highly used in some cases.

We'll talk just a little bit for the movement documents ICDI's interstate of the most common the movement documents.

ICD I have the option for recognition of the documents for movement the document itself is a movement what we try to do is to minimize the amount of paperwork the extra amount of work the producer was have to spend, so let's use the ICD I that discussion to figure out the correlation available for action to move based on the ICDI and it's not a guarantee that those animals have moved.

So pricey Dion's for the animals that are headed to slaughter for the market he referred as raising area 2 ICDI until the animals come out from that area into the original process. Again the possibility for the framework for the State Health officials as an alternative to work with icdi for both shipping and receiving.

At the ICD I we came to find the certificate itself for rules and regulations stipulating lives required by the state certificate that criteria because would need that information for disability.

Unique characteristics make it necessary to provide identification methods for each species. For cattle and bison, official ear tags are the primary method and an individual official animal number is imprinted on each ear tag. All States must recognize official ear tags as official identification devices. However, no State may require a specific official eartag for animals moved into their State, e.g., RFID tags. While group/lot identification is recognized as an official method for identifying cattle or bison that move through their entire life as one group, its use is most applicable to the swine and poultry industries.

Individual States have the option to recognize other methods of official identification than those contained in 9 CFR Part 86 for example, brands registered with a recognized brand inspection authority and accompanied by an official brand inspection certificate, tattoos, and other types of identification for registration with a breed association are acceptable when accompanied by a breed registration certificate and when agreed to by the shipping and receiving State or Tribal animal health authorities.

Official eartags are imprinted with official identification numbers, the Official Eartag Shield, and are tamper evident in design. The National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) and the Animal Identification Number (AIN) are the individual animal numbering systems used for official eartags in cattle and bison.

Cattle and bison moved interstate must be accompanied by an ICVI unless they are moved:

- Directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or directly to an approved livestock facility (livestock market), and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment. For the movement to the approved market, an owner-shipper statement (OSS) is required.
- Directly to an approved livestock facility with an OSS and do not move interstate from the facility unless accompanied by an ICVI.
- From the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership.

- Directly from one State through another State and back to the original State.
- As a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement or other document as agreed to by the States or Tribes involved in the movement. The official identification number of cattle or bison must be recorded on the ICVI or alternate documentation unless the cattle and bison are either:
- Moved from an approved livestock facility directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment.
- Under 18 months of age and sexually intact, or are steers or spayed heifers. This exception does not apply to sexually intact dairy cattle of any age or to cattle or bison used for rodeo, exhibition, or recreational purposes.

Since 2013 APHIS has attempted to acquire data on the administration of official identification devices and interstate movement activity, including the number of:

- ICVIs or other official movement documentation issued (for cattle to be exported from the State) and received (for cattle to be imported into the State).
- The number of cattle accounted for on ICVIs or other official movement documents issued and received.

Of course the traceability of animals it's done with an individual number official identification number in the certificate again on the certificate is most likely required to put in those numbers for a cattle and bison headed to slaughter the animals are scared that the sexually intact and are under 18 months of age. Second part is important because of ID requirement would be required in all the areas, for those animals to be recorded in the certificates so for feeding kennels while official ID is required recording of those items official numbers will be required on the health certificate. Then finally we have an existing rule that inspection services have for quite some time and we wanted to reemphasize it what's important the question of all ID is required at Slaughter for tag of the Bison that is cross reference through inspection with official ID.

At this time I think with this review will check in documents if you have any questions will help cover those with a clarification of this meeting at this time I think it's really appropriate and important that Sunny go through the assessment of the ADT at this point of time.



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Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny

Good morning everyone thanks for joining us today as Neil mentioned I'm going to go through an assessment that we recently published on our website in 2013.

ADT through was APHIS communicated that we conduct an assessment to evaluate the effectiveness ADT to advance or tracing capabilities so that's what this assessment was undertaken.

I'm going to go through the next couple of slides go through some of the parameters that we used in that evaluation and explain why those are important one of them includes the trace performance it's measures we also looked at data regarding national traceability in to confirm cases identified by the slaughter and then also some gaps identified that we received through outreach and feedback through State individuals and participation's.

So from the beginning ADT was a performance based program and in 2010 they were measures switch trace for performance measures bayou state federal working group that provided put input into and basically with those in the administration record keeping official identification applied distributed and also the movement documentation of ICDI's.

And so States worked with us to utilize exercises of an official ID or a number taken off of the ICDU's to conduct these trace performance measures also use actual traces to find this information as well.

And the purpose of these is to document the progress and the state capabilities related to traceability and then also identify cattle so then hopefully in the future we know what those gaps are and Implement actions and moving forward.

There is two key factors that are measured when completing a trace performance measure and we're doing these exercises right now where actual traces what is the elapsed time that it takes two answer





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for activities covered under the trace performance measures and that elapsed time starts when that individual receives the number and ends when that information is found on the completion of these activities.

- One, and so for number one in what state was the imported in was the animal officially identified and so you're in Virginia we received an animal from Pennsylvania but the visa applied to those e-40 Neil mentioned with a ride tag could just tell by the tech that the state the animal was identified in.
- Two, where in your state wasn't animal officially identified so you can find the location in Virginia or whatever state you were when that tagged was officially applied.
- Three, from what state was an animal shipped so even if that animal was in Pennsylvania it doesn't mean that it was shipped into Virginia from Pennsylvania to determine the actual location from the state that it shipped from.
- Four, from what location and what state was the animals shipped so if that animal moved out of Virginia so you can determine the location where it shipped from.

And then II parameters of the percent of the activity assessment we can on how often did you find that information and the question opposed by the activity. And so when you consider those two key factors you can see that the key is successful tracing is through a retrieval and accurate information.

And since the Inception of the rule and that basic framework we have been really successful in increasing the records of official identification distributed and applied and also records of the movement documentation.

And so one of our favorite slides on the left hand side a year's worth of important ICDI's that have shared this with us and looking on the right it's a database so if you consider the trace and you have to sort through boxes to find what year you're looking for the time and energy and money spend on that versus entering that ID into the database where you have the information and where that information is located and you receive it within seconds so that's probably been the most successful with animal disease traceability.



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And so we have these traces and then to get started we did have a baseline survey for these activities and those were records were in place where ADT started and one the program kicked in.

Those were used to be keyed in for each activity and Baseline and so then we measured improvement for each agreement since rules published in 2014 we have our first comparison that was based on records from 2012 through 2014 and then for the 2015 utilize records from 2003 through 2015 so we're just wrapping up our 2016 proper agreement trace performance measures and that information will be available soon.

So I know this has a lot of information on slide so we'll just review it fairly briefly if you look at the far left column those are the activities that I went through from where identification occurred from where what application movement occurred from one through.

The second column after that were the baselines so those are the numbers generated with records in place before traceability was finalized and then the first and second years comparisons. The first column underneath that that were successfully completed and next to that is the elapsed time spend for each of those activities.

And you can see without going through these that we have made a substantially improvement in not only the percent successfully completed for each of those parameters but then also the elapsed time. Considering we are at 11 days for a elapsed time baseline in one to two days depending on the movement of the activity and averaging around 80 - 90% completed trace so we definitely made some improvement for those measures.

Next I'm going to go through some records that we handle that are from tuberculosis cases and where identified at Slaughter and so if you look at you will see the total cases on the second column and the whether that animal was successfully traced, they trace indirectly we're animals that were successfully traced because they had records what's official ID and movement documentations.

And then in the First Column your will see that the type of identification animal have and no identification we're official identification and so these records were we took from 2010 to the end of fiscal year 2016 the end of September we had 38 cases total and that time period and that equavulates to 20 cases in feeder cattle and 18 cases then the old cattle, where you can see or that 26 of those were successfully traced but what I want you to key on is that that 9 out of 12 even with unofficial ID were successfully traced but all of the official ID have been traced in this example.



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And so without official identification or without any identification we can still have successful Trace so we can have enough records that official ID it really helps and makes the trace successful.

So how are we doing we talked about that flexible basic training administration identification implication for covering animals moving interstate we've been successful we show that through our trace performance measures and through Slaughter cases but we also have flexibility and build some inherent gaps so we recognize that we determine that based on conversations with some significant gaps still exist in the system.

The primary gaps and challenges that we identify from our feedback through our industry but also through recent conversations what state officials and the most significant Gap in the current framework is that that the official ID requirement only applies to livestock that move interstate and so when you consider that can change location multiple times or move through multiple markets how are they moved within the state it is a potential for disease spread and that animal might never get identified across state lines.

The other issue we brought into is that the records may not exist and so you might pick up one or two and not the whole history for that animal and that is often incomplete and we often get back to how to trace an animal with no identification it's virtually impossible.

This is one of the most frequent exemptions that must be confusing they were put in there to provide that traceability to figure out the livestock market or for us and examining the moments and where official identification might have been needed to occur it's really hard to decipher where when that animal should have been officially ID'd or if it needed movement documentation.

So we have to consider the moving interest interstate the official ID and does it needs to be listed on ICDI's website and it would be really helpful and at the same time it would get really hard for us in terms for you all deciphering monitoring and enforcing of the regulations.

The other thing is that Neil mentioned is that the right tags we rely on low cost technology for official identification visually tagged. And that the system would have been really helpful when an animal has a tag we can trace it back and also has its limitations so if you're trying to move animals through the Commerce and you have a tag that has been beat up or filthy and you have to catch that animal multiple times to be able to read it so you can get the movement document it's not letting us achieve what we need for the Commerce.



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The other thing we run into is if you look at the bottom picture on the slide as an accredited veterinarian he did what he needed to do and recorded the official identification numbers to ICDI but I can only imagine how long it took him to do that.

And when you think about what we need to do in tracing how much work is that did numbers get transferred because there is a lot of times where numbers are incorrect that are captured and it's just not as efficient as it could be. And I think in the beginning what we talked about what the assessment on the publication of 2013 there's always an indication the beef feeders have included after the rule after that we did this assessment to determine the first phase of the rule and that why we feel it is crucial that beef feeders in cattle.

Certainly feel that there is more significant gaps exist at this point of time and that need to be addressed and get to the conclusion of them within the traceability regulations. And you have to consider I think we always used there are other animals that are more of a disease risk and if we go back and look at that Slaughter there were 20 tuberculosis cases in the feeder cattle and they're not isolated from the disease so they are important to implement on that program.

And I think we've heard a lot in recent days about the trade implications and our curfew is that animal disease traceability what the rule was set up to cover traits to benefit for a fully functional traceability system that is important to distinguish between the two and understand that there are rules.

Neil also went through that the requirement for question and ID for Slaughter and then we went through what the requirement have in place for and so all ID not just official ID the back tags included must be collected at Slaughter true final disposition.

What would we find there's number of reasons that that happens one we hear a, saying that it's hard to collect all the ID to the Commerce even if it's just a tag location of the bag tag you have to slow down the line and collect that bag tag. So that's a common thing I hear with a procedural issues what how that tag is or how those tags were collected properly and it's a lack of Education through not only the personnel and so one that it is important for us to have it in the concept educating.

As part of the assessment we looked at some of those data parameters we also started conference calls with state animal health officials and federal personnel as well we had about 12 different conference calls to get feedback and how to they're working how they are in the field.

We also charged federal counter works with going back to the local communities and having this conversation so that local Outreach is really important to make sure we get feedback from many industry participants as possible. So here we are at the state Regional holder meeting and as we mentioned we are anticipating we have anticipated details for a couple of additional meetings that this is really important for us to be here today and hear your comments how ADT is working and help you



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find the gaps and how does traceability work and its application for you that's very important to hear about.

We also initiated of State Federal working group that that take information from these Regional meetings and kind of condense it and let us know what the key factors were that word consensus differences of opinion and they're going to generate an assessment rule from what we find in here for the national ADT that will take place this fall.

So our goals for today as we all talked about is we want to hear your feedback we know what we say but we need to hear what you think, it is really important to speak up today and see how this is working for all of you. I want to hear about the gaps of traceability, what's working well, and where you think that we could make tweaks to the system, and can benefit the system in moving traceability.

So thank you all for your attendance today Neil and I will take questions that you might have.



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### Questions and Answers.

**Female speaker:** If you have any questions please don't be shy .

#### Question 1 :

On feeder cattle one of the challenges we have if you have consumer groups work with customers for customary applications disease traceability issues that are all throughout identification so how to use official ID along with differentiated markets and so that's a little bit of a challenge can we use official ID or her preference for a market, preference for an ID.

#### Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny

And so there or AMS programs that are very successful for providing what they're talking about for access to those markets and those are voluntary they work. And I think one of the things and the reason we got into this discussion is that there is an indication that specifically for international export there is a certain expectation of a fully functioning domestic traceability system. They don't want to just have those for it but animals that might be moving overseas but knowing that we have to have them trace successfully.

**Neil Hammerschmidt**

We also have some feedback for Whole Foods or disease traceability and then we don't always have access to that information aware that cow was born. So I think that's a big challenge.

**Question**

Good morning sunny and Neil can you touch base on the sample size for those trace performance measures and any weighing after the fact. I want to make sure that I totally understand that.

**Neil Hammerschmidt**

For every state that works what the agreement on the animal disease and traceability required to do certain number of exercises state may provide them four or five exercises for each of those sessions.

So across the entire country we have over 350 exercises that are utilized to provide the data that is very significant and important. And we're hoping that you keep informing us with the progress that we have been made for the number of cases if you're looking to the individual state it's a very small number but we have the document statistics.

The overall trend that's Sunny provided it's a good indication that we are making some progress and we have officially made the priorities. We certainly have a really good appreciation for the overall capability but we also recognize the states have rules and other priorities and be in tune with measures statistics by starting to give us an overall exercises and Report sessions but we also include measurements on our database.

**Question**

In regards to all dairy males for you to find the where is that... **coughing in the crowd /////**

**Neil Hammerschmidt**

Yes so all dairy is all Dairy, 3 week cattle or steer eight months of age official identification required for those that move interstate. It would cover the most certainly if someone has young cattle they have young cattle to take to slaughter to a custom Slaughter of course all animal sold or move to a custom Slaughter facility before utilization.

**Male Speaker:**

We are thinking about the regulations for the tagging for the farm Origins certainly for a breeder cattle and interest to see what we decide today feeder cattle as we move forward with ADT.

**Karen Jordan from flower City North Carolina**

I'm a producer member with a dairy farms of America.

So today what I'm going to bring to you is some discussion points that they dairy industry brings to the table and the exam on identification. And I don't think this position has changed in our industry for many years now we are all about animal identification we want a rapid response should that be a disease in this country we want that for our trace back capability we feel like that is very instrumental for or state officials to help us in the industry to deal with this again and for consumer confidence should we have a disease.

What do we support we do support mandatory animal ID traceability , and at the earliest possible date to start the identification process, we are all about to have an ISO compliant tags, we are also very interested in having a one centrally managed state for this but having said that what facilitates to get the job done. Whatever that looks like it needs to be a centrally managed database we also want to make sure that we can predict and protect the confidentiality of our producers.

So just in general about our industry experts and whatever we need to do to make sure that our product gets to the export Market, a lot of time that export Market is what keeps us from our prices and a horrible loose ties affecting or whole industry for accountability.

So for export for the dairy industry whenever that animal disease traceability it looks like we're ready to step forward so we can hit those markets. So I represent an industry that is all about precision so if you keep can't keep measuring it your keep managing it, and if you look at our industry movement so fast the robots are coming in right there that's segments in the industry is all about identification measurement for Animal Health for breeding purposes is just amazing watching that technology, so it's not an issue with us so that animal is identified from birth to death.

So just for an example if you look at the University of Kentucky that University they're doing research is all that those animals are walking around so much stuff on it so it gives our industry to do the appropriate evaluation core management Technologies and how it works. Tell a question that we bring is we think we're ready to move forward the next steps but what does that performance measurement looks like specifically for the dairy industry.



So have we done a good job or are we doing as good as what we think we're doing so that's what I need to find out from our state federal health officials or the dairy cattle that are entering markets is that traceability there. We think it's there were think we're performing.

**Male Speaker:**

I'm Jim Holt Veterinary practitioner from Eastern / Pennsylvania. I'm with the veterinarian sales team when I heard sunny saying that the panel of experts I certainly don't feel like an animal ID expert however I live on the point on the tip of the spear.

We probably apply somewhere in the neighborhood 800 - 1000 tags a week tube areas animals I'm going to try to provide a perspective and also the perspective of the sales part and I'll try to keep that separate too.

Probably the biggest issue that I've recognize is that this whole process has to operate at the speed of Commerce, and I was particularly identifying was sunny when she was commenting about filling out that ICDI that Sunny posted on the screen and then recognize that oftentimes different species are easier.

But I can remember the interstate one a group goats I had a hundred fifty goats to Interstate for this particular person in New York it took me almost 3 hours and the reason I wanted to point that out yes there is a cost to if your tagging and identification being applied but there is also cost at the Commerce that happens so issuing an interstate it's not free. So there is a lot to be said for having that type of life at that time of birth.

**Female Speaker:**

**My name is Freddie Ferguson** I'm with **Ella May** in Spring Lake in Virginia.

I'll just bring a few things to the table Ella May is committed to working with this industry and government state officials to achieve the regulations but they want to be a part of the conversations about changes in the program.

As a market manager that are several things that we need to apply on our end first to move them at the pace that we have to move them according to how in our sales when we ask the buyers to be there. So when you take it back to the producer that is that is the right place to start.

Number one take out that animal when it's formed which is the purpose of these Trace abilities to figure out where it came from, the problem that I see a lot is when we are tagging these animals we got three options tags.

The metal ear tag is absolutely useless, I can't read it it's dirty it's all scratched up and it's easily to transpose as numbers, so if you've got a low frequency tag you got to have a low frequency reader, if you have a high frequency tag you have to have a high frequency reader.

So let's take a step back and not put the cart before the horse to get a reader that reads the tags that works without computer systems and that makes sense there is no reason that have the speed that we can make things to happen electronically that is not easy to do, but we're moving forms so fast that were not actually getting what their billing us for.

So we had a whole team sales last month and the reader to get that reader in place the high-frequency reader so I can have a visual tag and the electronic tag to satisfy everything the reader cost us \$8,000 to install, the tag cost \$2.30 if we order a minimum of 800.

Can't you can't pass that cost to the producer because the producer already has enough costs. So if I passed that on the producer it will bypass the whole purpose of the system. So what are we doing, it's easy to ask a producer to put the tagging, 80% of my customers they are probably 70 years of age and older, they don't have the means to catch these cows all this is new to them and they can just going to quit.

So it's a bigger picture than just a little ear tag, it's a really big picture. So whose responsibility is it to know where these cattle are going most of my cattle they are in the state of Virginia is it my responsibility as a market manager to go to the buyer and say where are your cattle headed, he doesn't want to tell me that it's none of my business.

But is it my responsibility when those cattle leave the dock and where those cattle or headed to know that I'm not outside the rules and asking me to do a livestock market. It's not that we don't want to participate, but if we're going to participate I agree with this lady right here and I apologize I'm not good with names but every state needs to be in the same playing field.

Not just a state but stockyards, the buying stations everything and you have sometimes when someone's bought it from someone else so what are we doing if we don't know where they came from how long is it going to take you to get back to work originally they came from.

There is a cost of injury spent \$40,000 in sheep's to hydraulic head catch so if it's not hydraulic how am I going to stand there and read thousand animals, there is liability and injuring those animals and then whose responsibility is it it's a Stockyards responsibility.

So one tag whatever you decided should be for one reader that can both tags and a computer system that officially gathers this data that makes the data to travel at the speed of Commerce and I don't know any reason why I can't. But it's got to be one tag, options are always great but not always best.

Tagging sides do work but is that tagging side going to have all that information on that cattle and who's responsible for getting that information to those people.

## Male Speaker

Hey good morning again this is **David W.** From Pennsylvania .

I just want to share with you the PA perspective on animal disease traceability. Pennsylvania's somewhat unique in this region and that we have a really diverse cattle industry and we have a relatively large dairy industry about 700 to 900 Dairy producers, very sophisticated.

We have about 24,000 cattle producers and often relatively small 7 - 20 cattle operations and we are faced with a lot of different challenges and disease traceability. In top of that we do have the largest auction east of Mississippi the deals with all sorts of animals and not only those options but we have about 12 other auctions that deal with cattle of all sorts.

And then we have in PA that we deal with cattle from 26 states both fed cattle and dairy cattle we also deal with animals coming into the state and we export about 40% of our milk from PA to other states. One we talk about diseases, secure food it is really important to us because we not only have product coming in in the form of cattle we have cattle also leaving the state.

And so going forward for permits and training and commerce it has become very important for us to validate the safety of our animals for us and to our neighbors. And it becomes a challenge for us to do a great job that animal disease traceability you will be able to do that consistently it's really important.

On top of that we've been relatively early when Neil was working with homestead association I'm guessing in the mid 90's I do not know exactly, so when we started this adventure we are one of the first few states that I think everybody recognize even back then 20 years ago this technology would really be useful if we could get all the cattle systems. I think on our end what we are missing is that we have an emphasized the value to the producer I'm talking about the cow producer, livestock Auction.

The technology works I think of if the Technologies available one of the things that we haven't done very well with the Tagging systems to date is that that they made them more valuable and systems, we do have these RF ID's, we do have very expensive neck transponders we do live Management's on Farmers now, but we haven't done this actually allowed and the ear tag to drop management systems on the farm. So when that Dairy Farmer says do I buy an \$80 neck transponder or \$2 ear tag, they're going to buy the \$2 ear tag.

And that's been issue to this point we have not just made this valuable enough to the producers. They don't mind having ear tags they will put an RF ear tag but I see little value to the producer to get this year tag for free or spend \$1.30 for this ear tag. and you know if it if I don't perceive the value and so one of the challenges that I think is mostly for the livestock folks if it's Commerce read the numbers

faster it will save them a lot of time and they will actually be better for the animals, it will be better for the workers, better for the records so I think these systems are in place one of the challenges be financially even with our livestock auctions it would we would realize that would be valuable to do but when they're seeing one two three four cattle with an RFID tag and 200 without an RFID tag how much time effort and money do they want invest.

Get a reader computer system it's an investment yes I'll save a \$10,000 in labor if all the animals had an RFID tag but not we're going to need that reader to do two three four five and a small percentage. To distribute tags sort of randomly across the state try to put a lot of tags and one region so they fit into an option system proof that it actually pays everybody on both ends and by actually make it more valuable I think we can grow that but right now and I think people back me on this I think that it's a small number of RFID tags out there there's not a big demand implemented at the buying stations. I think we need to look really hard and how to make and make it more valuable as a win-win for all the groups that would be valuable across all platforms. Thank you

**Female speaker:**

**Freddie Ferguson**

I wanted to say something the high-frequency tag in our business it's not just the electronic part but it's also a visual on that high frequency tag. The other purpose of that high frequency tag is that you don't have to get close to read that tag, you got a distance you can keep and then you're not forced to close him up depending on where you going to read it and was going to.

So the high Frequency tag if we got to narrow this down why don't we look really hard at that tag, it does cost a little more but if we're going to be efficient let's be efficient. It's not what you require from the producers it's what your request and how you approach them.

These older gentleman that I work with and work for on a daily basis, they're not fighting you on a \$0.30 tag but how you approach them about putting that tag in the ear. Because you're asking them to upgrade their facility and they don't have it and my producers will have to go back into a barn close the gate and pray to God before he cracks that gate on the Border in the trailer that he's going to get those animals to work that cattle through.

Added value that sounds really good but I can tell you from a sales standpoint would deal with cattle on the weekly basis and there is a gentleman who deal with that more given them two rounds of vaccinations and he's done everything right. But he doesn't have enough to make a load.

So then he goes back to flamingo group they might have vaccinated or they may have not vaccinated, who knows. They have an tended to these animals the might of seen or they might not have, and that producer that admit it the right it's not going to bring a dime more than those other cow they're not going to because he didn't make a full load. So I can show my producer that vaccinate them, and has done everything to keep the cattle correct how I am going to convince him to spend \$2.30 more cent.

And you get these tags where he's got a metal tag and it's got a low frequency tag and I'm going to put a high-frequency tag I'm going to supposed to keep all of that to the speed Commerce.

**Female Speaker:**

Okay so this is an opportunity for all of you to ask the panelists questions about some of their comments, and my colleague here it's going to bring up the microphone so if you have any questions everyone can hear please questions.

**Question:**

**Good morning Chelsea from Ally Mae** I've got a question for Dr. Wolfgang on the state perspective what the current framework for the 18-month of age and older their moving interstate or supposed to be officially identified, are they supposed to be getting Health certificates.

I recognized as a livestock market we're an easy place to come and make sure our customers are abiding by those requirements. What about those cattle that are moving interstate in the country that aren't moving through a livestock market what are you all doing to make sure they are in compliance with the current framework ?

**Answer:**

Certainly if they would need a CDI and also in our state that would need official identification. We have dairy cattle moving direct to slaughter they sometimes go through an auction w which it just complicates that, then we can argue whether they have to go into a Slaughter or not, which they usually do we do have the challenge with all the species because we have the people that will hold them for some periods of time.

Maybe they one to fatten them up, maybe they want to rescue them and then they get back into the slaughtering Channel at some later day. So if they're not in the slaughtering Channel they will have to have a CDI, the slaughter channel is somewhat of a gray black and white box.

**Question:** I guess to reframe the question I agree with you that's what the requirement is as Regulators what you are and what USDA partnership does to ensure those requirements are met without those moving interstate then out of the country.

**Answer:**

Certainly were collecting from CDI at work checking for the correctness and the completeness of the CDI so if we see anything wrong there we're going to go back to that state all former origin.

And I think we do pretty well on official sales or dairy sales at a livestock facility at that point we do a fairly good job i'm collecting a CDI and ID in those animals and provided sales for people moving through back channels we do that we have people regularly at auctions they work with the veterinarians to keep as good as trackers records and then we do check with the livestock auctions to see if their numbers are tracking if they sold 10,000 animals will tags in and vice versa.

How close to those records matchup with tag usage. Doctor Holt does a good job at tracking dairy cow all that are actually moving to his auction and back into the production so I think that those animals we have a pretty good record on and I think the feeder cattle where the ID is required that's a really great area for us.

**Male Speaker:**

Can I make one comment in relation to that, I think what Chelsea was asking is that regulations are being applied very at livestock auctions and they're not necessarily being followed so well outside out of livestock auction.

I do recognize that when there is a CDI do you have something to trace, but where there is no CDI because Jill took some to his friends from Virginia to Pennsylvania and there is no CDI and no record whatsoever that those animals are transported and there is no record no traceability whatsoever I think that's what you were commenting on.

**Male speaker:**

Hi I work with **Dr. Wolfgang**, it is very difficult to enforce we will have trailers coming in from Maryland, then if you stop to question them they would say why pick this animal up in Pennsylvania.

So in the years past we have kind of Cooperative sting operations in the northern PA and the southern PA and the state line if pulls vehicles overs and checks the CDIs.

And usually those lengths are taken one wherever we realize there is a major problem but it's very difficult from veterinary field perspective all you can do is question somebody even if they have out-of-state plates you can't prove that they didn't pick it up and your state.

**QUESTION:**

What kind of results did you find on that sting operation ?

**ANSWER:**

Unfortunately that was done before I was on board, I just know it was done.

**Question:**

**John K.** with livestock marketing Association earlier on the panel you mention that the dairy industry is all in yet at our livestock market especially with the baby calf's probably half of those are not tagged when they come in.

When an animal is born you are fixing to milk that animal and you're right here when the calf's is formed and on the beef industry that might be an three hundred or a Thousand Acre field and what I don't understand and this is something and the dairy industry you do see a lot of benefit to it and I see a lot of that benefits you they may be taking the females but they're not tagging the males.

What other education what other issues do you see to get your people to come along and that regard.

**Answer****Female Speaker:**

So it gets back to the educational effort they will have it and that's a problem when we would hear need to have feedback that we need to have those educational topics. As to the importance of why why that little cab coming to market doesn't need to be identified.

**Answer****Neil Hammerschmidt.**

If I could just reply a little bit here it's more of an educational point that there is something significant issues regarding little cabs and there were some issues when there is no Trace ability to that cap that becomes a large issue he gets tied up with whatever the cab went to for marketing.

So what we see with many producers on the past without some sort of identification there is a residue associated with that you can at least identify it's not yours because mostly black three-day-old young cab going into the market is really easy for those animals to get confused it's important that they have identification for their own protection and the for the protection of the consumers.

**Male Speaker:**

I was also in the pork industry for most of my life and toward the end of our existence in the pork industry. We could sell our products to anyone at any point in time.

It got to the point where we had to do certain things to gain access to certain markets. So we did those things so we could get those markets, so if we wanted the better markets with the two things that the better markets wanted us to do.

And if we didn't do those things we couldn't gain access to those markets. I say much the same of tactics that could be used to solve a myriad of problems one of which is traceability. There is a lot of things that this tagging system could do that have nothing to do with Traceability but there is a huge benefit to me personally as a producer.

What if one of those benefits is that I get to sell my cattle at a market and I don't do what they say at that market that denies me access to that. So that cuts into my profit Market especially if it's the good ones. So we have to look at this that somehow what is the advantage of the producer let alone the rest of the chin.



I'm going to add one more thing to that as far as not so much market access or Marc ability or even Management Systems, but if this program Traceability and of and Disease Control benefits the entire nation in fact the entire world.

Why is not the entire nation or the entire world paying for this?

Why am I as producer to be the initiator of this program?

If there is a cost of so many millions and trillions billions of dollars whatever that number is associated with us over the entire country and there is X number of this entire country and that that's a cost per head. It should be the cost of so many dollars to this producer because he does it right and this guy doesn't have to pay anything because he doesn't.

So I think the two things being able to sell my cattle when and where I want to and to meet their standards and then to have that cause equally distributed across the cattle industry are the two keys to making this program work.

**Female speaker.**

Well that was well, said spot-on. About the tags we get tags from USDA, we put them in we do not charge.

They are free to us and they're free to our customers. So there is not a fee there, to make that clear, from Hagerstown Maryland. When we had a group of animals coming in that is for a specific sale we do have tops on our website and Facebook and we do put them on to be vaccinated they do have their proper IDs and the other thing that the sellers to encourage the bars to come by but as for tags what we get them free we give them to the producers for free.

**Question.**

Is that an electronic tag or a metal tag?

**Answer.** We get a metal tag because that's what we get. They are not the RF-types they are the metal tags, and those are the ones that we have been given.



# Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

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Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service  
Veterinary Services

## Regional Outreach Meetings "Next Steps" to Advance Traceability Spring 2017

### Female Speaker

Good afternoon I'm **Jody Matheson**,

And I serve as a chef veterinarian at the national ... Association. And the national.. Association continues to be supportive of animal disease and traceability or ADT system for cattle of all purposes.

Ideally of the ADT framework should be a system reduces the number of the animals involved in the disease investigation. Reduces the time needed to respond and ultimately decreases the cost for producers and State animal health officials.

The reason to establish these securities in order to ensure to conduct business in the event of an animal disease outbreak relies upon successful usage of cattle, animal identification system. While in 2017 and ADT assessment and reports show Improvements in a trace performance measures significant Gap still exist.

The disease training under current ADT system. Compliance staying consistent recollection ID identification at Slaughter and to final inspection. Additionally through there is no retirement official identification numbers at Slaughter the lack of the activity enter into multiple databases and data management is extremely complicated. Ready access 24 hours a day seven days a week for information concerning ADT by the state animal of the authorities into a functioning system.

The data collection sharing to improve the traceability there's a centrally that no progress with the electronic identification and data transfer for approximately 1 million cattle imported annually despite the continued to request for action by the industry and state animal health authorities.

It seems that ADT's cooperative funding improvement or shrinking at the very time for the agency. Resources must be available to for expanding ADT's.

NCSA requests that a AFIS coordinate the actions with the states to collect and address challenges and gaps in this current system. Introducing over 26 million viewers into the current ADT framework they were making some significant consideration. Such as the increase in identifying the cattle, cattle moved through interstate, the potential for slowing the speed of Commerce call production marketing. Management the Logistics on Feed and cow industry will be officially a greater cost because of the



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known factors, and it is a concern. Aphis has conducted analysis to introduce feeder cattle for those under the 18th month of age entered in the current system.

Third definitely needs to be a clearly defined threshold of a proven successful implementation, is the current ADT framework before proceeding to introducing young cattle younger than 18 months into the system.

APHIS need to revisit exactly how they plan to expand the framework to include the cattle and allow the process through the cattle. The plans are being discussed to expand the framework for cow and bison. All significant gaps in the current system must be identified and the functions that exists to be more efficient. Prior to an introduction with the 26 million feeder cattle into the system.

### Male Speaker:

I'm Gary Ross, and I'm with USDA-APHIS and I've conducted a few studies one of which my thoughts initially one of the recent veterinarians in Virginia came to me one day and he said and you doc what we need is electronic back tags.

And I said well why you think we need electronic back tags and I said sounds reasonable to me and I will see what we can do.

So I worked for several years with the funds that would show up and the project would come up and we use some of those excess funds that we had each year for the last four years I was aphis and we did a number of field trials developing a UHF back tag it is based on the same things that we have and I do have some prototypes here so you can see them.

Anyway this is what the back tags look like you can see it's the same thickness which is important for the field trials for the folks that put these back tags on these were never work there too thick even though they didn't put them they still didn't like them.

Anyway we worked on this and we initially got it to the point where it's the same thickness as the present tag and we also realized that USDA hands these tags out for free. So it's going to be a tough sell if they have these tags out there that they are free. Well and we worked and worked and we got the price down probably worth \$0.25 tags and they are still a lot when you're comparing them with free.

So one of the things that we wanted to see is how can this be integrated into our system out there in the livestock market but one of the things that we wanted to do it every livestock market they wanted to have breeders, no problem they can put these bag tags on they don't have to do anything different they



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will they do now. The other thing they can do further up the line they can put it the readers and they can receive invoices etc from the last stock market whether it could be electronic or hard copy but they can reconcile those when they come in so they can read these things and these back tags will the readout in the air without the 20 feet.

In the livestock market when they are attached to the cow it's pretty easy to read them from 5 to 10 feet what the overhead reader and it will pick them up a hundred percent.

So I'm proposing that you all give some thought to this because what will actually do is that not that will help you in the market but it will also build the infrastructure across the livestock industry to utilize UHF and I have my own company but I don't I don't make back tags I don't sell but what I've seen I think this can really help what they really usable system set up with the infrastructure built into the system without having to introduce something to people that's a hate this is something new I've never done this before.

These things have been used for decades and I think it's worthy of some thoughts. Because I know that was a real concern since they said what kind of readers what we use and there's my push it and One Direction for a reader that can be used across the industry. Thank you

**Male speaker.**

Thank you, I'm **John Diserio**

I work for livestock marketing Association and our history behind that is that I grew up on a farm around the cattle I worked in my father's livestock market and I've been on this for 36 years so.

I hear about the ADT listening tier and I know the history and then when I asked to speak to her which was kind of pass-through and it's supposed to be at cheerleading session to run forward and emerge from the industry stakeholders and 90% was work against that program.

And here we are again on the listening tour and it's kind of interesting that's some of the top livestock states didn't even have a listening tour or plan for some comments.



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Today I want to talk about are you really here for this or you're here it really here for stakeholders. So those are some general comments for you to think about, the people in this room there, they're listening to us you have a perspective but then you've been on a national livestock market or livestock Farm on the last six months.

What's logistically possible and what works it's your point of you or your perception which were mostly looking at the animal in 10,000 pounds well you're thinking that's a cow and if they're looking at the zoo with they would say that's a rhinoceros.

Again there is so many analogies there but you're not seeing the same thing. So when we go from there the programs are in place for example I hear repeatedly from USD the people ask how well this program is working if you have thousands of animals from the you're transferring them from the southwest of the United States and that's the first thing to put tags on.

And across the number of states and the tags are nowhere near where the original worth. So then when we look at the assessment sometimes you see what you want to say remember numbers come what you want to reflect.

Also with the current program of the ADT on some of the local tags I've been to some places where what they were charged \$500 to go through a read of the animals so I just had some official tags here and I had them to the trucker. So there are some issues out there that some say that it's doing a good job with Reading or the producers and some other states from Florida all the way up to New York and Maine.

One state in particular they were going to do not just interstate they passed legislation and it goes back to their Commerce next year. If we're listening we need to have our ears open to what's being said. I got one of our markets and what we're looking for we can discuss again today it's so bounds Playfield if you're going to do the requirements in the market and push for the same reinforcement that needs to be done on every transaction throughout United States.

The other thing I would say as far as moving forward and the feeder cattle it's a totally different moral that we were talking about with the slaughter cows they're all treated the same word that's in Florida Pennsylvania to California. Thank you for your time.



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## Speaker

**Neil Hammerschmidt.**

Through some previous discussions that we had through some feedback on gaps if you will, when I say gaps I'm not talking about immediate gaps by looking current framework.

So immediately were taking that really will look at the beginning of traceability, and we got State Health officials we got some folks on the phone so we would like to start with comments.

The first item we would ask for is more specific feedback unofficial identification when that animal is going to be officially identified. Today we have requirements that official ID and federal ID is required when we when we are moving that animal across the state law.

We talked about looking at a book and system and we're pointing more and more so to have a true book end system because one that animal is officially tagged how many times from this.

And if you move that animal from Alaska the only time that animal is required to have an official ID, then we're going back to Kansas when you need an official ID moving within the state the animal can be compact.

From other 2/3 animals across the state. I think what we're looking at is the litigation that we place on ourselves by restricting and confining and moving the animals as Sonny said there is a lot of opportunity for disease to spread. One of the things that we wanted the feedback on is what are the most significant challenges her having an official identification for cattle and bison and the framework.

For the feedback at this point of time that will limit our own capability of the framework in regards to other events activities that might be considered to have cattle identified. We don't have a percentage but we have a ton of cattle that ADT that will have to be tagged.

And when we look at that we have concern because there is a lot of a cattle that's some have tags and some don't. First and foremost an official tag that we have good records that's specifically because I go back and say that we put tags and if you don't have the records to go with that tag we have nothing. So when I say how we can improve increase the volume of tag cattle, I think we're doing a much better job with record-keeping then ten years ago.



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We're keeping records where the tag went to, where that egg was supplied or electronic records of it but we still have a lot of cattle that needs to be tagged.

### **Female Speaker:**

So yes we have three questions.

We have a lot of people talk about challenges one of the most significant challenges, so let's get some people talking about that question specifically.

### **Female Speaker:**

Well one of the significant challenges is that even is that back tag is put in at the animal at Birth if it leaves the Farm not knowing where it's going to go, the stockyard you might be able to capture that information quickly enough so it doesn't slow down the market.

One problem being that animals come into are not tagged.

### **Female speaker.**

The tagging Company keeps records of who they sold their tags too. So who they turn that tag into if they were sold at the farm and everyone is issued a number then you know where that animal came from.



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### Male Speaker:

One of the most significant challenges to me as a producer is where my value for the tag is. I don't care what color it is what kind it is who puts it in but if I have to pay something for it what is the value of that tag to me?

### Male Speaker:

I'll just mention in our last stock market when a breeding cattle is going to be sold through pregnancy check in even if it's being in the same state and or tag units at that time it's practical it's logical it works and it's a part of the process they're doing something with the animal that makes sense so that part is in the framework.

And again some states I think or doing that some were not but there is a cost of the tag such as Virginia, West Virginia. And some places that offer free tags and there are places like that in the market.

### Female speaker

But those tags or low frequency tags, so what data system that is untagged I don't care what it is but it needs to be efficient and needs to be properly and it needs to be across board and every state whatever you're doing one tag.

Let's not get ahead of ourselves let's make an official tag so one that official tag is across the border we're not going to need a different tag in order to change our equipment again.

And it has to be a mandate that it has to work all the time and not six years down the road we have to change or equipment again.





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## Male speaker

I just want to make a comment this is not relating directly to cattle and bison but actually our biggest challenge is sheep. In particular there are a lot of animals coming in at it as it was mentioned previously that have come from out-of-state they have no identification at all.

And we're not talking small numbers of the animals here we're talking thousands of animals per week. And in relation to that the new law passes that record where that animal came from in particular the way the rules are written if I have if they have scrapie tag and that animal and that number isn't written down and it is required to be written down but it also means that traceability has been lost because last year they had a violation of a record and it was traced back supposedly that's where The Slaughterhouse said they come from but they didn't have an animal tag or a scraping tag.

From that point on we really didn't have the ability to specifically say that it came from this individual. So as a result that animal will be on a violating list. Even though there is no medication being administered it seems to be there is a failure in the system if that animal has a scrapie tag there should be some way to make that traceability work its way backwards but from what I understand is there is a lack of communication between FSIS and USDA in that situation so what the result was thought it was a violating list.

## Female Speaker:

Premise ID,

premise ID is an official form of identification and you apply to a state or we're a premise ID tag.

A personal name is assigned to that premise ID for any other ideas or tags suppliers and share this information with your form and they can print that tag so that actually travels with the animal so there is quite a few tag companies out there.

By getting that premise ID or the tag with or the tagging system you got two ID's a travel with that animal. And then you could see you where it began and where it ended. Just like anybody who has heard of the Chesapeake Bay protecting our environment just as protecting ourselves and are consumers for the disease and a food supply.

So if we invested in our environment such as Chesapeake Bay and there are ways and we need to protect us and we eat beef we drink the milk and it is very important to trace what we're eating Across the Nation and world.



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### Male Speaker:

We use the term interstate commerce but by definition it's hard to consistently no one that animal has entered the interstate commerce so I guess that leaves us to check the activity and the computer that would be associated with interstate commerce and then we would have the authority and then we would define it by specific activities.

### Male Speaker:

A veterinarian was going through regulations before the track and side was available and now that is available any particular it was really cumbersome to reapply a PA identification tag that was not acceptable for ICDI so that animal had to be rerun through the tagging system to be appropriate for my ICDI it was extremely difficult.

### Male speaker

I'm uncomfortable ownership statement with cattle coming in in order to cross line in to PA unless you're going to slaughter you're going to have ICDI.

I'm leaving for non-Slaughter purposes without some type of a review item from a veterinarian I see the counter for traceability but I question long-term about health concern about moving around and if they're not entering the slaughter facility. The other question I have is if the long term is really traceability a tagging sides .

If we want to take this back to the form of eventually we got to stop enabling people from catting in another places.



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### Neil Hammerschmidt

So part of your concern is the movement document for the cattle that came in from the out-of-state to Pennsylvania location. And they're moving the cattle from the production to ranch.

### Male Speaker:

I'm just a simple farmer but it looks like it's a wagon wheel and the shots are coming from the center, there is no Bullseye here. We're not aiming for a Target this group APHIS is am info the record-keeping systems are using the same thing.

The management system or using the same tool but they have them in for another Target.

Export systems are using the same tool but there I'm in for another Target part of the problem is we don't know what the target is. So the road to be some consensus OPI's groups of what or the target and we all have to be able to use that same tool multiple targets.

### Male Speaker:

I think there is identification program across the border whole sections of cattle industry where the weather it's Dairy or beef. I do think there are segments that that are different and need to be treated differently not necessarily and different order for tagging they need to be treated differently and the cattle industry is one of those things.

I agree with the veterinarian's from NCDA about but that's a different animal it's a whole different source. And now and we are in aggreance with the wherever I ship cattle anywhere out of Pennsylvania my first thought I got to get a health bill.

And if we can put that in your rule if that is the first thought then the ID becomes automatic. If the rule is you cannot ship interstate any breeding stock dairy, beef, whatever it is if the first thought of that



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producer I don't need any health paper the ID did is unnatural. It's not so much the ID as it is the concept on what you're trying to do.



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## **Regional Outreach Meetings** "Next Steps" to Advance Traceability Spring 2017

### **Afternoon Session**

#### **Female Speaker:**

#### **Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny**

So for a second topic we wanted to discuss movement document and what type of documents should be used.

And we'll go through different kind of questions and look at the shipper statements and there was some states that have great inspections look at the ownership etcetera.

So another challenge that we face is the capture of that data and how we capture that data so if we think about when to utilize those and how we can capture that information it's a good thing to consider.

So I guess what information needs to be had measured and maintained on bison and Cattle and what the movement documents.

What animals are moving across the destination, what kind of movements of those sorts of things? Are there additional parameters that should be considered for those documents or any other important statements for individual ID capture?



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Multiple People Speaking at the same time for a while / not able to capture.

## Male speaker:

We can argue how complicated at the rate of minimum were able to mix or accumulate so at the very minimum when theoretically were really looking into disease traceability when you mix different groups of animals will there be an auction and you're mixing animals from different groups that is the absolutely highest disease risk.

At the very least with automatic readers like we described earlier if you can capture that information was some type of RFID should have those pages and if you choose to skip a few pages you have to read all of them that you can actually help for these animals or at this location or other location.

On a certain day and one of those animals were there that would be really important for disease traceability.

## Male Speaker:

Just a comment more realistic perspective of other people in the livestock industry. Obviously it starts with the producers and ends at the slaughter plant.

The livestock markets are not the only ones that that will be there are cattle breeders there are brokers there are truckers there are all kinds of people that make that living in the livestock industry, Specially and cattle industry.

I agree that things need to be standardized so that they work but I think one thing that you need to be careful of is that if we go forward is that you do not limit the classes of people that make their living on livestock industry. However small that may be so I think there are consequences for having things so standardized that doesn't fit everywhere.

Just be cautious when we are thinking about that rigid of standardization and if we're going to eliminate people from being in the industry.



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### Neal Hammerschmidt

Very good Mike, I appreciate the comment I thank you.

I see more support on identification that I've seen in a long time. So I think we're seeing that or approach to low-cost technology will work as we save extra cost to the producer too many people in the industry.

### Question:

From Pennsylvania,

I agree but I think we need some strategic plans and I argue that in five or ten years we will need to have a standard that will start out one that calf hits the ground that way we can argue about who should have done it who did it we need a clear path we need to be producer benefits and there needs to be benefits for animal benefits too.

### Female speaker

Another question in your comments as a panelist you said that the dairy is behind on every concept and it's starting to be standardized but can you explain.

### Answer

Male speaker so when we look at the technology and basic standards of so that gives you a set of standards that manufacturers meet and that's a key part of that is that each tag is approved and is required to meet the standards.

The part that you also have is the reader that is true, some variation and how the reader and what kind of reader is in place all the way from neck to back to Umbrella readers.

Yep some differences in the dairy because USDA and international Committee of the animal and the recording group don't necessarily have standards on meters.



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## Neil Hammerschmidt

If I could care to project timeline or time frame for what's practically realistic, 10 year out, 15 year out, 20, 25, from practicality standpoint from five years to be more realistic or their thoughts.

## Male speaker

If you go 5 years you're going to be planning on the industry for the livestock industry if you go 10 years I think there was a chance that USDA would be able to make some kind of contribution but we don't know what's going to happen for USDA certainly right now. I would say 10 years would be more realistic.

## Female speaker

It all depends on the packing industry if it becomes important enough for them. If it becomes important enough for the Packers with reliable ID we might see you soon. I think we might start seeing it from the Packers point a little bit before than just a back tag.

## Neil Hammerschmidt

If we talked about the programs and cost perspective or requirement say that but the action related with that number falls back to us.

We found it not feasible, due to the cost so there is another matter from the traceability standpoint and we talked about the opportunities if we talk about that number in the system. Other questions are comments?





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## Question

What do you mean by the retirement of the metal tags?

## Neil Hammerschmidt

So when the cow is processed from Slaughter to slaughter, so the number is retired so that number because of how depending on how many numbers we have it's meant to have three letters and four numbers and it's a 12-year cycle so we're retiring that tag in that particular time so that number can't come back.

Because I see duplicates that are 10 years apart and you got calves two months old and the cows 12 years old. I think that's a great plan for the 840.

## Male speaker

I'd like to tell you what we do, and why we do it that makes shed a light on why people may want to include or why not one to include feeder-cattle.

Right now we have a broad-spectrum operation of our own cow calf's we custom feed cattle and live cattle and feeder cattle. So our goal for our operation is strictly identification.

It allows us to keep track of cattle on the same promise ID and have inaccurate system type identifying who they are at any point of time. So if you take that and put that into a broad spectrum in United States and everybody did what we did however the technology is not pair for us to do that and the numbers or not there.

And not everybody doesn't like we do it, I understand the different ranges in Wyoming and New Mexico may not see you there cabs until the registered and they might have the ability to do what we do necessarily.

And I believe it should come and I don't know what the timing of that should be but I believe that there should be a system the series of benchmarks to let us know this is where we should be at this point this is where we should be at this point and we need to build towards that in order to or cattle in the United States to be ID'd four million reasons and one of that is Disease Control.



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### Female speaker

From the market standpoint getting the cattle ID to start would be great. We're not about no into what we need to do the problem is we don't have much. My choice of a high-frequency tag what the electronic card but also what's a visual card.

So they can track it no matter where that animal is. The other thing is that for feeder cattle we do need something for traceability it's not that hard to Tech the cattle we can't do that with a producer and at the market standpoint they don't have a problem with the tag to work with a producer because that's what's going to save our customer.

Otherwise it will take a lot of time they won't have the money there's not a lot of consideration to pass on him and across the country then all we can do is have the breeder to read that tag. If we're all on the same page we can have the system work and we have that reader at the standpoint. Right now we're all playing with 3 different books so let's lay in the same book and figure out how we can get efficient at that book.

### Female speaker

So to consider that, and sounds that your book is talking about the technology part of it but are there other aspects of ADT before we get to that.



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## Male speaker

I just want to make a comment that I spend most of my time with the dairy then other things, but it seems to me that the need is a little less because it appears to me that feeder cattle that travel at least in Pennsylvania or across the country.

From just a drug residue issue that the dairy industry produces young residues then feeder than the beef cattle. At least from the perspective there is less need for that but I could be wrong of those perceptions.

## Female speaker

For the market perspective it would be consistent in our current framework of traceability of the animals making sure that we have and figure out ways to enforce the requirements of regardless of the cattle movement prior to taking steps and looking at other process.

## Female Speaker

Closing remarks, We are doing at least about their 526 meetings around the country so if you if you thought this was important where that other locations are going to be are going to be in the website and would look forward to seeing everyone at those opportunities.

## Male speaker

Good afternoon everybody, I think the message that Jack and both I want to give you is that thank you for so much for coming today, thank you so much for taking the time and come here and really give us the feedback.

And a lot of feeds today and a lot of messages and suggestions all that is going to be captured. And I think some folks are a little suspicious what are we up to and I think of really truthfully is that we're just stopping to assess where we are now with when the 13th rule came out and we had an education period and this is three or four years later and it's really time to stop guessing how's it going for you.



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And there's some good news on there is some bad news so we need to hear from different part of the country, we need to hear from different sectors, different producers around the industry you're on it every day so you would know better than anybody so that's why we want to really thank you for taking your time today and tell us.

And the other thing is I want to tell you from the emergency perspective that I hear a lot of but I hear you loud and clear that we want to focus on animal disease traceability and the only thing I would add and cases of management around the country and if you also stop and think about because I heard a lot of what's in it for me why am I doing this what are the goals, and those are all real core value questions to answer and you have your daily business which really is enough to keep everybody business just get through the day.

The other thing to think about is how traceability can help you in an animal disease event and when you want to move then I'm old and they're not infected now we're tracing disease animals and move non-disease animal on the country.

That is another set of problems to think about. If we really want to thank you all so much for coming out hopefully you got something from this day and we have five to seven of these meetings to provide next steps around the country and again thank you.