

# ADVANCING ADT ROAD MAP FOR MISSISSIPPI

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**A Three-Year Plan**

**Submitted by:**

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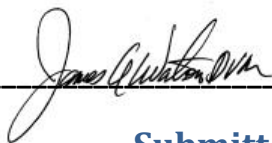
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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agriculture is Mississippi's number one industry, with poultry and cattle the largest livestock enterprises within the state. The primary function of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH) is to control and eradicate communicable diseases of poultry and livestock; therefore Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) is a core component to carry out the mission and is accomplished through its many daily activities. MBAH has been participating in animal identification and disease traceability programs since 2004. As Trace Performance Measures were developed, it became more apparent that records needed to be accessible electronically to meet the standards. The utilization of Trace First / CoreOne has allowed Mississippi to make huge strides in having electronic data available to meet disease traceability needs. Correctly identifying and tracing animals when a disease occurs are critical for the success of MBAH to respond to disease occurrences, yet challenges remain in implementing a traceability system that covers all species of concern. This plan will focus on cattle, sheep and goats.

Previous efforts to advance animal disease traceability include encouraging producers to obtain a premises identification number. More recently, we have worked with most of the livestock markets in the state to place electronic ear tags in all cattle going through the chute while at the market. Traceability in the poultry and swine industries in the state is currently sufficient.

There should be no issues with supporting animal health information needs with other States/Tribes/Territories and USDA nationally. We would provide requested information to these entities as requested.

Successful implementation of this plan should result in a rapid response to catastrophic animal diseases, enable continuity of businesses for MS livestock and poultry producers, and enhance compliance with state and federal ADT rules.

- **What is the fundamental problem(s) this plan addresses?** The primary challenges are making sure all animals have official identification when moving interstate, obtaining the data associated with animal movements and identification, and rapidly retrieving ADT data.
- **What are the key elements in summary form?** Key elements of this road map include: Conversion of paper movement information to an electronic format, support for electronic data processes such as EIDs, automated electronic readers, eMovement Documents and Test Charts, and data sharing, outreach, monitoring and reporting of interstate movement activity.
- **What are the primary benefits?** Successful implementation of this plan should result in a rapid response to catastrophic animal diseases, enable continuity of businesses for MS livestock and poultry producers, and enhance compliance with state and federal ADT rules.

## **Timeline proposed for this plan:**

### **FY 2021:**

- Continue entering official ID data (individual animal ID numbers, ICVIs, etc.) into the SCS/CoreOne. Utilize StateVet.com or purchase another software program.
- Continue to assist market personnel with tagging efforts at approved livestock markets.
- Provide funding for livestock field inspectors, ADT veterinarian and data entry personnel.
- Promote the use of 840 EID in livestock markets, exhibition animals, disease investigations and herd work.
- Encourage and support infrastructure for reading EIDs at approved livestock markets and other locations.
- Distribute orange EID OCV tags in lieu of metal OCV tags
- Obtain premise IDs and allocate 840 EID tags to markets, exhibition animals, producers, and veterinarians.
- Cooperate with USDA to provide compliance with ADT rule
- Promote the use of electronic test charts and CVIs through educational meetings with veterinarians

### **FY 2022:**

- Continue entering official ID data (individual animal ID numbers, ICVIs, etc.) into the SCS/CoreOne. Utilize StateVet.com or purchase another software program.
- Continue to assist market personnel with tagging efforts at approved livestock markets.
- Provide funding for livestock field inspectors, ADT veterinarian and data entry personnel.
- Promote the use of 840 EID in livestock markets, exhibition animals, disease investigations and herd work.
- Encourage and support infrastructure for reading EIDs at approved livestock markets and other locations.
- Distribute orange EID OCV tags in lieu of metal OCV tags
- Obtain premise IDs and allocate 840 EID tags to markets, exhibition animals, producers, and veterinarians.
- Cooperate with USDA to provide compliance with ADT rule
- Promote the use of electronic test charts and CVIs through educational meetings with veterinarians

### **FY 2023:**

- Provide funding for maintenance or additional upgrades of livestock market facilities.
- Provide continuing education to accredited veterinarians, livestock market and Animal Health official personnel in the use of EID reading equipment and data reporting, as well the phase out process for metal NUES tags
- Continue data entry into SCS/CoreOne database. Utilize StateVet.com or another software program. Continue entering all official ID into SCS/CoreOne (market tagging, test records and CVI).
- Expand MBAH electronic capability for data capture, transmission, storage and retrieval. Obtain necessary software, hardware and equipment.

- Obtain premise IDs and allocate 840 EID tags to markets, exhibition animals, producers, and veterinarians.
- Cooperate with USDA to provide compliance with ADT rule

## II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

### 2.1 Who are we?

The Mississippi Board of Animal Health is a 15 member board consisting of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and other livestock industry members as well as university personnel such as the Dean of Animal and Dairy Science and the Dean of College of Veterinary Medicine. In addition, there is a member of the Livestock Marketing Association that is a board member, as well as a representative of Farm Bureau and the Mississippi Cattle Association. Because of the unique make-up of this board, the board also acts as the ADT Advisory Group. Each board meeting, which occurs quarterly, an update and discussion on ADT issues occurs. The primary focus of the ADT Program is to have traceability data available for disease investigations and control of outbreaks. This is accomplished through:

- a. Education and Outreach to producer groups
- b. Implementation of the use of RFID tags for official identification
- c. Adequate infrastructure at the state and local levels.
  - a. IT/Database infrastructure in the state office
  - b. Computers and readers for livestock markets and veterinarians
  - c. Adequate supply 840 RFID Tags
- d. Compliance Enforcement Activities

### 2.2 Where are we now?

The MBAH has been given level or decreased state appropriated funds for the past 5 years. There seems to be a decreased interest at the leadership level of the legislative branch to support animal agriculture in general, and specifically Animal Disease Traceability issues. State funding does not even adequately cover personnel and salaries for MBAH on an annual basis. Federal cooperative agreement funding is required to fund program work.

Animal disease traceability is a critical component of the overall animal health program. We facilitate compliance with the USDA ADT rule by MBAH employees recording traceability data of the livestock at livestock markets. Current focus is on implementation of electronic identification at livestock markets to evaluate the advantages for MBAH staff and market interests. MBAH strives to continue enhancing our capabilities to electronically record and transmit ADT data in the field. We currently have Microsoft capable laptops and RFID readers in all markets to allow electronic recording of ADT data from the application of RFID tags. This capability will allow data to be uploaded directly into CoreOne/SCS with minimal manipulation.

The MBAH staff work with livestock market owners and consignors to special cattle sales to ensure that replacement animals are tagged with RFID tags, and the information is submitted to

the office staff electronically. All replacement bulls undergoing testing for Trich must have official identification, and RFID tags are provided to veterinary clinics to utilize for official identification.

Cooperative agreement funding has been utilized to provide handheld readers for veterinarians involved in large animal practice, in order to facilitate the utilization of RFID tags when identifying animals for official identification. Veterinarians have been visited in their clinic in order to demonstrate the use of the ear tag readers, and the available ways to collect both RFID numbers and health records in one spreadsheet.

Within Mississippi, the current components of the ADT Program are as follows.

1. TraceFirst/CoreOne is used as the primary traceability data storage resource.
2. Animal movements are entered into CoreOne. Animal movements are collected in several ways.
  - a. Incoming and outgoing CVIs may be paper or electronic based. In either case they are entered into statevet.com to be shared with other state's systems. MBAH has a dedicated data entry person to enter the movement data into StateVet.com to be uploaded into CoreOne.
  - b. Interstate movements at private and public sales are collected after the sale occurs to get the animal identification and interstate movement information to enter in to StateVet.com/CoreOne.
3. All Official Identification from Test Charts is entered into TraceFirst/CoreOne.
4. Official identification tags and Certificates of Veterinary Inspection distribution information is entered into the Trace First system.
5. Office staff reviews the incoming CVIs for quality control; any animals not meeting entry requirements are traced and dealt with accordingly.
6. Field personnel are at each livestock sale and are able to monitor ADT compliance. There are also several national shows that occur and field personnel are present to check CVIs on all animals entering the show grounds.
7. Animal traces are conducted for disease and exercise purposes.
8. There are multiple regional and state-wide meetings and shows that are opportunities for education by being present and passing out educational material. In assessing the existing situation, this section is intended to link inventory of existing infrastructure with a broader range of considerations.

### 2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

**Strengths:** The MBAH is a small agency, but has a staff dedicated to carrying out its disease control mandate by the presence of a well-trained animal regulatory program and field force. Established protocols are routinely followed. MBAH has full-time personnel that enter data related to ADT. StateVet.com, SCS CoreOne, and Excel spreadsheets are used as the primary means of data collection, reporting and storage. The agency has developed close working relationships with the major livestock industry groups within the state, the Mississippi Veterinary

Medical Association, and has developed collaborative efforts with Mississippi State University Cooperative Extension Service. These alliances have allowed the state to leverage the ability to carry its ADT activities. By virtue of its size, the agency can be flexible and respond to new issues or needs in a very timely manner, without the encumbrances often felt by larger organizations more political in nature.

**Weaknesses:** Mississippi is primarily a cow-calf beef production state, therefore most cattle movements are calves being exported to other states for feeding/grazing purposes. In most of these operations electronic identification is not seen as an advantage, so until there is mandatory identification and listing of ID on CVIs there will be little interest in EID usage. Having to manually enter official identification from paper or electronically scanned movement and test documents is costly and prone to data entry error and leads to loss invaluable time when trying to trace diseased animals. Due to lack of state budget support (as has already been mentioned) MBAH is left without having personnel that can help manage IT issues related to traceability such as promoting and integrating electronic CVIs, testing data etc. As technology changes, and more electronic CVIs become available and as software systems change, keeping up with IT issues is a real struggle for small organizations such as MBAH. We are reliant on third party vendors and consultants to keep our systems current.

#### 2.4 Opportunities and Threats

**Opportunities:** An ADT Program that is primarily based on electronic data is a huge opportunity for a small organization such as MBAH. The information is housed centrally, available 24/7 through internet and cloud-based programs, allowing management by only a handful of personnel. As systems develop, the ability for large animal veterinarians to create CVIs electronically in the field and have the information submitted immediately to our office is a huge benefit to all concerned. MBAH is tasked as the lead agency in responding and mitigating impact of natural disasters and animal diseases that would affect animal agriculture. An efficient ADT program is essential to a timely response and a critical element in fulfilling this responsibility. Successful implementation of this plan will potentially save thousands of animals and mitigate the overall economic impact that disease threats have on producers and the state.

**Threats:** The two primary threats to ADT in Mississippi are the lack of interest by industry in moving animal traceability forward and the lack of budget support to keep the program moving forward. Lack of compliance enforcement is another real threat to the program. At the state level, there aren't enough inspectors to do a good job of compliance, and when there needs to be enforcement action, there is not enough USDA APHIS VS support for IES agents to complete an investigation.

#### 2.5 Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment

Below are the resources available to MBAH to carry out the ADT Program.

- Human resources
  - State Veterinarian oversees the ADT Program
  - Full time data entry clerk

- 2- Office Support personnel that are available to help with permits and validating entry requirements of incoming CVIs as well as issuing PINs
- Deputy State Veterinarian helps oversee quality control and data entry of movement and identification information
- Field Veterinarian to coordinate with the field inspectors to insure ADT electronic data capture at all stockyards
- Livestock Inspector that oversees tag allocation management as part of job description
- Livestock Inspector that oversees Movement Document (CVI) allocation as well as RFID Tag distribution as part of job description
- 9 Livestock Inspectors that attend 20 stockyards, Disease Traces, Compliance activities as part of job description
- The state is divided into north and south regions. Field supervisors report directly to the State Veterinarian
- Space availability
  - Administrative Office in Jackson MS where State Veterinarian and administrative support is housed, provided by State of Mississippi.
  - Field Office in Hattiesburg MS where Deputy State Veterinarian and Poultry Division is housed. Provided by State of Mississippi. This is where the data entry clerk works.
- Connectivity resources, both in office and in the field.
  - In both offices, connectivity is provided by the state.
  - Field connectivity requires laptops and wireless connectivity, as Livestock Inspectors all work from home.
- Access to USDA animal disease traceability and animal health information resources
  - The state has access to TraceFirst CoreOne System
- Organization of all existing paper record systems used to access animal disease traceability or animal health information
  - Due to extremely limited storage space, the previous years' worth of paper records is kept in the office, the other records are sent to be scanned onto a DVD. The paper documents are then sent to archives to be kept for 4 years then destroyed.
- Computerized data management capability, including present storage size, speed, security, etc.
  - All Official Animal ID information and movement information is currently being uploaded in a state version of CoreOne by TraceFirst by using StateVet.com. This information is entered by a data entry clerk and overseen by the Deputy State Veterinarian.
  - Security of data is protected by virtue of the internet access being provided by the State ITS system with its firewall and



other security systems. MBAH falls under the State of Mississippi ITS security protocols. CoreOne also provides security to its system.

- Internet speed is not an issue due to high quality internet provided by the State ITS Agency.

### III. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

#### 3.1 Vision Statement

Mississippi State Code authorizes the State Veterinarian under the authority of the Board of Animal Health to promulgate regulations and to initiate programs as necessary to prevent and control contagious diseases of animals. The MBAH, as the authorized entity in Mississippi, would have the resources and personnel to oversee an adequate ADT Program in coordination with USDA APHIS VS that protects the economy of Mississippi by overseeing disease and disaster responses in a manner that prevents further spread of disease or loss of livestock

#### 3.2 Mission Statement

As Mississippi's veterinary authority, the Mississippi Board of Animal Health improves the productivity, health, and quality of life for animals and people, and maintains and promotes the safety and availability of animals, animal products, and veterinary biologics.

### IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

The following categories must be described in the Road Map:

#### 4.1 Strategic goal(s)

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 in order 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)

1. Maintain IT Systems necessary for electronic data entry and retrieval.
2. Data collection and entry from movement documents, test documents etc. into electronic retrievable formats following standards that will allow data to be shared with USDA and other states systems. Examine the documents for quality and accuracy so that the entered data is correct.
3. Ensure that movement documents and tag distribution data are accurately captured into the electronic system.

4. Continued issuance of Premises Identification Numbers. MBAH issues PINs to all farms visited because of animal health work. PINs are also issued when laboratory results are entered into CoreOne.
5. Program oversight. It is important that an Animal ID Coordinator be available to direct the program and to stay in touch with stakeholders and stay current on new issues regarding ADT.
6. An IT person available to work with stakeholders that wish to utilize electronic records such as CVIs and making sure the state has appropriate systems in place to integrate that data into electronic data systems.
7. Increase compliance monitoring activities. Until there is monitoring for compliance, many people are not convinced of the necessity to participate in the program. Mississippi code was changed to allow MBAH to fine people who illegally removed official identification.
8. Outreach Activities. A successful ADT Program is one that routinely reaches out to the stakeholders with relevant, pertinent information, using all the outreach mediums available, to include websites, newsletters, brochures, and meeting attendance. Regulatory updates, messages, and continuing education for the veterinary community are delivered twice annually during the Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association conferences.
9. Exceed the Trace Performance Measurement Standards.

4.2

4.3 ADT Trace Performance Measures (TPMs)

Completion of TPMs is a required ADT activity. Mississippi has been fortunate to not have many actual disease traces, so we rely mainly on Trace Exercises. Both the MBAH and USDA APHIS VS work with Accredited Veterinarians to make sure they understand the responsibilities under the ADT Rule.

4.4 Data requirements

[This section should reflect a thorough examination of how ADT data are acquired; monitored for quality; organized; stored; secured; retrieved; used for surveillance; and shared when required. This section would also contain a listing of needs for the near term and possibly mid-term future. Valuable traceability information continues to be collected and provided in paper format. This section should include a discussion regarding how paper and electronic animal health information systems will be used and integrated in maintaining ADT information.

- Fully describe standards to be used for location identification, if used
  - All data standards necessary to issue PINs through the federal allocator are used, to include physical address and GPS Coordinates.
- 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

- With the advent of USDA funding for RFID, Mississippi has utilized these tags for official identification of animals greater than 18 months of age that are “replacement” cattle. Old, pregnant female cattle at stockyards are tagged with NUES tags. Orange RFID have been increasingly utilized in calfhood vaccinates, as veterinarians are educated
- The following is a list of standards for Official Identification by species:
  - Bovine: Official ear tags (NUES) or Tattoos when accompanied by the breed registration certificate.
  - Ovine/Caprine: Official ear tags (i.e. Flock, Scrapie or AIN tags) or registration tattoos accompanied by the registration certificate.
  - Equine: Description sufficient to identify the animal, Electronic Identification (ISO 11784/11785 only after 03/11/2014, Digital photographs sufficient to identify the animal.
  - Swine: Official ear tags (NUES, ASH Premises tags) with unique herd management number, or tattoos (as allowed by the ADT rule).
  - Poultry: NPIP approved devices or methods.
- What tag distribution record keeping systems are being used?
  - All distributed tags are recorded in an excel spreadsheet with regards to tag numbers, and name of recipient. If the recipient is a veterinarian, then records of animals tagged are to be returned to the State Vets Office. This information is all then entered into Core One
- What data requirements exist for commuter herd agreements?
- What forms are approved for interstate movement in addition to ICVIs?
  - Owner shipper statements for animals moving from stockyards on state-line back to farmers premises, pig movement records from Prestage
- How and when will data be shared with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA?
  - All movement data is entered into statevet.com to be uploaded into CoreOne. The out of state data is then available to any federal or state entity that is set up to receive movement data from statevet.com. Mississippi has been doing this for over 8 years and is a very successful way to share data with other state and federal partners.
  -
- How will group/lot official numbers be handled within the system?
  - NA

4.5 Information technology plan

Mississippi uses CoreOne Trace First as its disease management database, in addition to statevet.com to upload and share data with other users. In addition, MBAH maintains a website that provides ADT information to the public.

#### 4.6

##### Resource requirements

- Is specific expertise needed that is not currently available?
  - A dedicated Animal Disease Traceability Coordinator
- Will consultants be needed?
  - A strong working partnership with Mississippi State University Extension Center for Technology Outreach has provided technical support for the development of Excel Templates for collecting information from veterinarians and stockyards that provides consistency.
- Is a continuity of operation plan (COOP) in place and how frequently is it tested?
  - The ADT system is cloud based, allowing the workload to be spread over two locations in different cities. Therefore the work can be accomplished wherever there is internet connectivity
- Are automated data capture resources needed?
  - Yes, electronic readers for RFID tags and either handheld devices or laptop computers are necessary at the field level in order to capture the data and submit to the office. All cows returning to the farm from a stockyard are required to be tagged and then that data submitted electronically to the office for entry into CoreOne.
  - Scanning devices are needed to scan paper CVIs and Test Records to capture the official IDs from those documents.

#### 4.7

##### Organizational needs

- Does a need for organizational change exist? Is it recognized?
  - The organization is currently structured to administer the ADT Program
- Can additional resources be leveraged within the current administrative structure?
  - The Mississippi governor and legislature have not volunteered any increased funding for agricultural entities, unless there is a disease outbreak or disaster that needs short term immediate funding.

##### 4.7.1

Executive support Agency and Industry support for ADT is not an issue

##### 4.7.2

##### Coordination and oversight procedures

- The Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH) is the official state agency charged with controlling and eradicating contagious diseases of animals, with the State

Veterinarian as the Executive Director. The Board of Animal Health is made up of 15 members both Officio and Ex-officio members. The Officio Members are appointed by the Governor to 4 year terms. Ex-officio Members include; Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce; Mississippi State University Dean of College of Veterinary Medicine; Mississippi State University Head of Animal and Dairy Science; Mississippi State University Head of Poultry Science; Alcorn State University Head of Animal and Dairy Science. Officio Members include; Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association Member; Mississippi Poultry Association; Cattle Breeder; Dairy Breeder; Sheep Breeder; Farm Bureau Member; Horse Breeder; Livestock Marketing Association and Swine Breeder. Additional groups that are engaged in the ADT process are Mississippi State University Extension, Mississippi Farm Bureau and the Mississippi Cattlemen's Association. The MBAH is the advisory group and meets every quarter, so regular updates and issues regarding traceability can be discussed. In addition, there are always representatives from other livestock groups in attendance. The partnership with our federal partners, USDA APHIS VS is a vital component of the ADT effort in Mississippi. While the Choctaw Indian Tribe is located in Mississippi, currently there is no known livestock production occurring on their lands. The MBAH would work with and coordinate with the Choctaw Nation should this change.

#### 4.7.3 Policy

There are no policy issues regarding ADT. The mission of the MBAH recognizes the need for ADT.

#### 4.7.4 Staffing

There are several staffing issues mentioned in the roadmap that need to be addressed to move the ADT Program forward in Mississippi. Animal Disease Traceability functions are embedded within several areas of MBAH activities, however position needs are:

- A full time Animal Disease Traceability Coordinator
- Another data entry clerk
- IT person

Job descriptions for the roles needed are provided with job announcement openings

#### 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? MBAH is funded by state General Funds and USDA Traceability Cooperative Agreement.
- What are the funding requirements projected by year for first, second and third year for implementing this plan? With continued level funding, there is no way to make further progress within the state. Funding is needed to support data entry activities to increase the amount of electronic data available for electronic traceability and an ADT Coordinator to focus on increased outreach, training support for electronic movement data.
- How is cost sharing achieved? It is limited by the amount of money USDA gives the state of Mississippi
- How can the applicant insulate against budget cuts and shortfalls? Through continued outreach to stakeholders and other agricultural organizations within the state, the state legislature is lobbied to increase funding for the activities of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health
- Can other funding sources be leveraged to support this plan? The supervisory board for the MBH is composed of members of stakeholder groups that could be solicited for additional funding.

4.7.6 Outreach (required to be addressed within the Road Map)  
 [Successful implementation of any plan to advance ADT 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?
  - All veterinarians are visited by MBAH or USDA VS personnel and given ADT material. In addition, there are state and federal personnel at the State VMA Meetings to answer any questions.
  - Regulatory lectures are given by the State Veterinarian to veterinary students several times during their education process.

What continuing education is being planned for improving data quality relative to animal health information systems being used?  
 Submitting official forms in a timely manner?

- What is the plan for enhancing the use of eICVIs, if any? Veterinarians are encouraged to use eCVI, and are recommended companies which comply with USAHA data standards
- What role, if any, does the accredited veterinarian have in providing low-cost, official identification tags/devices to producers? Large animal

veterinarians throughout the state have been familiar with NUES tags for years, and currently are able to obtain RFID tags from the MBAH provided their clinic has a premises identification number.

4.7.6.2. Slaughter plants

[Because of frequent commingling of livestock, and sometimes poultry, at livestock markets, increased biosecurity risks are incurred and, as a result, the importance of access to traceability information when needed is important.

- What continuing education efforts are being planned for addressing the concerns of the slaughter plants in the jurisdiction? Slaughter plants in MS are mainly small operations which process animals for individual customers. A working relationship between custom plants and USDA VS as well as MBAH is utilized to obtain samples for monitoring disease in swine, sheep, and goats where an owner's name, address, and animal identification are collected for sample submission.
- What is the plan for accessing or requesting traceability information from slaughter plants?]

4.7.6.3. Industry as a whole

[Implementation of any plan to advance ADT impacts a variety of constituents, likely none more so than industry itself.

- How is industry being informed of the implementation plan?
  - Articles are submitted from MBAH to the Cattle Business in MS magazines
  - ADT is part of Beef Quality Assurance training
  - MBAH personnel speak to producer groups, livestock associations, and youth organizations
  - MBAH veterinarians attend Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation Commodity Group meetings to be aware of and speak to constituent issues of ADT

- MBAH has membership on some advisory groups to ensure ADT is a topic of interest
- 
- How is the advisory committee being leveraged for this continuing education purpose? The Advisory group takes information back to their respective industry for dissemination
- What other resources are available for industry outreach?
  - Social media (MBAH Facebook page)
  - Television
  - Mississippi State University Extension
- What constitutes industry? What species are involved? Mississippi is primarily a cow-calf state, with a large commercial poultry segment and some swine operations that raise pigs for finishing in northern states
- How are under-represented and under-served communities being included in the outreach plan? Under-represented populations are included through a board seat on the MBAH board. The Choctaw band of Indians does not currently have organized animal production units.

4.8. Monitoring and reporting interstate movement activity

[The traceability framework is focused on interstate movement and the accompanying ICVI or similar documentation for that movement.

- How will the number of animals and the number of shipments be monitored that move interstate?
- How will the data be verified or validated?
- 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]
- Refer to section 2.5 of the ADT Road Map document for technical answers where CoreOne and StateVet.com are utilized to track animal movements. Quarterly reports are submitted to USDA as a requirement of Cooperative Agreement funding, and many of the questions are answered on a quarterly basis.

## V. ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

### 5.1 Ranking of priorities for advancement

[This section is intended to show the breadth of elements encompassed in advancing ADT. This ranking should identify sufficient projects prioritized for funding over the next three years. It will be the basis of comparison for the annualized cooperative agreement work plans. What specific steps are needed to advance from where the initiative currently resides?

- Imperative to the success of ADT in Mississippi is the continued availability of RFID tags from the USDA warehouse.
- Funding for further RFID reader technology, such as panel readers for the largest stockyard are necessary to demonstrate the feasibility of electronic identification to the cattle producers within the state
- Continued funding for hand-held readers is needed to provide the hardware to enable large animal practitioners to utilize RFID on-farm. The availability of fillable pdf laboratory forms paired with readers is necessary
- Is a phased-in approach appropriate over the three-year period?

### 5.2 Implementation of objectives

[Accepting that each year's cooperative agreement work plan will likely be a collection of objectives, this section is intended to identify each of the objectives prioritized in V.5.1. and correspondingly listed in IV.4.7.5. and describe how each project will be conducted or approached. Objectives should be listed and ranked as priorities for each of the planned three years, aligning with the three-year budget plan.]