

# ADVANCING ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY ROAD MAP FOR COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

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**A Three-Year Plan**

**Submitted by:**

**OFFICE OF THE STATE VETERINARIAN,  
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kentucky is a predominantly agricultural state bordered by seven neighboring states with extensive interstate movement of animals. Kentucky's intent is to increase our ability to electronically search and trace individual animal identification for disease trace and epidemiologic purposes. To accomplish this goal we will increase use of electronic animal movement documents with importable data by market agencies and accredited veterinarians. In order to facilitate use of electronic documents, we will also increase application and electronic data capture of livestock RFID on those cattle that currently require official identification by the ADT Rule. To support these objectives, the Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KDA) will conduct outreach programs designed to educate producer and other stakeholder groups on disease traceability, official ID, and the benefits of electronic ID systems. The results of these actions will be an increase in Kentucky's ability to electronically search individual animal ID, decreased search time, and increased response to livestock disease capability.

Kentucky currently uses the USAHERDS livestock database, which provides the ability to search for animals by individual identification number. In order to search for individual animal IDs, these numbers must be manually entered. Kentucky will encourage increased use of electronic movement documents such as eCVI, mCVI, VSPS and Global Vetlink by accredited veterinarians. These types of documents support import of animal data into USAHERDS. Additionally, Kentucky will develop market reports and other animal identification reports that allow importation of animal information into USAHERDS. Kentucky has historically provided a fee basis to market veterinarians for application and reading of NUES tags. This system, while successful in applying official ID to cattle, did not prove to decrease animal ID search time and made accurate reading of the tags very difficult. The market report cattle ID is recorded on, is a hand written document. Historically Kentucky has relied on written animal identification reports from markets to trace animal movement. Traceability of hand written data is difficult and decreases traceability accuracy and increases trace time. These documents are currently scanned into a file database and searchable only by date and market. Migration to electronic forms with importable data will decrease inaccuracies and provide increased searchable data fields.

Kentucky currently has 36 licensed livestock markets and 7 buying stations that have one or more sales a week. State regulations do not require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for movement from a farm into the market for either in state or out of state cattle. This results in large numbers of Kentucky and out of state cattle arriving at markets with no official identification. Although the KDA has a modest field staff of approximately 17 inspectors, we work alongside market veterinarians and support staff to identify and record cattle that require identification as they move through the market. KDA will continue to support these markets and will apply RFIDs and capture data on electronic reports allowing data import and search. KDA will supply RFIDs to those markets willing to cooperate with USDA, VS staff and us while Cooperative Agreement funds permit it. KDA will also supply RFIDs to producer groups willing to apply and electronically report data to cattle. Education to producer groups on Animal Disease

Traceability is critical to success of the ADT program and KDA will embark on a program to engage Cattleman's, FFA, 4H, Extension, and other groups that involve producers who benefit from decreased disease trace times. KDA will address topics such as what is ADT, why ADT is important, how electronic technology benefits ADT and the producer, etc.

Kentucky's plan to increase electronic animal identification search ability supports the ADT rule and benefits Kentucky cattle producers by decreasing disease response time. Increasing use of RFID and data capture equipment increases electronic animal identification. This use of electronic ID supports electronic form use, which ultimately supports Kentucky's intent to increase our ability to electronically search individual animal IDs.

- What are the projected costs for FY2018, FY2019, and FY2020, and benefits?
  - Estimation is difficult due to the unknown cost of RFIDs and electronic reader equipment. Additionally, as database systems develop stronger capabilities yearly maintenance costs increase making projection of cost difficult.
  - Additional funding will be needed to increase RFID read capability at markets. As progress is made in outreach and RFID distribution, additional reader technology will need to be installed. Currently the markets cannot bear the full cost of infrastructure modernization.
  - 2018 --\$275,000; 2019 – \$300,000; 2020 -- \$325,000.

Timeline:      2017 – Discontinued Veterinarian Fee Basis for NUES tag application

                    2018 - Develop and field electronic market forms that allow data import to USAHERDS. Increase RFID use at markets and on farm by producers.

                    2019 – Decrease use of NUES tags, increase market ability to capture RFID data

                    2020 – Require use of electronic reports by markets, increase use of electronic CVIs by accredited veterinarians.

## II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

### 2.1 Who are we?

- Who are the primary constituents?
  - The primary constituent is the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Office of the State Veterinarian. KDA staff work in the markets and maintain all databases in the office.

- Who are the external constituents?
  - External constituents include accredited veterinarians, USDA personnel, livestock market managers, producers, producer commodity organizations and the ADT Advisory Committee.
- What does statewide mean?
  - Statewide is inclusive of activities in all 120 counties.
- How are traceability data used internally, externally?
  - Traceability data is used primarily internally for disease quarantine purposes, to verify animal testing, animal origin, and movement.
- What values guide the animal disease traceability system?
  - Kentucky is guided by its mission to protect and improve the animal health status of the state's livestock.
- What is the make-up of the animal disease traceability advisory group? How and how often are they engaged?
  - KDA
  - Kentucky Cattleman's Association
  - Kentucky Pork Producers Association
  - Kentucky Alternative Livestock Association
  - Kentucky Veterinary Medical Association
  - Kentucky Sheep and Goat Development Office
  - University of Kentucky Extension Service
  - Kentucky Poultry Federation
  - Kentucky Livestock Market Association
  - Kentucky Horse Council
  - The Jockey Club
  - Kentucky Farm Bureau
  - USDA, APHIS, VS

This group meets face to face once a year and then communicates by conference call and email as needed.

## 2.2

### Where are we now?

- How is animal disease traceability currently defined? Is it viewed as a cross-cutting component to animal health information systems? Is it viewed as a stand-alone initiative?
  - Kentucky views animal disease traceability as a foundational component of our animal health mission to protect the livestock within the state. The databases that capture traceability information also maintain program functions and surveillance statistics.
- What measures of traceability capability are currently being used?

- ADT Performance Standards are the primary measurement tool used to evaluate traceability capability. Proper components of trace information are captured in stored data. Time to complete is relative to the quality of information provided.
- What are the specific values and associated interpretation?
  - Animal ID
  - Premises information
  - Place and time of activity
- How is coordination being currently achieved statewide?
  - KDA field staff work based on assignments from Area Supervisors through the Branch Manager and is well coordinated to cover as many markets and events as resources allow. Office staff has designated responsibilities that relate to capture of traceability information and are cross trained. Field staff and office often work together at major events such as the Kentucky State Fair (KSF) and North American International Livestock Exhibition (NAILE).
- How does the present unit coordinate activities with other existing agencies/units?
  - Veterinarians, Branch Manager and Area Supervisors meet with other agencies or groups as needed to coordinate surveillance work at markets, sales and exhibitions.
- What standards for traceability are currently being used? Are they appropriate?
  - Kentucky currently requires a fully documented CVI for all out of state cattle except those moving to livestock markets. These provide appropriate traceability.
  - All species except cattle must be identified individually to move through livestock markets; cattle are the species that need to be addressed and the standard improved.
- What is the state of technology infrastructure? Capability in terms of size? Compatibility within and outside the agency/unit/department/etc. for sharing data when needed?
  - Kentucky uses USAHerds, a web-based animal health surveillance system that is available to all our field staff and office staff. It appears to be adequate in size to handle our needs. The system does have the capability to provide password protected access to other agencies should a need occur when that was necessary.
  - GXI scanning technology for sharing CVIs with other states is already being utilized. Scanned CVIs are routinely emailed.

- KDA has started to use third party software called CIVET to import data from movement documents to USAHERDS. This will increase search traceability of those documents.
- Are requests for information available 24/7, or only available M-F, 40 hours per week, if authorized personnel are present?
  - The capability for 24/7 access is available for the USAHerds web based system. The GXI database that houses CVIs and some animal ID information is currently only available M-F by designated staff. Migration away from GXI to USAHerds will allow 24/7 access.
- What is the impact of state, tribe, or territory funding on capability? How does Federal funding fit into the plan?
  - State funding impacts our personnel level for all aspects of the plan and the ability to keep our hardware and software programs current and properly maintained.
  - Federal funding has been and will continue to be the means for advancement to the next level as State funds have been and continue to be cut with personnel lost as a result.

### 2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

- What are the strengths of the organization in terms of technology, human resources, personnel capabilities, etc.?
  - The USAHerds system, which is well maintained and continues to develop enhancements.
  - A multistate consortium, Agra Guard, is the “business” entity of USAHerds and supports growth and enhancement efforts.
  - Dedicated personnel in the office and field; training opportunities with USAHerds.
  - Good communications with multiple state agencies and industry NGOs.
  - Kentucky Department of Agriculture IT enhancements.
- What are the weaknesses in terms of “lack of” technology, human resources, personnel capabilities, etc.?
  - Unpredictable funding affects both the ability to replace personnel, keep trained personnel and sometimes to upgrade technology needs.

### 2.4 Opportunities and Threats

- Does this plan enable or avoid consequences of potential threats?
  - Prior to this plan Kentucky made decisions to store more information electronically on servers that the State maintains that should survive all conceivable threats. State server backups are off site.

- Does this plan provide for better use of available resources than current approaches?
  - It enhances the State’s capabilities as progress is made in electronically capturing and accessing information.
  - Electronic capture of data through electronic forms reduces personnel data entry time allowing other critical duties to be addressed.
  
- Does this plan enhance networking opportunities? Yes
  
- If this plan is not implemented, what are the threats?
  - Without adequate traceability there will be a greater risk of a disease situation becoming established and going unrecognized. Maintaining the presence of accredited veterinarians in animal agriculture is vital to recognizing and addressing threats.
  
- If this plan is not implemented, will others be tasked with doing so?
  - It is unlikely that others outside of this office will promote and/or implement ADT.
  - Previous experience with NAIS indicates that industry will not voluntarily support animal identification sufficiently.
  
- Have previous efforts to coordinate with other entities within the applicant’s boundaries, and outside the applicant’s boundaries, been complicated or unavailable for not having this plan in place?
  - Previous efforts have been complicated by unclear and changing guidance from USDA.
  - Previous experience with NAIS indicates that industry will not voluntarily support animal identification sufficiently.

## 2.5

### Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment

[This section is intended to provide a more detailed and technical assessment of existing infrastructure than the “Who we are” section. An outcome of this section is to support the requirements analysis for funding prioritization and justification.]

- Human resources
  - Supervisors, inspectors and investigators in the field – 17
  - Office –3 veterinarians, 1 program manager, and 3 support staff
  - No dedicated technology person for this program.
  
- Space availability
  - Fully adequate for needs
  
- Connectivity resources, both in office and in the field

- Office connectivity is adequate, most field staff have adequate internet, however some do not have DSL or broadband (not available in their areas)
- Access to USDA animal disease traceability and animal health information resources
  - Adequate for office personnel, sometimes difficult for field staff
  - USDA website is cumbersome and not intuitive
  - VSPS is not user friendly nor well maintained
- Organization of all existing paper record systems used to access animal disease traceability or animal health information
  - Large file room, well organized
- Computerized data management capability, including present storage size, speed, security, etc.
  - KDA IT staff say the storage size is adequate and secure. The speed is also adequate for the usage.
- Automated data capture capability
  - KDA is starting to use electronic movement documents with data import capability. We also have increased fielding of RFID reader equipment and RFID applications to support electronic capture and upload of data.

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

#### 3.1 Vision Statement

- The health and marketability of Kentucky livestock and poultry are enhanced by a fully implemented Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) system.

#### 3.2 Mission Statement Office of State Veterinarian (OSV)

- The mission of the State Veterinarian is the control of infectious and communicable animal diseases in Kentucky.
- Protect the health and welfare of Kentucky's livestock, poultry and agricultural industries.
- Promote an environment that enhances the economic and recreational opportunities and prosperity of Kentucky agriculture.

### IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

#### 4.1 Strategic goal(s)

- Preserve and promote the economic viability of Kentucky animal agriculture.

- Exercise Kentucky’s capability to respond to traceability requests as outlined in ADT Performance Standards.
- Implement the standards inherent to the ADT rule.
- Capture and maintain traceability data in an efficient system for response to a disease incident.

4.2 Programmatic goals (objectives)

First Year Goals

- Facilitate RFID application at markets and by producers of cattle that require official ID
- Conduct education and outreach activities to producer and agriculture groups to increase ADT awareness.
- Develop and initiate use of electronic forms with data that can be imported to USAHERDS.

Second Year Goals

- Decrease use and distribution of NUES tags
- Increase market ability to capture RFID data
- Increase official ID of required cattle prior to market entry

Third Year Goals

- Require use of electronic reports for animals ID reporting at markets
- Increase use of eCVI by accredited veterinarians

4.3 Animal disease traceability performance measures (required)

Recommended Performance Measures will be used:

- a) Time to report to the State/Tribe of official tagging/identifying of an animal in question that has moved interstate,
  - b) Time for the State/Tribe where an animal in question that has moved interstate was first officially tagged/identified to provide a record of the official tag distribution,
  - c) Time to report to the State/Tribe from which an animal in question has moved interstate,
  - d) Time for the State/Tribe from which an animal in question has moved interstate to provide the location and contact information from which the animal was moved interstate.
- How has performance been measured to date?
    - This action has not been monitored in this manner previous to this funding. Always done as promptly as possible.

- What is the current baseline?
  - No current baseline, Kentucky responds promptly to USDA and other States for information in our system usually within a few days.
  - The KDA ADT Program Coordinator works closely with the USDA AIC to improve TPM response time and to make recommendations to improve traceability.
- Measures should be offered as performance per unit of time
- If the four recommended performance measures are not used, when will they be used?
  - They are being used.

#### 4.4 Data requirements

- Fully describe standards to be used for location identification, if used
  - ICVI and owner-shipper statements if used require the physical address for the origin of the animals.
  - Premises of origin information is required from producers acquiring official identification tags from the State.
  - The State USAHerds database automatically assigns a premises number for each premises, so all animals added to that premises are associated to a premises number and geo-coding.
  - Kentucky PIN assigned by USAHerds
  - Regulations require information captured:
    1. Owner name
    2. Physical address of premises
    3. Mailing address
  - KDA acts as official RFID and NUES tag manager
  - KDA requires premises information from markets and accredited veterinarians for RFID and NUES tags provided
  - KDA issues USDA PIN through USAHERDS upon request by producer.
- 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
  - Kentucky's regulations recognize the USDA approved AIN electronic 840 tags, NUES tags, brucellosis vaccination tags, Scrapie ear tags, breed registration tattoos with the registration paper accompanying the movement and graphic description for equine and camelids.
  - Kentucky has M.O.U.'s with Michigan and Ohio to facilitate I.D. and movement of dairy males

- Will the State/Tribe/Territory be using official metal ear tags beyond the current system involving accredited veterinarians only applying the tags at the time of performing regulatory animal disease work? Yes
- What formats?
  - Kentucky is using metal NUES tags, “61xxx1111” series, in the livestock markets and providing to producers on request.
- What volume is expected for use?
  - 100,000+ per year
- How will they be distributed?
  - All are distributed by the OSV and all tag numbers, name and addresses are maintained in a searchable database.
- What is the plan for distributing taggers? VS Memo 578.12 is used for reference guidelines. (required to be addressed within the Road Map)
  - Kentucky only provides taggers to KY OSV field staff. All others are advised to purchase their own tagger.
- What tag distribution record keeping systems will be used? (required to be addressed within the Road Map)
  - USAHerds is used to maintain tag distribution data.
- What data requirements exist for commuter herd agreements?
  - Not applicable to KY.
- What forms are approved for interstate movement in addition to ICVIs?
  - OSS
  - NPIP VS Form 9-3
  - Bill of Sale/Way bill (only from approved stockyard)
- How and when will data be shared with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA? (required to be addressed within the Road Map)
  - Data will be shared electronically when possible or by mail and upon the request of other States and the USDA.
- How will group/lot official numbers be handled within the system?
  - Captured in tag database in association with a premises of origin.

#### 4.5

##### Information technology plan

- Computers, printers, automatic data capture equipment as needed for field staff
- Mapping training for program manager to utilize data
- Upgrades to USAHerds software
- Upgrades to GXI scanning software

- 4.6 Resource requirements
- Is specific expertise needed that is not currently available?
    - No
  - Will consultants be needed?
    - No
  - Is a continuity of operation plan (COOP) in place and how frequently is it tested?
    - No – in progress at departmental level
  - Are automated data capture resources needed?
    - Yes; initiatives are under development for USAHerds and GVL.
  - Will additional or new space be required?
    - No
- 4.7 Organizational needs
- Does a need for organizational change exist? Is it recognized?
    - No
  - Can additional resources be leveraged within the current administrative structure? Yes
    - Dependent on budgetary and personnel resources
- 4.7.1 Executive support
- Is additional support from executive management needed?
    - Yes
  - How is accountability provided?
    - Monitored by the Executive Director of the Office State Veterinarian and KDA.
  - How officials are briefed on progress and baseline measures of performance?
    - State Board of Agriculture
    - Kentucky Department of Agriculture Commissioner’s Staff Meeting
- 4.7.2 Coordination and oversight procedures
- What is the make-up of the applicant’s animal disease traceability advisory group?
    - See Section 2.1.
  - How frequently are they engaged?
    - Annually and as needed.
  - How are emergency preparedness resources engaged or responded to when necessary?
    - OSV Emergency Response Coordinator works directly with Kentucky Emergency Management and the affected area to assess agricultural needs and resources.

- Communication and coordination with USDA APHIS VS, Assistant Director (AD).
- How is compatibility with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA monitored?
  - State and federal personnel work jointly on most situations. Compatibility is constantly monitored by State Veterinarian and AD.
  - SAHA and NASAHO have regular conference calls and annual meetings.
- How are responsibilities assigned for implementing the plan?
  - The road map plan will be implemented and responsibilities assigned by the State Veterinarian.
  - ADT program coordinator is appointed with oversight provided by Program Branch Manager
  - ICS may be used to organize if warranted for emergency response.
- How are disputes arbitrated?
  - Discussion among principals to include State Veterinarian and AD.
- How is feedback obtained relative to perception of successful implementation above and below the administrative authority?
  - Private party input, KFB Advisory Committees, KLMA, KCA, KPP, KPF.
- How is transition achieved when administrators are replaced?
  - Current executive director strives to train deputy state veterinarian, staff veterinarians, and merit administrative staff thoroughly on all programs and policies to assist with transitions.

#### 4.7.3 Policy

- How do existing mandates assist, limit, or modify what is intended to be achieved?
  - A statute passed as a result of NAIS limit some state activities to standards within ADT rule.
  - Some regulations need to be modified for clarity and consistency.
- Is there a need to address any specific mandates and act to modify them to align them with current goals and objectives?
  - Some regulations and statutes regarding entry requirements need amending.
  - CVI usage, CVI & official I.D. standards.
  - Livestock market contracts.

#### 4.7.4 Staffing

- How is full-time, paid support staff justified?

- State employees implement regulations to support OSV mission.
- What qualifications are needed?
  - Must meet class specifications for specific job title
- What personnel are needed to implement the plan?
  - Veterinarians, managers, supervisors, inspectors, office data entry personnel, and law enforcement investigators.
- Can other human resources be leveraged to assist in implementing the plan?
  - Yes with approval of Commissioner.
- Are professional credentials and certification an issue?
  - State Veterinarian, Deputy State Veterinarian are required to be licensed and accredited. FTE is licensed and accredited.
  - FTE veterinarian and Deputy State Veterinarian are FADD certified.
- Are job descriptions for the roles needed provided?
  - Yes
- Is animal disease traceability information a distinct function within the unit or an add-on “coordinated by committee” versus an individually coordinated, stand-alone sub-unit?
  - Distinct function assigned to ADT Program Manager.
  - ADT Program Manager is supported by other office and field staff.

#### 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 animal disease traceability? State, Tribe, Territory versus Federal?
  - Primarily state funding for merit employees.
  - USDA C.A. funds support FTE Veterinarian salary.
  - USDA C.A. funds support some education and outreach activities.
  - USDA C.A. funds support key staff personnel salaries.
- What are the funding requirements projected by year for implementing this plan?
  - State funding for current employees, not available for additional needed personnel
  - Federal cooperative grant funding will assist with funding of contracts support some of the salary of the staff coordinating the ADT effort, and support the ability to network (meetings and trainings).

**FY2018 ~ \$275,000.00 (Starts April 1, 2018)**

**FY2019 ~ \$300,000.00**

**FY2020 ~ \$325,000.00**

- How is cost sharing achieved?
  - The larger portions of salaries for the KDA veterinarians, field staff and office staff plus the total expense of the vehicles are State funded. Approximately 30 state personnel are involved in the collection, verifying, entering and storage of data across the livestock markets in the state and from ICVIs.
- How can the applicant insulate against budget cuts and shortfalls?
  - Continue to train and cross train staff so that necessary tasks are completed.
  - Enhance use of technology for efficiency.
- Can other funding sources be leveraged to support this plan?
  - There are none available at this time.

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

##### 4.7.6.1. Accredited veterinarians

Accredited veterinarians are instrumental to the new framework focusing on interstate movement of livestock and poultry.

- What is the plan for informing accredited veterinarians of the new framework and the specific three-year plan for implementation?
  - Utilization of the KVMA newsletter.
  - Presentations and booths at regional and state meetings.
  - “One on one” discussions at Livestock Markets and in the workplace.
  - Commodity association meetings.
  - KFB Advisory Committee meetings.
- 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?
  - Continuing education sessions may be utilized at area meetings and at the KVMA annual meeting.
  - Outreach by KDA field staff in cooperation with KDA and USDA VMOs.
  - Emphasis during presentation of accreditation modules.
- What is the plan for enhancing the use of eICVIs, if any?
  - Kentucky accepts eCVIs from GVL, Vet-Sentry, mCVI & VSPS. The State’s eCVI (CO-KS eCVI) will be fielded in the future.

- Kentucky will accept only eICVIs that allow data import to USAHERDS
  - Kentucky utilizes USAHerds, which provides enhancements for uploading eCVIs.
  - KDA is cooperating with livestock markets to demonstrate eCVI usage to accredited veterinarians.
- What role, if any, does the accredited veterinarian have in providing low-cost, official identification tags/devices to producers?
    - The State is providing tags to accredited veterinarians. The veterinarian is considered a tag manager and is responsible for sending information to the OSV on the recipients of tags.

#### 4.7.6.2. Livestock markets

- What continuing education efforts are being planned for addressing the concerns of the livestock markets in the jurisdiction?
  - The State Veterinarian presents ADT information at the annual meeting of KY Livestock Marketers Assoc.
  - The bulk of this education will be done one on one in the market place by KDA field staff.
- What is the plan for accessing or requesting traceability information from livestock markets?
  - The OSV licenses livestock markets and within that agreement the markets are required by statute to maintain records on livestock transactions (ID, seller, and buyer) to provide such to KDA upon request.

#### 4.7.6.3. Industry as a whole

- How is industry being informed of the implementation plan?
  - University Extension meetings with producers.
  - State personnel with producer groups, attending producer conferences and field days.
  - ADT Advisory Committee.
  - KFB Advisory Committee meetings.
- How is the advisory committee being leveraged for this continuing education purpose?
  - Each commodity group represented on the committee will share and set up meetings with constituents.
- What other resources are available for industry outreach?
  - Extension KFB Agriculture publications.
  - Annual meeting of Kentucky Cattleman's Association.

- UK Extension production meetings.
- Farm news publications such as “Farmer’s Pride” and “Cow Country News”.
- What constitutes industry?
  - Producer operations, feed/supply stores, veterinarians, markets, retail sales and related operations. What species are involved? Bovine, caprine, porcine, ovine, poultry and equine.
- How are under-represented and under-served communities being included in the outreach plan?
  - Both UK and KSU extension will be the primary source of information.
  - Also farm publications, such as “Farmers Pride” and “Cow Country News”.

4.8. Monitoring and reporting interstate movement activity (required)

- How will the number of animals and the number of shipments be monitored that move interstate?
  - Through receipt of electronic ICVI, emailed, faxed and mailed copies and owner shipper statements collected at markets.
- How will the data be verified or validated?
  - Every document is reviewed by office staff. Change of ownership (sale) movements require permitting before the movement occurs. Permitted moves are documented in USAHerds.

V. TRACEABILITY IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Ranking of priorities for advancement

[This section is intended to “divide and conquer” the breadth of elements encompassed in advancing animal disease traceability. 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. If it is not listed here, more extensive justification will need to be provided within the annual work plan for approval.]

- What specific steps are needed to advance from where the initiative currently resides?
  1. Increase the use of electronic animal health and movement documents that support searchable data upload.
  2. Conduct outreach education to increase awareness of RFID and electronic form benefits.
  3. Increase the application of RFID at markets and on farms by producers

4. Increase market and accredited veterinarian ability to capture RFID data and use electronic documents.
5. Capture, enter, and store data for timely retrieval.

- Is a phased-in approach appropriate over the three-year period?
  - Yes
- The basic plan has been implemented across the board. Each year will see increasing numbers of compliant movements and enhanced understanding by participants.
  - Data management will improve with technology enhancements.
- Are various components dependent upon measurable successes rather than defined time periods?
  - Yes – success with doable projects must precede progression to more challenging goals.

## 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.]

2018 Year – requested budget \$263,490.

**Objective 1:** KDA will continue improve its capabilities to trace animal movements both interstate and intrastate in support of the ADT Rule. KDA will evaluate its traceability improvement through Trace Performance Measurement exercises designed to meet the performance standards established by USDA APHIS VS. KDA will monitor and enforce producer compliance with interstate movement requirements as outlined in ADT Rule. – Priority 1

- Maintain and convene the ADT Advisory Committee
- Enhance the use of RFID and electronic CVI technology.
- Increase use of electronic CVI by accredited veterinarians
- KDA will target cow-calf operations, special cattle sales, and calfhood vaccination eligible calves for distribution of RFID. KDA will also work with cooperating agencies to provide RFID for special cattle projects.
- Increase knowledge and proficiency of traceability performance measure exercises through training sessions with USDA APHIS VS and quarterly trace exercises

**Objective 2:** Monitor ICVI data. – Priority 2

- Monitor Interstate Certificates of Veterinarian Inspections (ICVIs) for compliance; enter ICVI data into USAHERDS and scan electronically into searchable file Utilization of the KDA web page and electronic newsletters
- Issue permits for interstate movement of sale animals by phone and online permitting system (OPS).
- Implement outreach education on requirements of the ADT rule and KDA movement regulations and the benefits of electronic CVI and animal identification use.

At this time it is anticipated that Years 2019 and 2020 will utilize the same objectives and budget to successfully increase the number of cattle moving interstate with proper identification.