

Advancing Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) Road Map for Missouri

A Three-Year Plan

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Missouri is ranked in the top ten nationally in swine, poultry, and cattle inventories. Most of these animals move interstate to be fed or processed due to the lack of feeding and processing facilities within Missouri. This presents a challenge to ensure that beef cattle 18 months of age or older, cattle of any age used for rodeo or recreational events, cattle of any age used for shows or exhibitions, and all dairy cattle are identified prior to movement out of state. Since Missouri has been Brucellosis and Tuberculosis free for over ten years, we rely on slaughter surveillance to monitor for disease incidents. The ability to trace the slaughter suspects is crucial to maintain our disease-free status and contain any possible disease incidents. The swine and poultry movements are predominately vertically integrated systems, utilizing herd health plans and the group identification number (GIN) identification system, moving in large lots. The mandated identification system by the swine industry ensures traceability for independent producers who move their livestock with individual identification. The Scrapie Program has ultimately provided the same structure for the sheep and goat industry.

The Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA) Division of Animal Health (AH) utilizes a data management program (USAHERDS) to house its traceability information. This software allows for quick and reliable searches for information as the need arises. The data and information collected from official calfhood vaccination forms, Certificates of Veterinary Inspections (CVIs), disease test charts, and others are entered into this program. MDA AH plans to migrate to a more modern disease traceability platform available to States called AgEnterprise. The program will provide all the previous data collection and storage capabilities as USAHERDS but in a new, more modern platform.

The ability to query official identification in a database greatly enhances the efficiency, thus decreasing the time required to trace animals in a disease incident. Time is crucial in the event of a disease outbreak, especially if the disease is highly contagious and infectious. The time required to identify and trace an infected animal is directly related to the magnitude and ability to contain and control the outbreak.

The ability to transfer the identification information electronically from paper forms to the database reduces the labor required and increases the accuracy of the data. The equipment to read and record the official identification enhances the accuracy of the data and provides traceability in real time.

MDA AH will continue to assess the current identification systems utilized by the disease programs to determine their compliancy with the traceability goals. MDA AH has promoted the use of electronic CVIs, vaccination records, and test charts to increase the efficiency and accuracy of data entry. MDA AH will also monitor for any necessary changes to movement requirements to ensure animals are officially identified when they enter interstate commerce.

The following plan outlines the path MDA AH will take over the next three years using USDA's guidelines to advance animal disease traceability in Missouri.

1. What is the fundamental problem(s) this plan addresses?

MDA AH will continue to address the large volume of data entry required and accuracy issues incurred with manual entry, as well as technical errors that occur with reliance on equipment necessary to capture official identification in an efficient manner.

2. What are the key elements in summary form?

The market streamlining program that was developed and implemented to capture the official identification of test-eligible cattle moving through the livestock markets throughout the state has provided MDA AH with a large query-able database to initiate our disease investigations. The traceability plan will continue to build on this basic plan and expand the type of official identification in the database.

3. What are the primary benefits?

The traceability plan utilizing the Market Streamlining and USAHERDS/AgEnterprise to collect and manage the data will fit well within USDA's framework for animal disease traceability.

The implementation of USAHERDS has tied the entire disease programs together. This provides a common database for all forms of official identification among the species. The upgrade to AgEnterprise will improve the collection and storage of the data.

MDA AH utilizes the AIMS system to allocate official identification ear tags. In addition, we will continue to work with other states with USAHERDS/AgEnterprise to enhance the traceability components of the software.

MDA AH has promoted heavily the utilization of electronic CVIs and various test/vaccination charts to enable the identification to be queried in the same manner as the market streamlining data. This will continue to be a priority of the program.

4. How does this plan build upon previous efforts to advance ADT?

The plan builds on all the previous advancements that have been made, including but not limited to more electronic records and data capture, installation and maintenance of readers in markets, development of new electronic CVI and test chart options, etc.

5. How does this plan fit within USDA's new framework for ADT?

The plan aligns with USDA's traceability framework, including collecting individual animal identification and electronic animal movement data. Further, it builds on USDA's guidelines and four overarching goals to advance traceability.

6. How does this plan support animal health information systems within the State, Tribe, or Territory?

Advances in the plan and goals will interact with current information systems. CVIs; vaccination and test charts; backtag reports; and tag distribution, allocation, and retirement records are sent to the MDA AH and are entered into the USAHERDS database. Information requested on these records (physical addresses of sender and receiver, official identification and species/breed/sex of animals shipped, date of movement, veterinarian contact, etc.) populates the database, which continually strengthens the traceability functionality of USAHERDS.

7. How does this plan support animal health information with other States, Tribes, Territories and USDA nationally?

USAHERDS in Missouri is compatible with other state's data storage systems, meeting USAHA's prescribed data standards. MDA AH utilizes the AIMS system to allocate official identification ear tags. In addition, we will work with other states with USAHERDS/AgEnterprise to enhance the traceability components of the software.

8. What are the projected costs and benefits for the first, second and third years of the plan?

Projected costs for supporting ADT in Missouri will increase with the need to enhance and update the data-capture infrastructure as well as the data-sharing capabilities of current and new equipment. MDA AH will work to the best of our abilities to utilize funds appropriately to promote ADT.

II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

2.1 Who are we?

This roadmap is prepared and will be implemented by the Missouri Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Health (MDA AH). MDA AH serves the livestock producers of Missouri, and our mission is to promote and protect Missouri's diverse and dynamic livestock industry. Traceability data is used by MDA AH for disease traces, FDA tissue residue investigations when requested, and all hazard events like natural disasters. The values guiding the animal disease traceability system in Missouri include industry protection and the maintenance of animal movement and commerce.

- Who are the primary constituents?
The primary constituents are the livestock and poultry producers, livestock market owners, accredited veterinarians, and MDA AH employees.
- Who are the external constituents?
The external constituents are states of origin and destination.
- What does statewide, tribal-wide, territory-wide mean?
Statewide means the information must be collected from a variety of sources and locations throughout Missouri.
- How are traceability data used internally, externally?
The traceability data will primarily be utilized internally to enable MDA AH to verify the absence or presence of disease within our state. The data will enable Missouri to effectively identify, contain and control the affected animals in the event of a disease incident, whether in-state or out-of-state.
- What values guide the ADT system?
Accuracy and efficiency in data entry
- What is the make-up of the ADT advisory group? How and how often are they engaged?

The group initially met on a regular basis, however, will meet on an as needed basis or as written into the cooperative agreement. The advisory group includes representatives from multiple agencies including, but not limited to:

- Missouri Farm Bureau
- Missouri Cattlemen's Association
- Livestock Marketing Association
- University of Missouri Extension
- Missouri Veterinary Medical Association
- Livestock Market Owners/Managers
- Missouri Pork Association
- Missouri Accredited Veterinarians

- USDA APHIS Veterinary Services

2.2 Where are we now?

- How is ADT currently defined? Is it viewed as a cross-cutting component to animal health information systems? Is it viewed as a stand-alone initiative?
Animal disease traceability is the process of knowing where diseased or at-risk animals are, where they've been, and when. This process is essential in aiding a rapid response in an animal disease event, reducing the number of animals involved in an investigation, minimizing the time needed to respond, and decreasing the cost and impact to producers and the government. The current animal disease traceability is viewed as a vital component of our disease control program. We utilize the market streamlining program to provide necessary information to enable us to trace animals related to disease outbreaks or incidents. The program is identified as a separate animal health program but is integrated into the disease investigations involving cattle. The USAHERDS database allows us to trace efficiently and in a fast manner. There are well over 7 million individual movement records available for traces as needed. In addition, those records are shared through AHER and available to assist other states with their traceability needs.
- What measures of traceability capability are currently being used? What are the specific values and associated interpretation?
Currently, traceability proficiency is measured by the four trace performance measures (TPMs) defined by USDA APHIS VS. The percentage of successful traces is utilized as a method of measurement of the capability of our current system. The specific values vary with the species; however, regarding the cattle industry sexually intact beef cattle 18 months of age and older, cattle of any age used for rodeo or recreational events, cattle of any age used for shows or exhibitions, and all dairy cattle, we can currently trace 95% of the traces within 1 day.
- How is coordination being currently achieved within the unit?
The market streamlining system concentrates on the beef industry and lacks coordination with all species identified. However, the USAHERDS/AgEnterprise software provides coordination between all species and allows access by all MDA AH staff. The Missouri Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) Coordinator facilitates the Missouri program and directly communicates with other members of the MDA AH team for program support.
- How is coordination currently being achieved statewide, tribal-wide, territory-wide?
The market streamlining data is obtained from all livestock markets located throughout Missouri. The market streamlining data is managed by USAHERDS, which is accessible to MDA AH staff located throughout the state. State-wide coordination is facilitated by the Missouri ADT Coordinator and other MDA AH officials and focuses on collaboration with key industry stakeholders to develop and support a functional and efficient traceability system.
- How does the present unit coordinate activities with other existing agencies/units?

MDA has a very strong relationship with the USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC); therefore, we coordinate any necessary information to ensure trace investigations are accomplished in a timely manner. In addition, meetings are held as needed to inform and gather feedback from our partners.

- What standards for traceability are currently being used? Are they appropriate?
MDA AH currently strives to provide traceability to the farm of origin within 2 working days for all species. This is appropriate for most of the traces; however, if the livestock or poultry are marketed through a dealer, this standard is not normally achievable.
- What is the state of technology infrastructure? Capability in terms of size? Compatibility within and outside the agency/unit/dept. etc. for sharing data when needed? Missouri's Office of Administration maintains computer/servers and backups data daily. MDA AH has implemented a computer software program to electronically collect and submit the same information as was collected on the VS 4-54 Form to a central database to enable traceability in a short period of time. We have also acquired data management software to provide additional traceability capabilities. The data management software is accessible 24/7 to MDA AH staff. The sharing of information must be approved by the department director. The capability to share is adequate.
- Are requests for information available 24/7, or only available M-F, 40 hours per week, if authorized personnel are present?
The accessibility to the data would be 24/7 through authorized personnel. Additionally, identification information is submitted to the Animal Health Events Repository (AHER) daily or as changes occur and is accessible to other states and USDA personnel.
- What is the impact of state, tribe, or territory funding on capability? How does Federal funding fit into the plan?
It is necessary to complete the overall mission. There is no specific funding for animal disease traceability through state appropriations; non-federal funds come directly from MDA AH's general fund. Without federal assistance, this program would be restrained and would require prioritization of certain traceability aspects. While the market streamlining program was paid for with state funds, federal funding is utilized to provide data entry, outreach programs, USAHERDS/AgEnterprise software maintenance, personnel funding, some travel, and to upgrade computers. Recent cuts to federal funding have limited some capability to provide equipment as readily as previous years.

2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

- What are the strengths of the organization in terms of technology, human resources, personnel capabilities, etc.?
The data management software (USAHERDS) has greatly enhanced the accuracy of the identification entered in the MDA AH database system. All livestock data entered into USAHERDS is in a searchable format that allows for rapid dissemination of information when performing disease trace backs and trace outs. The software enables the department to query official identification to trace animals in the event of a disease incident. In addition, the ability to merge the market

streamlining data with USAHERDS greatly enhances the amount of data collected and allows MDA AH to manage the data more efficiently. MDA AH will analyze the current identification requirements for movement into the state and determine the changes necessary to comply with the Animal Disease Traceability program. The migration to AgEnterprise will provide an updated platform that enhances our current capability using USAHERDS.

- What are the weaknesses in terms of “lack of” technology, human resources, personnel capabilities, etc.?
Some challenges include having limited data entry personnel for CVI and test chart integration into USAHERDS, inability to logistically capture individual official identification on imported animals and moving all livestock markets to capturing data electronically. MDA AH is committed to the continued development and implementation of electronic CVIs and test charts in order to accurately capture the data necessary for traceability.
Additionally, federal budget cuts will place constraints on the ability of MDA AH to purchase equipment and supplies to provide to our accredited veterinarians and livestock markets to enhance traceability.

2.4 Opportunities and Threats

- Does this plan create an opportunity in ability to respond?
A domestic or foreign animal disease event could have a devastating direct impact on Missouri producers; however, the indirect economic effects would be far reaching both locally and statewide. The traceability infrastructure provides us the ability to respond effectively and efficiently to any threats.
- Does this plan enable or avoid consequences of potential threats?
This plan would avoid consequences of potential threats due to the comprehensive traceability infrastructure being developed and provide for better use of available resources. The plan enables MDA AH to respond more efficiently in the event of a potential threat; however, the consequences would be dependent upon the threat.
- Does this plan provide for better use of available resources than current approaches?
The plan enhances the utilization of the resources.
- Does this plan enhance networking opportunities?
This plan would also enhance networking opportunities with federal, state, and tribal agencies. The ability to access information 24/7 by authorized personnel will greatly enhance the networking opportunities. MDA AH staff will be able to locate and identify animals of interest more efficiently and in a timely manner.
- If this plan is not implemented, what are the threats?
MDA AH will not be able to fully utilize the capabilities of the database to protect the livestock and poultry industries from disease or catastrophic events. This will result in poor disease response performance due to a lack of timely traceability information, possibly resulting in a loss of industry trust due to inability to adequately respond to a disease event. In addition, the risk of transboundary or emerging disease introduction from importing countries or states would increase.
- If this plan is not implemented, will others be tasked with doing so?

MDA AH would continue to strive to provide traceability to enable us to respond to a disease outbreak or natural disaster. However, activities may be limited due to budget constraints. There are no other agencies tasked with ADT responsibilities.

- 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?

In the past, MDA AH has been successful in coordinating with other entities regarding traceability.

2.5 Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment

- Human resources:
Human resources of MDA AH available for traceability purposes include: one state veterinarian, one assistant state veterinarian, five field veterinarians, two animal health officers, and six administrative assistants.
- Space availability:
MDA AH has space necessary to complete the work and will purchase more space from Missouri Office of Administration as needed.
- Connectivity resources, both in office and in the field:
There are no connectivity issues in the office. The office and field staff have access to the information through smart phones and "hotspot" devices. Some field staff have occasional connectivity issues due to lack of internet.
- Access to USDA ADT and animal health information resources: MDA AH is uploading information into USAHERDS and, eventually, into AgEnterprise.
- Organization of all existing paper record systems used to access ADT or animal health information: MDA AH is uploading information into USAHERDS and, eventually, AgEnterprise.
- Computerized data management capability, including present storage size, speed, security, etc.: MDA AH will utilize Office of Administration to purchase storage space as needed and standards/requirements.
- Automated data capture capability: The market streamlining system is semi-automatic. MDA AH will continue to promote the use of electronic certificates of veterinary inspection, which will automate data capture. MDA AH is promoting and recommending the use of electronic forms that allow more automated data capture.

III. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

3.1 Vision Statement

MDA AH is committed to the continued implementation of a traceability program to ensure the ability to identify and contain in the event of a disease incident or natural disaster.

3.2 Mission Statement

MDA AH will strive to continue to advance the accuracy and efficiency of the traceability program through implementation and utilization of technology.

IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Strategic goal(s)

To further develop and implement a State-wide infrastructure for advancing animal disease traceability compatible with State and USDA standards. This will be accomplished by adherence to the overarching strategic goals of ADT:

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

FY 2025:

- Successful transition of traceability data from USAHERDs to AgEnterprise.
- Continued support and encouragement of the use of electronic identification (EID) tags for Missouri Category II accredited veterinarians.
- Conduct audits within tag distribution record system to ensure accredited veterinarians are recording allocated EIDs adequately.
- Continued development and implementation of electronic regulatory documents such as CVIs and test charts.

FY 2026:

- Continued distribution of EID tags to accredited veterinarians.
- Continued development and implementation of electronic CVIs and other regulatory documents.
- Continued support for traceability within Livestock Markets through market streamlining software and EID readers.

FY 2027:

- Full transition and functionality within AgEnterprise.
- Continued support for capturing traceability within Livestock Markets through market streamlining software and EID readers.
- Continued distribution of EID tags to accredited veterinarians.
- Continued audits of tag distribution records.
- Continue support and education or transition to electronic traceability records (CVIs, regulatory documents, etc.).

4.3 ADT Trace Performance Measures (TPMs)

Currently, traceability proficiency is measured by the four trace performance measures (TPMs) defined by USDA APHIS VS. These TPMs have been established as one method to measure and document progress. Abundant numbers of cattle are moved interstate into

and out of our livestock markets, and this allows us ample opportunity to perform traces. MDA AH completes TPMs as required. MDA AH has successfully been able to determine what state animals are coming from, where in our state an animal was officially identified, in what state an inbound animal was officially identified, and from where in Missouri an animal originated. However, corrective action will be initiated if any TPM receives an unacceptable rating. MDA AH will also continue to use traces for either disease or disaster to help strengthen our response capability.

4.4 Data requirements

- Fully describe standards to be used for official animal identification, including arrangements with other States, Tribes, Territories, as well as official identification methods/devices used within the cooperator's jurisdiction. Missouri references 9 CFR for use and requirements of official identification devices. MDA AH has no special arrangements with other states regarding other identification methods or devices.
- What tag distribution record keeping systems are being used? MDA AH distributes EID tags to accredited veterinarians. Tag distribution records are maintained within AIMS and USAHERDS. All livestock markets in Missouri are approved tagging sites. A premises identification number (PIN) will be necessary for an accredited veterinarian to order tags.
- What data requirements exist for commuter herd agreements? Commuter swine herds must provide a monthly summary of interstate movements and must also test 5% of the herd annually for brucellosis and pseudorabies.
- What forms are approved for interstate movement in addition to ICVIs? Commercial swine are allowed to move on approved Swine Health Plans, but all other species require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection to move interstate. There are no additional forms necessary for interstate movement other than a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.
- How and when will data be shared with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA? Traceability data will be shared with USDA APHIS VS through AHER. Export CVIs are emailed to the state of destination within seven days of receipt or transmitted in real time by certain electronic CVI versions.
- How will group/lot official numbers be handled within the system? Group/lot identification will be handled according to USDA APHIS VS standards and guidelines.

4.5 Information technology plan

MDA AH is investing in better information technology equipment and infrastructure by transitioning to AgEnterprise as it will allow for the successful implementation of this plan. MDA AH has also invested in hardware and software to be provided to cattle livestock markets within the state to standardize the electronic data captured and submitted to MDA AH. MDA AH will continue to invest in equipment, software, and hardware as the budget allows. This may include but is not limited to EID equipment and tags and software to assist in the submission of electronic forms. In addition, MDA AH will provide cloud services to host the upgraded computer 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? Yes, updated annually.
- Are automated data capture resources needed? Civet, an external software, is utilized to capture data more efficiently into USAHERDS. No additional resources are needed.

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? No.

4.7.1 Executive support

- Is additional support from executive management needed? No additional support from executive management is needed.
- How is accountability provided? Accountability is provided through TPMs, as well as epidemiological traces completed in our database. MDA AH holds monthly meetings with field staff, both USDA and MDA, to discuss ADT issues, updates, and priorities.
- How are officials briefed on progress and baseline measures of performance? Officials are briefed on progress through monthly reports to the MDA administration and financial officers, and quarterly reports to USDA APHIS VS.

4.7.2 Coordination and oversight procedures

- What is the make-up of the applicant's ADT advisory group? How frequently are they engaged? The advisory represents industry, state, and federal partners. They meet on an as needed basis and/or other meetings as outlined in the cooperative agreement.
- How are emergency preparedness resources engaged or responded to when necessary? The MDA Ag Security Emergency Manager coordinates emergency preparedness resources and response.
- How is compatibility with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA monitored? MDA AH collaborates with other states and USDA through USAHERDS user workgroup meetings and conference calls. In addition, MDA AH participates in conference calls, national meetings, and other venues where ADT issues and priorities are discussed.
- How are responsibilities assigned for implementing the plan? Through the directive of the State Veterinarian.
- How are disputes arbitrated? Through discussions and consensus.
- How is feedback obtained relative to perception of successful implementation above and below the administrative authority? Through communication with field staff, producer groups, and industry associations via conference calls, meetings, etc.

- How is transition achieved when administrators are replaced? Through sharing of the plan and the basic knowledge of programs from the remaining staff.

4.7.3 Policy

- How do the applicant's policies align with the ADT Official Animal Identification Device Standards (OAIDS) and achievement of traceability goals? MDA AH's policies align very well with Federal ADT OAIDS.
- Is there a need to address or change a state policy to align with 9CFR part 86 or the ADT OAIDS? Specific requirements are updated as needed to align with current regulations.

4.7.4 Staffing

- How is full-time, paid support staff justified? Missouri and other states have made tremendous strides in becoming less paper dependent; however, there is still a lot of work and programming to be done to alleviate paper. Full-time, paid support staff are needed to enter data from paper and to verify electronic data is accurate and complete. USAHERDS and AgEnterprise requires a tremendous amount of data entry to adequately utilize the traceability capabilities of the software program.
- What qualifications are needed? Accuracy, attention to detail, and ability to focus on data entry.
- What personnel are needed to implement the plan? Program manager, administrative assistants, and data entry staff.
- Can other human resources be leveraged to assist in implementing the plan? Yes, we currently have individuals providing data entry for other animal health programs which utilize official identification
- Are professional credentials and certification an issue? No.
- Are job descriptions for the roles needed provided? Job descriptions for the roles needed are provided.
- Is ADT information a distinct function within the unit or an add-on "coordinated by committee" versus an individually coordinated, stand-alone sub-unit? The animal disease traceability information is coordinated with several animal health programs and systems.

4.7.5 Budget requirements

- How are you funded for ADT? State, Tribe, Territory versus Federal? Through a combination of State and Federal resources.
- What are the funding requirements projected by year for first, second and third year for implementing this plan? Funding requirements need to remain stable or increase slightly to be able to implement MDA AH's ADT plan.
- How is cost sharing achieved? The state funding will provide some personnel cost, travel, IT support, equipment maintenance, supplies, communications and other as needed. The federal funds will be utilized to provide help provide outreach to accredited veterinarians, some personnel costs, some software maintenance costs, travel and mileage, communication costs and other as outlined in the cooperative agreements.

- How can the applicant insulate against budget cuts and shortfalls? In the event of significant budget cuts, MDA AH will continue the current system and utilize general revenue (GR) funds to maintain if possible. MDA AH insulates against budget cuts by cross-training employees and combining jobs when necessary. The completion of the established goals of the road map may be delayed due to the inability to acquire the necessary staff.
- Can other funding sources be leveraged to support this plan? Missouri has utilized Homeland Security Funds in the past to acquire data management software; however, the availability of funding from Homeland Security has diminished and would not be available. The availability of state funding to fully support this plan is not a viable option.

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

4.7.6.1 Accredited veterinarians

Accredited veterinarians are instrumental to the advancement of ADT in livestock and poultry.

- What is the plan for informing accredited veterinarians of the new guidelines for official ID and the specific three-year plan for implementation? MDA AH will continue to utilize the district veterinarians and animal health officers to inform accredited veterinarians about the plan. MDA AH informs accredited veterinarians of traceability updates with MDA AH emails and a webpage, Missouri Veterinary Medical Association's (MVMA) newsletter, MVMA annual convention, and MDA DVM Listserv.
- 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? MDA AH will continue to promote the use of electronic CVIs to our accredited veterinarians. MDA AH district veterinarians provide training of electronic CVIs and animal health forms for accredited veterinarians. The outreach provided helps to ensure the submission of official forms in a timely manner by emphasizing the importance relating to disease traceability.
- What is the plan for enhancing the use of eICVIs, if any? MDA AH promotes the use of eICVIs and will continue to monitor the adaption of such and will look for ways to enhance the ICVI as needed.
- What role, if any, does the accredited veterinarian have in providing low-cost, official identification tags/devices to producers? The accredited veterinarian is instrumental in distributing and applying the no cost EID tags provided by USDA APHIS VS. These tags will be allocated to the individual accredited veterinarian who will then be able to distribute them to producers or utilize them to officially

identify classes of cattle that require identification for interstate movement.

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? Missouri will utilize the district veterinarians and Missouri Meat and Poultry Inspectors to provide information to slaughter plants in the jurisdiction
- What is the plan for accessing or requesting traceability information from slaughter plants? District veterinarians and animal health officers will be utilized to access records directly from slaughter plants. MDA Meat and Poultry Inspection Program (MPIP) staff can also be utilized to collect any necessary data.

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? MDA AH informs the livestock and poultry industries of the program through meetings with producers and staff. MDA AH also participates in commodity association meetings and trade shows. Other sources of information dissemination may include press releases, MDA AH webpage, Missouri University Cooperative Extension Service, MDA AH emails, and social media sources.
- How is the advisory committee being leveraged for this continuing education purpose? Through meetings and conference calls as needed.
- What other resources are available for industry outreach? MDA's website and attendance at industry meetings, conferences, and conventions.
- What constitutes industry? What species are involved? Livestock markets and livestock and poultry commodity groups. Cattle, swine, horses, sheep, goats, and poultry.
- How are under-represented and under-served communities being included in the outreach plan? Outreach for this plan will be universal and will not target one group over another so there should be no "under-served" communities. ODAFF AIS has multiple regional field personnel who are familiar with producers in their areas.

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? Interstate movement is captured in USAHERDS and reviewed by staff for compliance and accuracy. MDA AH will utilize movement documents to include, but not limited to CVIs, import permits, and commuter herd agreements to determine the number of animals and the number of shipments that move interstate.
- How will the data be verified or validated? The data is monitored and reviewed daily for compliance by MDA AH staff.
- 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

V. ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

5.1 Ranking of priorities for advancement

What specific steps are needed to advance from where the initiative currently resides?

- Migration of traceability data from USAHERDS to AgEnterprise.
- New equipment for automated data capture and IT infrastructure.
- Increase utilization of EIDs by Missouri producers and accredited veterinarians.
- Increase utilization of electronic applications when available by accredited veterinarians.
- Increase number of CVIs submitted in electronic format.
 - Is a phased-in approach appropriate over the three-year period? Yes, the implementation of the plan will be completed over the next three years.

- Are various components dependent upon measurable successes rather than defined time periods? Yes, certain objectives are dependent on being successful versus enactment and completion. Completed objectives that are unsuccessful present challenges requiring MDA AH to adjust our goals.

5.2 Implementation of objectives

FY 2025:

- Successful transition of traceability data from USAHERDs to AgEnterprise.
- Continued support and encouragement of the use of EID tags for Missouri category II accredited veterinarians.
- Continued encouragement and implementation of electronic regulatory documents.

FY 2026:

- Continued distribution of EID tags to accredited veterinarians.
- Continued encouragement and implementation of electronic CVIs and other regulatory documents.
- Continued support for traceability within Livestock Markets through market streamlining software and EID readers.
- Conduct audits within tag distribution record system to ensure accredited veterinarians are recording allocated EID adequately.

FY 2027:

- Full transition and functionality within AgEnterprise.
- Continued support for capturing traceability within Livestock Markets through market streamlining software and EID readers.
- Continued distribution of EID tags to accredited veterinarians.
- Continue support, education, and transition to electronic traceability records (CVIs, regulatory documents, etc.).