

ADVANCING ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY ROAD MAP FOR WISCONSIN

A Three-Year Plan

Submitted by:

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Animal disease traceability (ADT) has been a key tool in assisting Animal Health Officials with controlling and eradicating disease for a long time. Previous systems have been functional for the most part. Three key fundamental problems have existed with previous ADT systems. This plan will attempt to address these problems.

- The lack of rapid electronic searching capability of official identification tags, including the tag distribution system, certificates of veterinary inspection, vaccination reports, etc.
- The lack of official individual identification of many animals moving in commerce, or, if identified, the lack of recording of official identification.
- The lack of rapid identification of locations that keep livestock and the type of livestock they keep.

As stated above, ADT has been functional in the past to protect the livestock industry from most disease outbreaks. In many ways with the changing livestock industry to greater animal concentration and movement, the changes in global markets, and the changes to the moving population of people, the risks of exposure to a devastating disease are greater than ever. By improving the above bullets, Wisconsin can be better prepared to respond to a highly infectious disease outbreak that could put our \$40 Billion livestock industry at risk.

Wisconsin currently requires “keepers of livestock” to register their livestock premises with the state. There are over 75,000 livestock premises registered to date. By continuing to maintain this system and to continue registering and renewing livestock premises, Wisconsin will have the foundation for a traceability system. All official identification tags can be assigned to a livestock premises. This is currently being done for Animal Identification Number (AIN) tags being distributed and can be expanded for National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) tags and tags distributed or applied by Dairy Herd Improvement Associations (DHIAs).

These processes match the proposed United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) framework for animal disease traceability and if funding is available, Wisconsin will maintain or exceed compliance with USDA’s requirements. If funding is available, Wisconsin will maintain current information systems that are being utilized which includes the premises registration system and the animal identification system including regular uploads of animal identification information from several sources. The current systems being used in Wisconsin communicate with USDA systems as needed and are available 24/7 to provide information in the event of an animal disease emergency.

Projected costs:

FY2019 \$495,200

FY2020 \$495,200

FY2021 \$495,200

II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

- Who are we?
The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is the lead agency in Wisconsin for animal disease traceability. ADT affects all of the livestock industry. A major cooperator in Wisconsin is the Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium (WLIC). The WLIC is a multi-species effort led by Wisconsin's livestock and industry organizations in cooperation with DATCP, USDA and UW Extension. It is a proactive, livestock industry driven effort that includes producers, cooperatives, private businesses, and government entities. Traceability data is utilized in Wisconsin in the following ways:

- To respond to disease outbreaks - examples include pseudorabies in Clark County, Newcastle disease in Door County, Eastern Equine Encephalitis in northern and western Wisconsin, low pathogenic avian influenza in Jefferson County, highly pathogenic avian influenza in Jefferson, Barron, Chippewa, and Juneau Counties, and bovine tuberculosis in Dane County.
- To identify import violations - review of import Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) has resulted in the generation of hundreds of inspection/compliance cases.
- To identify violations of the federal Animal Disease Traceability regulations – review of export bovine Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) has resulted in written and personal contacts with Wisconsin veterinarians.
- To monitor for Tuberculosis (TB) and Brucellosis and to utilize Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Mobile Information Management (MIM) software, and Personal Digital Assistants (PDA) during herd tests.
- To provide information to livestock owners about current disease concerns or future issues.

The following values guide the animal disease traceability system:

- Protecting Animal Health
- Protecting Human Health
- Protecting the Livestock Industry in Wisconsin
- Enhancing the Marketability of Wisconsin Livestock Products

- Where are we now?
Animal disease traceability is currently defined as knowing where diseased and at-risk animals are, where they've been, and when. It is a system that allows animal health officials to rapidly conduct a disease

investigation and locate the origin of the diseased livestock and any locations that exposed livestock may have moved through or to. The animal disease traceability system would link, expand, and enhance a number of current systems which store animal health information in the state and share basic ADT data with the federal animal health events repository (AHER).

The following are measures of current traceability capabilities based on the preliminary traceability performance standards. Given a reference animal, Wisconsin:

1. Determines the state in which the animal was officially identified and notifies that state of the reference animal's official identification number. **Currently, this would occur in 1 to 2 days depending on type of official ID.**
2. Confirms that it has documentation that an official ID number was issued within its jurisdiction and that it has contact information for the person who received that number. **Currently, this would occur within 1 to 7 days depending on the type of official ID.**
3. Determines the state from which the animal was moved interstate into its jurisdiction and notifies that state of the reference animal's official ID number. **Currently, this would take 1 to 10 days depending on the type of ID, how long after it was moved that we are tracing it, whether the official ID was recorded on a CVI and filed with the state of destination, and if the CVI is electronic.**
4. Determines the address or location from which the reference animal was shipped. **Currently, this would take 1 to 7 days depending on the type of official ID, how long after it was moved that we are tracing it, whether the official ID was recorded on a CVI and filed with the state of origin, and if the CVI is electronic.**

Coordination within DATCP currently is accomplished by holding training sessions for division of animal health (DAH) field veterinarians and inspectors on all premises and animal disease traceability. Statewide coordination is accomplished in a variety of ways including:

- DATCP routinely holds seminars for accredited veterinarians that perform caudal fold TB testing in Wisconsin. A key focus of these talks is disease traceability.
- The WLIC holds annual member meetings and quarterly board meetings to discuss traceability issues with the livestock industry. DATCP attends these meetings and keeps the industry updated on current issues. WLIC also works with county fairs across Wisconsin and has a presence at industry meetings.

- DATCP continues to do outreach with the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association (WVMA) through articles in their newsletter and presentations to local associations to discuss traceability among other animal health issues.
- DATCP publishes an electronic newsletter which goes out to most veterinarians in the state about quarterly with regular articles about traceability and electronic certificates of veterinary inspection and electronic reporting options for calfhood vaccination and tuberculosis testing.
- DATCP and WLIC communicate with practicing veterinarians to get them to register their premises or get a non-producer participant ID so official identification tags can be assigned to these premises to enhance traceability.

DATCP currently complies with USDA traceability standards.

- USDA approved official ID are approved by DATCP.
- 840 tags are distributed and recorded through the Animal Identification Management System (AIMS).
- DATCP utilizes the national allocator to assign premises ID.
- RFID, MIM software and PDA's are used to capture electronic ID when performing herd tests for TB or brucellosis.
- NUES tags are distributed through approved manufacturers with distribution records reported to DATCP.
- DATCP distributes free NUES tags from the USDA Kansas City warehouse through DHIAs, markets, truckers, and dealers. DATCP also distributes NUES tags to veterinarians.
- The use of NUES tags for cattle will be phased out according to USDA's timeline to move toward the use of electronic ID for cattle requiring official individual identification in order to make the transmission of data more efficient.

DATCP's premises registration system and animal traceability system are all searchable 24/7 and information is capable of being shared with USDA in the event of a disease emergency. DATCP currently funds many activities in the traceability system through state funds, including the maintenance of the information technology systems. However, much of the administration of the traceability program has historically been supported by federal funds, and the availability of ongoing state funding is uncertain. If funding is no longer available, most of this program will need to be altered.

- Strengths of the Program
 - Mandatory livestock premises registration in Wisconsin requires anyone who keeps, houses, or co-mingles livestock to register their premises. This provides an excellent foundation for implementing traceability.

- The WLIC is a multi-species effort led by Wisconsin's livestock and industry organizations in cooperation with DATCP, USDA and UW Extension. WLIC provides the opportunity to bring all segments of the livestock industry together to focus specifically on the issue of disease traceability.
- DAH utilizes field animal health inspectors and field veterinarians to assist with premises registration and traceability, including education and records inspections when applicable. A Geographic Information Systems (GIS)/Information Technology (IT) specialist is employed by DATCP to work on the mapping capability as it pertains to traceability and assisting with the various databases that store premises ID, animal ID, CVIs, brucellosis vaccination and test charts, and TB test charts. DAH also employs an Import Coordinator that monitors the number of import CVIs and works with the approved providers of electronic CVI systems for traceability of animals.
- Import permits and CVIs are reviewed by DATCP staff to assure import requirements have been met.
- Export bovine CVIs are reviewed by DATCP staff to assure federal requirements for interstate movement have been met. Any violations of federal law are noted and the veterinarian is contacted about the violation.
- DATCP continues to utilize RFID, MIM software and PDA's to capture electronic ID when performing herd tests for TB or brucellosis.

Weaknesses of the Program

- The future availability of state and USDA cooperative agreement funding is uncertain. If these funds are no longer available, it will be difficult to maintain current traceability capabilities.
- Wisconsin does not have mandatory identification of animals when they leave the farm of origin and enter commerce within the state.
- Not all official identification tags, certificates of veterinary inspection and vaccination certificates are searchable electronically.
- Electronic ID readers in markets and slaughter facilities are no longer in use and need to be updated using a technology that complies with ADT requirements, is practical for use at the speed of commerce, and that facilitates record keeping. These readers, in conjunction with the appropriate electronic ID would be anticipated to be part of a system that would enhance the ability to track animals from birth to slaughter using connected data points.

- #### Opportunities and Threats

Improving animal disease traceability will decrease threats to the livestock industry from disease. The federal traceability rule along with local initiatives in Wisconsin provide opportunities to improve

efficiencies in data collection, storage, searching capability and the ability to share information.

- Inventory of Existing Infrastructure and Suitability Assessment
 - DAH currently has 10 field inspectors, 4 compliance specialists and 5 field veterinarians that all spend time working on animal disease traceability including education, outreach, compliance and disease investigations. DAH also has a veterinary program manager, office associates and GIS staff that spend significant amounts of time on animal disease traceability.
 - DATCP contracts with the WLIC to administer the livestock premises program and the animal identification system as well as to assist with education and outreach programs.
 - The livestock premises and animal ID IT system has 24/7 capability and is available from the office or the field.

III. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

- Vision For the Division of Animal Health
 - Setting the standard for animal health, welfare, and trade nationwide.

- Mission Statement for the Division of Animal Health
To safeguard animal health, public health and animal industries in Wisconsin utilizing the best available science and public policy
 - To Achieve the Mission the Animal Health Division:
 - Monitors animal health and disease threats. This includes threats like foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, chronic wasting disease, tuberculosis, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE or “mad cow” disease), Johne’s disease, brucellosis, pseudorabies, avian influenza, and new or emerging diseases like porcine epidemic diarrhea virus, Salmonella heidelberg, and Hantavirus.
 - Regulates Wisconsin’s multi-billion dollar livestock and poultry industry to protect it from devastating diseases.
 - Responds to animal disease emergencies and bio-security threats.
 - Licenses animal markets, animal dealers and animal truckers.
 - Licenses farm-raised deer herds and fish farms. The division also works with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to control diseases that may affect wild and domestic animals.
 - Investigates and takes action to control serious animal diseases. Many of these diseases can also affect humans and wild animals.
 - Regulates the import and movement of animals to prevent the spread of disease.

- Facilitates sales of disease-free Wisconsin livestock and poultry.
- Promotes humane treatment of animals.
- Works to prevent fraud, including fraudulent sales of diseased animals.

IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Strategic Goals if Funding is Available
 - Wisconsin is at the forefront of premises registration with over 75,000 premises registered. DATCP will continue to update and renew premises registration for those registered, and will continue to educate the benefits to those that have not yet registered.
 - DATCP will continue to maintain the animal ID system and continue to expand electronic storage of animal ID.
 - DATCP will enhance the tag distribution recording system including improving reporting of tags issued to producers by veterinarians, markets, dealers and truckers.
 - DATCP will regularly review and enhance SOP's for searching all databases and train staff in the event of a disease outbreak.
 - DATCP has developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with DHIAs to comply with USDA memo 578.12 as it relates to tag distribution by DHIAs in Wisconsin.
 - DATCP will continue to develop mapping capability utilizing premises registration information to assist with disease traceability and response.
 - Field staff will continue to be trained and use MIM software with PDA's for TB and brucellosis herd tests with all RFID being downloaded to the animal traceability database.
 - DATCP staff will continue to work with accredited veterinarians to submit brucellosis vaccination records electronically, and expand education and outreach with markets, truckers, dealers, fairs, exhibitions, producers and accredited veterinarians on the necessity to improve animal identification and reporting. All of these activities and others will improve animal disease traceability in Wisconsin.
 - DATCP will work with markets and slaughter facilities to evaluate the ability to update electronic ID readers using a technology that complies with ADT requirements, is practical for use at the speed of commerce, and that facilitates record keeping.
 - DATCP will continue to review all import CVIs for compliance with import requirements including official identification.
 - DATCP will continue to review all bovine export CVIs for compliance with federal Animal Disease Traceability regulations including official identification.

- DATCP will enter all brucellosis calfhood vaccination certificates and TB test chart information into the animal identification system linking these official ID to the livestock premises of origin.
 - DATCP will work to educate accredited veterinarians on the use of electronic CVI options and encourage their use for electronic and rapid submission from private veterinarians to state animal health officials and to enhance rapid traceability capabilities.
- Programmatic Goals
 - DATCP continues to do outreach with the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association (WVMA) through articles in their newsletter and presentations to local associations to discuss traceability among other animal health issues. DATCP publishes an electronic newsletter which goes out to most veterinarians in the state about quarterly with regular articles about traceability, electronic CVIs, and electronic reporting options for calfhood vaccination and tuberculosis testing. DATCP and WLIC are communicating with practicing veterinarians to get them to register their premises or get a non-producer participant ID so official identification tags can be assigned to these premises to enhance traceability.
 - DATCP and VS field veterinarians will continue to educate private veterinarians on the need to keep searchable records of all NUES tags distributed to producers. Currently it seems that more private veterinarians are keeping records of tags they issue to producers. DATCP proposes to audit the tag distribution records of 10-20 veterinary clinics annually.
 - DATCP staff reviews import certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs) for compliance with import requirements and official identification of animals on the CVIs.
 - DATCP staff reviews export bovine certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs) for compliance with the federal Animal Disease Traceability regulations including official identification of the animals on the CVIs.
 - DATCP will continue to educate private veterinarians on the availability and use of electronic CVI's. 2016 and 2017 resulted in a steady 38% use of electronic CVIs written by Wisconsin veterinarians for cattle moving from Wisconsin to other states. DATCP aims to increase the percentage of electronic CVIs written for cattle in Wisconsin.
 - DATCP continues to utilize RFID, MIM software and PDA's to capture electronic ID when performing herd tests for TB or brucellosis. The MIM software, PDA's and RFID greatly reduce the time necessary to read IDs and complete these herd tests. All electronic ID that are captured at markets and slaughter facilities will be uploaded to the animal ID system.
 - If sufficient funding remains available, DATCP will continue and if possible expand its system to scan, index, and electronically store paper

copies of CVIs for cattle. This makes the information readily searchable by consignor, consignee, and ID to enhance traceability.

- DATCP will work with USDA to share basic ADT data with the federal animal health events repository (AHER).
 - DATCP will continue to work with USDA to upload disease surveillance data to the appropriate location to generate monthly, quarterly and annual disease surveillance reports.
 - DATCP has broad statutory authority to protect animal and public health as it relates to animal diseases; Wis. Stats. 95.17, diseased animals; Wis. Stats. 95.19, and import and movement of animals; Wis. Stats. 95.20.
 - DATCP will continue to enhance IT infrastructure and the tag distribution record system as resources allow according to need.
- **Animal Disease Traceability Performance Measures**
DATCP will work with USDA-VS to periodically measure the below capabilities utilizing randomly selected reference animals.

The following are measures of current traceability capabilities based on the preliminary traceability performance standards. Given a reference animal, Wisconsin:

1. Determines the state in which the animal was officially identified and notifies that state of the reference animal's official identification number. **Currently, this would occur in 1 to 2 days depending on type of official ID. If it is a NUES tag, the state is listed on the ID. If it is an 840 tag, the USDA system is queried to find the premises to which it was assigned.**
2. Confirms that it has documentation that an official ID number was issued within its jurisdiction and that it has contact information for the person who received that number. **Currently, this would occur within 1 to 7 days depending on the type of official ID. This system has been measured from a combination of specific slaughter traces (dealer/market trace backs or veterinary records) that were performed by inspectors/compliance staff. Additionally, sample traces of official identification numbers collected at slaughter or from CVIs are used to further assess the time to find herds of origin.**
3. Determines the state from which the animal was moved interstate into its jurisdiction and notifies that state of the reference animal's official ID number. **Currently, this would take 1 to 10 days depending on the type of ID, how long after it was moved that we are tracing it, whether the official ID was recorded on a CVI and filed with the state, and if it is electronic. This system has been tested for imported animals related to several traces for tuberculosis**

or brucellosis. Sample traces of official ID numbers randomly selected from CVIs have also been used to test the system. If the animal was officially identified and the ID was accurately recorded on an electronic CVI, the CVI can be found in several minutes. If the animal was officially identified, the ID was accurately recorded on a paper CVI, and the state of origin is known, the CVI can usually be found within several hours. If not, the investigation will include further review of records and/or farm visits to gather the trace information and will take more time.

4. Determines the address or location from which the reference animal was shipped. **Currently, this would take 1 to 7 days depending on the type of official ID, how long after it was moved that we are tracing it, whether the official ID was recorded on a CVI and filed with the state of origin, and if it is electronic. This system has been tested several times due to contacts from other states regarding importation of animals or disease investigations. Sample traces where animals have been randomly selected from CVIs have also been performed. If the animal was officially identified and the ID was accurately recorded on an electronic CVI, the CVI can be found in several minutes. If the animal was officially identified, the ID was accurately recorded on a paper CVI, and the state of destination is known, the CVI can usually be found within several hours. If not, the investigation will include further review of records and/or farm visits to gather the trace information and will take more time.**

We plan to continue testing our traceability capabilities by selecting sample reference animals and having staff measure traceability.

- Data Requirements
 - The standards and requirements of the US Animal Identification Plan (USAIP), established in 2003 were used to direct the development of the Wisconsin premises and animal ID system. There are currently over 75,000 premises that have been registered and over 60,000 active premises registrations. DATCP continues to pursue compliance with the livestock premises registration.
 - DATCP approves all official individual animal ID approved by USDA.
 - DATCP is allowing plastic National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) tag distribution to producers when ordered directly from approved manufacturers and tag distribution records are reported to

DATCP. In addition, NUES tags are currently distributed to veterinarians, animal markets, animal dealers, animal truckers and DHIA's. NUES tags distributed directly to producers are not expected to become a large percentage of distributed tags for several years. 840 tags are already distributed in Wisconsin directly to producers from approved manufacturers utilizing AIMS.

- The use of NUES tags for cattle will be phased out according to USDA's timeline to move toward the use of electronic ID for cattle requiring official individual identification in order to make the transmission of data more efficient.
 - If funding is available, DATCP will track tag distribution through the WLIC database and other internal records. If funding is not available to support the current WLIC system, then DATCP may use USDA's tag distribution tracking system.
 - DATCP does not plan to develop any commuter herd agreements.
 - DATCP distributes a paper certificate of veterinary inspection form for interstate use and currently allows the use of Global Vet Link, USDA-VSPS, Vet Sentry, and AgView CVI.
 - Information will be shared with other states and USDA when necessary for animal disease traceability. It may be shared in electronic or paper format depending on the type of information requested. DATCP will work with USDA to share basic ADT data with the federal animal health events repository (AHER).
 - Group/lot official numbers will be handled in accordance with USDA requirements.
 - DATCP does not plan to approve the use of brands, breed tattoos, or breed registration numbers as official ID.
-
- Information Technology Plan
 - The Wisconsin premises and animal ID system is managed by the Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium (WLIC). This system is managed through the CoreOne database by TraceFirst.
 - Premises information is collected via paper, over the phone, or online and manually entered into the WLIC database. Animal ID information from certificates of veterinary inspection, brucellosis calfhood vaccination reports, and TB test charts are entered manually from paper. NUES tag numbers distributed through DATCP and from tag manufacturers are regularly manually entered into the WLIC database.
 - DATCP has access to the data through the online CoreOne website. Requested information includes specific premises or animals.
 - The following expenses will be incurred to continue to operate the Wisconsin premises registration and animal ID systems.
 - annual license renewals
 - data center operational expenses
 - technical support

- It should be assumed that small increases in costs (5%) will take place every 1-2 years. However, unforeseen events could increase costs dramatically.
- Resource Requirements
 - DATCP will utilize existing field and office staff to further animal disease traceability.
 - If funding is available, DATCP will continue to contract IT services, administrative services, and education and outreach with the WLIC.
- Organizational Needs
 - Animal disease traceability will be managed by the Program Manager that is already on staff with the Division of Animal Health. This program is necessary for all other animal health programs to succeed. Traceability is necessary to detect, control and eradicate all program diseases. Therefore, other division staff will be assisting with the implementation of the animal disease traceability program.

4.7.5 Budget Requirements

DATCP Needs:

General Staffing

- DAH currently has 10 field inspectors, 4 compliance specialists and 5 field veterinarians that all spend time working on animal disease traceability including education, outreach, compliance and disease investigations.
- Veterinary Program Manager will also be partially funded to administer the traceability program and coordinate education and outreach.
- Import Coordinator partially funded to provide education for animal movement requirements and identify import violations. Review of import Certificate of Veterinary Inspections (CVIs) has resulted in the generation of hundreds of inspection/compliance cases. Most cases are due to a lack of official individual identification.
- Annual FTE salary and benefits: \$91,029.07
- Travel costs for Program Manager to attend National meeting and in-state industry meetings: \$2,183.16
- Office Supplies: \$9.58

Data Entry

- Office Program Associate partially funded to identify violations of the federal Animal Disease Traceability Regulations – review of bovine export Certificate of Veterinary Inspections (CVIs) has resulted in written and personal communications with Wisconsin veterinarians.

- Limited Term Employee partially funded to continue to work with USDA to upload disease surveillance data to the appropriate location to generate monthly, quarterly and annual disease surveillance reports and coordinate renewal mailings and could also enter traceability data such as ID distribution information, vaccination report information, and other traceability data.
- Annual FTE salary and benefits: \$9,863.10
- FICR: \$19,708.09

4.7.6 Outreach

4.7.6.1 Veterinarians:

- DATCP continues to do outreach with the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association (WVMA) through articles in their newsletter and presentations to local associations to discuss traceability among other animal health issues.
- DATCP publishes an electronic newsletter which goes out to most veterinarians in the state about quarterly with regular articles about traceability, electronic certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs), and electronic reporting options for calfhood vaccination and tuberculosis testing.
- DATCP cooperates with the USDA-VS to deliver accreditation training to veterinarians, part of which discusses traceability. DATCP periodically certifies accredited veterinarians for TB testing as well as Johne's disease vaccination and management. These seminars also cover electronic reporting of testing with RFID, Dairy Comp 305, MIM software and the need to register as a non-producer participant if they wish to distribute official identification tags to producers.
- DATCP continues to educate veterinarians on the benefits of electronic CVIs and recommend their use when dealing with large numbers of livestock so that official identification may be automatically uploaded.

4.7.6.2 Livestock Markets, Dealers and Truckers

- DATCP licenses Animal Markets, Animal Dealers and Animal Truckers. With this licensure comes recordkeeping requirements that are necessary for animal disease traceability.
- DATCP staff inspects markets quarterly and dealers and truckers at least every three years to insure accurate records of animal identification are being kept to allow animal disease traceability. These inspections along with initial licensure inspections are aimed toward education and

outreach of record keeping requirements to insure animal traceability.

- All records are required to be made available to DATCP staff upon request.

4.7.6.3 Industry as a Whole

- The WLIC is made up of over 60 industry representatives. DATCP attends WLIC meetings and presents updates on animal disease traceability.
- DATCP intends to continue to incorporate education and outreach on traceability across all Animal Health programs such as Johne's disease, tuberculosis, and emergency management. Any meetings conducted with industry will include traceability information.

4.8 Monitoring and Reporting Interstate Movement Activity

- DATCP reviews all import CVIs to insure compliance with import requirements.
- The following data for animal movements are reported for quarterly reports:

Number of veterinarians receiving letters of information from state and/or federal staff for export bovine CVIs that are not compliant with ADT regulations.

Number of markets, dealers, veterinarians, and producers investigated for non-compliance with ADT regulations and non-ADT traceability regulations.

Number of markets, dealers, veterinarians, and producers referred to Investigative and Enforcement Services for noncompliance with ADT regulations.

The State will report the volume of official identification distributed by State Animal Health Officials or agents on a quarterly basis.

5 TRACEABILITY IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Ranking of Priorities for Advancement – Dependent on Funding

- DATCP will continue to update and renew premises registration for those registered, and will continue to educate the benefits to those that have not yet registered.
- DATCP will continue education and outreach with the livestock industry to explain animal disease traceability, its benefits, and how voluntarily officially identifying animals prior to leaving the farm of origin protects the industry.
- DATCP will continue to maintain the animal ID system and continue to expand electronic storage of animal ID.
- DATCP has developed SOP's for searching electronic CVI databases well as general traceability SOP's to search all databases and paper

systems for animal disease traceability. These SOPs will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

- DATCP staff will continue to work with accredited veterinarians to submit brucellosis vaccination and tuberculosis testing records electronically, and expand education and outreach with markets, truckers, dealers, fairs, exhibitions, producers and accredited veterinarians on the necessity to improve animal identification and reporting. All of these activities and others will improve animal disease traceability in Wisconsin.
- DATCP staff will continue to work with accredited veterinarians to encourage and support the use of electronic CVIs.
- DATCP will enter brucellosis calfhood vaccination certificates and TB test charts into the animal identification system to enhance electronic traceability.
- DATCP will maintain MOUs with DHIA's to comply with USDA memo 578.12 as it relates to tag distribution by DHIA's.
- DATCP will enhance the tag distribution recording system.
- DATCP will continue to review all import CVIs for compliance with import requirements including official identification.
- DATCP will continue to review all bovine export CVIs for compliance with federal Animal Disease Traceability regulations including official identification.
- Field staff will continue to be trained and use MIM software with PDA's for TB and brucellosis herd tests with all RFID being downloaded to the animal traceability database.
- DATCP will continue to develop mapping capability utilizing premises registration information to assist with disease traceability and response.
- DATCP will continue to work with USDA and other states to perform exercises testing the ability to trace animals in the event of a disease outbreak. These exercises continue to be helpful in training staff in the procedures for tracing animals as well as suggesting how records and procedures can be improved. This increases the efficiency of tracing animals.

5.2 Implementation of Objectives - Depending on Funding

- DATCP will continue to update and renew premises registration for those registered, and will continue to educate the benefits to those that have not yet registered.
- DATCP will continue to maintain the animal ID system if funding is available and continue to expand electronic storage of animal ID by entering official ID, including certificates of veterinary inspection, brucellosis calfhood vaccination reports and TB test charts into the animal ID system.
- DATCP will enhance the tag distribution recording system including improving auditing of tag distribution records issued to producers by

veterinarians, markets, dealers and truckers. DATCP has approved the distribution of plastic NUES tags directly to producers from approved manufacturers. DATCP has developed SOP's for searching electronic CVI databases as well as general traceability SOP's to search all databases and paper systems for animal disease traceability. These SOP's will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

- DATCP will maintain Memos of Understanding (MOU) with DHIA's to comply with USDA memo 578.12 as it relates to tag distribution by DHIA's.
- DATCP staff will continue to work with accredited veterinarians to submit brucellosis vaccination and tuberculosis testing records electronically, and continue education and outreach with markets, truckers, dealers, fairs, exhibitions, producers and accredited veterinarians on the necessity to improve animal identification and reporting. All of these activities and others will improve animal disease traceability in Wisconsin.
- DATCP will continue to develop mapping capability utilizing premises registration information to assist with disease traceability and response.
- Field staff will continue to be trained and use MIM software with PDA's for TB and brucellosis herd tests with all RFID being downloaded to the animal traceability database.
- DATCP will continue to review all import CVIs for compliance with import requirements including official identification.
- DATCP will continue to review all bovine export CVIs for compliance with federal Animal Disease Traceability regulations including official identification.
- DATCP will continue education and outreach with the livestock industry to explain animal disease traceability, its benefits and how officially identifying animals prior to leaving the farm of origin, protects the industry.
- DATCP will continue to work with USDA and other states to perform exercises testing the ability to trace animals in the event of a disease outbreak. These exercises continue to be helpful in training staff in the procedures for tracing animals as well as suggesting how records and procedures can be improved. This increases the efficiency of tracing animals.