

Meeting Objective:

To hear about the successes and challenges of the current Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) framework and to discuss ways to overcome these challenges and build on current successes

Target Audience:

Cattle and bison producers, other industry representatives, tribal, state and local animal health officials, USDA, and other federal partners

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| 8:00 am | Welcome and Overview | Meeting host |
| 8:10 am | Introductory Remarks | USDA/State Official |
| 8:20 am | Basic principles of ADT in cattle and bison | Neil Hammerschmidt |
| 8:45 am | ADT Assessment | Sunny Geiser-Novotny |
| | | |
| 9:15 am | Panel discussion | Panelists and moderator |
| 10:15 am | Morning Break | |
| 10:30 am | Open Microphone Session Comments / Q&As | Meeting participants |
| 11:30 am | Lunch | |
| 12:30 pm | Small group sessions begin | Small group facilitators and note takers |
| 2:00 pm | Afternoon Break | |
| 2:15 pm | Small group report outs—summary highlights | Small group spokespersons |
| 3:15 pm | Closing Remarks and Next Steps | USDA/State Official |
| 3:30 pm | Adjourn | Meeting host |



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Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)




Neil Hammerschmidt
Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Veterinary Services




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





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ADT Overview

- Focus on cattle and bison
- Review 9 CFR, Part 86 - "Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate"
- Assessment of ADT Framework




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ADT Key Principles

- Maintain and expand traceability infrastructure as disease programs are updated
- Administered by States & Tribal Nations
- Effective solutions that minimize cost
- Basic "bookend" system




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Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate

Final rule published
January 9, 2013

Effective date
March 11, 2013



FEDERAL REGISTER


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No. 6 January 9, 2013

Part IV

Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
9 CFR Parts 71, 72, 76, and 86
Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate: Final Rule


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Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate


- Interstate movement requirements do not apply if:
 - The movement occurs entirely within Tribal land that straddles a State line & the Tribe has a separate traceability system; or
 - The movement is to a custom slaughter facility in accordance with Federal and State regulations for preparation of meat.

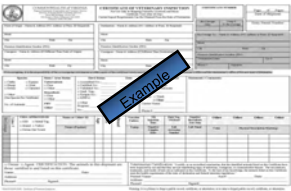
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General Requirements

Livestock moved interstate, unless exempt, must:

Be officially identified


Have ICVI or other documentation



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General Requirements

Official Identification


- Defined by species
- States/Tribes must accept all methods of official ID
- Receiving State can't require specific method of ID



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Requirements for Cattle and Bison



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Official ID Methods for Cattle and Bison

- Official eartags
- When ship-from and ship-to States agree:
 - Registered brands with an official brand inspection certificate
 - Tattoos & other ID methods acceptable to a breed association
- Group/lot identification



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Official Eartags

- Tamper evident
- Imprinted with:
 - Official eartag shield
 - Official ID number
 - National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES)
 - 31ABC4275
 - Animal Identification Number (AIN)
 - 840 000 089 012 345
 - Transition to 840 format only



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When is Official ID Needed?

For the following to move interstate:

- All sexually intact cattle & bison 18 months of age or over
- All female dairy cattle of any age & all dairy males born after March 11, 2013
- Cattle & bison of any age used for rodeo, recreational events, shows, & exhibitions


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Official ID Exemptions

- Directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.
- Directly to an approved tagging site & are officially identified in accordance with established protocols.
- Between shipping & receiving States or Tribes with another form of identification as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping & receiving States or Tribes.
- Directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or directly to no more than one approved livestock facility & then to a recognized slaughter establishment.


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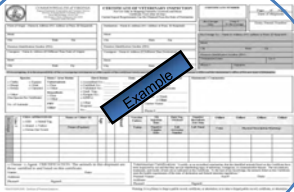
General Requirements

Livestock moved interstate, unless exempt, must:


Be officially identified



Have ICVI or other documentation



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Movement Documentation

Interstate movements require ICVI unless moved:

- Directly to slaughter or to slaughter through one approved market with an OSS
- Directly to an approved livestock facility with an OSS
- To a vet clinic for medical examination or treatment
- As a commuter herd with commuter herd agreement
- With documentation other than an ICVI as agreed on by State officials (OSS, brand certificate, etc.)

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Movement Documentation

Information required on ICVI:

- Certificate number
- Species
- Number of animals
- Purpose of movement
- Ship-from and destination address
- Names of consignor/consignee
- Addresses if different than ship-from & destination
- Official ID of each animal (unless exempt)
- If States have agreed on alternate ID, a record of that ID
- If animals are exempt from official ID the ICVI must list the exemption that applies

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Recording Official Identification on Movement Documents

Official ID numbers do not need to be recorded on movement documents for:

- Cattle & bison moving to slaughter
- Steers or spayed heifers
- Sexually intact bison & beef cattle under 18 months


Note: These exemptions do not apply to cattle used for rodeo, exhibition, etc.

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Collection of Identification at Slaughter

- Collection of ALL ID at slaughter
- ID must be cross-referenced to carcass through final inspection
- ID submitted with specimens collected for disease testing




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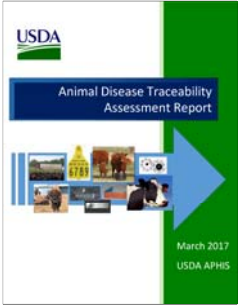
More details in your information packet




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ADT Assessment Report





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Performance-Based Program

- Measures established by 2010 State/Federal Working Group that provided input to the traceability regulation
- Primary focus on administration of official ID & ICVIs
- Document progress & identify gaps
- Implement actions that can provide improvement


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Traceability Performance Measures (TPMs)



- Two key factors for each TPM -
 - The elapsed time it takes to answer four specific questions defined by the TPM:
 - In what State was an imported animal officially identified?
 - Where in your State was the animal officially identified?
 - From what State was an animal shipped?
 - From what location in your state was an exported animal shipped?
 - The % of successfully completed TPMs

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Key to Successful Traceability

Timely retrieval of complete & accurate information





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Traceability Performance Measures

- National baselines established in FY 2013 cooperative agreement period
- 1st Comparison
 - 2014 cooperative agreement trace exercises
 - Report compiled September 2015
 - Significant improvement in both hours & % successfully completed
- 2nd Comparison
 - 2015 cooperative agreement



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Traceability Performance Measures

| # | National Baselines | | 1 st Comparison | | 2 nd Comparison | |
|---|--------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | % Successful | Time | % Successful | Time | % Successful | Time |
| 1 | NA | NA | 87% | 39 hr. | 97% | 20 hr. |
| 2 | 69% | 88 hr. | 88% | 35 hr. | 87% | 29 hr. |
| 3 | 58% | 138 hr. | 84% | 42 hr. | 86% | 32 hr. |
| 4 | 76% | 264 hr. | 88% | 46 hr. | 91% | 41 hr. |


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TB Traces from Slaughter


| | Total cases by identification type | Successful Trace | Traced Indirectly | Unable to trace |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Unofficial Identification | 12 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| No Identification | 14 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Official Identification | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 38 | 26 | 6 | 6 |

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How Are We Doing?


- The ADT program has been very successful in the context of the framework for covered livestock:
 - Official ID
 - Movement documentation
 - Interstate movement
- Significant gaps exist in current framework



Report Card
Good job!


Comments:
Still Needs Improvement

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ADT Challenges

- Official ID requirement limited to interstate movements
 - Potential for multiple points of congregation & local spread of disease prior to moving interstate.
 - Records may not exist.
 - How do you trace a black cow with no identification?




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ADT Challenges

- Official ID requirement limited to interstate movements
 - Exemptions are confusing!
 - Impossible to monitor & enforce compliance



Moved intrastate


Official ID or backtag

Moved interstate

Direct to slaughter



ICVI

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ADT Challenges

- Reliance on low-cost technology (visual only tags)
 - Inability to read official ID at the speed of commerce
 - Transcription of official ID on movement documentation
 - May mean the animal is handled multiple times
 - Issues with legibility & transcription errors





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ADT Challenges

- Exclusion of beef feeder cattle in the official identification requirement
 - Feeder cattle are not isolated from disease (exposure through management, marketing, & long-distance movement)
 - Trade implications
 - Lack of full traceability domestically




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ADT Challenges

- Requirements for collection of all ID devices & correlation to the carcass through final disposition
- Inconsistently applied due to:
 - Inability to collect all ID at the speed of commerce
 - Procedural issues at plants
 - Turnover of plant personnel & lack of education


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Outreach and Feedback

1. APHIS conference calls with State & Federal Animal Health Officials
2. State & Federal Animal Health Officials getting feedback at local levels
3. Regional stakeholder meetings
4. State/Federal Working Group
5. National ADT Forum


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Goals for Today

Discuss ADT Framework including:

- What's working well
- Gaps in traceability
- Revisions to current framework



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Thank You!



Neil Hammerschmidt
 Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny
 U.S. Department of Agriculture
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
 Veterinary Services

Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Cattle (Effective March 11, 2013)

Version: July 2014



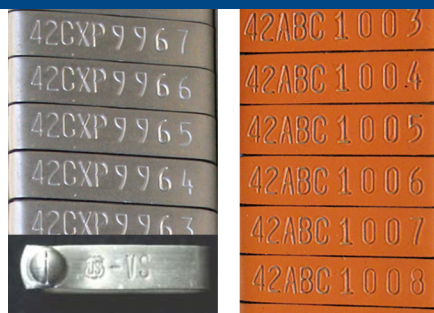
Title 9, *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 86 (Animal Disease Traceability) applies only to cattle moving interstate. Cattle moving entirely within a single State, even if in slaughter channels, are not covered by the traceability rule.

Official ID Methods

- Official eartag** – Bears the official eartag shield (shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield) with “US” or the State postal code (e.g., PA) or Tribal alpha code within the shield; only one type of official eartag per animal unless in accordance with 9 CFR 86.4; must be one of the following:
 - National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) typically metal tags e.g., 23AAC1234
 - The unique identification number will begin with a two-character alphanumeric code representing the State/Tribe of origin (e.g., 23 for PA, 42 for IA)
 - Silver tags (aka: Bright tags)
 - Brucellosis (Bangs) vaccination tags (orange)
 - Animal Identification Number (AIN) visual identification only or with radio frequency e.g., 840 003 123 234567
 - 15-digit tags starting with 840 for U.S.-born cattle
 - Other AIN formats official through a transition period:
 - 900 prefix series tags (e.g., 982, 984) when applied before 3/11/2015
 - “USA” prefix tags when applied before 3/11/2015
 - Location-based numbering system tags, e.g., PA1234 0012 tags with a Premises Identification Number (PIN) or Location Identification Number (LID) and a unique within-herd ID number



Note: Eartags accepted for imported animals are official ID, are used as the animal's official identification number in the United States, and may not be removed. Official eartags for animals imported from Canada typically start with “124” (Canada's country code). Some tags have “484” for Mexico.



NUES Metal Tags



AIN Tags



Location-Based Tags

Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Cattle (cont'd)

2. **Brands registered with a recognized brand inspection authority** when the animal is accompanied by an official brand certificate and both the sending and receiving State veterinarians agree to accept this as official ID.
3. **Tattoos acceptable to a breed association for registration** when the animal is accompanied by the breed registration certificate and sending and receiving State veterinarians agree to accept this as official ID.
4. **Group/lot identification** which uniquely identifies a unit of animals managed as one group throughout the preharvest production chain.



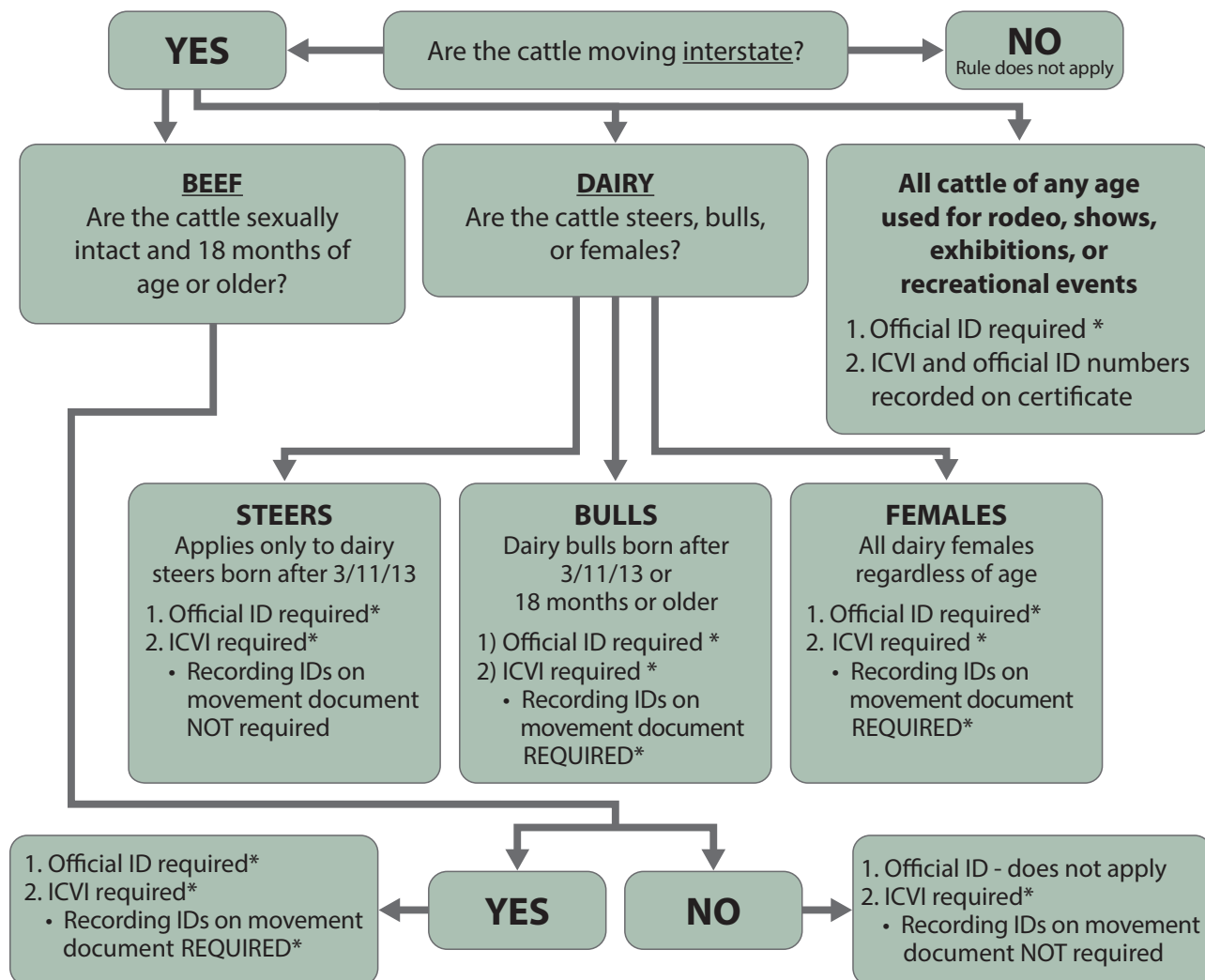
USDA Approved Backtags

- While USDA-approved backtags are not an official identification method for cattle, USDA continues to provide backtags to markets, dealers, etc. as was practiced before publication of the traceability rule.
- Backtag numbers start with two numbers representing the State code (e.g., 84 for CO).
- USDA-approved backtags may be used instead of official ID when cattle are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment (such as FSIS, State, or USDA Listed Custom Exempt Slaughter Facility) or directly to an approved livestock facility and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, and are accompanied by an owner-shipper statement.
- “Direct to slaughter cattle” identified with backtags must be slaughtered within 3 days of arrival at the plant. If held longer, the animal must have an official eartag put in at the plant.



Note: This is a summary of the official identification requirements for cattle. Please see 9 CFR §86 for complete federal requirements.

ADT Rule - Interstate Movement Requirements for Cattle



* See exemptions for official ID, ICVIs and recording IDs on movement documents on the following page

OFFICIAL EARTAGS FOR CATTLE

- NUES tags
 - "Bright" tags
 - OCV / Bangs tags (orange)
- AIN Tags
 - "840" prefix
 - "900" series (mfr. codes) and "USA" prefix (official ID only for tags applied before 3/11/2015)

See ADT materials for description of all official ID methods and devices for cattle

USDA APPROVED BACKTAGS

- USDA approved backtags may be used in lieu of official ID for "direct to slaughter" cattle.
- Cattle moved interstate to slaughter on a backtag must be harvested within 3 days of arrival at the plant (otherwise, official ID must be applied)

Note: Backtags continue to be provided by USDA APHIS VS for use at markets, slaughter plants, etc.

NEW ADT RULE - Effective March 11, 2013

EXEMPTIONS TO OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

Cattle are exempt from the official identification when moved:

1. Directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.
2. Directly to an approved tagging site and are officially identified in accordance with established protocols.
3. Between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with another form of identification, as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes.
4. Directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or directly to no more than one approved livestock facility and then to a recognized slaughter establishment.

EXEMPTIONS TO ICVI REQUIREMENTS

ICVIs are not required for movements:

1. Directly to slaughter or to slaughter through one market
2. Directly to an approved livestock facility with an owner-shipper statement
3. To a veterinarian clinic for medical examination or treatment
4. As a commuter herd with commuter herd agreement
5. When a movement document other than an ICVI is agreed on by shipping and receiving State officials

EXEMPTIONS TO RECORDING OFFICIAL ID NUMBERS ON MOVEMENT DOCUMENTS

Official ID numbers do not need to be recorded on movement documents for:

1. Cattle moving to slaughter
2. Steers or spayed heifers
3. Sexually intact beef cattle under 18 months

These exemptions do not apply to cattle used rodeo, shows, exhibitions, or recreational events. See ADT documents for full explanation.



Animal Disease Traceability

Assessment Report Executive Summary

April 2017

The objective of this assessment is to evaluate the Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) program and the effectiveness of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 9 Part 86, Animal Disease Traceability, to enhance our tracing capabilities for emergency response, disease control and eradication programs. The assessment is based on an evaluation of traceability parameters since the publication of Part 86 through September 30, 2016.

On January 11, 2013, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) published the final rule, "Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate." Official identification requirements for beef feeder cattle were excluded from the final rule based on comments received from stakeholders. USDA acknowledged that the component of traceability for beef cattle under 18 months of age would be addressed in a separate rulemaking process or implementation phase, and would be considered after assessing whether the requirements were being implemented effectively throughout the production chain for the cattle and bison covered under the initial phase.

The ADT framework was established to improve the ability to trace animals back from slaughter and forward from premises where animals are officially identified in addition to tracing animals' interstate movements. While the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) focuses on interstate movements of livestock, States and Tribal Nations remain responsible for the traceability of livestock within their jurisdictions. This approach was designed to embrace the strengths and expertise of States, Tribes, and producers, while giving them the flexibility to find and use the most effective traceability approaches to identify animals moving interstate nationally.

APHIS established trace performance measures (TPM) to document progress in ADT, and by these measures the ADT program has been very successful in its administration in the context of the framework of official identification and movement documentation for covered livestock. Specifically the elapsed times to complete TPMs has decreased, and the percent of traces successfully completed for each fiscal year has increased. This improvement can largely be attributed to the timely retrieval of official identification records (records of tags distributed and tags applied) and movement documents through the use of databases for storing the associated information in an easily searchable format. However, while ADT has been successful in the context of the intended framework, significant gaps still exist within our tracing capabilities since the publication of 9 CFR Part 86:

- The most significant impediment resulting from the current framework is the restriction that the official identification requirement is only applicable to livestock that move interstate. Cattle movements are quite diverse, often with multiple congregation points and opportunities for local spread of disease prior to moving interstate. The requirement that official identification be limited to interstate movements also creates significant confusion in marketing channels and creates enforcement challenges and complications.

- The ADT framework relies on the use of the basic, cost-effective identification methods used in APHIS' disease eradication programs and are widely accepted by producers. However, the challenges and limitations resulting from visual-only low cost identification eartags are evident. Yet the implementation of radio frequency identification (RFID) technology, while preferred by many, also has obstacles. The implementation of a RFID solution for traceability, if undertaken, would be a significant challenge and would require a lengthy implementation period and a well thought out and detailed plan.
- Although there are other fundamental gaps in the traceability framework that need to be addressed foremost, APHIS views the inclusion of feeder cattle in the traceability regulations as an essential component of an effective traceability system in the long-term. The success of animal disease control efforts hinges on including all sectors of the cattle industry. However, it is important to note that the requirement for collecting official identification numbers on movement documents and/or interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVIs) for feeder cattle will be unduly cumbersome with visual only tags and therefore should only be considered when an RFID infrastructure is in place.
- Lastly, while all federally approved slaughter plants are required to collect all identification devices at slaughter and maintain correlation of the devices to the carcass through final inspection, compliance with this regulation is inconsistent. Although successful tracing is not guaranteed by the availability of identification collected at slaughter, it provides a significant advantage for regulatory personnel in disease investigations. In addition, the termination or retirement of official identification numbers at slaughter would greatly increase tracing efficiency as it would document which animals have been removed from the population. While the termination of visual-only tags is not logistically feasible, it would systematically be achieved at the slaughter plants when the RFID technology and infrastructure is established.

APHIS is confident that the basic framework of ADT is being successfully implemented and believes discussions with industry to consider potential next steps are appropriate at this time. It is essential for producers and other industry stakeholders to offer their opinions on relevant issues to help define the level of traceability they want to achieve and how best to reach those goals. Just as APHIS worked through issues and achieved compromises in the initial ADT framework that resulted in improved buy-in and support from many stakeholders, the next phase needs to follow that collaborative approach. APHIS has numerous outreach efforts scheduled in 2017 to obtain feedback from all sectors of the industry and will be providing more information on those activities.

Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

Outreach Regional Meetings

Breakout Groups - Discussions Topics

Group 1: Primary discussion area: Official Identification – when is ID needed

Discuss official identification of cattle and bison including, identification of issues that are working well in the current traceability framework and what areas need to be altered to improve its workability and/or improve traceability. Key points of interest include:

- What are the most significant challenges regarding official identification of cattle and bison in the current framework?
- When should official identification occur, or what events triggers the animals to be official identified (current framework covers animals that move interstate).
- To what location or premises should the official identification reflect?

Additional items to consider for discussion:

- How well are tagging sites working? Do they need to be maintained as an option in the future? If so, are there options to improve on tagging site practices, processes, etc.?
- Are there any ages, classes, etc. of cattle and bison or certain movements that should be exempt from the official ID requirement?
- What aspects of official identification cause enforcement challenges or conflicts?
- We have two primary animal number systems for cattle and bison (National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) and Animal Identification Number (AIN)). Is this problematic or is it an asset to have both?

Second discussion area if time permits:

- ☐ Overall traceability goals and objectives?
- ☐ Other if preferred by group _____

Other discussion areas if time permits (select the topics of most interest):

- ☐ Movement Documents
- ☐ Official Identification of beef feeder cattle
- ☐ Other _____

Group 2: Primary discussion area: Movement Documents

Discuss movement documents including, Interstate Certificates of Inspection (ICVI), Owner Shipper Statements (OSS), Brand certificates, etc. and how to acquire good movement information while maintaining a practical and cost effective system.

- What information needs to be captured and maintained on cattle and bison movement documents?
- What types of movement documents effectively support disease traceability? What movement documents are most practical for the entire industry (cattle and bison producers/owners, buyers, markets, accredited veterinarians, truckers, State/Federal animal health official etc.)?
- When should cattle and bison move on an ICVI? What events/activities should trigger the ICVI requirement?
- When could cattle and bison move on a document other than an ICVI?
- How should we address the ship to destination when that is unknown when the ICVI is prepared?
- How can we increase the value of OSS relative to traceability?
- How can electronic ICVIs benefit the producers, Accredited Veterinarians, Animal Health Officials? What opportunities should be considered to advance their utilization?

Second discussion area:

- ☐ Official Identification of beef feeder cattle
- ☐ Other if preferred by group _____

Other discussion area if time permits (select the topics of most interest):

- ☐ Official Identification – when is ID needed?
- ☐ Overall traceability goals and objectives
- ☐ Other _____

Group 3: Overall traceability goals, objectives and obstacles

Discuss traceability goals and objectives for the future. The current ADT framework provides a “book-end” like system for all dairy and adult beef cattle. Should we maintain this basic type of system or are there other approaches that advance traceability that should be considered in the future? Also, identify the most significant obstacles that might limit our ability to reach those goals.

- What level of traceability should ADT achieve in the long-term for disease control and response?
- What level of traceability should be targeted in the next or short-term phase of ADT?
- What are the primary obstacles, including producer concerns, associated with traceability?
- What level of traceability is needed to support international trade opportunities?
- How can the United States meet future international traceability demands? What should the focus or objective of ADT be in regards to supporting international marketing opportunities?
- What methods of official identification are necessary to achieve short and long-term ADT objectives?
- How can RFID technology be utilized most effectively to advance traceability?
- What percent of the cattle and bison will need to be identified with RFID technology in order to obtain the potential efficiencies of the technology?
- If RFID is to be considered as a future solution, how could the United States cattle and bison industry move towards the objective of having a fully integrated system?

Second discussion area:

- ☐ Official Identification – when is ID needed
- ☐ Other if preferred by group _____

Other discussion area if time permits (select the topics of most interest):

- ☐ Official Identification of beef feeder cattle
- ☐ Movement Document
- ☐ Other _____

Group 4: Official Identification of beef feeder cattle

Discuss the official identification of beef feeder cattle and possible approaches and practices that need to be considered before this sector of the industry is included in the official ID requirement. How should we handle the official identification of this sector in the next phase of ADT?

- Should beef feeder cattle be officially identified in the future?
- Are there areas of ADT that are a higher priority to address before being concerned about the identification of beef feeders?
- Are there aspects of ADT that need to be addressed that will make the identification of beef feeder cattle more doable/practical?
- What are the most significant challenges of official ID requirements included beef feeder cattle?
- What issues of concern exist today by not including this sector of the industry in the official ID requirement? What are the potential issues in the future?
- If official identification of beef feeder cattle is incorporated in ADT, what is a realistic and practical target date for making this transition?

Second discussion area if time permits:

- ☐ Movement Documents
- ☐ Other if preferred by group _____

Other discussion area if time permits (select the topics of most interest)

- ☐ Official Identification – when is ID needed
- ☐ Overall traceability goals and objectives – what level of traceability is appropriate?
- ☐ Other _____