Safeguarding Animal Health

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United States Department of Agriculture

National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA)

Animal Identification & Information Systems Council

USDA Update on Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

March, 2015

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

• February, 2010
  – USDA announced a new approach to animal disease traceability

• January 2013
  – Published rule

• March 2015
  – Same plan/direction

• We’ve made history!
9 CFR, Part 86 - Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate

General Requirements: Livestock moved interstate must, unless otherwise exempt:

- Be officially identified
- Have ICVI or other documentation
Full Traceability (Preharvest)
U.S. Traceability Without ADT

“Traceback” from Slaughter

Locations Before Slaughter

Slaughter or Current Location
Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

ADT a “Bookend-Plus” System

• Performance based program
  – Traceability performance measures
Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

The time it takes a State to determine the location where an animal was officially identified within their State.

Number of Exercises: 255  Information successfully retrieved: 177
Baseline: % Exercises information retrieved……………………………. 69%
Time to retrieve information .................................................... 88 hrs.
Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

The time to determine the State an animal was shipped from when it moved interstate into their State.

Number of Exercises: **439**  Information successfully retrieved: **255**

Baseline: % Exercises information retrieved .................................. 58%

Time to retrieve information .......................................................... 139 hrs.
Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

The time it takes a State to determine the ship-from location of an animal that moved interstate from their State

Number of Exercises: 393  Information successfully retrieved: 300
Baseline: % Exercises information retrieved.............................. 77%
Time to retrieve information ..................................................264 hrs.
### Traceability Performance Measures

- National baseline values reflect capability prior to implementation of ADT
- Used records from 2009, 2010, 2011

#### Activity (Perf Measure) | # of Trace Exercises | Number of Trace Completed | % Completed | Hrs. to Completion
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
2 | 255 | 175 | 68.6 | 87.6
3 | 439 | 255 | 58.1 | 138.9
4 | 393 | 300 | 76.3 | 263.9

1. In what State was an imported animal officially identified?
2. Where in the State was the animal officially identified?
3. From what State was an animal shipped?
4. From what location was an exported animal shipped?
Traceability Performance Measures

• Next steps
  – Continue to collect trace exercises using 2014 recording template
    • Period extended through June 2015
  – Follow December 2014 guidelines
    • Properly align entries records with definition of trace activity
    • Achieve assigned “quota”
  – August: Calculate 1st year comparison to baselines
    • 1st year comparison using records/events from 2012, 2013 and 2014
Transition to EMRS2 for collecting trace exercise data

- Utility developed within EMRS
  - Improve systematic use of real traces
  - Centralize system versus distribution of Excel files
- April, 2015: Several States test system
- May/June, 2015: Training
- July, 2015: Implement EMRS2 Trace Exercise utility for collecting “Year 2” comparisons
Monitoring and Compliance

• Phased in enforcement March 2014
  - Repeat offenders
• ADT Monitoring and Compliance document
  - Provides general guidelines for uniform enforcement practices
  - Key reference for VS resources
  - Transparency
Monitoring and Compliance

• Focus on the priorities
  – Official ID
  – ICVIs
  – Collection of ID at slaughter
Monitoring and Compliance

• Initiate formal actions when appropriate
  – Letters of information/document violations
  – Prepare/report cases to initiate IES investigation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Letters of Info. (or Equiv.)</th>
<th>Cases Initiated with IES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Producer</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market/Dealer</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accredited Vet</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter Plant</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1015</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Official Eartags

• Imprinted with
  ➢ Official eartag shield
    • All tags manufactured after March 11, 2014
    • All tags applied after March 11, 2015
    • State postal abbreviation may be used instead of “US” inside the shield
      – Applicable to tags purchased by the State from approved tag manufacturers
Location Identifiers

• Premises Identification Number
  – 711,540 total issued
  – 609,043 since NAIS started (Aug 2014)

• Locations Identification Numbers (LIDS)
  – 17 States reported format to Premises Repository
  – 173,399 reported

➢ Reminder
  – Location ID required for 840 tags
Official Eartags

- **Animal Identification Number (AIN) Tags**
  - 15 characters with 840 as the first 3 digits
    - Example: 840 003 123 456 789
  - USA and Mfr. code (900 series) prefixes also official through a transition period
    - Manufactured before March 11, 2014 and applied before March 11, 2015
      - Tags that meet this criteria are official for the life of the animal
Official Eartags

Brucellosis and Brite Tags Distributed Annually

- 2009
- 2010
- 2011
- 2012
- 2013
- 2014
- 2015 Projected

Millions

- Brucellosis
- "Brite" Tags
Official Eartags

AIN Tags Distributed Annually

- 2010
- 2011
- 2012
- 2013
- 2014
- 2015 *

Projected
Implementation Challenges

• Recording Official ID on ICVIs / movement documents
  – Manual recording is time consuming, stress on cattle, etc.
Implementation Challenges

• Variability of state regulations
  – 2013 USAHA Resolution #26

• Interstate movement of “for slaughter” animals
  – ICVI and official ID exempt for movement to market
  – Some do not move to slaughter from the market

• 840 AIN tags restricted for U.S. born only
  – 840 tag only official option with RFID
  – Use NUES tag as official / place 900 series tag for RF
  – USDA receptive to change with broad industry support
Implementation Challenges

• Restricted use of multiple official eartags,
  – E.g., no more than one NUES tag
  – Exceptions:
    ➢ Adding Brucellosis tag to animal with “brite” tag
    ➢ Adding 840 visual tag to animal with NUES
    ➢ Adding 840 RFID tag to visual 840 animal
    ➢ Adding UHF 840 tag to LF 840 animal

• All official ID numbers recorded on test charts
• “The” official ID number must be recorded on ICVIs”
Implementation Challenges

• Recording Official ID on ICVIs for dairy bull calves

The official identification number of cattle or bison must be recorded on the ICVI or alternate documentation unless:

(i) The cattle or bison are moved from an approved livestock facility directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment; or

(ii) The cattle and bison are sexually intact cattle or bison under 18 months of age or steers or spayed heifers;

Except that: This exception does not apply to sexually intact dairy of any age or to cattle or bison used for rodeo,

• Discussion with National Assembly
Implementation Opportunities

AIN Tags Distributed Annually

- 2010: 1,000,000
- 2011: 2,000,000
- 2012: 3,000,000
- 2013: 4,000,000
- 2014: 5,000,000
- 2015*: Projected 7,000,000

*Projected value for 2015.
Implementation Opportunities
UHF Demonstration Projects
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UHF Panel Readers
USDA Implementation Priorities
USDA Implementation Priorities

• Consistent progress across all states
  – Reinforce trace activities through Cooperative Agreements
  – Completed/updated state road maps
  – ADT implementation at slaughter

• Open new trade markets
  – Utilize pilot projects
Road Maps

State ADT Road Maps

• Long term – strategic plan
  - Reflects State’s approach to traceability

• Posted on public traceability website
  - 48 of 49 (includes 2 Territories)
  - Updates needed for plans >3 years (~20)
Cooperative Agreements

1. Traceability performance standards
2. Administration of Official Identification
3. Information sharing
4. Outreach
5. Electronic Records
6. Compliance and Enforcement of traceability regulations
In Summary

• Top priority
  – Achieving 1\textsuperscript{st} year comparison to baseline

• State/Federal cooperation
  – Successful reporting trace performance activities
    • Number of trace exercises
    • Records must properly align with defined activities
Thank You!