

Animal Disease Traceability Framework

Update & Current Thinking on the Proposed Rule and Related Issues

July 20, 2010



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Principles of the New Framework

- Flexible, coordinated approach embraces strengths and expertise of States, Tribes, and producers
- Build upon what has been successful
- Basic, cost effective, widely accepted
- Priority is cattle
- Progress over time
- Allow for advanced technology
- Support the development and publication of data standards and guidelines

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Traceability Rulemaking

- Add animal disease traceability section to CFR
- Will be outcome based
 - Defined as traceability performance standards
 - Achieved through high compliance with regulations
- Apply to animals moving interstate
 - Exempt some animals and movements
- Maintain disease program regulations (disease program regulations supersede)
- Maintain import regulations

Regulatory Change Through Public Dialogue

- State, Tribal, and Federal Traceability Regulation Working Group
- Public meetings with industry
- Conference calls with industry sectors
- Working group will review and address feedback as it prepares the proposed rule
- Secretary's Advisory Committee on Animal Health

Regulatory Change Through Public Dialogue

Future Activities and Timelines:

- Working group gives recommendations on content of proposed rule
- APHIS discusses content at three more public meetings and NIAA and USAHA forum
- APHIS and working group finalize content of proposed rule
- Regulatory staff prepares formal regulation
- APHIS publishes proposed rule, possibly by April 2011

Preemption

- Rulemaking is founded on giving States and Tribes the ability to create systems for tracing animals within their State and Tribal lands that meet their own needs.
- States and Tribes may impose some additional requirements
 - Need to be consistent with the principles of the traceability framework
 - Should not cause a shipping State or Tribe to have to develop a certain kind of traceability system

Question 1: Preemption

Q: Can a State or Tribe specify the official ID device or method that must be used for livestock moved interstate into its jurisdiction?

A: No. States and Tribes must accept livestock identified with any official ID device or method listed in the regulations as approved or defined as official for a particular species. States and Tribes may not require a specific type of official ID if the CFR has multiple devices or methods defined for the species. For example, a State could not require RFID tags as the method of official ID entering the State. It may require that an official RFID tag be applied to move from the receiving premises within the State.

Question 2: Preemption

Q: Can a State or Tribe require that the “ship-from location” in another jurisdiction have a premises ID number?

A: No. This would impose requirements within the geographic area of another jurisdiction.

Question 3: Preemption

Q: Can a State or Tribe require livestock that are exempt from official ID requirements under the Federal regulations to be officially identified to qualify for interstate movement into its jurisdiction?

A. Yes. For example, if feeder cattle are exempt from official ID during a phase-in period of the regulations, a State or Tribe may require that feeder cattle be officially identified for interstate movement into its jurisdiction.

Factors for Success

- Making good progress in developing strategies that solidify the animal disease traceability framework
- Combination of factors to achieve success:
 - Effective and realistic performance standards
 - High compliance to the regulation
 - Adherence to related policies
- High compliance levels go hand in hand with tracing capability — must work collectively to achieve them

Factors for Success – Compliance

- Properly administer official ID devices (e.g., completeness of distribution records of official identification tags)
- Document percentage of livestock officially identified per interstate movement regulation
- Ensure official identification collected at slaughter
- Oversee ICVI for shipments requiring ICVIs and the completeness of information on the certificates

Factors for Success – Traceability Plans and Cooperative Agreements

- Each cooperator will have an APHIS-approved animal disease traceability plan
- Federal funding will be provided through annual cooperative agreements that detail implementation strategies
- Funding levels will be proportionate with the projected costs of the activities defined in the cooperative agreement and align with achieving and maintaining the defined traceability unit

Report from the Traceability Regulation Working Group

- Developing the regulation evolves through public dialogue
- Report summarizes the working group's current thinking
- Input is needed to develop the rule

Role of the Working Group

- Give input on developing the proposed rule by focusing on key elements:
 - Traceability performance standards
 - Methods of evaluating tracing capability
 - Consequences for noncompliance
- Basic requirements for animals moving interstate
 - Which animals must be identified and how
 - ICVI requirements

General Requirements

- With some exceptions, all livestock moved interstate must be officially identified and accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection

Official ID Requirements – Cattle

- Identification method – Official ear tag
 - Except when group/lot ID is applicable
- Official ear tag
 - An identification tag approved by APHIS imprinted with an official identification number
 - National Uniform Eartagging System
 - Animal identification number
 - Premises or flock-based number system
- Restrictions on applying additional “brite” tags to the same animal

Preliminary Timeline for Official ID Regulation

- Proposed rule published approximately April 2011
- Final rule published about 12 to 15 months later
 - Step I:
 - Advisory period: For 9 months (+/-) after publication of final rule, producers informed of regulatory requirements
 - Compliance/enforcement initiated after the advisory period
 - Step II:
 - Transition to all cattle: 1 year after final rule published

Step I: Official ID Requirements – Cattle

Official ID required (unless otherwise exempt)

- Sexually intact cattle more than 18 months of age and all dairy cattle
- Cattle in rodeos
- Cattle moving to exhibition or for recreational events

Step I: Official ID Requirements – Cattle (continued)

Exemptions to official ID:

- Steers or spayed heifers (except rodeo, recreation, exhibition)
- Moved directly to slaughter (including through one approved market) with a USDA-approved backtag
- Commuter herds
- Cattle may be moved interstate between any two States/Tribes with other identification methods (other than what is defined as official) as agreed upon by animal health officials in those two States/Tribes

Step I: Official ID Requirements – Cattle (continued)

Other circumstances when official ID waived:

- Cattle may be moved interstate without official identification during transit if destined to an approved tagging site (may be a market/auction barn) and identified before commingling with cattle from other premises
- Cattle moved directly from one State through another State and back to the original State

Step II: Official ID Requirements – Cattle

Exemptions to official ID:

- ~~Steers or spayed heifer under 18 months of age (except rodeo, recreation, exhibition)~~
- ~~Moved direct to slaughter (including, through one approved market) with a USDA-approved backtag~~
- Commuter herds
- Cattle may be moved interstate between any two States/Tribes with other identification methods (other than what is defined as official) as agreed upon by animal health officials in those two States/Tribes

ICVI Requirements – Cattle

- No phase-in for ICVI requirements
- During the period when a class of cattle is exempt from official identification, the animals would be referenced on the ICVI as currently administered
- The recording of official identification numbers for “feeder” cattle on the ICVI would not be required at any time

ICVI Requirements – Cattle (continued)

All cattle moving interstate, unless exempt, would require an ICVI

ICVI Requirements – Cattle (continued)

ICVI exemptions:

- Cattle are moved directly to slaughter, or directly to an approved livestock facility approved to handle “for slaughter only” animals and then directly to slaughter, and:
 - An owner-shipper statement is required.
 - Individual identification does not need to be recorded for cattle moved from a federally approved livestock facility directly to slaughter.

ICVI Requirements – Cattle (continued)

ICVI exemptions:

- Cattle are moved directly to an approved livestock facility with an owner-shipper statement and do not move interstate from the facility unless accompanied by an ICVI.
- Cattle are moved from the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership.

ICVI Requirements – Cattle (continued)

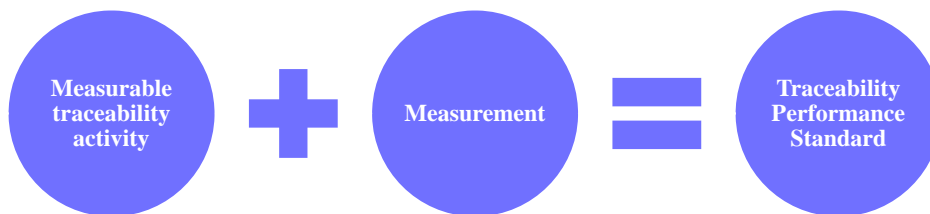
ICVI exemptions:

- Cattle are moved as a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement.
- Cattle may be moved between any two States/Tribes with documentation other than an ICVI, as agreed upon by animal health officials in those two States/Tribes.

Traceability Performance Standards

- Support and align with the basic principle of an “outcome-based regulation”
- Measure a desired outcome, not the methods for achieving it
- Evaluate all traceability solutions of States and Tribes equally
- Focus on tracing animals, not specific disease

Traceability Performance Standards



Measurable activity

Trace animals to the State/Tribe in which they were identified

Measurement

95% of the time within 7 days

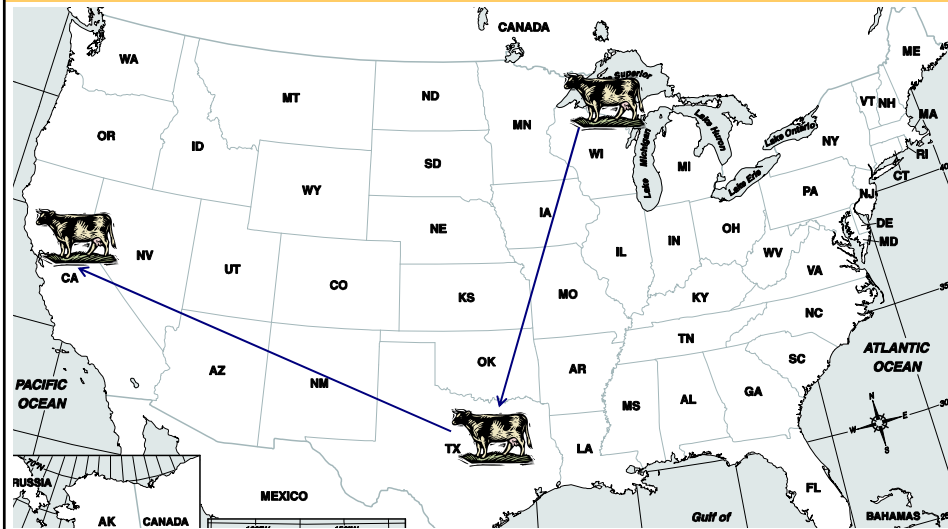
Traceability Unit

- Established in the framework announcement.
- Traceability unit is the geographical location a State or Tribe determines will support animal disease responses as supported by local industries.
- The size of the traceability unit may vary—it may be a region, a State or Tribal Nation, a county, a livestock operation, or a site within an operation. It is up to the State or Tribe to determine.
- The unit selected by a State or Tribal Nation will be the smallest unit that the Administrator would initially quarantine in the event of a disease outbreak.

Traceability Performance Standards

Action	Who Performs	Description	Standard
1. Notify the State/Tribe in which reference animals were officially identified	State/Tribe that received the animal	For animals that are required to be officially identified, how long will it take the receiving State/Tribe to notify the State/Tribe in which the animals were officially identified?	95% notification within 1 business day
2. Identify traceability unit in which reference animals were identified	State/Tribe where the animal was officially identified	For animals that are required to be officially identified, how long will it take the State/Tribe in which the animals were officially identified to specify the traceability unit within which the animals were officially identified?	Phase 1: 75% within 5 business days Phase 2: 95% within 2 business days
3. Notify the State/Tribe from which the reference animals were shipped	State/Tribe that received the animal	For animals that are required to be officially identified, how long will it take the receiving State/Tribe to notify the State/Tribe in which the interstate animal movement was initiated?	Phase 1: 95% within 7 business days Phase 2: 95% within 3 business days
4. Identify the traceability unit from which the reference animals were shipped	State/Tribe that shipped the animal (may be the same State/Tribe in #2)	For animals that are required to be officially identified, how long will it take the State/Tribe from which the interstate animal movement was initiated to specify the traceability unit from which the shipment was initiated?	Phase 1: 75% within 5 business days Phase 2: 95% within 2 business days

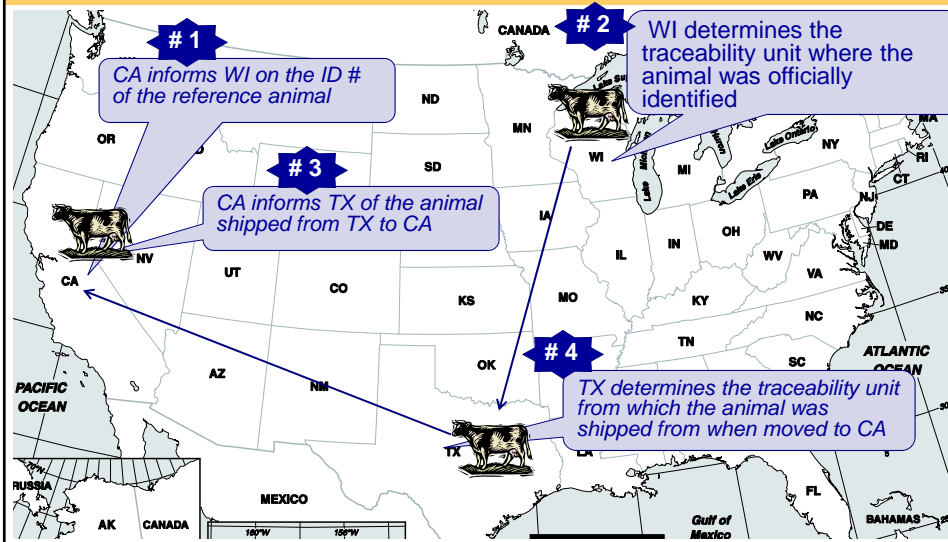
Traceability Performance Standards (continued)



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Traceability Performance Standards (continued)



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Evaluation of Performance Standards

- Must be efficiently administered while achieving accurate and reliable results
- Achieved when conducting an actual investigation or random test exercises
- First, establish national values
- Then, articulate how they can be evaluated on a State and Tribal basis

Traceability Status or Designations

- Working group to develop terminology and protocols
- When standards not achieved:
 - Additional requirements imposed
 - Possibly eliminate exemptions to the official identification or ICVI requirements
 - Working group to continue work on this issue

Traceability Performance Standards

- Simple approach to measuring and documenting basic tracing capabilities
- Achieved with:
 - High compliance with official identification regulations
 - Complete and accurate ICVIs

Additional CFR Issues

Revisions

- Animal identification number
 - Sunset date for manufacturer code and USA prefix
- 840 for U.S. born only animals
 - Remove from previous interim rule

Maintain

- Unlawful to remove official ID

Animal Disease Traceability Framework

*Update & Current Thinking on the Proposed Rule and
Related Issues*

Thank You!

Questions and Comments



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