

# Advancing Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) Road Map for Wisconsin

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## **A Three-Year Plan**

### **Submitted by:**

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND  
CONSUMER PROTECTION – DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

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**GRETCHEN MAY, DVM – TRACEABILITY PROGRAM COORDINATOR**  
**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION**  
**P.O. BOX 8911**  
**MADISON, WI 53708-8911**  
**608-224-4872**

### **Submitted to:**

**PAUL KUNDE, DVM**  
**AREA VETERINARIAN FOR WISCONSIN**  
**VETERINARY SERVICES**  
**ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE**  
**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

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**1111 DEMING WAY #100**  
**MADISON, WI 53717**  
**608-662-0630**

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# Table of Contents

<b>I.</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	<i>Who are we?</i>	4
2.2	<i>Where are we now?</i>	4
2.3	<i>Strengths and Weaknesses</i>	7
2.4	<i>Opportunities and Threats</i>	8
2.5	<i>Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment</i>	8
<b>III.</b>	<b>VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1	<i>Vision Statement</i>	9
3.2	<i>Mission Statement</i>	9
<b>IV.</b>	<b>TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1	<i>Strategic goal(s)</i>	9
4.2	<i>Programmatic goals (objectives)</i>	9
4.3	<i>ADT Trace Performance Measures (TPMs)</i>	11
4.4	<i>Data requirements</i>	11
4.5	<i>Information technology plan</i>	12
4.6	<i>Resource requirements</i>	123
4.7	<i>Organizational needs</i>	13
4.7.1	<i>Executive support</i>	13
4.7.2	<i>Coordination and oversight procedures</i>	13
4.7.3	<i>Policy</i>	13
4.7.4	<i>Staffing</i>	13
4.7.5	<i>Budget requirements</i>	134
4.7.6	<i>Outreach</i>	14
4.8	<i>Monitoring and reporting interstate movement activity</i>	156
<b>V.</b>	<b>ADVANCING TRACEABILITY</b>	<b>16</b>
5.1	<i>Ranking of priorities for advancement</i>	16
5.2	<i>Implementation of objectives</i>	167

## 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 issues, Wisconsin can be better prepared to respond to a highly infectious disease outbreak that could put our 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 with about 60,000 actively registered premises. By continuing to maintain and make improvements to 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:

FY2023 \$495,200

FY2024 \$495,200

## II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

### 2.1 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 the entire 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 multiple counties throughout Wisconsin, and bovine tuberculosis in Dane County.
- To identify import violations and ensure imported animals have met health requirements - 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

### 2.2 Where are we now?

Animal disease traceability is currently defined as knowing where diseased and at-risk animals are, where they have 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 current traceability capabilities based on the traceability performance measures as provided by USDA. Given a reference bovine animal, Wisconsin:

1. Determines the state in which an inbound reference animal was officially identified prior to entering Wisconsin. Currently, this would be expected to occur in less than one day.
2. Determines where in Wisconsin the reference animal was officially identified. Currently, this would be expected to occur within 1 day. If the official identification number was distributed to a veterinarian, market, or dealer, the records of those entities would need to be consulted to identify the animal's farm of origin. Currently, this would be expected to occur in 1 to 14 days depending on the entity, their availability, and the manner in which they keep their records.
3. Determines the state from which an inbound reference animal was shipped. Currently, this would be expected to occur within one day 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 destination, and if the CVI is electronic. WLIC is contracted to enter the data from paper CVIs for imported cattle into an updated database that now allows the electronic searchability of these CVIs as well.
4. Determines the Wisconsin address or location from which the outbound reference animal was shipped. Currently, this would be expected to occur within one day 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. WLIC is contracted to enter the data from paper CVIs for exported cattle into an updated database that now allows the electronic searchability of these CVIs as well.

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.
- DATCP routinely participates in USDA accreditation seminars with a section specific to traceability in addition to traceability references in disease presentations.
- 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.
- DATCP and WLIC communicate with practicing veterinarians to encourage premises registration or 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.
- Purchased 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 PDAs are used to capture electronic ID when performing herd tests for TB or brucellosis.
- NUES tags are distributed to veterinarians through approved manufacturers that report records to DATCP.
- DATCP distributes free NUES tags from the USDA Kansas City warehouse through DHIA's, markets, truckers, and dealers.
- DATCP distributes free official 840 RFID tags from the USDA Kansas City warehouse to producers, veterinarians, markets, and dealers for use in replacement cattle and bison and records these distributions in DATCP's animal traceability system.
- DATCP encourages the use of electronic certificates of veterinary inspection.

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. In addition, regular electronic updates to USDA's Animal Health Events Repository (AHER) share key data points to this database in a manner that maintains producer's confidentiality.

DATCP currently funds many activities in the traceability system through state funds, including the maintenance of the information technology system. 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.

## 2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

### Strengths of the Program

- Mandatory livestock premises registration in Wisconsin requires anyone who owns, feeds, houses, confines, or cares for 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. DAH 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. Violations are investigated and deficiencies are rectified.
- 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 PDAs to capture electronic ID when performing herd tests for TB or brucellosis.
- Wisconsin's premises registration and animal disease traceability system in conjunction with DATCP's work with WLIC is allowing for the electronic storing and searchability of bovine paper CVIs. This system provides opportunities to expand electronic searchability of additional data.

### 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 needed using a technology that complies with ADT requirements, is practical for use at the speed of commerce, and that facilitates business record keeping. These readers, in conjunction with the appropriate electronic ID and market/business software 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.

## 2.4 Opportunities and Threats

Improving animal disease traceability will decrease threats to the livestock industry from disease. The federal traceability rule along with producer and local initiatives in Wisconsin provide opportunities to improve efficiencies and accuracies in data collection, storage, searching capability and the ability to share information. If this plan were not implemented, responses to disease threats would be further delayed. This may lead to unnecessary disease spread, affecting larger numbers of producers.

## 2.5 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.
- DATCP through WLIC utilizes CoreOne to house premises registrations and animal identification information, including that associated with tag distributions and bovine CVIs. Premises information is confidential.
- 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**

#### **3.1 Vision Statement**

Setting the standard for animal health, welfare, and trade nationwide.

#### **3.2 Mission Statement**

To safeguard animal health, public health and animal industries in Wisconsin utilizing the best available science and public policy.

### **IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **4.1 Strategic goal(s)**

DATCP accepts the federal overarching strategic goals of ADT:

1. Enhance electronic sharing of data among Federal and State animal health officials, veterinarians, and industry; including sharing basic ADT data with the Federal Animal Health Events Repository (AHER)
2. Increase use of electronic ID tags for animals requiring individual identification to make the transmission of data more efficient.
3. Enhance the ability to track animals from birth to slaughter through a system that allows tracking data points to be connected; and
4. Elevate the discussion with States and industry to work toward a system where animal health certificates are electronically transmitted from private veterinarians to State animal health officials.

#### **4.2 Programmatic goals (objectives)**

- 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 calthood vaccination and tuberculosis testing. DATCP and WLIC are communicating with practicing veterinarians to encourage premises registration or obtaining 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. These records for USDA supplied 840 tags are required to be submitted to DATCP for entry into the Wisconsin CoreOne system.
- DATCP staff reviews import certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs) for compliance with import requirements and official identification of animals on the CVIs. Imports with deficiencies are investigated and problems are rectified.
- 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. Veterinarians with deficiencies receive education.

- DATCP will continue to educate private veterinarians on the availability and use of electronic CVI's. Currently Wisconsin veterinarians are using electronic CVIs about 80% of the time for cattle moving from Wisconsin to other states. DATCP aims to continue increasing the percentage of electronic CVIs written for cattle in Wisconsin.
- DATCP continues to utilize RFID, MIM software and PDAs 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.
- Through work with WLIC, DATCP will continue and if possible, expand its system to scan, index, and electronically store paper copies of CVIs. 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.
- If funding allows, DATCP supports the acquisition and installation of technology for markets, dealers, truckers, and slaughter plants that complies with ADT requirements, is practical for use at the speed of commerce, and that facilitates traceability, regulatory, and business record keeping.
- 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. These activities and others will improve animal disease traceability in Wisconsin.
- DATCP will regularly review and enhance SOP's for searching all databases and train staff on these processes to be ready to be used in the event of a disease outbreak.
- Wisconsin is at the forefront of premises registration with over 75,000 premises registered and about 60,000 active registrations. DATCP will continue to update and renew every three years premises registration for those registered and will continue to educate the benefits to those that have not yet registered.

### 4.3 ADT Trace Performance Measures (TPMs)

DATCP works with USDA-VS to periodically measure the below capabilities utilizing randomly selected reference animals. Each exercise is specifically assigned to one of a group of people in the DATCP office to allow for cross training and regular exercising of the members of this group. The following are current traceability capabilities based on the traceability performance measures as provided by USDA. Given a reference bovine animal, Wisconsin:

1. Determines the state in which an inbound reference animal was officially identified prior to entering Wisconsin.
2. Determines where in Wisconsin the reference animal was officially identified.
3. Determines the state from which an inbound reference animal was shipped.
4. Determines the Wisconsin address or location from which the outbound reference animal was shipped.

### 4.4 Data requirements

ADT data is acquired through the registration of premises by livestock owners and by the submission to DATCP of required documents including tag distribution records from the manufacturer, TB test reports, Brucellosis vaccination reports, and certificates of veterinary inspection. These documents are reviewed by staff for accuracies and deficiencies are attempted to be corrected. Paper documents are filed as received. Paper CVIs are scanned to an electronic form and are also stored in their original form. Both electronic and paper CVIs are filed by import/export, applicable state, and by date received. Premises registration information and bovine CVIs are additionally entered into the Wisconsin CoreOne system where the information can be electronically searched based on a number of search terms, for CVIs including official ID, origin, destination, and issuing veterinarian. Use of the CoreOne system has increased the electronic storage and searchability capabilities of Wisconsin's ADT data. Continued use of this database and expanding the entry of data into this database are of much value to traceability in Wisconsin. Electronic CVIs are currently stored in vendor databases where the information is electronically searchable. Expanding the use of CoreOne to include electronic CVIs to minimize locations to search for ADT data is needed. In addition:

- There are currently over 75,000 premises that have been registered and around 60,000 active premises registrations. DATCP continues to pursue compliance with the livestock premises registration. DATCP uses the national premises allocator to assign premises identification numbers.
- DATCP approves all official individual animal ID approved by USDA.
- DATCP does not plan to approve the use of brands, breed tattoos, or breed registration numbers as official ID.

- 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, metal NUES tags are currently distributed to veterinarians, animal markets, animal dealers, animal truckers and DHIA's. 840 tags are already distributed in Wisconsin directly to producers from approved manufacturers utilizing AIMS. 840 tags available from USDA are also distributed to producers, veterinarians, markets, and dealers for use in replacement cattle.
- DATCP will track tag distribution through the WLIC database and other internal records.
- 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 any electronic CVI approved by the USAHA eCVI Standards Subcommittee.
- 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 works with USDA to share basic ADT data points with the federal animal health events repository (AHER) from the Wisconsin CoreOne system in a manner that maintains confidentiality.
- Group/lot official numbers will be handled in accordance with USDA requirements and Wisconsin's CoreOne system captures information associated with animals so identified.

#### 4.5 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 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 year. However, unforeseen events could increase costs dramatically and over time small increases become more substantial.

## 4.6 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.
- DATCP has a continuity of operation plan in place.
- DATCP is exploring automated data capture options.

## 4.7 Organizational needs

### 4.7.1 Executive support

The Division of Animal Health administrators understand the central role animal disease traceability plays in the administration of any animal disease control program.

### 4.7.2 Coordination and oversight procedures

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 and other programs assist in the implementation of the animal disease traceability program.

### 4.7.3 Policy

As able within the constraint of state authorities and opportunities for administrative rule updates, the Division of Animal Health intends to align policies and administrative rules with the ADT general standards document to achieve traceability goals.

### 4.7.4 Staffing

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### 4.7.5 Budget requirements

##### **General Staffing**

- Annual FTE salary and benefits: \$93,537.60
- Travel costs for Program Manager to attend National meeting and in-state industry meetings: \$3,140
- Office Supplies: \$19.58

##### **Data Entry**

- Annual FTE salary and benefits: \$11,810.02
- FICR: \$20,201.40

#### 4.7.6 Outreach

##### *4.7.6.1*

##### *Accredited 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. These seminars also cover

official identification and accurate paperwork.

- DATCP continues to educate veterinarians through visits to veterinary clinics 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. Information about RFID is also provided during these visits.

#### 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 ensure accurate records of animal identification are being kept supporting 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 tuberculosis and emergency management. Any meetings

- conducted with industry will include traceability information.
- DATCP meets with fair organizers and participants to discuss traceability requirements.

#### 4.8 Monitoring and reporting interstate movement activity

- DATCP reviews all import CVIs to ensure compliance with import requirements.
- DATCP reviews all bovine export CVIs to ensure compliance with federal interstate movement 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.
  - Number of CVIs received for exported cattle and bison.
  - Number of CVIs received for imported livestock.
  - Number of cattle and bison exported from Wisconsin.
  - Number of animals by livestock species imported into Wisconsin.

## V. ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

### 5.1 Ranking of priorities for advancement

- 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 SOPs for searching electronic CVI databases well as general traceability SOPs to search all databases and paper systems for animal disease traceability. These SOPs will be reviewed, updated, and exercised 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. 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 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 PDAs for TB and brucellosis herd tests with all RFID being downloaded to the animal traceability database.
- 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

- 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, 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 SOPs for searching electronic CVI databases as well as general traceability SOPs to search all databases and paper systems for animal disease traceability. These SOPs will be reviewed, updated, and exercised 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. These activities and others will improve animal disease traceability in Wisconsin.
- Field staff will continue to be trained and use MIM software with PDAs 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.