

No. 21-8042

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT**

RANCHERS CATTLEMEN ACTION LEGAL FUND UNITED STOCKGROWERS
OF AMERICA; TRACY and DONNA HUNT, d/b/a THE MW CATTLE CO., LLC;
and KENNY and ROXY FOX,

Petitioners-Appellants,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE;
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE; TOM VILSACK, in his
official capacity as Secretary of Agriculture; and KEVIN SHEA, in his official
capacity as Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service,

Respondents-Appellees.

**On Appeal from the U.S. District Court
for the District of Wyoming
No. 1:19-cv-00205-NDF; Judge Nancy D. Freudenthal**

JOINT APPENDIX - VOLUME II

Harriet Hageman
(Counsel of Record)
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Kara Rollins
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Counsel for Appellants

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DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO DISTRICT COURT

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ECF 47-8, filed November 30, 2020 Declaration of Petitioner-Appellant Kenny Fox.	588

- iii. No date yet set for release of new tag application document
 1. Currently, existing application should be used, understanding that USDA will work to streamline process/standards
 - a. May include faster "provisional approvals" – perhaps after 6 months field trials
- iv. Question from Jennifer: #1 reported problem at CCIA is retention
 1. Randy commented about the example of a UHF tag approved several years ago that had to be delisted for retention issues; USDA likes the Australian 3 year test protocol with some p[rovisional approval element (as previously noted)
 - a. Provisional approval could allow limited release of tags into market with Provisional designation to buyer, and would require retention studies on those provisional tags to gain further data towards full approval.
- v. Comment from Neil: ISO 18000 has UHF encoding standards that covers the transponder encoding and the communication between chip and readers
- vi. Comment from Neil: In-field performance is in place for LF technology; there is a need for an equivalent performance standard for UHF
 1. This working performance standard should be a focal point for CTWG/Industry comment.
- vii. Question from Glenn: What will the lab testing be for UHF (as LF is defined under ISO/ICAR)?
 1. Response from Randy: until a global standard is in place for UHF (which is being worked on by ISO/ICAR), there is no foundation for such UHF standards to draw from. Current USDA approval subjects LF to such testing, but does not for UHF.
2. ADT 14 points – key points for focus by CTWG-Collections Technology Group
 - a. Focus will be on points 4, 12 and 13.
 - b. Larry commented that priority should be given to point 13 (import animals)

This was an outstanding discussion, and will set some key priorities for our upcoming calls. We will take next week as a 'holiday' for Thanksgiving, but I encourage comments and questions from all to the above, and then we can begin to set some very specific discussions focused on moving to key decision points in the weeks to come. Thanks to all, and if I don't have a chance to speak with you all beforehand, please have a wonderful Thanksgiving!

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



GLENN FISCHER / President

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From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 12:07 PM
To: Katie Ambrose <Katie.Ambrose@AnimalAgriculture.org>
Cc: Nelson, Janell R - APHIS <Janell.R.Nelson@aphis.usda.gov>
Subject: RE: Friday, December 7th CTWG Chairs-Co Chairs Weekly Conference Call.

Katie- I will plan to join tomorrow; however, will not be able to stay on past 8:30 due to other calls. You must referring to the 2017 resolution? Can you please help me understand what specific questions the group has, so I can help determine who needs to participate? Is it more specific for technology (Randy's area) or policy?

Also on the NIAA meeting- for financial sponsorship you need to continue to work with Dr. Shere. When we met, we discussed a ½ workshop type of approach for ADT. We are certainly willing and I'm interested in doing that, but before we commit- I would need to understand what that means financially. This would probably the first question Dr. Shere will ask me when I share the idea with him. As far as other topics per your email from Dr. Mundschenk. I'm not certain how involved USDA usually is in the overall meeting for topics, so I need to understand better how that has worked in the past before I suggest topics on behalf of USDA.

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
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Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose [<mailto:Katie.Ambrose@AnimalAgriculture.org>]
Sent: Friday, November 30, 2018 8:53 AM
To: Nelson, Janell R - APHIS <Janell.R.Nelson@aphis.usda.gov >
Cc: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov>
Subject: FW: Friday, December 7th CTWG Chairs-Co Chairs Weekly Conference Call.
Importance: High

Good Morning Janell,

Should I also keep you in the loop when sending emails to Dr. Tomlinson? If so, my apologies for not including you in the email below.

Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Friday, January 4, 2019 3:06 PM
To: Katie Ambrose
Subject: Re: Conference Call with Nevil Speer, you and me!

Hi Katie,
Happy New Year. Yes I am able to work next week and we can have a call. If we do on Tuesday, can we make it 9am MT?
Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
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Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose <Katie.Ambrose@AnimalAgriculture.org>
Sent: Friday, January 4, 2019 12:43:30 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: Conference Call with Nevil Speer, you and me!

Sarah,

Are you able to still carry on at a minimum for a quick con call next Tuesday morning at 8:45 am for approximately 45 minutes?

This is to discuss the process around the proposals that the CTWG has been working on and would like to get final approval through USDA. Then followed up with a conversation around the best channels of communication to share the results.

Would next Tuesday morning work for you?

Please advise.

Thanks, Sarah.

	<p>Ms. Katie Ambrose National Institute for Animal ... Executive Director</p> <p>(719) 538-8843 Work (719) 314-6133 Mobile katie.ambrose@animalagricul... 13570 Meadowgrass Drive Suite 201 Colorado Springs, CO 80921</p>
---	---

Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2019 8:26 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: FW: CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose.vcf
Importance: High

See below. . .for your eyes only.



From: Glenn Fischer <gfischer@allflexusa.com>
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2019 8:21 AM
To: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; Linda Mills (Datamars) <linda.mills@datamars.com>; adami@equitycoop.com; nephi@fort-supply.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; TomJones231@gmail.com; Swharton@wbsnet.org; cgood@lmaweb.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; Silvia@southdakotastockgrowers.org; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; kbhr@westriv.com; lwkendig@hotmail.com; emetzger@usjersey.com; smarsh@ytex.com; Jwatson@beef.org; Jhouston@beef.org; nhammerhead@gmail.com; Katie Ambrose <Katie.Ambrose@AnimalAgriculture.org>; Gary Ross <pdsterling3@outlook.com>; Pierce Bennett <pbennett@lmaweb.com>; Isaunders@imiglobal.com; Stu Marsh <smarsh@Y-TEX.com>; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org
Subject: RE: CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call

Good morning all,

Thanks again to all those who were able to participate in yesterday's discussion and 'straw poll' voting which will allow us to move forward with our vote next week on our position statement in regards to ADT Pont 12 – "Uniform Official Identification Eartags". Based on the voting yesterday, the final language that will vote on next week will be as follows:

CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 12 – "Uniform Official Identification Eartags"

The CTWG understands the current USDA position of "Technology Neutrality" which allows for the use of visual and electronic identification, including both Low Frequency and High Frequency Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags as official Identification devices under the ADT program. It is further well understood that trials are underway – supported by both private and governmental entities – to evaluate the use of these specific RFID technologies

nevil speer

From: nevil speer
Sent: Wednesday, January 16, 2019 11:05 AM
To: kbhr@westriv.com; 'Joe Leathers'; 'Linda Chezem'
Cc: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; DaleM@fb.org; FoxRanch@gwtc.net; GFischer@allflexusa.com; Jhoynoski@holstein.com; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; Jsaunders@imiglobal.com; jwatson@beef.org; Jwhite@beef.org; 'Katie Ambrose'; Linda.Mills@datamars.com; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; Swharton@wbsnet.org; terry@coloradocattle.org; TomJones231@gmail.com; adami@equitycoop.com; cgood@lmaweb.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; emetzger@usjersey.com; ggottswiller@angus.org; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org; jhouston@beef.org; jjonker@nmpf.org; John Newton - FASContact; jsixten@certifiedangusbeef.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com; larry@larrystewart.net; lwkendig@hotmail.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; nephi@fort-supply.com; nhammerhead@gmail.com; robert.bailey@datamars.com; ross@tcfa.org; scottb@fb.org; smarsh@ytex.com; Renee.Strickland - FASContact; tony.forshey@agri.ohio.gov; tstarks67@hotmail.com
Subject: RE: URGENT - RESPONSE REQUIRED TODAY! CTWG FACE TO FACE MEETING ON 2/1/19

Dwight:

As Chairman of the Board for NIAA (who facilitates the Cattle Traceability Working Group), given some of the assertions in your email below, I believe a couple of items require clarification.

First, the Cattle Traceability Working Group (CTWG) is NOT, and never has been, an NCBA focus group. Rather, it has been carefully and intentionally established to ensure that it represents a broad swath of industry interests. The CTWG evolved out of a Strategy Forum on Livestock Traceability – with specific focus on ADT – in 2017. NIAA, not NCBA, was tasked with facilitation of the effort. Moreover, the voting process has been carefully developed - involving input from all members of the CTWG - and thus reflects that intentionality to ensure it is representative.

Second, there have been several meetings since the CTWG last met in Phoenix that have helped advance the work of the CTWG. For example, the 2018 NIAA Annual Conference (April) featured an entire add-on day revolving around traceability and the efforts of the CTWG. Additionally, the work of the CTWG was a key component associated with the Strategy Forum on Livestock Traceability held in September. Both of those meetings also included participation from Under-Secretary Ibach and Dr. Shere.

Third, last year's CTWG meeting in Phoenix extended far beyond simply being, "...an effort for them [NCBA] to share the World Prospectus survey they paid to have done." The presentation was only a portion of what was discussed. There was lots of interaction around numerous topics that involved each of the five CTWG committees.

I hope that provides some broader perspective.

Respectfully,
Nevil Speer

Nevil Speer
270-535-1065

From: kbhr@westriv.com <kbhr@westriv.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2019 9:40 PM
To: 'Joe Leathers' <jleathers@6666ranch.com>; 'Linda Chezem' <linda@foleypeden.com>
Cc: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; DaleM@fb.org; FoxRanch@gwtc.net; GFischer@allflexusa.com; Jhoynoski@holstein.com; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; Jsaunders@imiglobal.com; Jwatson@beef.org; Jwhite@beef.org; 'Katie Ambrose' <Katie.Ambrose@animalagriculture.org>; Linda.Mills@datamars.com; Sarah.m.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov; Swarton@wbsnet.org; Terry@coloradocattle.org; TomJones231@gmail.com; adami@equitycoop.com; cgood@lmaweb.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; emetzger@usjersey.com; ggottswiller@angus.org; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org; jhouston@beef.org; jjonker@nmpf.org; jnewton@fb.org; jsexten@certifiedangusbeef.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com; larry@larrystewart.net; lwkendig@hotmail.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; nephi@fort-supply.com; nevil speer <nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz>; nhammerhead@gmail.com; robert.bailey@datamars.com; ross@tcfa.org; scottb@fb.org; smarsh@ytex.com; stricklandexports@gmail.com; tony.forshey@agri.ohio.gov; tstarks67@hotmail.com
Subject: RE: URGENT - RESPONSE REQUIRED TODAY! CTWG FACE TO FACE MEETING ON 2/1/19

Good evening

It was brought to my attention that currently there is no requirement in the CFR (code of federal regulations) for the actual state of destination of cattle to be declared on international health certificates. And the declaration sheets allow for that info to be changed prior to and up to the time of entry. We're wasting our time until that is resolved first.

The last meeting we had was in conjunction with the NCBA meeting in AZ. If this is not supposed to be an NCBA focus group why are we having another meeting associated with NCBA? It seemed like the last meeting which was also held in conjunction with the NCBA meeting was more of an effort for them to share the World Prospectus survey they paid to have done.

During the winter it is hard for many ranchers to get away since they need to feed cattle. Maybe we could meet when it's warmer and in a state that's in a central location so more can attend. As price of cattle keep falling many more won't attend meetings like this one and they will become less willing to buy any kind of ear tag.

I won't be there too much work to do this time of year. Some of us actually have to feed cattle.

Dwight

From: Joe Leathers [mailto:jleathers@6666ranch.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2019 11:47 AM

To: Linda Chezem

Cc: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; DaleM@fb.org; FoxRanch@gwtc.net; GFischer@allflexusa.com; Jhoynoski@holstein.com; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; Jsaunders@imiglobal.com; Jwatson@beef.org; Jwhite@beef.org; Katie Ambrose; Linda.Mills@datamars.com; Sarah.m.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov; Swharton@wbsnet.org; Terry@coloradocattle.org; TomJones231@gmail.com; adami@equitycoop.com; cgood@lmaweb.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; emetzger@usjersey.com; ggottswiller@angus.org; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org; jhouston@beef.org; jjonker@nmpf.org; jnewton@fb.org; jsexten@certifiedangusbeef.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; kbhr@westriv.com; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com; larry@larrystewart.net; lwkendig@hotmail.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; nephi@fort-supply.com; nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz; nhammerhead@gmail.com; robert.bailey@datamars.com; ross@tcfa.org; scottb@fb.org; smarsh@ytex.com; stricklandexports@gmail.com; tony.forshey@agri.ohio.gov; tstarks67@hotmail.com

Subject: Re: URGENT - RESPONSE REQUIRED TODAY! CTWG FACE TO FACE MEETING ON 2/1/19

Yes

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 15, 2019, at 10:51 AM, Linda Chezem <linda@foleypeden.com> wrote:

I am sorry but I am not available. This is an expensive convention that I do not attend. Thank you.

On Tue, Jan 15, 2019 at 11:01 AM <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org> wrote:

Good Morning CTWG,

Based on early feedback, it has been determined that Thursday, February 1st would be a better date for the CTWG Face-to-Face meeting. Please advise Yes or No by checking your preference below if you will be available to meet Thursday, February 1st at 7:00 am, prior to the start of the annual convention. **Please respond by close of business TODAY in order to secure the meeting space.**

Please check here: YES _____ NO _____ X _____

Thank you.

Angela Luongo
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
Senior Project Coordinator

719-538-8843, Ext 12
www.animalagriculture.org


[13570 Meadowgrass Dr., Suite 201](#)
[Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA](#)

<image001.png>

<image002.gif>

<image003.gif>

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For Safety's Sake,

 https://www.dropbox.com/s/tlm52raco_xovhus5FPW/icon_100x100px.jpg?raw=1

Linda L. Chezem
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Tony.Forshey@Agri.ohio.gov

From: Tony.Forshey@Agri.ohio.gov
Sent: Wednesday, January 16, 2019 11:42 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: FW: URGENT - RESPONSE REQUIRED TODAY! CTWG FACE TO FACE MEETING ON 2/1/19

Nevils response to Dwight, well stated

Tony M. Forshey, DVM
State Veterinarian
Ohio Department of Agriculture
Division of Animal Health
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Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
614-728-6220
614-728-6310 (fax)

From: nevil speer <nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz>
Sent: Wednesday, January 16, 2019 1:05 PM
To: kbhr@westriv.com; 'Joe Leathers' <jleathers@6666ranch.com>; 'Linda Chezem' <linda@foleypeden.com>
Cc: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; DaleM@fb.org; FoxRanch@gwtc.net; GFischer@allflexusa.com; Jhoynoski@holstein.com; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; Jsaunders@imiglobal.com; Jwatson@beef.org; Jwhite@beef.org; 'Katie Ambrose' <Katie.Ambrose@animalagriculture.org>; Linda.Mills@datamars.com; Sarah.m.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov; Swarton@wbsnet.org; Terry@coloradocattle.org; TomJones231@gmail.com; adami@equitycoop.com; cgood@lmaweb.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; emetzger@usjersey.com; ggottswiller@angus.org; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org; jhouston@beef.org; jjonker@nmpf.org; jnewton@fb.org; jsexten@certifiedangusbeef.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com; larry@larrystewart.net; lwkendig@hotmail.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; nephi@fort-supply.com; nhammerhead@gmail.com; robert.bailey@datamars.com; ross@tcfa.org; scottb@fb.org; smarsh@ytex.com; stricklandexports@gmail.com; Forshey, Tony <Tony.Forshey@Agri.ohio.gov>; tstarks67@hotmail.com
Subject: RE: URGENT - RESPONSE REQUIRED TODAY! CTWG FACE TO FACE MEETING ON 2/1/19

Dwight:

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Second, there have been several meetings since the CTWG last met in Phoenix that have helped advance the work of the CTWG. For example, the 2018 NIAA Annual Conference (April) featured an entire add-on day

Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Friday, January 18, 2019 8:00 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: FW: CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose.vcf; Ms Katie Ambrose2.vcf
Importance: High



Ms. Katie Ambrose
National Institute for Animal ...
Executive Director

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Colorado Springs, CO 80921

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2019 8:26 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov>
Subject: FW: CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call
Importance: High

See below. . .for your eyes only.



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National Institute for Animal ...
Executive Director

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From: Glenn Fischer <gfischer@allflexusa.com>
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2019 8:21 AM
To: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; Linda Mills (Datamars) <linda.mills@datamars.com>;
adami@equitycoop.com; nephi@fort-supply.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; TomJones231@gmail.com;
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smarsh@ytex.com; Jwatson@beef.org; Jhouston@beef.org; nhammerhead@gmail.com; Katie Ambrose

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Subject: RE: CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call

Good morning all,

Thanks again to all those who were able to participate in yesterday's discussion and 'straw poll' voting which will allow us to move forward with our vote next week on our position statement in regards to ADT Pont 12 – "Uniform Official Identification Eartags". Based on the voting yesterday, the final language that will vote on next week will be as follows:

CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 12 – "Uniform Official Identification Eartags"

The CTWG understands the current USDA position of "Technology Neutrality" which allows for the use of visual and electronic identification, including both Low Frequency and High Frequency Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags as official Identification devices under the ADT program. It is further well understood that trials are underway – supported by both private and governmental entities – to evaluate the use of these specific RFID technologies under the ADT program; the CTWG believes these trials should be allowed to continue to completion, and the information learned/conclusions reached from these varied activities (across all segments of the market, including commercial activities on farm and throughout all production channels) should be evaluated in the context of reconsidering whether industry may wish to consider one uniform tag as noted in the ADT document Proposal. The CTWG further recommends that USDA does not take steps to sunset any existing official tag technology until a decision is taken – jointly by Industry and Government - regarding the specific technology to be used ("one standard, uniform tag") under the ADT program.

Our call will begin at 2:00 Central next Thursday (January 17th), and we will have a final discussion on this ahead of the vote to adopt this language within our group, and then move it along to the broader CGTWG for discussion and vote. IF you are unable to join the discussion, please let me know if you have any comments for the group, and I will make sure your points are raised and discussed... or, please feel free to respond to this e-mail to the entire group to offer your comments directly.

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



GLENN FISCHER / President

ALLFLEX USA, INC.

Office: 972.456.3686, Fax: 972.456.3882, Mobile: 972-523-0229

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----- Original Appointment -----

From: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>

Sent: Thursday, December 27, 2018 12:35 PM

To: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; Glenn Fischer; Linda Mills (Datamars); adami@equitycoop.com; nepi@fort-supply.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; TomJones231@gmail.com; Swharton@wbsnet.org; cgood@lmaweb.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; Silvia@southdakotastockgrowers.org; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; kbhr@westriv.com; lwkendig@hotmail.com; emetzger@usjersey.com; smarsh@ytex.com; Jwatson@beef.org; Jhouston@beef.org; nhammerhead@gmail.com; Katie Ambrose; Gary Ross; Pierce Bennett; lsaunders@imiglobal.com; Stu Marsh; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org

Subject: CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call

When: Thursday, January 24, 2019 1:00 PM-2:00 PM (UTC-07:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada).

Where: Call Instructions: 1-800-309-2350; Participant Code: 712-1758#

Good Afternoon CTWG Collection Technology Group,

Please plan on joining the discussion with the Collection Technology Group starting Thursday, January 3rd at 2:00 p.m. Central Time.

Calls will be recurring each week until further notice.

Call Instructions: 1-800-309-2350, Participant Code: 712-1758#

Thank you,

Glenn Fisher and Shannon Wharton – Co-Chairs



RESPONSIBILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES TASK GROUP

Comments of the Responsibilities and Opportunities Group (ROG) on:

#3. Limiting Official Identification Requirement to Interstate Movements

State and Federal Working Group Proposal # 3 - Limiting Official Identification Requirement to Interstate Movements

In arriving at the position stated below the Responsibilities and Opportunities Group (ROG) attempted to determine the intended purpose of the Proposal #3. The group asked for and received input from Dr. Sara Tomlinson and Dr. Arron Scott of the USDA. Both individuals stated that the intention of the Proposal #3 was to better define which cattle under the current regulation (9CFR Part 86) are required to be tagged.

The Proposal begins by stating that cattle should be identified to the birth premise. Continuing, Proposal #3 states that the current regulation be changed by including “interstate commerce” and the ID triggering events of change of ownership, first point commingling, and interstate movement. ROG asserts that moving federal authority of ID of covered animals (sexually intact beef cattle 18 months of age and older, and all dairy cattle) in interstate commerce from the current rule of interstate movement would add confusion.

ROG proposes the following be considered by the full Cattle Traceability Working Group in a full vote:

ROG supports a “bookend system” whereby covered cattle (those cattle currently required to be tagged under 9 CFR Part 86) are identified to the birth premise and must be officially identified upon leaving the birth premise (unless moving to an official tagging site). ROG further supports Federal and State authorities working towards achieving this goal.

Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 1:01 PM
To: Katie Ambrose
Subject: Will we have the CTWG chairs call this Friday at 7:30am MT?

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

NIAA

From: NIAA
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 1:07 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: Re: Will we have the CTWG chairs call this Friday at 7:30am MT?

Good afternoon Sarah, yes we are still on for the call on Friday morning! Any update for me after your call with Jack yesterday?

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 23, 2019, at 2:00 PM, Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov> wrote:

<image001.gif>

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
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Glenn Fischer

From: Glenn Fischer
Sent: Thursday, January 24, 2019 2:56 PM
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Subject: RE: CRITICAL CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call

Thanks to everyone on the call today and also those who took the time to respond and vote prior to the call... we did pass (by a 7-5 vote with one abstention) the following:

CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 12 – “Uniform Official Identification Eartags”

The CTWG understands the current USDA position of “Technology Neutrality” which allows for the use of visual and electronic identification, including both Low Frequency and High Frequency Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags as official Identification devices under the ADT program. It is further well understood that trials are underway – supported by both private and governmental entities – to evaluate the use of these specific RFID technologies under the ADT program; the CTWG believes these trials should be allowed to continue to completion, and the information learned/conclusions reached from these varied activities (across all segments of the market, including commercial activities on farm and throughout all production channels) should be evaluated in the context of reconsidering whether industry may wish to consider one uniform tag as noted in the ADT document Proposal. The CTWG further recommends that USDA does not sunset any existing official tag technology until a decision is taken – jointly by Industry and Government - regarding the specific technology to be used (“one standard, uniform tag”) under the ADT program.

I will duly submit this to the CTWG Co-chairs tomorrow (and am copying them herein for information) to set a discussion date/time and a vote by the broader CTWG in accordance with our voting procedures.

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



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Subject: CRITICAL CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call

Good morning all...

On tomorrow's call, we will take up a vote – or potentially a series of votes - to finalize our position on ADT Point 12 – “Uniform Official Identification Tags”. This vote was initially scheduled for last Thursday, but with National Western Stock Show and other conflicts, we were unable to have a quorum of our voting organizations represented on the call, so we deferred the vote to this week.

Team, this is clearly a divided topic – particularly as it relates to the sunseting of current official devices (specifically metal tags) ahead of the final USDA/Industry decision in regards to what technology(ies) will be accepted as official tags as we move forward. When we took our straw poll vote, the decision to include the specific language of the last sentence, “The CTWG further recommends that USDA does not take steps to sunset any existing official tag technology until a decision is taken – jointly by Industry and Government - regarding the specific technology to be used (“one standard, uniform tag”) under the ADT program” passed as our preference by a single vote margin. As such, the primary vote tomorrow will be on the following language:

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If this passes, we will move this on as our recommendation to the broader CTWG to adopt. However, if we cannot pass this language, I will also call for a vote on the same broad language, but simply deleting that last sentence. As such, if the above language does not pass, I will ask the group to then vote on the following:

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I urge all of you to please join on the call tomorrow (2:00pm Central), and have your voices heard. If you are part of a voting organization of our group, and are unable to join, please review this and come back to me (via e-mail or by phone at 972-523-0229) with your vote so that I can be sure your voice is heard in this process.

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



GLENN FISCHER / President

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Subject: RE: CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call

Good morning all,

Thanks again to all those who were able to participate in yesterday's discussion and 'straw poll' voting which will allow us to move forward with our vote next week on our position statement in regards to ADT Point 12 – "Uniform Official Identification Eartags". Based on the voting yesterday, the final language that will vote on next week will be as follows:

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Our call will begin at 2:00 Central next Thursday (January 17th), and we will have a final discussion on this ahead of the vote to adopt this language within our group, and then move it along to the broader CGTWG for discussion and vote. IF you are unable to join the discussion, please let me know if you have any comments for the group, and I will make sure your points are raised and discussed... or, please feel free to respond to this e-mail to the entire group to offer your comments directly.

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



GLENN FISCHER / President

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Appellate Case: 21-8042 Document: 010110567437 Date Filed: 08/26/2021 Page: 23
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Subject: CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call

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Where: Call Instructions: 1-800-309-2350; Participant Code: 712-1758#

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January 3rd at 2:00 p.m. Central Time.

Calls will be recurring each week until further notice.

Call Instructions: 1-800-309-2350, Participant Code: 712-1758#

Thank you,

Glenn Fisher and Shannon Wharton – Co-Chairs

Sifford, Rosemary B - APHIS

From: Sifford, Rosemary B - APHIS
Sent: Friday, January 25, 2019 8:53 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: RE: CRITICAL CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call

I have it tentatively on the list for Monday, pending what happens today.

It just crossed my mind how interesting this is since we certainly do not now have "one standard, uniform tag" and I'm not sure how taking one option out of the mix means we need to suddenly go to only one option.

Rosemary B. Sifford, DVM
Associate Deputy Administrator
Strategy and Policy Unit (S&P)
USDA, APHIS, VS
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 20737
Office – 301-851-3547
Cell – 919-455-7247
Rosemary.sifford@aphis.usda.gov

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Thursday, January 24, 2019 5:05 PM
To: Sifford, Rosemary B - APHIS <Rosemary.Sifford@aphis.usda.gov>
Subject: FW: CRITICAL CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call

And here is the official proposal that is going to the overall CTWG for discussion related to not sun-setting metal tags. After whatever happens on the call tomorrow at 7:30 MT- I think we might consider a mm and/or bringing it up on Monday.

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
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Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



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Thanks again to all those who were able to participate in yesterday's discussion and 'straw poll' voting which will allow us to move forward with our vote next week on our position statement in regards to ADT Pont 12 – "Uniform Official Identification Eartags". Based on the voting yesterday, the final language that will vote on next week will be as follows:

CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 12 – "Uniform Official Identification Eartags"

The CTWG understands the current USDA position of "Technology Neutrality" which allows for the use of visual and electronic identification, including both Low Frequency and High Frequency Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags as official Identification devices under the ADT program. It is further well understood that trials are underway – supported by both private and governmental entities – to evaluate the use of these specific RFID technologies

under the ADT program; the CTWG believes these trials should be allowed to continue to completion, and the information learned/conclusions reached from these varied activities (across all segments of the market, including commercial activities on farm and throughout all production channels) should be evaluated in the context of reconsidering whether industry may wish to consider one uniform tag as noted in the ADT document Proposal. The CTWG further recommends that USDA does not take steps to sunset any existing official tag technology until a decision is taken – jointly by Industry and Government - regarding the specific technology to be used (“one standard, uniform tag”) under the ADT program.

Our call will begin at 2:00 Central next Thursday (January 17th), and we will have a final discussion on this ahead of the vote to adopt this language within our group, and then move it along to the broader CGTWG for discussion and vote. IF you are unable to join the discussion, please let me know if you have any comments for the group, and I will make sure your points are raised and discussed... or, please feel free to respond to this e-mail to the entire group to offer your comments directly.

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



GLENN FISCHER / President

ALLFLEX USA, INC.

Office: 972.456.3686, Fax: 972.456.3882, Mobile: 972-523-0229

P.O. Box 612266, 2805 E. 14th Street, DFW Airport, TX 75261-2266

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-----Original Appointment-----

From: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>

Sent: Thursday, December 27, 2018 12:35 PM

To: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; Glenn Fischer; Linda Mills (Datamars); adami@equitycoop.com; nepi@fort-supply.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; TomJones231@gmail.com; Swharton@wbsnet.org; cgood@lmaweb.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; Silvia@southdakotastockgrowers.org; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; kbhr@westriv.com; lwkendig@hotmail.com; emetzger@usjersey.com; smarsh@ytex.com; Jwatson@beef.org; Jhouston@beef.org; nhammerhead@gmail.com; Katie Ambrose; Gary Ross; Pierce Bennett; lsaunders@imiglobal.com; Stu Marsh; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org

Subject: CTWG Collection Technology Group Conference Call

When: Thursday, January 24, 2019 1:00 PM-2:00 PM (UTC-07:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada).

Where: Call Instructions: 1-800-309-2350; Participant Code: 712-1758#

Good Afternoon CTWG Collection Technology Group,

Please plan on joining the discussion with the Collection Technology Group starting Thursday, January 3rd at 2:00 p.m. Central Time.

Calls will be recurring each week until further notice.

Call Instructions: 1-800-309-2350, Participant Code: 712-1758#

Thank you,

App.325

AAR- 000824

Glenn Fisher and Shannon Wharton – Co-Chairs

From: Levesque, Ashley - APHIS
Sent: Friday, February 22, 2019 9:15 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov>
Cc: Sifford, Rosemary B - APHIS <Rosemary.Sifford@aphis.usda.gov>; Neese, Donald R - APHIS <Donald.Neese@usda.gov>
Subject: CTWG Meeting Monday

Hey Sarah –

Katie Ambrose called me a bit ago and I moved some things around to put her on the calendar Monday morning at 10 am (EST). She said that CTWG needed to brief Jack and get his input. Who all do I need to add to this invite for the call?

Thank you!

Ashley Levesque
Chief of Staff
Veterinary Services
USDA – Animal Plant Health Inspection Service
[1400 Independence Ave, SW, 320-E Whitten](https://www.aphis.usda.gov)
Washington, DC 20250
Ashley.Levesque@aphis.usda.gov
Office: [202-799-7151](tel:202-799-7151)
Cell: [202-868-3777](tel:202-868-3777)

Glenn Fischer

From: Glenn Fischer
Sent: Thursday, March 7, 2019 4:41 PM
To: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; Tony.Forshey@Agri.ohio.gov; Katie Ambrose; Nevil Speer; Swarton@wbsnet.org; jleathers@6666ranch.com; adami@equitycoop.com; ross@tcfa.org; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com; terry@coloradocattle.org; cgood@lmaweb.com; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; lsaunders@imiglobal.com
Subject: RE: CTWG Chairs/Co-Chairs Conference Call

With apologies, I have a personal hard stop for my participation on tomorrow's call at 9:00am Central (I will be on call for first 30 minutes only).

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



GLENN FISCHER / President

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Office: 972.456.3686, Fax: 972.456.3882, Mobile: 972-523-0229

P.O. Box 612266, 2805 E. 14th Street, DFW Airport, TX 75261-2266

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----- Original Appointment -----

From: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>

Sent: Thursday, December 27, 2018 12:41 PM

To: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; Tony.Forshey@Agri.ohio.gov; Katie Ambrose; Nevil Speer ; Glenn Fischer; Swarton@wbsnet.org; jleathers@6666ranch.com; adami@equitycoop.com; ross@tcfa.org; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com; Terry@ColoradoCattle.org; cgood@lmaweb.com; sarah.m.tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov; lsaunders@imiglobal.com

Subject: CTWG Chairs/Co-Chairs Conference Call

When: Friday, March 8, 2019 7:30 AM-8:30 AM (UTC-07:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada).

Where: 1-800-309-2350; Participant Code: 712-1758#

CTWG Co-Chairs,

Please plan on joining the discussion with the Co-Chairs, starting **Friday, January 4th at 8:30 a.m. Central Time.**

The Co-Chairs will continue to meet every Friday, unless otherwise notified.

Call Instructions: 1-800-309-2350, Participant Code: 712-1758#

Thank you

App.328

AAR- 000828

Glenn Fischer

From: Glenn Fischer
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 5:53 PM
To: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; jleathers@6666ranch.com; nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz; DaleM@fb.org; John Newton - FASContact; scottb@fb.org; ggottswiller@angus.org; Pdykstra@certifiedangusbeef.com; terry@coloradocattle.org; robert.bailey@datamars.com; Linda.Mills@datamars.com; adami@equitycoop.com; linda@foleypeden.com; nephi@fort-supply.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; Jhoynoski@holstein.com; TomJones231@gmail.com; Swharton@wbsnet.org; Jsaunders@imiglobal.com; Renee.Strickland-FASContact; cgood@lmaweb.com; tstarks67@hotmail.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; jhouston@beef.org; jwatson@beef.org; Jwhite@beef.org; katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org; FoxRanch@gwtc.net; ross@tcfa.org; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; kbhr@westriv.com; lwkendig@hotmail.com; emetzger@usjersey.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com; smarsh@ytex.com; nhammerhead@gmail.com; jjonker@nmpf.org; larry@larrystewart.net; tforshey@agri.ohio.gov
Cc: Scott, Aaron E - APHIS; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; Shere, Jack A - APHIS
Subject: CTWG All-member Discussion: Tuesday March 12

Good evening all,

Thanks again for those that were able to make the call on Tuesday... as this was the second call in our series of discussions on ADT Point 4, we discussed **Standardization**, and our key points agreed were as follows:

- General agreement that all RFID technologies considered for inclusion in ADT should be subject to broadly the same set of standards, as follows:
 - Absolute equivalence:
 - Mechanical Standards (Application Force, Pull-apart Force)
 - Retention Standards (x% acceptable loss per year – with acknowledgement that many global standards set this at 1% per year)
 - Relative equivalence (noted as applicable to the specific technology, optimizing that specific technology):
 - Electronic Standards (coding, decoding and strength of signal)
 - Performance Standards (x% read rate in technology-optimized, real world environments)
- Regarding RFID technology neutrality (as currently noted in ADT), it was agreed that the market should/would drive the preference between LF and UHF
 - Noted that market drove transition from Visual ID to RFID; expect market forces will drive choice between LF, UHF or multi-technology use.
 - Also noted that ‘we are not picking a technology now, but we may

revisit this in the future, particularly as trail data from commercial and regulatory trials are published.

Our next scheduled call is set for next Tuesday, March 19th at 2:00 Central, when we will discuss **Transitional Technology Solutions**.

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



GLENN FISCHER / President

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From: Glenn Fischer

Sent: Sunday, March 10, 2019 5:47 PM

To: 'angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org'

<angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>; 'jleathers@6666ranch.com'
<jleathers@6666ranch.com>; 'nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz' <nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz>; 'DaleM@fb.org'
<DaleM@fb.org>; 'jnewton@fb.org' <jnewton@fb.org>; 'scottb@fb.org'
<scottb@fb.org>; 'ggottswiller@angus.org' <ggottswiller@angus.org>; 'Pdykstra@certifiedangusbeef.com'
<Pdykstra@certifiedangusbeef.com>; 'Terry@ColoradoCattle.org'
<Terry@ColoradoCattle.org>; 'robert.bailey@datamars.com'
<robert.bailey@datamars.com>; 'Linda.Mills@datamars.com'
<Linda.Mills@datamars.com>; 'adami@equitycoop.com'
<adami@equitycoop.com>; 'linda@foleypeden.com' <linda@foleypeden.com>; 'nephi@fort-supply.com'
<nephi@fort-supply.com>; 'jwagner@globalvetlink.com'
<jwagner@globalvetlink.com>; 'Jhoynoski@holstein.com'
<Jhoynoski@holstein.com>; 'TomJones231@gmail.com'
<TomJones231@gmail.com>; 'Swharton@wbsnet.org' <Swharton@wbsnet.org>; 'Jsaunders@imiglobal.com'
<Jsaunders@imiglobal.com>; 'stricklandexports@gmail.com'
<stricklandexports@gmail.com>; 'cgood@lmaweb.com' <cgood@lmaweb.com>; 'tstarks67@hotmail.com'
<tstarks67@hotmail.com>; 'dblasi@ksu.edu' <dblasi@ksu.edu>; 'jhouston@beef.org'
<jhouston@beef.org>; 'Jwatson@beef.org' <Jwatson@beef.org>; 'Jwhite@beef.org'
<Jwhite@beef.org>; 'katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org'
<katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>; 'jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org'
<jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org>; 'FoxRanch@gwtc.net' <FoxRanch@gwtc.net>; 'ross@tcfa.org'
<ross@tcfa.org>; 'Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com' <Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com>; 'kbhr@westriv.com'
<kbhr@westriv.com>; 'lwkendig@hotmail.com' <lwkendig@hotmail.com>; 'emetzger@usjersey.com'
<emetzger@usjersey.com>; 'mbumgarner@uproducers.com'
<mbumgarner@uproducers.com>; 'kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com'
<kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com>; 'smarsh@ytex.com'
<smarsh@ytex.com>; 'nhammerhead@gmail.com' <nhammerhead@gmail.com>; 'jjonker@nmpf.org'
<jjonker@nmpf.org>; 'larry@larrystewart.net' <larry@larrystewart.net>; 'tforshey@agri.ohio.gov'

<tforshey@agri.ohio.gov>

Cc: 'Scott, Aaron E - APHIS' <Aaron.E.Scott@aphis.usda.gov>; 'sarah.m.tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov' <sarah.m.tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov>; 'jack.a.shere@aphis.usda.gov' <jack.a.shere@aphis.usda.gov>

Subject: RE: CTWG All-member Discussion: Thursday March 7th

Thanks again for those that were able to make the call this past Thursday... as noted on the e-mail below (sent to you on February 28th), we addressed the 'Covered Population' segment of this discussion during our call, and our key points agreed were as follows:

- General agreement with the current population of livestock covered by the official ID requirements, which includes:
 - All dairy
 - Beef cattle > 18 months of age
 - All rodeo and exhibition cattle
- Imported Cattle were discussed as a 'high risk' group, and which may need to be separated addressed by CTWG for possible recommendation for inclusion in the Covered Population.
- Feeder Cattle were also discussed and acknowledged as not being part of the covered population, but that Feeder Cattle should be part of a longer-term discussion and our current discussion should consider ramifications of any decisions made on Feeder cattle as part of a 'pre-planning' exercise for potential inclusion of Feeder Cattle at a later time.

Our next call will be this upcoming Tuesday at 2:00 Central, and we will discuss the *Standardization* topic.

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



GLENN FISCHER / President

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From: Glenn Fischer

Sent: Thursday, February 28, 2019 10:10 PM

To: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; jleathers@6666ranch.com; nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz; DaleM@fb.org; jnewton@fb.org; scottb@fb.org; ggottswiller@angus.org; Pdykstra@certifiedangusbeef.com; Terry@ColoradoCattle.org; robert.bailey@datamars.com; Linda.Mills@datamars.com; adami@equitycoop.com; linda@foleypeden.com; nepi@fort-supply.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; Jhoynoski@holstein.com; TomJones231@gmail.com; Swharton@wbsnet.org; Jsanders@imiglobal.com; stricklandexports@gmail.com; cgood@lmaweb.com; tstarks67@hotmail.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; jhouston@beef.org; Jwatson@beef.org; Jwhite@beef.org; katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org; FoxRanch@gwtc.net; ross@tcfa.org; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; kbhr@westriv.com; lwkendig@hotmail.com; emetzger@usjersey.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com;

smarsh@ytex.com; nhammerhead@gmail.com; jjonker@nmpf.org; larry@larrystewart.net;

tforshey@agri.ohio.gov

Cc: Scott, Aaron E - APHIS <Aaron.E.Scott@aphis.usda.gov>; sarah.m.tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov;

jack.a.shere@aphis.usda.gov

Subject: CTWG All-member Discussion: Thursday March 7th

Good morning CTWG members,

As we progress towards the important NIAA Annual Conference Meetings in Des Moines this April, we will pivot to work as a consolidated CTWG Group these coming weeks to work on a key topic – Electronic ID Technology. This is one of the more important topics as it relates to the evolution of the ADT system, and one that will likely involve some very spirited discussion.

As we begin to work on this topic, we initiated a conference call with USDA earlier this week to seek some further clarifications and insights into the Proposal put forth on ADT Point 4 in the ADT Program Summary Review. On this call, we focused on the 4 key elements of the proposal (Standardization, Transitional Technology Solutions, Timelines and Funding), which you will find in the attached text of ADT Point 4. The following is some relevant commentary on each point for your information and consideration:

General comment re: Covered Population:

- ADT only addresses the current population of livestock covered by the official ID requirements. The ADT rule will continue to (only) include:
 - o All dairy
 - o Beef cattle > 18 months of age
 - o All rodeo and exhibition cattle
- It is acknowledged that many segments of the industry favor inclusion of Feeder Cattle into the ADT Program, however no new rules have been proposed at this time (and such a change would require rule-making with public comment and review).

Standardization:

- Low Frequency (LF) RFID is currently standardized as per ISO and ICAR Standards, which includes application, retention, electronic and performance standards. Ultra High Frequency (UHF) does not yet have International Standards in place; however, USDA has developed interim standards for use in the United States and will continue to work with ISO and ICAR Working Groups to develop international standards.
 - o USDA is currently working to update the Traceability Program General Standards which are compatible with ICAR and ISO and provide information on ID numbering systems, administration and use of ID devices, and approval of new devices. This draft document should be available within the next 60-90 days.
- Both LF and UHF technologies have been approved for official ID by USDA for many years, and there has been considerable investment in both devices and infrastructure during this time.
- Should Industry favor a move to a single technology, mandating it would be subject to USDA rule-making process and would include public comment and review; at this time, USDA is not considering such rule-making.

Transitional Technology Solutions:

- Broadly, this is considered to include both LF and UHF device as currently approved through an undefined transitional period.
 - o This also would contemplate inclusion of dual LF/UHF devices during this period.

Timelines:

- USDA will no longer provide free metal bangs and 'brite' tags at end of 2019; tags may be purchased and applied through the end of 2020, and all approved metal bangs and 'brite' tags applied prior to 2021 will

be considered as official through the end of 2022.

- On January 1, 2023, only approved EID tags will be designated as official tags.

Funding:

- USDA continues to work with the States to develop a Cost sharing system for implementation of approved RFID technology.
 - o Focus for funding is on 'Program Tags' – currently the silver 'brite' tags and orange Bangs tags – and redirecting these funds (currently used to purchase circa 8 million metal tags) to the RFID program.
 - Only 'Program Tags' replacements will be considered for funding, not general market use of ADT RFID tags.

As we begin our discussions, we will focus on each of the 5 categories noted above, in turn, over the next 5 weeks in our joint (all CTWG Working Groups) calls. We will have our first call next Thursday, March 7th at 2:00pm Central (Angela will send out an invite to all), during which we will address the *Covered Population* category, and we will also discuss/set the dates and time for future calls... likely one per week, leading up the NIAA Annual Conference.

Thanks, as always for your dedication and participation on this topic – we look forward to some very good discussion on this topic in the weeks to come... Please make sure your voice, and that of your constituencies is well heard!

Kind regards,
CTWG Co-Chairs



GLENN FISCHER / President

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-----Original Appointment-----

From: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>

Sent: Tuesday, February 5, 2019 10:41 AM

To: angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org; jleathers@6666ranch.com; nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz; Glenn Fischer; DaleM@fb.org; jnewton@fb.org; scottb@fb.org; ggottswiller@angus.org; Pdykstra@certifiedangusbeef.com; Terry@ColoradoCattle.org; robert.bailey@datamars.com; Linda.Mills@datamars.com; adami@equitycoop.com; linda@foleypeden.com; nephi@fort-supply.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; Jhoynoski@holstein.com; TomJones231@gmail.com; Swharton@wbsnet.org; Jsaunders@imiglobal.com; stricklandexports@gmail.com; cgood@lmaweb.com; tstarks67@hotmail.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; jhouston@beef.org; Jwatson@beef.org; Jwhite@beef.org; katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org; FoxRanch@gwtc.net; ross@tcfa.org; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; kbhr@westriv.com; lwkendig@hotmail.com; emetzger@usjersey.com; mbugarner@uproducers.com; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com; smarsh@ytex.com; nhammerhead@gmail.com; jjonker@nmpf.org; larry@larrystewart.net;

Subject: CTWG Conference Call, Tuesday March 5, 9:30 am Central Time

When: Tuesday, March 5, 2019 8:30 AM-9:30 AM (UTC-07:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada).

Where: 1-800-309-2350; Code: 712-1758#

Good Morning CTWG Members,

Please plan on joining the conference call on Tuesday, March 5th, 2019 at 9:30 am Central Time!

Call Information: 1-800-309-2350; Participant Code: 712-1758#

The purpose for the call will be to discuss the following consensus point most recently passed by the Collection and Technology Task Group before sending out for a formal group electronic vote, which will immediately follow.

CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 12 – “Uniform Official Identification Eartags”

The CTWG understands the current USDA position of “Technology Neutrality” which allows for the use of visual and electronic identification, including both Low Frequency and High Frequency Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags as official Identification devices under the ADT program. It is further well understood that trials are underway – supported by both private and governmental entities – to evaluate the use of these specific RFID technologies under the ADT program; the CTWG believes these trials should be allowed to continue to completion, and the information learned/conclusions reached from these varied activities (across all segments of the market, including commercial activities on farm and throughout all production channels) should be evaluated in the context of reconsidering whether industry may wish to consider one uniform tag as noted in the ADT document Proposal. The CTWG further recommends that USDA does not sunset any existing official tag technology until a decision is taken – jointly by Industry and Government - regarding the specific technology to be used (“one standard, uniform tag”) under the ADT program.

Thank you in advance for your time and we look forward to having everyone on the call to discuss.

Angela Luongo
NIAA
Project Coordinator

Scott, Aaron E - APHIS

From: Scott, Aaron E - APHIS
Sent: Wednesday, March 20, 2019 3:36 PM
To: Katie Ambrose
Cc: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: RE: Important - NIAA Animal ID Council Meeting on Wednesday, April 10th

I was going to ignore you because I hadn't finalized them yet 😊, but here is the tentative list for the workshop:

1. If Dr. Shere is willing, I will have him welcome the group (I haven't asked him yet, but understand he is attending and Mr. Ibach is not-correct?)
2. I am planning to facilitate the first discussion (Slow burn)
3. The second session with the break out groups (wild fire) will be led by:
 - Dr. Tyler McAlpin
 - Dr. Kevin Petersburg
 - Dr. Aaron Scott
 - Dr. Sarah Tomlinson (but I haven't ask her yet, so may be a surprise for her)
 - Maybe others TBD to assist

Aaron

Aaron Scott DVM PhD DACVPM (epidemiology)
Director: National Animal Disease Traceability and Veterinary Accreditation Center (NADTVAC)
USDA-APHIS-VS Strategy and Policy
Desk (970) 494-7249
Cell (970) 481-8214

2150 Centre Ave Blding B, MS3E79
Fort Collins, CO, 80526

From: Katie Ambrose [mailto:Katie.Ambrose@AnimalAgriculture.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 20, 2019 3:25 PM
To: Scott, Aaron E - APHIS <aaron.e.scott@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: Important - NIAA Animal ID Council Meeting on Wednesday, April 10th

Great!
Are you going to send me speaker names before end of day today?



From: Scott, Aaron E - APHIS <aaron.e.scott@usda.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 20, 2019 3:09 PM
To: Katie Ambrose <Katie.Ambrose@AnimalAgriculture.org>; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov>
Subject: RE: Important - NIAA Animal ID Council Meeting on Wednesday, April 10th

Hi Katie,
I just did and it worked.

Aaron

Aaron Scott DVM PhD DACVPM (epidemiology)
Director: National Animal Disease Traceability and Veterinary Accreditation Center (NADTVAC)
USDA-APHIS-VS Strategy and Policy
Desk (970) 494-7249
Cell (970) 481-8214

2150 Centre Ave Blding B, MS3E79
Fort Collins, CO, 80526

From: Katie Ambrose [<mailto:Katie.Ambrose@AnimalAgriculture.org>]
Sent: Wednesday, March 20, 2019 2:30 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov>; Scott, Aaron E - APHIS <aaron.e.scott@usda.gov>
Subject: FW: Important - NIAA Animal ID Council Meeting on Wednesday, April 10th
Importance: High

Sarah and Aaron,

Please be sure to register as a sponsor. That way I know the code will work for you.
Thanks.



From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Wednesday, March 20, 2019 12:47 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov>; Scott, Aaron E - APHIS <Aaron.E.Scott@aphis.usda.gov>
Cc: 'Angela Luongo' <Angela.luongo@nlpa.org>
Subject: FW: Important - NIAA Animal ID Council Meeting on Wednesday, April 10th

Importance: High

Sarah & Aaron,

1. Are you able to provide names of the speakers for the Add on Day now? We would love to include them on the agenda and this needs to go back to the designer today. Would be great if we could accomplish this goal. I did not mention it and didn't know if you would want Jack Shere to open up the USDA Interactive Workshop morning with a welcome and a few comments.
2. Also, are you both able to join the CTWG meeting on Monday, April 8th before the start of the conference on Tuesday, April 10th? This is to discuss updates, accomplishments, next steps, etc. etc. Please be sure to let us know so that we can add you to the list. Hope you can be there as your input is always needed and valuable.
3. Sarah, Chuck Adami would very much like to have a conference call with you next week to discuss the *Uniformity of State Regulations*, Point #11. Could you send me a few dates/times (except Friday) that you have available and I will get this set up for you?

Thanks so much. Looking forward to seeing you both in a few weeks.

Warm Regards,



From: Katie Ambrose <Katie.Ambrose@AnimalAgriculture.org>

Sent: Wednesday, March 20, 2019 12:36 PM

To: 'Shere, Jack A - APHIS' <Jack.A.Shere@aphis.usda.gov>

Cc: 'Levesque, Ashley - APHIS' <Ashley.Levesque@aphis.usda.gov>; 'Paula J - APHIS' <Paula.J.Lee@aphis.usda.gov>; 'Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS' <Rosalyn.N.Floyd@aphis.usda.gov>; 'Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS' <Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov>; 'Scott, Aaron E - APHIS' <Aaron.E.Scott@aphis.usda.gov>; 'Angela Luongo' <Angela.luongo@nlpa.org>

Subject: Important - NIAA Animal ID Council Meeting on Wednesday, April 10th

Importance: High

Good Afternoon Dr. Shere,

We are excited to have you participate at the upcoming NIAA Annual Conference taking place in Des Moines in a few weeks.

We have just learned that Undersecretary Ibach is confirmed to also speak at the Animal ID Council Meeting taking place on Wednesday, April 10th. The title of his presentation - **USDA Update on ADT Program**. I

Please click here to view the agenda: https://animalagriculture.org/resources/Documents/Animal%20ID%20agenda_Rev%204.pdf

Would it be wise to coordinate with them to ensure there is no duplication of content in the respective presentations?

As an FYI . . . Undersecretary Ibach is not able to join the Add On Day on Thursday.

We would like to ask for all USDA attendees to click here to get registered for the conference: (as this will help ensure we have an accurate count for meals, etc. etc).

Please Use the code ACPLAT19 (all caps)

<https://animalagriculture.org/2019-Annual-Conference-Registration-Info/>

Don't hesitate to let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information. Thanks again, Dr. Shere!

Warm Regards,



This electronic message contains information generated by the USDA solely for the intended recipients. Any unauthorized interception of this message or the use or disclosure of the information it contains may violate the law and subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties. If you believe you have received this message in error, please notify the sender and delete the email immediately.

Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2019 2:47 PM
To: Shere, Jack A - APHIS
Cc: Levesque, Ashley - APHIS; Lee, Paula J - APHIS; Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS
Subject: CTWG
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose.vcf; NCBA and Farm Bureau Letter to CTWG March 2019.pdf; LMA Letter Re CTWG .msg; Position Point Summary Doc.docx
Importance: High

Good Afternoon Dr. Shere,

Please see the attached letters from both NCBA/AFBF & LMA regarding the CTWG!

In addition, I am also attaching a summary of the accomplishments of the CTWG that may be of interest to you.

With that, I would like to set up a conference call with you, Undersecretary Ibach, Dr. Nevil Speer, Dr. Tony Forshey, Glenn Fischer and myself to discuss next steps in advance of the NIAA Annual Conference kicking off in Des Moines the following week. It begins on Monday afternoon with the CTWG having a two hour meeting beginning at 3-5pm.

Let me know your availability and I will set up the call accordingly.

Thanks and we look forward to the visit.

Warm Regards,



Chelsea Good

From: Chelsea Good
Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2019 6:12 AM
To: Katie Ambrose
Subject: LMA Letter Re CTWG
Attachments: LMA Letter to CTWG March 2018.docx

Good Morning Katie -





Please see attached a letter from LMA regarding the CTWG. I'd be happy to discuss further if you'd like.

Best,
Chelsea Good

--

Chelsea Good

Vice President of Government Affairs, Industry Affairs, and Legal

	<p>Livestock Marketing Association C: 816.305.9540 cgood@lmaweb.com</p> <p>    </p>
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March 28, 2019

Ms. Katie Ambrose
Cattle Traceability Working Group Facilitator
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
13570 Meadowgrass Drive, Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921

Dear Katie Ambrose –

I write to convey the preferences of Livestock Marketing Association (LMA) on the future of the Cattle Traceability Working Group (CTWG). As you know, LMA has been an active participant in the CTWG since its inception in the Fall of 2017. However, we believe the group has accomplished what is possible for the time being and should conclude its work by June 1, 2019.

First, let me thank you for the time the National Institute of Animal Agriculture (NIAA) has dedicated to facilitating the CTWG. When the group was created, the U.S. Department of Agriculture had recently concluded a series of public meetings on Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) and released the “Summary of Program Reviews and Proposed Directions from the State-Federal Working Group.” Industry felt the need to create a group to discuss next steps from an industry perspective.

There have been some productive conversations and work product created as a result of CTWG’s work. For example, the “Cattle Traceability: Potential Legal Implications” document is informative.

However, we believe the CTWG group has reached a point of diminishing returns. The time requirements of conference calls and meetings have created a drop-off in industry participation and productivity. Additionally, the group has agreed it is not yet ready to make some key decisions, like the selection of desired electronic ID technology. Hopefully ongoing pilot projects will inform this decision in the future.

We respectfully request CTWG utilizes the next two months, and particularly the in-person meeting at NIAA Annual Conference in Des Moines in April to conclude its body of work. Having this work completed by June 1 will allow LMA to use this information going into our annual meeting and an internal process of reviewing and updating association policy on traceability.

Sincerely,



Tom Frey, LMA President

Over 60 years of dedicated service to the Livestock Industry

10510 NW Ambassador Drive • Kansas City, MO 64153-1278 • 816-891-0502 • 1-800-821-2048 • Fax 816-891-7926



March 28, 2019

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Facilitator
Cattle Traceability Working Group
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
13570 Meadowgrass Drive, Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921

Dear Ms. Ambrose:

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While the CTWG has provided a forum for numerous segments of the cattle industry to collaborate on this issue, the dialogue to advance traceability in this forum has not yielded any substantive solutions. It is our understanding that USDA no longer intends to focus on utilizing the 14 Proposed Directions from the State-Federal Working Group listed in the "Summary of Program Reviews and Proposed Directions from the State-Federal Working Group," released in April 2018. This was made clear on September 25th, 2018, when the Under Secretary for the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Greg Ibach, announced in a press release USDA's four overarching goals for advancing animal disease traceability. Despite this message, the CTWG has continued to work through commenting on the 14 Proposed Directions. Furthermore, Under Secretary Ibach has indicated that he would like to see the results of the existing pilot programs before making any final decisions.

NCBA and AFBF are encouraged by the renewed engagement on the adoption of an individual animal identification disease traceability system, but we want to ensure the time and resources dedicated to this issue are utilized in activities that will produce results all groups can agree to. If the CTWG cannot develop consensus on a final comprehensive plan to enhance the cattle identification and traceability by June 1st, 2019, then NCBA and AFBF will no longer be willing to participate in this group.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jennifer B. Houston". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jennifer B. Houston
President, National Cattlemen's Beef Association

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Zippy Duvall". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Zippy Duvall
President, American Farm Bureau Federation
App.342



Cattle Traceability Working Group

CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 2 – “Cattle Population Covered in the Official ID Regulations”

Voting Concluded – October 8, 2018

**17 Votes in favor
1 Vote oppose**

Position Point #2 Passes as written below:

After having numerous discussions during multiple teleconference calls concerning the addition of beef bulls and heifers under 18 months of age ROG is in support of the position the Animal Disease Traceability State and Federal Working Group that this sector should be included in a mature ADT system at some point in time, however not until other building blocks of the system, such as an Electronic Identification system, are in place.

Specifically, ROG takes the position that beef bulls and heifers under 18 months of age, regardless if moving into commerce for breeding purposes or not, should not be added to the current ADT system until a workable EID system is in place. ROG will address its concerns for such a system in its discussions of Proposal#3.

Further ROG would agree to adding beef bulls and heifers under 18 months of age that are to be used for breeding purposes into the ADT system upon the following criteria being met:

1. USDA suggest a system of identification such that the responsibility of identifying beef bulls and heifers under 18 months of age to be used only for breeding purposes fall solely on the seller and/or buyer. ROG accepts that actual tagging may be accomplished by other than seller or buyer at their direction.
2. USDA to conduct a rulemaking process in the Federal Register with 90-120 days comment period that addresses the timing, responsibility, and methodology of adding beef bulls and heifers under the age of 18 months (both for breeding purposes and slaughter) is addressed before introducing these animals into the current ADT system.

**CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 12 –
“Uniform Official Identification Eartags”**

Voting Concluded – March 11, 2019

**13 Votes in favor
3 Votes oppose
4 Votes abstaining**

Position Point #12 Passes as written below:

The CTWG understands the current USDA position of “Technology Neutrality” which allows for the use of visual and electronic identification, including both Low Frequency and High Frequency Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags as official Identification devices under the ADT program. It is further well understood that trials are underway – supported by both private and governmental entities – to evaluate the use of these specific RFID technologies under the ADT program; the CTWG believes these trials should be allowed to continue to completion, and the information learned/conclusions reached from these varied activities (across all segments of the market, including commercial activities on farm and throughout all production channels) should be evaluated in the context of reconsidering whether industry may wish to consider one uniform tag as noted in the ADT document Proposal. The CTWG further recommends that USDA does not sunset any existing official tag technology until a decision is taken – jointly by Industry and Government - regarding the specific technology to be used (“one standard, uniform tag”) under the ADT program.

**CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 13 –
Official EID for Imported Cattle**

To be voted on – March 26, 2019

The Collection Technology Working Group of the CTWG broadly supports the establishment of an Import RFID Tag for use in identifying foreign cattle, utilizing a specific color tag, the coding of 840 9XX XXX XXX XXX, and printing “IMPORT” on all eligible devices. We further stress that we also should continue to require visual brand – for example, “M” signifying Mexican cattle and “CAN” signifying Canadian cattle - in addition to the Import RFID Tag.

**CTWG Responsibilities and Opportunities (ROG) Position on ADT Point 3 –
Limiting Official Identification Requirements to Interstate Movements**

To be voted on – April 16, 2019

ROG opposes moving federal authority to interstate “commerce” rather than interstate “movement” as the triggering event for livestock being covered as this will increase confusion.

ROG supports a “bookend system” whereby, when possible, covered cattle (those cattle currently required to be tagged under 9 CFR Part 86) are identified to the birth premise. Ideally, animals would be voluntarily identified upon leaving the birth premise. ROG further supports Federal and State authorities working towards achieving this goal.

If at some point, following perfection of the identification system for currently covered animals, industry considers mandatory identification to farm of origin upon leaving the birth premise (or at an official tagging site), this would require a formal rulemaking process.

**CTWG Responsibilities and Opportunities (ROG) Position on ADT Point 9 –
Exemptions for Official Identification Requirements**

To be voted on - April 23, 2019

ROG agrees that the exemption should remain in place.

Tagging sites: SFWG proposes maintaining the option to move cattle to a tagging site where they are tagged on behalf of the owner or person responsible.

ROG agrees with SWFG that this exemption should remain in place as it may provide a means to more efficiently and economically identify cattle.

Official identification options as agreed on by shipping and receiving States: SFWG proposes removing the exemption that allows alternative methods of identification.

ROG is in disagreement with the SWFG proposal and believes alternative methods of identification (such as brands) should not be replaced. State health officials’ agreements should remain within their discretion.

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- SFWG recommends continuing the current exemption allowing cattle to move from ranch/farm direct to slaughter on an official USDA back tag and retaining the stipulation that requires official identification of cattle moved from the slaughter plant.

ROG agrees with the SFWG that the exemption should remain in force.

- SFWG proposes the removal of the exemption of ear tagging cattle moving to slaughter through one approved livestock facility, unless industry, State, and federal officials collaborate

to administer specific control protocols to ensure that these cattle move direct to slaughter from the approved facility.

ROG proposes that there be no change to the current exemption that recognizes the movement of cattle through approved facilities to slaughter and the current requirement for the approved facilities to utilize official back tags.

- SFWG proposes phasing out official identification exemptions for direct to slaughter movements, based on the EID timelines, to ensure all cattle covered in the regulation arrive at the slaughter plant with the same technology.

ROG is not in favor of the SFWG proposal.

In summary ROG supports the continuance of all exemptions that currently exists under 9 CFR Part 86 until such time as State and federal officials provide a uniform set of regulations that demonstrably allow industry to identify cattle in a more economical and efficient manner.



March 28, 2019

Ms. Katie Ambrose
Facilitator
Cattle Traceability Working Group
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
13570 Meadowgrass Drive, Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921

Dear Ms. Ambrose:

This letter is in regard to the Cattle Traceability Working Group (CTWG), which is facilitated by the National Institute for Animal Agriculture. The CTWG was formed with the goal to enhance cattle identification and traceability that serves the needs of producers, marketers, exporters, and animal health officials. For over a year NCBA and AFBF have been engaged in the development and progression of the CTWG discussions, but we have growing concerns regarding the ability of the CTWG to develop consensus around clear recommendations to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to improve animal disease traceability system for cattle in the United States.

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Sincerely,

Jennifer B. Houston
President, National Cattlemen's Beef Association

Zippy Duvall
President, American Farm Bureau Federation
App.347

Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Friday, March 29, 2019 10:11 AM
To: Shere, Jack A - APHIS
Cc: Levesque, Ashley - APHIS; Lee, Paula J - APHIS; Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS
Subject: FW: IMPORTANT - RESPONSE REQUESTED - CTWG
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose3.vcf
Importance: High

Good Morning Dr. Shere,

Undersecretary Ibach is available on Monday afternoon at 2pm ET. Would this time work for you as well?

I will follow up with an Outlook invitation to all upon your confirmation. If you are not available at this time, can you provide alternate times and I will set up your call separately?

Many thanks.

Warm Regards,



From: Mitchell, Marlene - OSEC <Marlene.Mitchell@osec.usda.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 29, 2019 8:57 AM
To: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>
Subject: FW: IMPORTANT - RESPONSE REQUESTED - CTWG
Importance: High

Good morning Katie,

I'm reaching out to provide you with Under Secretary Ibach's availability for your requested conference call. He is available on Monday April 1st at 2:00pm. Please confirm whether this will work for you all and your preference for connecting. Thanks.

Kind regards,

-Marlene

Marlene Mitchell
Assistant to Under Secretary Greg Ibach
Marketing and Regulatory Programs
phone: 202-720-4256

From: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2019 5:14 PM
To: Walker, Lorren - OSEC, Washington, DC <Lorren.Walker@usda.gov>; Bridgforth, Turner - OSEC-MRP, Washington, DC <Turner.Bridgforth@osec.usda.gov>
Subject: IMPORTANT - RESPONSE REQUESTED - CTWG
Importance: High

Good Afternoon Undersecretary Ibach,

Please see the attached letters from both NCBA/AFBF & LMA regarding the CTWG!

In addition, I am also attaching a summary of the accomplishments of the CTWG that may be of interest to you.

I would like to set up a conference call with you, Dr. Sheer, Dr. Nevil Speer, Dr. Tony Forshey, Glenn Fischer and myself to discuss next steps in advance of the NIAA Annual Conference kicking off in Des Moines the following week. It begins on Monday afternoon with the CTWG having a two hour meeting beginning at 3-5pm.

Let me know your availability and I will set up the call accordingly.

Thanks and we look forward to the visit.

Warm Regards,



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Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 8:14 AM
To: Healey, Burke L - APHIS
Subject: FW: CTWG Update
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose.vcf; NCBA and Farm Bureau Letter to CTWG March 2019.pdf; LMA Letter Re CTWG .msg; Position Point Summary Doc.docx
Importance: High

Burke-

I heard from Katie that you all are meeting with the Under Secretary today. She had asked if she should forward me the invite- I said no that wouldn't be appropriate and if I was wanted there, you all would handle that.

She had wanted to talk last week, but we didn't connect. Seems like she really wanted to talk to higher levels anyway. She did send me these docs, which sounds like she sent to Jack too-making sure you have them.

I really don't have any additional background for the call today to give you- and not sure specifically what she will be asking you all for. This is the first time I've seen the letters from NCBA and LMA, but I'm not too surprised. I attend the calls fairly regularly and since I shared the proposed timeline a couple times and answered their questions- I mainly just listen. The group is far apart on several key things, including some don't want to retire metal tags until a technology is chosen. I see that one isn't here, so it doesn't seem they reached a consensus among themselves to put it on their points.

FWIW- I think it is good they are all talking and sharing their perspectives, not sure where or how else that would happen. And to the WG's defense, the decision to work on/ focus on the 14 points document from the federal state working group wasn't a bad one. It is what they had to go off and congeal around. Understood if folks feel the group has served its purpose- but how else will the dialogue continue? I think that is the important – what's the proposal for an alternative? Or is it that NCBA and LMA feel it is going in a direction they aren't comfortable with and support? Not sure.

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose [mailto:katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org]
Sent: Friday, March 29, 2019 7:31 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Subject: CTWG Update
Importance: High

Good Afternoon Sarah,
App.350

AAR- 000879

Please see the attached letters from both NCBA/AFBF & LMA regarding the CTWG!

In addition, I am also attaching a summary of the accomplishments of the CTWG to date as that may be of interest to you.

I have also sent these letters to both Undersecretary Ibach and Dr. Shere. I have asked to set up a conference call them (and hopefully you) to discuss next steps in advance of the NIAA Annual Conference kicking off in Des Moines the following week. As you know, it begins on Monday afternoon with the CTWG having a two hour meeting beginning at 3-5pm.

As such, at this moment, I don't think we need a conference call today until I hear back with a time/date for a conference call next week. Unless you feel otherwise? Let me know.

Warm Regards,

PS: Please feel free to share with Aaron if appropriate. I did not want to assume without your approval first.





March 28, 2019

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Cattle Traceability Working Group Facilitator
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
13570 Meadowgrass Drive, Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921

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Tom Frey, LMA President

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Cattle Traceability Working Group

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Voting Concluded – October 8, 2018

**17 Votes in favor
1 Vote oppose**

Position Point #2 Passes as written below:

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**CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 12 –
“Uniform Official Identification Eartags”**

Voting Concluded – March 11, 2019

**13 Votes in favor
3 Votes oppose
4 Votes abstaining**

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To be voted on – March 26, 2019

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To be voted on – April 16, 2019

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To be voted on - April 23, 2019

ROG agrees that the exemption should remain in place.

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to administer specific control protocols to ensure that these cattle move direct to slaughter from the approved facility.

ROG proposes that there be no change to the current exemption that recognizes the movement of cattle through approved facilities to slaughter and the current requirement for the approved facilities to utilize official back tags.

- SFWG proposes phasing out official identification exemptions for direct to slaughter movements, based on the EID timelines, to ensure all cattle covered in the regulation arrive at the slaughter plant with the same technology.

ROG is not in favor of the SFWG proposal.

In summary ROG supports the continuance of all exemptions that currently exists under 9 CFR Part 86 until such time as State and federal officials provide a uniform set of regulations that demonstrably allow industry to identify cattle in a more economical and efficient manner.



March 28, 2019

Ms. Katie Ambrose
Facilitator
Cattle Traceability Working Group
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
13570 Meadowgrass Drive, Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921

Dear Ms. Ambrose:

This letter is in regard to the Cattle Traceability Working Group (CTWG), which is facilitated by the National Institute for Animal Agriculture. The CTWG was formed with the goal to enhance cattle identification and traceability that serves the needs of producers, marketers, exporters, and animal health officials. For over a year NCBA and AFBF have been engaged in the development and progression of the CTWG discussions, but we have growing concerns regarding the ability of the CTWG to develop consensus around clear recommendations to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to improve animal disease traceability system for cattle in the United States.

While the CTWG has provided a forum for numerous segments of the cattle industry to collaborate on this issue, the dialogue to advance traceability in this forum has not yielded any substantive solutions. It is our understanding that USDA no longer intends to focus on utilizing the 14 Proposed Directions from the State-Federal Working Group listed in the "Summary of Program Reviews and Proposed Directions from the State-Federal Working Group," released in April 2018. This was made clear on September 25th, 2018, when the Under Secretary for the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Greg Ibach, announced in a press release USDA's four overarching goals for advancing animal disease traceability. Despite this message, the CTWG has continued to work through commenting on the 14 Proposed Directions. Furthermore, Under Secretary Ibach has indicated that he would like to see the results of the existing pilot programs before making any final decisions.

NCBA and AFBF are encouraged by the renewed engagement on the adoption of an individual animal identification disease traceability system, but we want to ensure the time and resources dedicated to this issue are utilized in activities that will produce results all groups can agree to. If the CTWG cannot develop consensus on a final comprehensive plan to enhance the cattle identification and traceability by June 1st, 2019, then NCBA and AFBF will no longer be willing to participate in this group.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jennifer B. Houston". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jennifer B. Houston
President, National Cattlemen's Beef Association

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Zippy Duvall". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Zippy Duvall
President, American Farm Bureau Federation
App.357

Scott, Aaron E - APHIS

From: Scott, Aaron E - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 8:53 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

Hmmm – two years ago, CTWG was going have a few meetings and solve all the industry issues.

Aaron

Aaron Scott DVM PhD DACVPM (epidemiology)
Director: National Animal Disease Traceability and Veterinary Accreditation Center (NADTVAC)
USDA-APHIS-VS Strategy and Policy
Desk (970) 494-7249
Cell (970) 481-8214

2150 Centre Ave Blding B, MS3E79
Fort Collins, CO, 80526

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 8:31 AM
To: Scott, Aaron E - APHIS <aaron.e.scott@usda.gov>
Subject: FW: CTWG Update
Importance: High

FYI- see attached. And sounds like Katie is talking to Burke and Ibach today.

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose [<mailto:katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>]
Sent: Friday, March 29, 2019 7:31 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Subject: CTWG Update
Importance: High

Good Afternoon Sarah,

Please see the attached letters from both NCBA/AFBF & LMA regarding the CTWG!

In addition, I am also attaching a summary of the accomplishments of the CTWG to date as that may be of

interest to you.

I have also sent these letters to both Undersecretary Ibach and Dr. Shere. I have asked to set up a conference call them (and hopefully you) to discuss next steps in advance of the NIAA Annual Conference kicking off in Des Moines the following week. As you know, it begins on Monday afternoon with the CTWG having a two hour meeting beginning at 3-5pm.

As such, at this moment, I don't think we need a conference call today until I hear back with a time/date for a conference call next week. Unless you feel otherwise? Let me know.

Warm Regards,



Ms. Katie Ambrose
National Institute for Animal ...
Executive Director

(719) 538-8843 Work
(719) 314-6133 Mobile
katie.ambrose@animalagricul...
13570 Meadowgrass Drive
Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921

Healey, Burke L - APHIS

From: Healey, Burke L - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 12:27 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

Will do

Burke L Healey, DVM
Assoc. Deputy Administrator
USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
Washington, DC

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 2:26 PM
To: Healey, Burke L - APHIS <burke.l.healey@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

Right- good point. You can just fill me in.
Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Healey, Burke L - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 12:25 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

Maybe not , as Katie will call you out if you beep in. You cant slide in quietly and listen as you might on a USDA conf line.

Burke L Healey, DVM
Assoc. Deputy Administrator
USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
Washington, DC

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 2:24 PM
To: Healey, Burke L - APHIS <burke.l.healey@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

Do you think appropriate to beep in??

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Healey, Burke L - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 12:24 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

Sorry, just got back to the laptop. 1-800-309-2350; Participant Code: 7121758#
Here is the info if you still want to join. GI is defending our position.

Burke L Healey, DVM
Assoc. Deputy Administrator
USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
Washington, DC

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 1:43 PM
To: Healey, Burke L - APHIS <burke.l.healey@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

And please forward the call in info when you have a chance.

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 11:16 AM
To: Healey, Burke L - APHIS <burke.l.healey@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

Alright then- let's try again. 😊
Sure, I'd love to join the call to listen; thanks for the invite.

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.

Fort Collins, CO 80526

Office: 970.494.7152

Cell: 970.217.7433

Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Healey, Burke L - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 11:05 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

The call is at noon your time. And I wanted to invite but not require. So it is up to you.

Burke L Healey, DVM
Assoc. Deputy Administrator
USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
Washington, DC

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 1:03 PM
To: Healey, Burke L - APHIS <burke.l.healey@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

Agreed- we might be ready for it to be us.

I'm happy to join (though not sure what time it is at?). Just wanted you to know that I wasn't trying to butt in 😊

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Healey, Burke L - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 10:55 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

Thank you Sarah. I will not expect you on the call then. I was offering in case you swished and had time to join. So no worries.

I appreciate your perspectives particularly to the value of the CTWG ability to bring a group of diverse industry folks together. I feel the signatories of the two letters are trying to say; this group, and NIAA specifically, have run the course and we need to move on. I don't know what the next group might look like or how we pull them together but something we should consider. It just wont be able to have NIAA/ Katie Ambrose appearing as the helm.

Thanks,
Burke

Burke L Healey, DVM
Assoc. Deputy Administrator
USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
Washington, DC

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 12:45 PM
To: Healey, Burke L - APHIS <burke.l.healey@usda.gov>
Cc: Levesque, Ashley - APHIS <ashley.levesque@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

I can, but don't necessarily need to- just wanted to get you the info I have.

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Healey, Burke L - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 10:44 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Cc: Levesque, Ashley - APHIS <ashley.levesque@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG Update

Would you like to listen in? it is a conference line so I have no concerns with you listening. Ibach and Shea (if he were here) don't care for our staff to talk so much when dialing in, but there would be no concerns with you listening.

Burke L Healey, DVM
Assoc. Deputy Administrator
USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
Washington, DC

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Monday, April 1, 2019 10:14 AM
To: Healey, Burke L - APHIS <burke.l.healey@usda.gov>
Subject: FW: CTWG Update
Importance: High

Burke-

I heard from Katie that you all are meeting with the Under Secretary today. She had asked if she should forward me the invite- I said no that wouldn't be appropriate and if I was wanted there, you all would handle that.

She had wanted to talk last week, but we didn't connect. Seems like she really wanted to talk to higher levels anyway. She did send me these docs, which sounds like she sent to Jack too-making sure you have them.

I really don't have any additional background for the call today to give you- and not sure specifically what she will be asking you all for. This is the first time I've seen the letters from NCBA and LMA, but I'm not too surprised. I attend the calls fairly regularly and since I shared the proposed timeline a couple times and answered their questions- I mainly just listen. The group is far apart on several key things, including some don't want to retire metal tags until a technology is chosen. I see that one isn't here, so it doesn't seem they reached a consensus among themselves to put it on their points.

FWIW- I think it is good they are all talking and sharing their perspectives, not sure where or how else that would happen. And to the WG's defense, the decision to work on/ focus on the 14 points document from the federal state working group wasn't a bad one. It is what they had to go off and congeal around. Understood if folks feel the group has served its purpose- but how else will the dialogue continue? I think that is the important – what's the proposal for an alternative? Or is it that NCBA and LMA feel it is going in a direction they aren't comfortable with and support? Not sure.

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
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Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose [<mailto:katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>]
Sent: Friday, March 29, 2019 7:31 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
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In addition, I am also attaching a summary of the accomplishments of the CTWG to date as that may be of interest to you.

I have also sent these letters to both Undersecretary Ibach and Dr. Shere. I have asked to set up a conference call them (and hopefully you) to discuss next steps in advance of the NIAA Annual Conference kicking off in Des Moines the following week. As you know, it begins on Monday afternoon with the CTWG having a two hour meeting beginning at 3-5pm.

As such, at this moment, I don't think we need a conference call today until I hear back with a time/date for a conference call next week. Unless you feel otherwise? Let me know.

Warm Regards,

PS: Please feel free to share with Aaron if appropriate. I did not want to assume without your approval first.



Ms. Katie Ambrose
National Institute for Animal ...
Executive Director

(719) 538-8843 Work
(719) 314-6133 Mobile
katie.ambrose@animalagricul...
13570 Meadowgrass Drive
Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921



Cattle Traceability Working Group

CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 2 – “Cattle Population Covered in the Official ID Regulations”

Voting Concluded – October 8, 2018

**17 Votes in favor
1 Vote oppose**

Position Point #2 Passes as written below:

After having numerous discussions during multiple teleconference calls concerning the addition of beef bulls and heifers under 18 months of age ROG is in support of the position the Animal Disease Traceability State and Federal Working Group that this sector should be included in a mature ADT system at some point in time, however not until other building blocks of the system, such as an Electronic Identification system, are in place.

Specifically, ROG takes the position that beef bulls and heifers under 18 months of age, regardless if moving into commerce for breeding purposes or not, should not be added to the current ADT system until a workable EID system is in place. ROG will address its concerns for such a system in its discussions of Proposal#3.

Further ROG would agree to adding beef bulls and heifers under 18 months of age that are to be used for breeding purposes into the ADT system upon the following criteria being met:

1. USDA suggest a system of identification such that the responsibility of identifying beef bulls and heifers under 18 months of age to be used only for breeding purposes fall solely on the seller and/or buyer. ROG accepts that actual tagging may be accomplished by other than seller or buyer at their direction.
2. USDA to conduct a rulemaking process in the Federal Register with 90-120 days comment period that addresses the timing, responsibility, and methodology of adding beef bulls and heifers under the age of 18 months (both for breeding purposes and slaughter) is addressed before introducing these animals into the current ADT system.

**CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 12 –
“Uniform Official Identification Eartags”**

Voting Concluded – March 11, 2019

**13 Votes in favor
3 Votes oppose
4 Votes abstaining**

Position Point #12 Passes as written below:

The CTWG understands the current USDA position of “Technology Neutrality” which allows for the use of visual and electronic identification, including both Low Frequency and High Frequency Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags as official Identification devices under the ADT program. It is further well understood that trials are underway – supported by both private and governmental entities – to evaluate the use of these specific RFID technologies under the ADT program; the CTWG believes these trials should be allowed to continue to completion, and the information learned/conclusions reached from these varied activities (across all segments of the market, including commercial activities on farm and throughout all production channels) should be evaluated in the context of reconsidering whether industry may wish to consider one uniform tag as noted in the ADT document Proposal. The CTWG further recommends that USDA does not sunset any existing official tag technology until a decision is taken – jointly by Industry and Government - regarding the specific technology to be used (“one standard, uniform tag”) under the ADT program.

**CTWG Collection Technology Position on ADT Point 13 –
Official EID for Imported Cattle**

To be voted on – March 26, 2019

The Collection Technology Working Group of the CTWG broadly supports the establishment of an Import RFID Tag for use in identifying foreign cattle, utilizing a specific color tag, the coding of 840 9XX XXX XXX XXX, and printing “IMPORT” on all eligible devices. We further stress that we also should continue to require visual brand – for example, “M” signifying Mexican cattle and “CAN” signifying Canadian cattle - in addition to the Import RFID Tag.

**CTWG Responsibilities and Opportunities (ROG) Position on ADT Point 3 –
Limiting Official Identification Requirements to Interstate Movements**

To be voted on – April 16, 2019

ROG opposes moving federal authority to interstate “commerce” rather than interstate “movement” as the triggering event for livestock being covered as this will increase confusion.

ROG supports a “bookend system” whereby, when possible, covered cattle (those cattle currently required to be tagged under 9 CFR Part 86) are identified to the birth premise. Ideally, animals would be voluntarily identified upon leaving the birth premise. ROG further supports Federal and State authorities working towards achieving this goal.

If at some point, following perfection of the identification system for currently covered animals, industry considers mandatory identification to farm of origin upon leaving the birth premise (or at an official tagging site), this would require a formal rulemaking process.

**CTWG Responsibilities and Opportunities (ROG) Position on ADT Point 9 –
Exemptions for Official Identification Requirements**

To be voted on - April 23, 2019

ROG agrees that the exemption should remain in place.

Tagging sites: SFWG proposes maintaining the option to move cattle to a tagging site where they are tagged on behalf of the owner or person responsible.

ROG agrees with SWFG that this exemption should remain in place as it may provide a means to more efficiently and economically identify cattle.

Official identification options as agreed on by shipping and receiving States: SFWG proposes removing the exemption that allows alternative methods of identification.

ROG is in disagreement with the SWFG proposal and believes alternative methods of identification (such as brands) should not be replaced. State health officials’ agreements should remain within their discretion.

Direct to slaughter movements:

• SFWG recommends continuing the current exemption allowing cattle to move from ranch/farm direct to slaughter on an official USDA back tag and retaining the stipulation that requires official identification of cattle moved from the slaughter plant.

ROG agrees with the SFWG that the exemption should remain in force.

• SFWG proposes the removal of the exemption of ear tagging cattle moving to slaughter through one approved livestock facility, unless industry, State, and federal officials collaborate

to administer specific control protocols to ensure that these cattle move direct to slaughter from the approved facility.

ROG proposes that there be no change to the current exemption that recognizes the movement of cattle through approved facilities to slaughter and the current requirement for the approved facilities to utilize official back tags.

- SFWG proposes phasing out official identification exemptions for direct to slaughter movements, based on the EID timelines, to ensure all cattle covered in the regulation arrive at the slaughter plant with the same technology.

ROG is not in favor of the SFWG proposal.

In summary ROG supports the continuance of all exemptions that currently exists under 9 CFR Part 86 until such time as State and federal officials provide a uniform set of regulations that demonstrably allow industry to identify cattle in a more economical and efficient manner.

Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Sunday, April 7, 2019 11:34 AM
To: Bridgforth, Turner - OSEC-MRP, Washington, DC; Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS; Levesque, Ashley - APHIS; Lee, Paula J - APHIS
Cc: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; Scott, Aaron E - APHIS
Subject: FW: CTWG Update
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose.vcf
Importance: High

Good Afternoon Under Secretary Ibach and Dr. Shere,

In anticipation of the upcoming NIAA Annual Conference beginning tomorrow, Monday, April 8th, please see the email below that was sent out to the CTWG in response to the letters we received from NCBA/AFBF and LMA.

We wanted to be sure you are aware of the changes that the CTWG will be introducing at the meeting tomorrow afternoon beginning at 3-5pm.

Mr. Chuck Adami and Mr. Joe Leathers will introduce the "Producers Council" as a spinoff from the CTWG with the emphasis on producers being driven by producers only.

More to follow.

Many thanks and we look forward to seeing you in Des Moines.

Warm Regards,



From: Glenn Fischer <gfischer@allflexusa.com>
Sent: Sunday, April 7, 2019 9:06 AM
To: Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>; jleathers@6666ranch.com; nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz; DaleM@fb.org; jnewton@fb.org; scottb@fb.org; ggottswiller@angus.org; Pdykstra@certifiedangusbeef.com; Terry@ColoradoCattle.org; robert.bailey@datamars.com;

Linda.Mills@datamars.com; adami@equitycoop.com; linda@foleypeden.com; nephi@fort-supply.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; Jhoynoski@holstein.com; TomJones231@gmail.com; Swarton@wbsnet.org; Jsaunders@imiglobal.com; stricklandexports@gmail.com; cgood@lmaweb.com; tstarks67@hotmail.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; jhouston@beef.org; Jwatson@beef.org; Jwhite@beef.org; Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org; FoxRanch@gwtc.net; ross@tcfa.org; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; kbhr@westriv.com; lwkendig@hotmail.com; emetzger@usjersey.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com; smarsh@ytex.com; nhammerhead@gmail.com; jjonker@nmpf.org; larry@larrystewart.net; tforshey@agri.ohio.gov; katie.ambrose@nlpa.org; Tony.Forshey@Agri.ohio.gov; Stu Marsh <smarsh@Y-TEX.com>; denise.tortorice@animalagriculture.org

Cc: Pierce Bennett <pbennett@lmaweb.com>

Subject: CTWG Update

Good afternoon CTWG members,

Knowing that many of you will soon be descending on Des Moines for the NIAA Annual Conference, and equally for those of you unable to attend, Tony, Nevil and I wanted to give you a bit of an update on some recent activities and discussions that are moving our CTWG work onto a new and exciting level.

First, a bit of background... on March 28th, 2 separate letters were sent to Katie Ambrose – one from LMA and one from NCBA and Farm Bureau. These letters expressed some frustration – which we all feel – in the (lack of) speed of consensus building and establishment of a concrete ‘body of work’ by our group. Although it is difficult to say, I cannot disagree with their valued perspective. Each letter further asked that we move to provide tangible positions to further Animal Traceability by June 1, 2019... less than 2 months away. Whilst this is a very short window for such a large and critical body of work, we agree that we should respect this request, knowing that both LMA and NCBA have important member meetings coming up in June and July with the intention of discussing their policy positions in regard to Animal Identification and Traceability.

To meet this June 1st timeframe, we agree that we need to act strongly and decisively to move this initiative forward. To this end, we have determined that we will move the work that we have accomplished to date – which has included consensus on several important Traceability Points, the development of the white paper “Cattle Traceability: Potential Legal Implications” and other in progress items - to a new Working Group comprised exclusively of the people that we have been doing this work on behalf of since day 1 – the American Cattle Producers. To do this, we have tasked Chuck Adami (a LMA and NCBA member), along with Joe Leathers (a NCBA member) with the charge of putting together a “Producers Council” – a small, action oriented group with the singular goal of looking at the work we have done, and the work yet to be done, uniquely through the eyes of the producers we all serve.

At Monday’s CTWG meeting in Des Moines, they will introduce this concept, and discuss how they will build this group and the work they will do to bring back some strong, focused recommendations to the broader CTWG by late May – facilitating a timely and, most importantly, producer-driver response to the requests put forward by LMA, NCBA and Farm Bureau. Please join Tony, Nevil and I in lending your full support to this Producer Council in their important work over the coming weeks.

Finally, I want to take a moment to personally thank each and every one of you for your contributions and dedication to this effort. No one ever said it would be easy, nor were there ever any guarantees that our conclusions would align with any personal or organizational agendas – and that never stopped you from speaking your mind, contributing your knowledge, expertise and passion to our discussion, and ‘keeping the faith’ in the process. We are all grateful to each and every one of you for your service to this effort. Personally, I regret that I will not be able to join you

for your important discussions in Des Moines – and the ever-informative NIAA Annual Conference - as I must attend separate meetings related to the April 1 acquisition of my company (Allflex) by Merck that conflict with the NIAA meetings dates in Des Moines. That said – I know it will be a great few days, as always, and I wish you all safe travels and great discussions next week.

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



GLENN FISCHER / President

ALLFLEX USA, INC.

Office: 972.456.3686, Fax: 972.456.3882, Mobile: 972-523-0229

P.O. Box 612266, 2805 E. 14th Street, DFW Airport, TX 75261-2266

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Bridgforth, Turner - OSEC-MRP, Washington, DC

From: Bridgforth, Turner - OSEC-MRP, Washington, DC
Sent: Monday, April 8, 2019 6:44 AM
To: Ibach, Greg - OSEC, Washington, DC; Shere, Jack A - APHIS
Subject: FW: CTWG Update
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose.vcf
Importance: High

FYI on this for NIAA.

From: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>
Sent: Sunday, April 7, 2019 1:34 PM
To: Bridgforth, Turner - OSEC-MRP, Washington, DC <Turner.Bridgforth@osec.usda.gov>; Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS <rosalyn.n.floyd@usda.gov>; Levesque, Ashley - APHIS <ashley.levesque@usda.gov>; Lee, Paula J - APHIS <paula.j.lee@usda.gov>
Cc: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>; Scott, Aaron E - APHIS <aaron.e.scott@usda.gov>
Subject: FW: CTWG Update
Importance: High

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Many thanks and we look forward to seeing you in Des Moines.

Warm Regards,



From: Glenn Fischer <gfischer@allflexusa.com>

Sent: Sunday, April 7, 2019 9:06 AM

To: Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>; jleathers@6666ranch.com;
nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz; DaleM@fb.org; jnewton@fb.org; scottb@fb.org; ggottswiller@angus.org;
Pdykstra@certifiedangusbeef.com; Terry@ColoradoCattle.org; robert.bailey@datamars.com;
Linda.Mills@datamars.com; adami@equitycoop.com; linda@foleypeden.com; nephi@fort-supply.com;
jwagner@globalvetlink.com; Jhoynoski@holstein.com; TomJones231@gmail.com; Swharton@wbsnet.org;
Jsaunders@imiglobal.com; stricklandexports@gmail.com; cgood@lmaweb.com; tstarks67@hotmail.com;
dblasi@ksu.edu; jhouston@beef.org; Jwatson@beef.org; Jwhite@beef.org; Katie Ambrose
<katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org; FoxRanch@gwtc.net;
ross@tcfa.org; Jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; kbhr@westriv.com; lwkendig@hotmail.com;
emetzger@usjersey.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com;
smarsh@ytex.com; nhammerhead@gmail.com; jjonker@nmpf.org; larry@larrystewart.net;
tforshey@agri.ohio.gov; katie.ambrose@nlpa.org; Tony.Forshey@Agri.ohio.gov; Stu Marsh <smarsh@Y-TEX.com>; denise.tortorice@animalagriculture.org

Cc: Pierce Bennett <pbennett@lmaweb.com>

Subject: CTWG Update

Good afternoon CTWG members,

Knowing that many of you will soon be descending on Des Moines for the NIAA Annual Conference, and equally for those of you unable to attend, Tony, Nevil and I wanted to give you a bit of an update on some recent activities and discussions that are moving our CTWG work onto a new and exciting level.

First, a bit of background... on March 28th, 2 separate letters were sent to Katie Ambrose – one from LMA and one from NCBA and Farm Bureau. These letters expressed some frustration – which we all feel – in the (lack of) speed of consensus building and establishment of a concrete ‘body of work’ by our group. Although it is difficult to say, I cannot disagree with their valued perspective. Each letter further asked that we move to provide tangible positions to further Animal Traceability by June 1, 2019... less than 2 months away. Whilst this is a very short window for such a large and critical body of work, we agree that we should respect this request, knowing that both LMA and NCBA have important member meetings coming up in June and July with the intention of discussing their policy positions in regard to Animal Identification and Traceability.

To meet this June 1st timeframe, we agree that we need to act strongly and decisively to move this initiative forward. To this end, we have determined that we will move the work that we have accomplished to date – which has included consensus on several important Traceability Points, the development of the white paper “Cattle Traceability: Potential Legal Implications” and other in progress items - to a new Working Group comprised exclusively of the people that we have been doing this work on behalf of since day 1 – the American Cattle Producers. To do this, we have tasked

Chuck Adami (a LMA and NCBA member), along with Joe Leathers (a NCBA member) with the charge of putting together a “Producers Council” – a small, action oriented group with the singular goal of looking at the work we have done, and the work yet to be done, uniquely through the eyes of the producers we all serve.

At Monday’s CTWG meeting in Des Moines, they will introduce this concept, and discuss how they will build this group and the work they will do to bring back some strong, focused recommendations to the broader CTWG by late May – facilitating a timely and, most importantly, producer-driver response to the requests put forward by LMA, NCBA and Farm Bureau. Please join Tony, Nevil and I in lending your full support to this Producer Council in their important work over the coming weeks.

Finally, I want to take a moment to personally thank each and every one of you for your contributions and dedication to this effort. No one ever said it would be easy, nor were there ever any guarantees that our conclusions would align with any personal or organizational agendas – and that never stopped you from speaking your mind, contributing your knowledge, expertise and passion to our discussion, and ‘keeping the faith’ in the process. We are all grateful to each and every one of you for your service to this effort. Personally, I regret that I will not be able to join you for your important discussions in Des Moines – and the ever-informative NIAA Annual Conference - as I must attend separate meetings related to the April 1 acquisition of my company (Allflex) by Merck that conflict with the NIAA meetings dates in Des Moines. That said – I know it will be a great few days, as always, and I wish you all safe travels and great discussions next week.

Thanks and kind regards,
Glenn



GLENN FISCHER / President

ALLFLEX USA, INC.

Office: 972.456.3686, Fax: 972.456.3882, Mobile: 972-523-0229

P.O. Box 612266, 2805 E. 14th Street, DFW Airport, TX 75261-2266

An Anteliga company

Visit our web site at www.allflexusa.com

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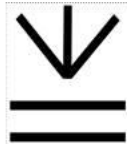
nevil speer

From: nevil speer
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2019 8:12 AM
To: nevil speer; ross@tcfa.org; adami@equitycoop.com; Glenn Fischer; lsaunders@imiglobal.com; terry@coloradocattle.org; cgood@lmaweb.com; Tony.Forshey@Agri.ohio.gov; Swarton@wbsnet.org; jleathers@6666ranch.com; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com; Katie Ambrose
Subject: CTWG Summary of Work

Just FYI for those that may have missed it yesterday – the CTWG Summary of Work is now live and available on the NIAA website:

<https://animalagriculture.org/resources/Documents/Scrapie/Position%20Point%20Summary%20Doc.pdf>

Nevil Speer PhD, MBA
Turkey Track Consulting
1080 Parkwood Court
Bowling Green, KY 42103
nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz
270-535-1065



Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Wednesday, April 17, 2019 7:30 AM
To: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; keng@bellsouth.net; Callhan Gerald (callahan@expressranches.com); Kevin Hueser (Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com); kejuryork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Shere, Jack A - APHIS; Jim Lovell (jim.lovell@gpreinc.com)
Subject: CTWG - 1st Producer Council Meeting - Courtyard Denver Airport - May 6 & 7
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose2.vcf
Importance: High

Good Morning Producers,

Many thanks to each of you for your willingness and commitment to continue advancing animal disease traceability.

As was shared with you, the first meeting will take place on Wednesday, May 6 & Thursday, May 7th at the Courtyard Denver Airport located at 6901 Tower Road. <https://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/denap-courtyard-denver-airport/?scid=bb1a189a-fec3-4d19-a255-54ba596febe2> Please confirm, via email to me, and I will add your name to the rooming list and you can pay for your room upon arrival. The room rate is \$159 plus taxes.

This hotel is located very close to Denver International Airport (8 minutes, 6.5 miles) and there is a complimentary shuttle to/from the airport. The shuttle picks up every 10-15 minutes on the **west** side of the airport at **Island 3**. You will look for the **Western Shuttle Van with the hotel logo for the Tower Courtyard**.

Please plan on coming in on Wednesday, May 6th and join your fellow producers for dinner that evening beginning with cocktails at 6pm. The Producer Council meeting will begin the following morning on Thursday, May 7th at 7:30 with breakfast. We will plan on concluding by no later than 4pm.

An agenda, along with the list of Producer participants will be sent prior to the meeting.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

We look forward to a very robust and productive discussion!

Thanks again for your time, talent and energy.

Your co-chairs,

Mr. Chuck Adami – Equity Livestock
Mr. Joe Leathers – 4 6666 Ranch

<image001.jpg>

The contents of this e-mail message and any attachments are confidential and are intended solely for the addressee(s). The information may also be legally privileged. This transmission is sent in trust, for the sole purpose of delivery to the intended recipient(s). If you have received this transmission in error, any use, reproduction or dissemination of this transmission is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please immediately notify the sender by reply e-mail or phone and delete this message and its attachments, if any.

Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Wednesday, April 17, 2019 7:41 AM
To: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; keng@bellsouth.net; Callhan Gerald (callahan@expressrnches.com); Kevin Hueser (Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com); kejuryork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Shere, Jack A - APHIS; Jim Lovell (jim.lovell@gpreinc.com); adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; keng@bellsouth.net; Callhan Gerald (callahan@expressrnches.com); Kevin Hueser (Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com); kejuryork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Shere, Jack A - APHIS; Jim Lovell (jim.lovell@gpreinc.com)
Cc: Levesque, Ashley - APHIS; Lee, Paula J - APHIS; Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS
Subject: FW: CTWG - 1st Producer Council Meeting - Courtyard Denver Airport - May 6 & 7
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose2.vcf; Katie Ambrose.vcf
Importance: High

Good Morning,

Update and Correction: Dates are Monday, May 6th and Tuesday, May 7th!

Please accept our apologies as the earlier email had the incorrect dates!

Kind Regards,



From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Wednesday, April 17, 2019 7:30 AM
To: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; keng@bellsouth.net; Callhan Gerald (callahan@expressrnches.com) <callahan@expressrnches.com>; Kevin Hueser (Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com) <Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com>; kejuryork@gmail.com; justin.smith@ks.gov; Jack.A.Shere@aphis.usda.gov; Jim Lovell (jim.lovell@gpreinc.com) <jim.lovell@gpreinc.com>
Subject: CTWG - 1st Producer Council Meeting - Courtyard Denver Airport - May 6 & 7
Importance: High

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Mr. Chuck Adami – Equity Livestock

Mr. Joe Leathers – 4 6666 Ranch

<image001.jpg>

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Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Wednesday, April 17, 2019 4:24 PM
To: jleathers@6666ranch.com; Nevil Speer (nevil.speer@turkeytrack.biz); GFischer@allflexusa.com; DaleM@fb.org; John Newton - FASContact; scottb@fb.org; ggottswiller@angus.org; Pdykstra@certifiedangusbeef.com; terry@coloradocattle.org; robert.bailey@datamars.com; Linda.Mills@datamars.com; adami@equitycoop.com; linda@foleypeden.com; nephi@fort-supply.com; jwagner@globalvetlink.com; Jhoynoski@holstein.com; TomJones231@gmail.com; Swharton@wbsnet.org; Jsaunders@imiglobal.com; Renee.Strickland-FASContact; cgood@lmaweb.com; tstarks67@hotmail.com; dblasi@ksu.edu; jhouston@beef.org; jwatson@beef.org; Josh White (jwhite@beef.org); Katie Ambrose; Angela Luongo; tony.forshey@agri.ohio.gov; jamesh@southdakotastockgrowers.org; FoxRanch@gwtc.net; ross@tcfa.org; Jim Lovell (jim.lovell@gpreinc.com); kbhr@westriv.com; lwkendig@hotmail.com; emetzger@usjersey.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; Kathryn Britton (kbritton@wherefoodcomesfrom.com); smarsh@ytex.com; nhammerhead@gmail.com; Tony.drake@cmegroup.com; jjonker@nmpf.org; larry@larrystewart.net; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: CTWG & The New Producers Council
Attachments: 4-8-2019 Minutes V1.docx; NCBA and Farm Bureau Letter to CTWG March 2019.pdf; LMA Letter to CTWG March 2018.docx
Importance: High

Good Afternoon CTWG,

Thanks to everyone who joined us in Des Moines last week! Not only did we have a robust discussion during the CTWG meeting on Monday, April 8th, we also enjoyed a very successful 2019 Annual Conference! (Proceedings & videos are expected to be on the NIAA website within just a couple of weeks. An email announcement to follow when they have been posted). Hats off to the planning committee, several of whom are part of the CTWG! They did an outstanding job! A big shout out of thanks to them!

For those of you who were unable to attend, please see the document attached to include the minutes from this discussion. As part of that conversation, it was noted that NIAA was in receipt of two separate letters dated March 28th to include one from NCBA/AFBF and LMA. These letters expressed concern with the lack of speed of consensus building. The request from these industry organizations suggested that a tangible position be identified by June 1, 2019. An agreement was reached that this request be respected and as such, a new initiative is now underway.

Chuck Adami and Joe Leathers announced the formation of a Producer Council of the CTWG. The producer council is being formed to continue and focus the work of enhancing animal traceability that is currently being undertaken by the Cattle Traceability Working Group. Initially, it will work towards providing opinions on EID tag and reader technology, data storage, system cost identification and sharing, and the implementation timeline for such a system. The current make-up of the council will include producers, livestock marketers, state and federal health officials, and a brand inspector. Producer representatives will come from the cow-calf, stocker, backgrounder, feedlot and dairy management sectors.

The Producer Council plans to share the results of its work with the Cattle Traceability Working Group,

industry, health officials, and other interested parties. They will have their first meeting in early May. Stay tuned. More to follow!

If you haven't already done so, please be sure to click on the link to read the Summary Document about the accomplishments of the CTWG thus far:

<https://animalagriculture.org/resources/Documents/Scrapie/Position%20Point%20Summary%20Doc.pdf>

Questions? Don't hesitate to ask.

Thanks again.

Kind Regards,





Cattle Traceability Working Group

**MINUTES
CATTLE TRACEABILITY WORKING GROUP
APRIL 8, 2019**

Call to Order

Facilitator Tony Forshey called the teleconference meeting of the Cattle Traceability Working Group (CTWG) to order at 3:00 p.m. CT, Monday, April 8, 2019.

Roll Call

The following CTWG Members and NIAA staff members were present:

Present Absent Member

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Chuck Adami, Equity Livestock and NLPA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Linda Mills, Datamars
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Robert Bailey, Datamars
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Cliff Cobb, Datamars
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Dale Blasi, Kansas State University
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Kathryn Britton, IMI Global
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Mike Bumgarner, United Producers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Linda Chezem, Foley Peden & Wisco
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. James Halverson, SD Stockgrowers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Terry R. Fankhauser, Colorado Cattlemen’s Assn.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Glenn Fischer, Allflex
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Tony Forshey, Ohio Dept. of Ag.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Kenny Fox, SD Stockgrowers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Pierce Bennett, LMA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Chelsea Good, LMA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Ginette Gottswiller, American Angus Assn.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Neil Hammerschmidt, (Individual)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Nephi Harvey, Fort Supply Tech.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. Jennifer Houston, NCBA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Paul Dykstra, Certified Angus Beef
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Darrell Johnson, Holstein Association, USA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Tom Jones, Hy-Plains Feedyard, LLC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Jamie Jonker, National Milk Producers Federation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Dwight Keller, USCA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Larry Kendig, USCA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Joe Leathers, 6666 Ranch

Cattle Traceability Working Group
 April 8, 2019

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Jim Lovell, Texas Cattle Feeders Assn.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Stu Marsh, Y-Tex
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Eric Metzger, American Jersey Assn.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Dale Moore, AFBF
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. John Newton, AFBF
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Scott Bennett, AFBF
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. John Saunders, IMI Global
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Justin Sexten, Certified Angus Beef
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Nevil Speer, (Individual)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Tim Starks, LMA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Larry Stewart, HAVI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Renee Strickland, Livestock Exporters Assn.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Jill Wagner, Global VetLink
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Josh White, NCBA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. Shannon Wharton, Hy-Plains Feedyard, LLC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Jessica Watson, NCBA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Aaron Scott, USDA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Sarah Tomlinson, USDA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Ross Wilson, Texas Cattle Feeders Assn.
7	35	

NIAA Staff members present: Katie Ambrose, Angela Luongo

Others present: Dr. Dustin Oedekoven, (South Dakota Animal Industry Board) Dr. Susan Reenders, (South Dakota Animal Industry Board), David McElhaney (Allflex USA), Dr. Boyd Parr (Clemson).

Task Group Updates

A representative from each task group reviewed the body work that has been completed thus far from each task group.

- Ms. Jill Wager – Collection & Technology
- Mr. Chuck Adami – Responsibilities & Opportunities
- Ms. Chelsea Good – Information Liability & Data Storage and Access
- Dr. Tony Forshey – Communications

(See attached Position Point Summary Document)

There have not been any recent meetings of the Communications task group. It was discussed by the group at large that the priorities of the communications task group should be as follows: How/to whom should the information be disseminated
 Use of one message, then distribute amongst the membership of the CTWG members.
 Any questions regarding any released information should be deferred back to one assigned contact of the CTWG; not NIAA. (NIAA remains as the facilitator)

Formation of the Producer Council

Letters similar in nature were received by NIAA from Livestock Marketing Association (LMA), National Cattlemen’s Beef Association (NCBA) and the American Farm Bureau Federation

(AFBF). The letter expressed the desire for the CTWG to complete any remaining work effective June 1st, due to the lack of progress and “stalemate” on key consensus points needed to move forward. To facilitate this request, Chuck Adami and Joe Leathers have suggested the formation of the Producer Council. Those producers that will be interested in helping advance ADT will be involved. Producers representatives will consist of the following:

Feedlot Rep., Packers, Dairy, State Vets, Stocker, Possibly NCBA Rep.?

What questions will need to be answered before EID can move forward?
Cost; what is the impact to producers?

Next steps will consist of face-to-face meetings to determine the best course of action prior to June 1st.

USDA Update

Dr. Aaron Scott gave the USDA update. There will be an announcement regarding an ADT implementation timeline provided at the Animal ID Council Meeting on Wednesday, April 10. USDA will be speaking with tag companies regarding cost-sharing during all phases of the transition. Any tag distribution to producers will be the responsibility of the state vets, to reduce the administrative burden. Dr. Scott also gave a brief overview of Thursday's ADT Workshop.

As there was no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:10 p.m. CT.

Respectively submitted by:



Angela M. Luongo, Assistant Secretary

Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS

From: Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS
Sent: Tuesday, April 23, 2019 12:31 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: RE: CTWG - 1st Producer Council Meeting - Courtyard Denver Airport - May 6 & 7

Thank you!

Rosalyn N. Floyd
Executive Staff Assistant
USDA, APHIS, VS
Rosalyn.N.Floyd@aphis.usda.gov
OFFICE: 202-799-7146
MOBILE: 404-821-4014

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Tuesday, April 23, 2019 2:04 PM
To: Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS <rosalyn.n.floyd@usda.gov>
Cc: APHIS-VS DA Assistants <vsdaassistants@aphis.usda.gov>; Neese, Donald R - APHIS <Donald.Neese@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: CTWG - 1st Producer Council Meeting - Courtyard Denver Airport - May 6 & 7

Yes, I can do that.
Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS
Sent: Tuesday, April 23, 2019 11:51 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Cc: APHIS-VS DA Assistants <vsdaassistants@aphis.usda.gov>; Neese, Donald R - APHIS <Donald.Neese@usda.gov>
Subject: FW: CTWG - 1st Producer Council Meeting - Courtyard Denver Airport - May 6 & 7
Importance: High

Hello Dr. Tomlinson-

Dr. Shere is unable to attend this meeting May 6-7. Do you mind representing Veterinary Services at this meeting?

Rosalyn N. Floyd
App.386

Executive Staff Assistant

USDA, APHIS, VS

Rosalyn.N.Floyd@aphis.usda.gov

OFFICE: 202-799-7146

MOBILE: 404-821-4014

From: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@nlpa.org>

Sent: Wednesday, April 17, 2019 9:41 AM

To: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; keng@bellsouth.net; Callhan Gerald (callahan@expressrnches.com) <callahan@expressrnches.com>; Kevin Hueser (Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com) <Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com>; kejyork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Shere, Jack A - APHIS <jack.a.shere@usda.gov>; Jim Lovell (jim.lovell@gpreinc.com) <jim.lovell@gpreinc.com>;

Cc: Levesque, Ashley - APHIS <ashley.levesque@usda.gov>; Lee, Paula J - APHIS <paula.j.lee@usda.gov>; Floyd, Rosalyn N - APHIS <rosalyn.n.floyd@usda.gov>

Subject: FW: CTWG - 1st Producer Council Meeting - Courtyard Denver Airport - May 6 & 7

Importance: High

Good Morning,

Update and Correction: Dates are Monday, May 6th and Tuesday, May 7th!

Please accept our apologies as the earlier email had the incorrect dates!

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As was shared with you, the first meeting will take place on Wednesday, May 6 & Thursday, May 7th at the Courtyard Denver Airport located at 6901 Tower Road. <https://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/denap-courtyard-denver-airport/?scid=bb1a189a-fec3-4d19-a255-54ba596febe2> Please confirm, via email to me, and I will add your name to the rooming list and you can pay for your room upon arrival. The room rate is \$159 plus taxes.

This hotel is located very close to Denver International Airport (8 minutes, 6.5 miles) and there is a complimentary shuttle to/from the airport. The shuttle picks up every 10-15 minutes on the **west** side of the airport at **Island 3**. You will look for the **Western Shuttle Van with the hotel logo for the Tower Courtyard**.

Please plan on coming in on Wednesday, May 6th and join your fellow producers for dinner that evening beginning with cocktails at 6pm. The Producer Council meeting will begin the following morning on Thursday, May 7th at 7:30 with breakfast. We will plan on concluding by no later than 4pm.

An agenda, along with the list of Producer participants will be sent prior to the meeting.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

We look forward to a very robust and productive discussion!

Thanks again for your time, talent and energy.

Your co-chairs,

Mr. Chuck Adami – Equity Livestock

Mr. Joe Leathers – 4 6666 Ranch

<image001.jpg>

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Joe Leathers

From: Joe Leathers
Sent: Friday, May 10, 2019 11:52 AM
To: Katie Ambrose
Cc: adami@equitycoop.com; codyjames@utah.gov; Ken Griner (kendg@bellsouth.net); callahan@expressranches.com; Kevin Hueser (Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com); kejjork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; Jim Lovell (jim.lovell@gpreinc.com); bob.scherer@tyson.com; Angela Luongo
Subject: Re: RESPONSE REQUESTED - Producer Council Meeting - Consensus Points and News Release

Looks fine too me.
I look forward to the responses from the other members.
Thanks

Sent from my iPhone

On May 10, 2019, at 12:36 PM, Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org> wrote:

Good Afternoon Producers Council,

Thank you again for your time and energy this week. By all accounts, this first meeting was a success!

As promised, please review the attached documents that include:

- Consensus Points reached by the group
- News Release to be sent to the media mid-week

It would be greatly appreciated if you could review these documents and send your comments and feedback to me by no later than close of business on Monday, April 13th.

Let me know if you have any questions!

Warm Regards,

<image001.jpg>

<Consensus Points_051019.docx>

<CTWG News Release - May - 2019.docx>

KEN & LYNETTA GRINER

From: KEN & LYNETTA GRINER
Sent: Monday, May 13, 2019 4:23 AM
To: Keith York; Katie Ambrose
Cc: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; callahan@expressranches.com; Kevin Hueser (Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com); Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; Jim Lovell (jim.lovell@gpreinc.com); bob.scherer@tyson.com; Angela Luongo
Subject: Re: RESPONSE REQUESTED - Producer Council Meeting - Consensus Points and News Release

Looks OK to me...Ken Griner

It's OK to print this email! Paper is a biodegradable, renewable, sustainable product made from trees. Growing and harvesting trees provides jobs for millions of Americans. Working forests are good for the environment and provide clean air and water, wildlife habitat and carbon storage. Thanks to improved forest management, we have more trees in America today than we had 100 years ago. Be sure the paper you are using carries the Sustainable Forestry Initiative label.

On Sunday, May 12, 2019, 11:03:42 AM EDT, Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org> wrote:

Good Morning,

Duly noted and this will be corrected.

Thanks for letting us know.

Katie



Ms. Katie Ambrose
National Institute for Animal ...
Executive Director

(719) 538-8843 Work
(719) 314-6133 Mobile
katie.ambrose@animalagricul...
13570 Meadowgrass Drive
Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921

From: Keith York <kejyork@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, May 12, 2019 6:05 AM
To: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>
Cc: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; Ken Griner (kendg@bellsouth.net) <kendg@bellsouth.net>; callahan@expressranches.com; Kevin Hueser (Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com) <Kevin.Hueser@tyson.com>; justin.smith@ks.gov; Sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov; Jim Lovell (jim.lovell@gpreinc.com) <jim.lovell@gpreinc.com>; bob.scherer@tyson.com; Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@nlpa.org>
Subject: Re: RESPONSE REQUESTED - Producer Council Meeting - Consensus Points and News Release

Hi Katie,

I agree with the statements. I need to have my title as Merry-Water Farms Owner. I don't represent Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium on this group but as a dairy farmer. I can educate on behave of WLIC but cannot lobby so should be listed as a Dairy Farmer

Sent from my iPad

On May 10, 2019, at 12:36 PM, Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org> wrote:

Good Afternoon Producers Council,

Thank you again for your time and energy this week. By all accounts, this first meeting was a success!

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- Consensus Points reached by the group
- News Release to be sent to the media mid-week

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Let me know if you have any questions!

Warm Regards,
App.391

AAR- 000943

<image001.jpg>

<Consensus Points_051019.docx>

<CTWG News Release - May - 2019.docx>

Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Wednesday, May 15, 2019 11:51 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: RE: Producer Traceability Council News Release
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose3.vcf

You totally under estimate your value to the Producer Traceability Group as you were able to answer many questions that without you would have never have been answered only slowing the process further. You gave no decision only information, hence the reason why it would be good to list you as government liaison.

You made a huge difference as did Dr. Justin Smith. Having a state and federal representative provided the much needed content and context around this issue

Can I add you?



From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, May 15, 2019 11:47 AM
To: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>
Cc: Nelson, Janell R - APHIS <janell.r.nelson@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: Producer Traceability Council News Release

Sorry- WG = work group. Again, I have to be careful about me representing USDA on this decision- since we are not picking a technology. I don't think it *should* lend credibility as everyone thinks.

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose [<mailto:katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>]
Sent: Wednesday, May 15, 2019 11:36 AM

To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>

Cc: Nelson, Janell R - APHIS <janell.r.nelson@usda.gov>

Subject: RE: Producer Traceability Council News Release

Hi,

I think adding your name add a great deal of validity to the document. As your input helped significantly to the overall discussion.

I would like to stick with Government Liaison.. .OK?

By the way. . WG?



From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, May 15, 2019 11:34 AM

To: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>

Cc: Nelson, Janell R - APHIS <janell.r.nelson@usda.gov>

Subject: RE: Producer Traceability Council News Release

Hi Katie,

Our preference would be to remove me, as it is a WG document/announcement.

Is that possible? Alternatively if we must list me- government liaison?

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose [<mailto:katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>]

Sent: Wednesday, May 15, 2019 9:24 AM

To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>

Cc: Nelson, Janell R - APHIS <janell.r.nelson@usda.gov>

Subject: Producer Traceability Council News Release

Importance: High

Sarah,

Can you let me know how best to describe your role as a participant at last week's meeting in Denver?

Suggestions:

1. After your name in (in an advisory capacity only)
2. Or (Resource only)
3. Or ??

If you could let me know right away, that would be great as we are waiting to send this out this morning.

Thanks.



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NEWS RELEASE



For Immediate Release

May 15, 2019

Contact: Katie Ambrose

719-538-8843 ext. 14

Producer Traceability Council Reaches Consensus on Key Elements to Increase Cattle Traceability in the U.S.

May 15, 2019 (Denver, CO)---In meetings last week, the Producer Traceability Council reached consensus on two major points to increase the number of cattle identified in the U.S. The Council unanimously agreed the best option for the cattle industry moving forward is to work toward the adoption of a High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency (HF/UHF) radio identification system and the timeline for adoption of the system mirror that of USDA's timeline for the sunseting of the metal tags with complete implementation no later than January 1, 2023.

The newly formed Producer Traceability Council has evolved and was established independently of the Cattle Traceability Working Group (CTWG). The focus is specifically on ways to increase the number of cattle identified with electronic identification devices, increase the number of sightings of identified cattle, identify methods of data storage, and suggest cost sharing scenarios, while taking into consideration and minimizing negative effects on producers.

“The cattle traceability issue is complex and concerns nearly everyone involved in the production, marketing, processing, and animal health aspects of the industry,” said Chuck Adami, co-chair of the Council and CEO of Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Assn. “The importance of a workable traceability system cannot be overstated given the need to effectively trace animals in the event of an animal health event. In addition, increasing pressure from

consumers and our export partners demanding a robust traceability system solidifies the need to get a system in place sooner rather than later.”

Currently, cattle in the U.S. are traced using a variety of systems and methods depending on the state in which the cattle are located, the age of cattle, and the type of identification the cattle may, or may not have. In some cases, this lack of consistency and use of effective technology hampers the efforts to complete timely and effective tracebacks and trace-outs.

“Being deeply involved in the cattle business, I feel it is imperative that we come together as producers and help lead the effort to enhance cattle traceability,” said Joe Leathers, Council co-chair and General Manager of the 6666 Ranch near Guthrie, Texas. “It just makes sense that we, as producers, use the best technology available so that while traceability is being achieved, we are also able to better manage our operations using that technology.”

While there continue to be obstacles that will need to be overcome, including how such technology will be paid for and by whom, protection from the misuse of data collected, and the development of secure data systems to transfer information, the Producer Traceability Council is optimistic that continuing this work will lead to success.

#

The Producer Traceability Council is comprised of individuals focused on moving forward in the implementation of traceability by identifying and promoting immediate steps that will lead to an enhanced system. Current members of the Producer Council include Chuck Adami, Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Assn., Mike Bumgarner, United Producers, Jarold Callahan, Express Ranches, Ken Griner, Usher Land & Timber, Inc., Kevin Hueser, Tyson Foods, Joe Leathers, 6666 Ranch, Jim Lovell, Green Plains Cattle Company LLC, Bob Scherer, Tyson Foods, Dr. Justin Smith, Kansas Animal Health Commissioner, Dr. Sarah Tomlinson, Government Liaison, USDA, APHIS, VS, and Keith York, Dairy Farmer

Scott, Aaron E - APHIS

From: Scott, Aaron E - APHIS
Sent: Monday, May 20, 2019 9:20 AM
To: Wagner, Bruce A - APHIS
Subject: RE: USAHA News Alert Summaries - May 17, 2019
Attachments: LMA Letter Re CTWG .msg; NCBA and Farm Bureau Letter to CTWG March 2019.pdf

Bruce,
There was apparently an internal rift in the CTWG. NCBA and LMA sent letters arguing that CTWG wasn't making progress suitable to everyone and demanded a plan of action (I think it was by June 1st). There are obviously other issues and personalities behind the curtain, but not sure who all is driving them. The others in CTWG, decided to go for it on their own without LMA and NCBA.

Aaron

Aaron Scott DVM PhD DACVPM (epidemiology)
Director: National Animal Disease Traceability and Veterinary Accreditation Center (NADTVAC)
USDA-APHIS-VS Strategy and Policy
Desk (970) 494-7249
Cell (970) 481-8214

2150 Centre Ave Blding B, MS3E79
Fort Collins, CO, 80526

From: Wagner, Bruce A - APHIS
Sent: Friday, May 17, 2019 5:42 PM
To: Scott, Aaron E - APHIS <aaron.e.scott@usda.gov>
Subject: FW: USAHA News Alert Summaries - May 17, 2019

Hey Aaron,
I saw this article on the producer traceability council and it said it was acting independent of the cattle traceability working group. That of course perked up my ears. I'm sure you are tracking this. Any insights that you can share? I don't want to step in anything more than I have to when I talk with NCBA.
Thanks
Bruce

From: U.S. Animal Health Association [<mailto:usaha@usaha.ccsend.com>] **On Behalf Of** U.S. Animal Health Association
Sent: Friday, May 17, 2019 8:17 AM
To: Wagner, Bruce A - APHIS <bruce.a.wagner@usda.gov>
Subject: USAHA News Alert Summaries - May 17, 2019

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May 17, 2019

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In This Issue

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- [4. British veterinarian group updates policy on antimicrobials in food-animals](#)
- [5. AgriLife Research scientists investigate mysteries of puberty in young female cattle](#)
- [6. Producer Traceability Council Reaches Consensus on Key Elements to Increase Cattle Traceability in the U.S.](#)

Today's Articles

1. **USDA Enhances African Swine Fever Surveillance Efforts**
 USDA Press Release
 Release No. 0072.19
 May 16, 2019

Washington, D.C. - The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is furthering its overall African Swine Fever (ASF) preparedness efforts with the implementation of a surveillance plan. As part of this plan, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will work with the swine industry, the states, and veterinary diagnostic laboratories to test for ASF.

ASF is a highly contagious and deadly disease affecting both domestic and feral (wild) pigs. It does not affect human health and cannot be transmitted from pigs to humans. ASF has never been detected in the United States.

"African Swine Fever is an area of high interest among

the veterinary community and our swine industry, and we continue to take action to prepare for this deadly disease," said Greg Ibach, Undersecretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs. "While we are confident that our overlapping safeguards will continue to keep ASF out of the United States, an enhanced surveillance program will serve as an early warning system, helping us find any potential disease much more quickly. It will also minimize virus spread and support efforts to restore trade markets and animal movements as quickly as possible should the disease be detected."

To make this program as effective and efficient as possible, USDA will add ASF testing to our existing classical swine fever surveillance. We will test samples from the same high-risk animals, using the same overall process, but will test for both diseases instead of one. USDA and its partners expect to begin ASF surveillance efforts within weeks, and will implement the full surveillance plan over the course of the spring.

The surveillance effort will test samples from high-risk animals, including sick pig submissions to veterinary diagnostic laboratories; sick or dead pigs at slaughter; and pigs from herds that are at greater risk for disease through such factors as exposure to feral swine or garbage feeding.

In addition, USDA will work with state and federal partners to identify and investigate incidents involving sick or dead feral swine to determine if they should be tested for ASF or other foreign animal diseases.

Full text:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2019/05/16/usda-enhances-african-swine-fever-surveillance-efforts>

2. Meat Giant Tyson Says Swine Fever Impact Could Last Years

By Isis Almeida and Mario Parker

Bloomberg

May 15, 2018

A deadly pig disease spreading through China, the largest pork consumer, will create global protein shortages and probably impact markets for years, according to meat giant Tyson Foods Inc.

African swine fever could have a much longer effect than just 12 months of additional Chinese protein

demand, Chief Financial Officer Stewart Glendinning said in an interview from a BMO conference in New York. Chief Executive Officer Noel White told the event the consequences could easily last for years.

Chinese pig production probably will shrink by about 30 percent this year, or the size of all European supply, according to agricultural lender Rabobank. The disease, which kills most infected pigs within 10 days, is spreading to other countries, boosting the need for protein imports of everything from pork to chicken and beef and benefiting Tyson and its competitors such as Pilgrim's Pride Corp. and Sanderson Farms Inc.

"This is not only a Chinese problem," Glendinning said. "It's also not the kind of thing you can eradicate overnight. It's endemic in Africa. It's been around in Russia for 20 years. So this could have a much longer impact that just China needs a lot more protein for 12 months."

Full text:

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-05-15/tyson-cfo-says-deadly-pig-disease-can-have-long-lasting-impact>

3. Wildlife, forest agencies collaborate to preserve elk populations [WY]

By Ashleigh Fox
The Sheridan Press
May 15, 2019

SHERIDAN - Elk from the Bighorn National Forest have clean bills of health from the brucellosis presence a few years ago, according to Wyoming Game and Fish Department's Tim Thomas.

Each year, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department monitors the distribution and prevalence of brucellosis within the state's elk population, according to a handout presented by Thomas. Approximately 10,000 blood collection kits are assembled and mailed to elk hunters successful in acquiring limited quota licenses within target surveillance areas.

The program began in 1991 and throughout the program, more than 17,000 blood samples have been analyzed. A total of 1,559 elk blood samples were tested in the 2018 surveillance of the Bighorn Mountains area with 1,529 of them being suitable for testing. There were no positive tests for brucellosis in the 2018 sampling.

Full text:

<https://thesheridanpress.com/106801/wildlife-forest-agencies-collaborate-to-preserve-elk-populations/>

4. British veterinarian group updates policy on antimicrobials in food-animals
CIDRAP News
May 15, 2019

The British Veterinary Association (BVA) has issued an updated policy position on responsible antimicrobial use in food-producing animals.

Citing a need for a collaborative One Health approach to the issue of antimicrobial resistance, the updated policy proposes 15 overarching recommendations for veterinarians, farmers, and policy makers on antimicrobial stewardship in food-animal production. It recommends that veterinarians carefully consider their use of antimicrobials in food animals, pay attention to the risk of resistance, and restrict the use of critically important antibiotics (as defined by the European Medicines Agency) to last-resort scenarios, while also urging that critically important antimicrobials be kept as a treatment option, in the interest of animal welfare.

The updated policy also calls for prioritizing development of effective diagnostic tools for animal illness, including rapid diagnostic tests; government incentives to improve husbandry and biosecurity measures on farms; farm assurance schemes that require commitment to responsible antimicrobial use; empowering farmers to work with vets to ensure the responsible use of antimicrobial on farms; and collaboration between government, veterinarians, and farmers on rational targets for reducing antimicrobial usage.

Full text: <http://www.cidrap.umn.edu/news-perspective/2019/05/news-scan-may-15-2019>

5. AgriLife Research scientists investigate mysteries of puberty in young female cattle
AgriLife Today
May 14, 2019

BEEVILLE - Uncovering the mysteries of puberty in young female cattle has been the focal point of career

research for Texas A&M AgriLife Research scientists Drs. Gary Williams and Rodolfo Cardoso.

Now, the two researchers have come to the conclusion that puberty is not only affected in the months prior to, but also events during pregnancy and development.

The findings, highlighted in Scientia, <http://bit.ly/2Y5LtW8>, an international publication based in the United Kingdom, also have implications in humans, perhaps leading to a better understanding of what causes early puberty in girls.

Puberty in Beef Cattle Production

Puberty is regulated by many different factors, among which nutrition is a major one, Williams said. However, the exact ways in which nutrition and metabolism affect puberty remain unresolved.

For the past 20 years, this has been the focus of research conducted by Williams, based at the AgriLife Research station in Beeville.

Full text:

<https://today.agrilife.org/2019/05/14/agrilife-research-scientists-investigate-mysteries-of-puberty-in-young-female-cattle/>

6. Producer Traceability Council Reaches Consensus on Key Elements to Increase Cattle Traceability in the U.S.

AnimalAgriculture.org Press Release
May 15, 2019

Denver, CO --- In meetings last week, the Producer Traceability Council reached consensus on two major points to increase the number of cattle identified in the U.S. The Council unanimously agreed the best option for the cattle industry moving forward is to work toward the adoption of a High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency (HF/UHF) radio identification system and the timeline for adoption of the system mirror that of USDA's timeline for the sunsetting of the metal tags with complete implementation no later than January 1, 2023.

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methods of data storage, and suggest cost sharing scenarios, while taking into consideration and minimizing negative effects on producers.

"The cattle traceability issue is complex and concerns nearly everyone involved in the production, marketing, processing, and animal health aspects of the industry," said Chuck Adami, co-chair of the Council and CEO of Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Assn. "The importance of a workable traceability system cannot be overstated given the need to effectively trace animals in the event of an animal health event. In addition, increasing pressure from consumers and our export partners demanding a robust traceability system solidifies the need to get a system in place sooner rather than later."

Full text: <http://tinyurl.com/y4m88wgf>

USAHA News Alert Summaries is a service provided to its members as a timely, up-to-date source of news affecting animal health and related subjects, intended for personal use by USAHA members. Information in these articles does not necessarily represent the views or positions of USAHA.

Sources of articles are state, national and international media outlets, press releases, and direct from organizations or agencies. Each article includes direct citation and link. Comments, questions or concerns about the information included in each article should be directed to the source in addition to USAHA. While USAHA strives for accuracy in the information it shares, the News Alert Summaries should be treated as a tool that provides a snapshot of information being reported regarding animal health and related subjects.

U.S. Animal Health Association | 816-671-1144 | usaha@usaha.org |
<http://www.usaha.org>
4221 Mitchell Ave.
St. Joseph, MO 64507

usaha.org

U.S. Animal Health Association, 4221 Mitchell Ave., St. Joseph, MO 64507

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Angela Luongo

From: Angela Luongo
Sent: Tuesday, May 28, 2019 12:07 PM
To: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; kendg@bellsouth.net; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejyork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; bob.scherer@tyson.com; Katie Ambrose; mbumgarner@uproducers.com
Subject: RE: Save the Date - For the Next Producers Council Meeting - June 13-14, Denver CO
Importance: High

Good Afternoon Producer Council Members,

Please confirm your attendance for the meeting June 13-14 in Denver CO. (Hotel Details will follow ASAP)

Additionally, for dinner on Thursday evening please advise if you would like to order the Filet Mignon or Open Menu option for dinner. The filets are special order and we need to have a count in advance.

Thank you and we look forward to seeing everyone in June.

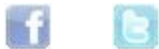
Angela Luongo

National Institute for Animal Agriculture
Senior Project Coordinator

719-538-8843, Ext 12

www.animalagriculture.org

13570 Meadowgrass Dr., Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA



----- Original Appointment -----

From: Angela Luongo
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2019 3:37 PM

To: Angela Luongo; adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejuryork@gmail.com; justin.smith@ks.gov; Sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov; jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; bob.scherer@tyson.com; Katie Ambrose; mbumgarner@uproducers.com

Cc: Katie Ambrose

Subject: Save the Date - For the Next Producers Council Meeting - June 13-14, Denver CO

When: Thursday, June 13, 2019 6:00 PM to Friday, June 14, 2019 4:00 PM (UTC-07:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada).

Where: Denver, CO (More Details to Follow)

Good afternoon Producers Council Members,

Thank you for taking the time out of your schedules to take part in the first Producers Council meeting. Your valuable insights made for a very productive discussion with significant outcomes. Congratulations! Now that is progress! Please mark your calendars for the next meeting scheduled for Thursday, June 13 and Friday, June 14th. We will plan to follow the same schedule with dinner Thursday evening and meet on Friday from 7:30 – 3:30 pm. Further details, including logistics, will follow soon.

Just a quick note, during the meeting we discussed the Cattle Traceability Liabilities White Paper that was generated by the National Agricultural Law Center for the CTWG. As promised, please find this document attached for your review. I think you will find the information very interesting and would encourage you to share with your fellow producers and colleagues.

Thank you again for your time and effort. Please don't hesitate to let me know if you have any questions.

Angela Luongo

**National Institute for Animal Agriculture
Senior Project Coordinator**

719-538-8843, Ext 12

www.animalagriculture.org

13570 Meadowgrass Dr., Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA



Producers Council

First Name	Last Name	Organization	Confirmation #
Chuck	Adami	Equity Cooperative Livestock	654128018
Joe	Leathers	6666 Ranch	654128019
Ken	Griner	Usher Land & Timber, Inc.	654128020
Justin	Smith	Kansas State Veterinarian	654128021
Jim	Lovell		654128022
Bob	Sherer	Tyson	654128023
Mike	Bumgarner	United Producers	654128024
Katie	Ambrose	NIAA	654128025
Angela	Luongo	NIAA	654128026
Keith	York	Wisconsin Livestock ID Consortium	NO ROOM NEEI
Sarah	Tomlinson	USDA	NO ROOM NEEI

Total: 11

(or Kevin?)

DED

DED

Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Wednesday, June 5, 2019 10:36 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: RE: Randy Munger?
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose3.vcf

Sarah,

Here are some thoughts though it is hard to anticipate all the questions that members of the group may have. However, I am fairly certain that they will need as much information as they can get to arrive at a recommendation.

I think what the council will attempt to do is determine:

1. private, public, or both
2. security
3. access
4. entry
5. cost
6. ???

I hope this helps. Let me know.

Thanks, Sarah.



From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, June 5, 2019 8:44 AM
To: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>
Subject: RE: Randy Munger?

Katie- It would be very helpful to know the specific questions that they have.

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
App.410

2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.

Fort Collins, CO 80526

Office: 970.494.7152

Cell: 970.217.7433

Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose [<mailto:katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>]

Sent: Tuesday, June 4, 2019 2:05 AM

To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>

Subject: RE: Randy Munger?

Importance: High

Hi Sarah,

I think a summary of policy would be sufficient (such as any limit on data holders, security requirements if needed, etc.) but definitely the technical side so we can make recommendations on private, public or both on how it would work for data holders and producers.

We can also have a call with the chairs if that would be helpful.

Let me know.

Thanks much.



From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>

Sent: Monday, June 3, 2019 3:20 PM

To: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>

Subject: RE: Randy Munger?

Katie-

Left you a message today. Can you please help me understand a little more about what specifically they want to know or discuss? Do they want to talk about policy or more technical details in nature- such as nature or data architecture or literal IT requirements. . . .?

That will be helpful to know to try to find the right person to meet the needs.

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM

Executive Director, Strategy and Policy

VS, APHIS, USDA

2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.

Fort Collins, CO 80526

Office: 970.494.7152

Cell: 970.217.7433

Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose [<mailto:katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>]

Sent: Wednesday, May 29, 2019 7:11 AM

To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>

Subject: Randy Munger?

Good Morning Sarah,

As you know the upcoming June meeting for the Producers Traceability Council will focus on data sharing and cost sharing.

As such, the co-chairs would like someone an expert from USDA to who is working on communication between data bases and an industry leader.

Wouldn't that be Randy? Or is that someone else altogether?

Would he / could he join us next month?

Thoughts?

Please advise.

Thanks Sarah and look forward to seeing you in a couple of weeks.

Warm Regards,



From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, May 28, 2019 4:27 PM

To: Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>

Cc: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>

Subject: RE: Save the Date - For the Next Producers Council Meeting - June 13-14, Denver CO

Angela- if the schedule is similar to last time and just dinner on Thursday, I will plan to not attend Thursday pm, but just come down on Friday for the meeting. I will not need a hotel room.

If something different is planned, please let me know.

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Angela Luongo [<mailto:angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>]

Sent: Tuesday, May 28, 2019 12:07 PM

To: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; kendg@bellsouth.net; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejyork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>; jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; bob.scherer@tyson.com; Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>; mbumgarner@uproducers.com

Subject: RE: Save the Date - For the Next Producers Council Meeting - June 13-14, Denver CO

Importance: High

Good Afternoon Producer Council Members,

Please confirm your attendance for the meeting June 13-14 in Denver CO. (Hotel Details will follow ASAP)

Additionally, for dinner on Thursday evening please advise if you would like to order the Filet Mignon or Open Menu option for dinner. The filets are special order and we need to have a count in advance.

Thank you and we look forward to seeing everyone in June.

Angela Luongo

National Institute for Animal Agriculture
Senior Project Coordinator

719-538-8843, Ext 12

www.animalagriculture.org

13570 Meadowgrass Dr., Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA



----- Original Appointment -----

From: Angela Luongo

Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2019 3:37 PM

To: Angela Luongo; adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejyork@gmail.com; justin.smith@ks.gov; Sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov; jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; bob.scherer@tyson.com;

Katie Ambrose; mbumgarner@uproducers.com

Cc: Katie Ambrose

Subject: Save the Date - For the Next Producers Council Meeting - June 13-14, Denver CO

When: Thursday, June 13, 2019 6:00 PM to Friday, June 14, 2019 4:00 PM (UTC-07:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada).

Where: Denver, CO (More Details to Follow)

Good afternoon Producers Council Members,

Thank you for taking the time out of your schedules to take part in the first Producers Council meeting. Your valuable insights made for a very productive discussion with significant outcomes. Congratulations! Now that is progress! Please mark your calendars for the next meeting scheduled for Thursday, June 13 and Friday, June 14th. We will plan to follow the same schedule with dinner Thursday evening and meet on Friday from 7:30 – 3:30 pm. Further details, including logistics, will follow soon.

Just a quick note, during the meeting we discussed the Cattle Traceability Liabilities White Paper that was generated by the National Agricultural Law Center for the CTWG. As promised, please find this document attached for your review. I think you will find the information very interesting and would encourage you to share with your fellow producers and colleagues.

Thank you again for your time and effort. Please don't hesitate to let me know if you have any questions.

Angela Luongo

National Institute for Animal Agriculture
Senior Project Coordinator

719-538-8843, Ext 12

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Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA



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Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Wednesday, June 12, 2019 6:06 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: RE: Confirmation for Friday's Producer's Council meeting
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose.vcf

**Good Morning Sarah, See Below.
Look forward to seeing you on
Friday**

**Friday, June 14, 2019
7:30 AM – 4:00 PM (MT)**

**Cambria Suites Denver Airport
16001 40th Circle
Aurora, CO**



From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 11, 2019 5:25 PM
To: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>; Angela Luongo

<angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>

Cc: Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>

Subject: Confirmation for Friday's Producer's Council meeting

Katie- I thought I sent you an email on Friday, but I can't find it in my sent meeting.

I have confirmed that Rich Baca will attend the Producer's council meeting with me on Friday. Rich is the Director of VS' Informatics, Mapping, and Analytical Services and responsible for our ADT IT systems. He is copied here.

Can you please confirm which hotel we are meeting at and the time?

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

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Angela Luongo

From: Angela Luongo
Sent: Monday, June 17, 2019 2:56 PM
To: Mike Bumgarner
Cc: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; keiyork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS; jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; robert.scherer@tyson.com; Katie Ambrose; Polly Welden
Subject: RE: Save the Date for the Next Producer Traceability Council Meeting, Denver CO, 8/15-16

Thursday/Friday (15-16)
Apologize for the typo.

Thank you.

Angela Luongo
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
Senior Project Coordinator

719-538-8843, Ext 12

<https://gcc01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=www.animalagriculture.org&data=01%7C01%7C%7C710e2c8b023949d034ab08d6f3663e2e%7Ced5b36e701ee4ebc867ee03cfa0d4697%7C1&am;sdata=q%2F7x6%2BbTvBHoeWZJgF4Upu34%2FvNDfPvRpgepKMxsbs%3D&reserved=0>

13570 Meadowgrass Dr., Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA

-----Original Message-----

From: Mike Bumgarner <mbumgarner@uproducers.com>
Sent: Monday, June 17, 2019 2:51 PM
To: Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>
Cc: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; keiyork@gmail.com; justin.smith@ks.gov;

Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>; jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; robert.scherer@tyson.com; Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@nlpa.org>; Polly Welden <polly.welden@animalagriculture.org>
Subject: Re: Save the Date for the Next Producer Traceability Council Meeting, Denver CO, 8/15-16

Are we doing Thursday/Friday or Wednesday/Thursday?

> On Jun 17, 2019, at 1:03 PM, Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org> wrote:

>

> Good afternoon Producer Traceability Council Members,

>

> Thank you for taking the time out of your schedules to attend the Producer Traceability Council (PTC) meeting this past Friday. We have proved that the right group was chosen to make progress. There was great conversation surrounding the Data Liability topic and as a result of your hard work, there were more consensus points developed. And, again a big shout of thanks to Joe Leathers for sponsoring us at the Cambria Hotel!

>

> Please mark your calendars for the next meeting scheduled for Wednesday, August 15th and Thursday August 16th. We plan to change the format of the meeting slightly as more time will be needed as we tackle the next and perhaps even more challenging topic . . .cost sharing. We will begin at noon on Wednesday, have dinner Wednesday evening, and conclude no later than 1pm on Thursday. Further details, including logistics, will follow soon.

>

> As discussed, please watch for a draft of the news release for your review that is expected to be sent by no later than mid-week. As we want to maintain visibility for the PTC, it would be most helpful if you could submit your changes with any edits needed upon receipt of the email and respond at your earliest convenience. It is imperative that the industry knows what PTC has been working on and the outcomes of the two meetings thus far.

>

> Thank you again for your time and effort. Please don't hesitate to let me know if you have any questions.

>

> Angela Luongo

> National Institute for Animal Agriculture Senior Project Coordinator

>

> 719-538-8843, Ext 12

>

> <https://gcc01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=www.animalagriculture.org&data=01%7C01%7C%7C710e2c8b023949d034ab08d6f3663e2e%7Ced5b36e701ee4ebc867ee03cfa0d4697%7C1&am p;sdata=q%2F7x6%2BbTvBHoeWZJgF4Upu34%2FvNDfPvRpgpKMsxbs%3D&reserved=0><<https://gcc01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.animalagriculture.org&data=01%7C01%7C%7C710e2c8b023949d034ab08d6f3663e2e%7Ced5b36e701ee4ebc867ee03cfa0d4697%7C1&sdata=Dn7dVBFKc72Eo6loPNH5w5nfWZixUwD0MBIj0zredY%3D&reserved=0>>

>

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amp;reserved=0> [Twitter] <https://gcc01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Ftwitter.com%2Fniaa_comm&data=01%7C01%7C%7C710e2c8b023949d034ab08d6f3663e2e%7Ced5b36e701ee4ebc867ee03cfa0d4697%7C1&sdata=0o5kY%2BqBLs7rOMmHeR2QePccl3dEhYssRZOz8hRAH7o%3D&reserved=0>

>

> <image001.png>

> <image002.gif>

> <image003.gif>

> <meeting.ics>

Angela Luongo

From: Angela Luongo
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2019 12:40 PM
To: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejoyork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; robert.scherer@tyson.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS
Cc: Katie Ambrose; Polly Welden
Subject: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release
Attachments: 6-14-2019 Minutes Producer Council.docx; PTC News release --draft 062419.docx

Good Afternoon Producer Traceability Council,

Please find both the **draft** Press Release and meeting minutes attached for your review. Would you be kind enough to read at your earliest convenience and return your suggested edits by no later than close of business on Tuesday, June 25th?

We would like to continue building the momentum you all started especially as we have LMA's listening sessions beginning in July as well as NCBA's Summer conference and many other cattle associations meetings all taking place in July and August. It would be ideal to ensure that this conversation becomes a part of all of these upcoming meetings.

Thank you for your continued engagement.

Kind Regards,

Angela Luongo
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
Senior Project Coordinator

719-538-8843, Ext 12

www.animalagriculture.org

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Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA





**MINUTES
PRODUCER COUNCIL
FACE-TO-FACE MEETING
JUNE 14, 2019**

Call to Order

Co-Chair Joe Leathers called the face-to-face meeting of the Producers Council to order at 7:50 a.m. MT, Friday, June 14, 2019 at the Cambria Suites in Denver, CO.

Roll Call

The following Producers Council Members and NIAA staff members were present:

Present Absent Member

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Chuck Adami, Equity Cooperative Livestock
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Mike Bumgarner, United Producers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Jarold Callahan, Express Ranches
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Ken Griner, Usher Land & Timber, Inc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Kevin Hueser, Tyson
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Cody James, International Livestock Identification Assoc.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Joe Leathers, 6666 Ranch
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Jim Lovell, Green Plains Cattle Company LLC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Bob Scherer, Tyson
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Justin Smith, Kansas State Veterinarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Sarah Tomlinson, USDA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Keith York, Wisconsin Livestock ID Consortium
9	3	

Others present: Mr. Rich Baca, USDA

NIAA Staff members present: Katie Ambrose, Angela Luongo, Polly Welden

Welcome/Agenda Introduction

The purpose of today's face-to-face meeting is to further position development on Database Liability (Public vs. Private) and begin conversations regarding cost-sharing. Mr. Rich Baca, Director of VS Informatics, Mapping, and Analytical Services (USDA) and responsible for ADT IT systems, is joining the meeting to offer his knowledge in an advisory capacity.

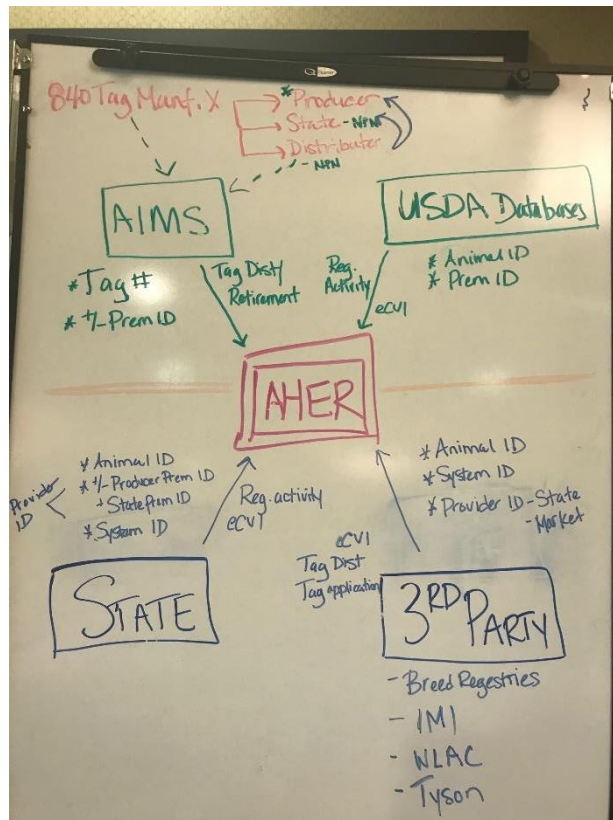
The primary initial topics for discussion focused around the following:

- Should databases be public or private?
- What information is subject to FOIA requests?
- What data points are held by the Animal Health Event Repository (AHER); how does it work?

Dr. Sarah Tomlinson and Mr. Richard Baca provided an overview of AHER and how it works in need of an animal disease trace. AHER serves as an indexing system that directs the user to the source data; it holds six essential data elements. It allows officials tracing animals to look up an official ID number in minutes and find the data source.

State systems and 3rd party systems upload the data points (six) into AHER where they can be accessed by Federal or State Animal Health Officials to investigate and trace.

(see illustration)



The six points currently required by AHER (as per USDA handout) are:

- Animal ID
- Event Date
- Provider ID (Premise ID)
- Event Type
- State
- Source System ID

(Information shared via handout)

Council discussion followed surrounding the definition of each of the six points; i.e., what is the *Provider ID*, what constitutes an *Event Type*, what is a *Source System ID*. It was determined that further clarification and consistency is needed by USDA when requesting the data points, what words are being used and how they are defined.

Tomlinson and Baca will have a confirmed list of required data points before the next meeting of the Producer Traceability Council.

The handling of FOIA Requests are a producer concern on a federal and state level. However, Tomlinson stated that FOIA requests cannot violate personal information.

It is agreed by the Council that Producers should have the freedom to choose how they want their data housed (public or private).

Producer Traceability Council Database Consensus Points

The following consensus points were reached by the members of the Producer Traceability Council after a conversation about Database Liability.

1. In order to advance livestock traceability for emergency disease events, the minimal amount of data that is required should be collected and transferred electronically to the Animal Health Event Repository (AHER), meeting USDA standards for security.
2. Producers may have the flexibility and security to house data in 3rd party management systems. All data management systems should be mandated to share the minimal necessary data points with AHER.
3. As regulations change, the industry should work with policy and legal experts to further expand protection of Producers' private information.

A press release announcing the consensus points will be generated by NIAA and emailed to the Council for approval by mid next week. Distribution goal by the end of the following week.

Cost-Sharing

It was decided that the conversation regarding cost-sharing would be started at the next face-to-face meeting.

Future Meeting Schedule

- Thursday-Friday, August 15-16, 12:00 p.m.- 1:00 pm MT
 - Denver, CO (venue, TBD)

As there was no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m. MT.

Respectively submitted by:



Angela M. Luongo, Assistant Secretary

Katie Ambrose

From: Katie Ambrose
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2019 2:42 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: PTC, 2019 NIAA ABX Symposium, and NIAA Fall Meeting
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose.vcf; Symposium Agenda Draft_6-24 Ver.1.docx
Importance: High

Hi Sarah,

Hopefully you have had a chance to see the PTC news release as well as the minutes. You and Rich are probably the most critical to ensure that we have the information correct since there was so much discussion around these different pieces and parts of data sharing. If you could get that back to us before end of day tomorrow, that would be awesome. I hope that Dr. Shere was pleased when he heard about the information that provided much needed clarity and understanding that you were able to share with the producers and what a difference that made in being able to move forward and gain consensus points from the group.

In the meantime, the planning committee has done a great job, though they are not done yet, in terms of building the 2019 ABX agenda. While it continues to be a work in progress, I thought it would be helpful to send this to you so that we can work together to ensure we will have funding from USDA! Let me know what additional information I can provide to keep this moving forward. Do you need for me to reach out to Rosalyn and Jack directly? I would be happy to do so. You let me know the appropriate next steps.

Also, I wanted to see when you and I can have a quick 20-25 minute call this week to discuss the NIAA Fall meeting and the USDA Interactive Workshop.

I am in all week and can certainly make myself available at your convenience.

Thanks, Sarah. Look forward to hearing from you.

Warm Regards,



Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Tuesday, June 25, 2019 3:31 PM
To: Angela Luongo; Katie Ambrose
Cc: Baca, Orlando R - APHIS
Subject: RE: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release
Importance: High

Angela and Katie- we have comments. Can you please hold until you receive our comments? Hoping to get to you by Wednesday.

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Angela Luongo [mailto:angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org]
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2019 12:40 PM
To: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejyork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; robert.scherer@tyson.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>
Cc: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@nlpa.org>; Polly Welden <polly.welden@animalagriculture.org>
Subject: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release

Good Afternoon Producer Traceability Council,

Please find both the **draft** Press Release and meeting minutes attached for your review. Would you be kind enough to read at your earliest convenience and return your suggested edits by no later than close of business on Tuesday, June 25th?

We would like to continue building the momentum you all started especially as we have LMA's listening sessions beginning in July as well as NCBA's Summer conference and many other cattle associations meetings all taking place in July and August. It would be ideal to ensure that this conversation becomes a part of all of these upcoming meetings.

Thank you for your continued engagement.

Kind Regards,

Angela Luongo
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
App.428

719-538-8843, Ext 12

www.animalagriculture.org

13570 Meadowgrass Dr., Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA



Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Tuesday, June 25, 2019 5:56 PM
To: Baca, Orlando R - APHIS
Subject: FW: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release
Attachments: Ms Katie Ambrose.vcf; PTC News release --draft 062419_smt.docx
Importance: High

Hi Rich,

Here are my comments to start. Please feel free to add or correct. There may be a few more we have to make, but I'm out of suggestions on how to improve and make accurate. So, let me know what you come up with and we can get it back to them tomorrow.

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose [mailto:katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org]
Sent: Tuesday, June 25, 2019 3:33 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>; Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>
Cc: Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release
Importance: High

Hi Sarah,

Yes, of course, we will hold until as we do not want any communication going out that is not in line with the discussion we had.

If you can get this to us tomorrow, we would be eternally grateful

Keep us posted.

Thanks.



From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 25, 2019 3:31 PM
To: Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>; Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>
Cc: Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release
Importance: High

Angela and Katie- we have comments. Can you please hold until you receive our comments? Hoping to get to you by Wednesday.

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Angela Luongo [<mailto:angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>]
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2019 12:40 PM
To: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejyork@gmail.com; Justin.Smith@KS.gov; jim.lovell@gpreinc.com; robert.scherer@tyson.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>
Cc: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@nlpa.org>; Polly Welden <polly.welden@animalagriculture.org>
Subject: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release

Good Afternoon Producer Traceability Council,

Please find both the **draft** Press Release and meeting minutes attached for your review. Would you be kind enough to read at your earliest convenience and return your suggested edits by no later than close of business on Tuesday, June 25th?

We would like to continue building the momentum you all started especially as we have LMA's listening sessions beginning in July as well as NCBA's Summer conference and many other cattle associations meetings all taking place in July and August. It would be ideal to ensure that this conversation becomes a part of all of these upcoming meetings.

Thank you for your continued engagement.

Kind Regards,

Angela Luongo
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
Senior Project Coordinator

719-538-8843, Ext 12

www.animalagriculture.org

13570 Meadowgrass Dr., Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA



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Beef Producers Discuss, Recommend Minimum Data for Voluntary Cooperation with Federal Animal ID Reporting

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Much of the session centered on producer privacy issues. One important point of contention is the idea that a federal database holds tag ID numbers for livestock and associates those IDs with a livestock owner's personal Premise ID, or location of their farm or ranch. Many producers feel it would be an invasion of personal privacy if this was how the system was built.

However, through discussion with USDA representatives, the Council members found that the problem may be a labeling issue, rather than a collection issue.

One of the USDA's overarching goals for increasing traceability is to advance the electronic sharing of data among federal and state animal health officials, veterinarians and industry. Sharing basic animal disease traceability data with the federal animal health events repository (AHER) allows the USDA to quickly trace sick and exposed animals to stop the spread of disease and importantly rule out which animals are not exposed. Currently, sharing information to AHER is voluntary for the states and other systems collecting it.

While in agreement that necessary information should be available to proper authorities in times of an emergency disease event outbreak, the Council examined concerns from across the livestock industry about privacy and where data should be stored. They discussed and asked questions around the issue of who else may have access to data available to AHER, as well as what information is necessary and how that information is collected and by whom.

Dr. Sarah Tomlinson, Executive Director, Strategy and Policy, Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA and Richard Baca, Director of Veterinary Services Informatics, Mapping, and Analytical Services (USDA) for ADT IT, attended the meeting to provide factual information about USDA data practices. They provided an overview of AHER and how it works in case of an animal disease event outbreak.

A primary data point collected by AHER is "Source System ID" which is a code that directs State or Federal health officials -them- to the data system where further information is stored, such as a state database, which would only be needed but only in an emergency trace situation.

The USDA says that by linking to that information instead of housing it, stakeholder privacy concern is reduced, is maintained, while still allowing Federal or State Animal Health Officials to look up an official ID and connect quickly to the data source.

Discussion around six data points, the Animal (Tag) ID, Event Date, Provider ID, Event Type, State and Source System ID, which are currently sent voluntarily to AHER from

participating organizations, found some confusion in the industry about what information is actually collected.

The concern expressed in the industry that personal Premise IDs are being linked to specific livestock tags in federal data bases is a privacy concern to many. The USDA representatives confirmed that AHER was not searchable by any other federal databases, and that even Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests cannot violate personal information as it falls under one of nine exemptions of FOIA, which protect interests such as personal privacy.

Commented [TSM-A1]: This entire paragraph is an issue. Yes, Prem ID is linked to specific tags (when purchased) and AHER is linked to multiple data bases.

One data point requested to be shared being collected is labeled "Provider (Producer/Premise) ID". The USDA representatives explained it was not necessarily an ID for the location of a livestock owner's farm or ranch.

Instead, it is an ID for a location associated with the event being reported. The event could be the purchase of ID tags, animal siting (such as a certificate of veterinary inspection being issued), or retirement of a tag at slaughter. The location identified by the Provider ID could be a tag retailer, vet's office, market, 3rd party data management company or other location, which in turn, would have information to provide for a trace. The Council discussed whether that data was needed on a federal level, as the State and System Source would also have that information.

Commented [TSM-A2]: Can we add USDA perspective here- USDA representatives stated that this information helps to build the picture of where that animal has been and currently is to provide critical, timely information pertinent to the disease investigation.

USDA' representatives stated that s-Baca-told-participants-that-the-USDA-data-analysts-they-would-provide-clarification-of-definitions-and-terminology-of-these-data-elements-could-review-the-data-points-and-look-at-providing-labeling-which-is-more-easily-understood-to-external-audiences.

Recommendations from the Council on what individual pieces of information should be forwarded-shared with to-AHER will be considered after follow up and clarification revisions from the USDA. However, there was agreement to keep the data as minimal as possible while still being effective, for ease of consistent collection as well as privacy.

Commented [TSM-A3]: This implies we are revising the data points. At this time, we are not.

Another large discussion point was about use of private data management systems. To advance animal disease traceability, the Council recommends all databases, private and public, be required to report mandated minimal data points to AHER of all tagged animals.

ADT-mandated information collected in order to move cattle across state lines will still go to state systems by law, regardless of where more information is stored.

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The Producer Traceability Council preliminary recommendations to the livestock industry include the following consensus points on Database Liability.

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Producer Traceability Council Database Consensus Points

1. In order to advance livestock traceability for emergency disease events, the minimal amount of data that is required should be collected and transferred

electronically to the Animal Health Event Repository (AHER), meeting data standards and USDA standards for security.

2. Producers may have the flexibility and security to house data in 3rd party management systems. All data management systems should be mandated to share the minimal necessary data points with AHER.
3. As regulations change, the industry should work with policy and legal experts to further expand protection of producers' private information.

Members of the Producers Traceability Council represent the livestock value chain from across the industry and nation and include Chuck Adami, Equity Cooperative Livestock, Mike Bumgarner, United Producers, Ken Griner, Usher Land & Timber, Inc., Joe Leathers, 6666 Ranch, Jim Lovell, Green Plains Cattle Company LLC, Mr. Bob Scherer, Tyson. Dr. Justin Smith, Kansas State Veterinarian, Keith York, Wisconsin Livestock ID Consortium. Not in attendance: Jarold Callahan, Express Ranches, Cody James, International Livestock Identification Assoc.

Dr. Sarah Tomlinson (DVM), Government Liaison, USDA, APHIS, VS, a non-voting member of the Council.

Smith, Justin [KDA]

From: Smith, Justin [KDA]
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2019 6:00 AM
To: Jim Lovell, Green Plains, Inc.; Angela Luongo; adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejoyork@gmail.com; robert.scherer@tyson.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS
Cc: Katie Ambrose; Polly Welden
Subject: RE: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release

Thank you Angela for the great notes on what seemed to be a moving target during our conversations. I agree with the suggested edits.

If you will indulge me again, I would offer a couple of comments.

I fully understand the urgency in getting a message out regarding our progress but I wonder if there is an advantage in waiting until we get some clarity from USDA regarding the six data points. Especially in light of the comments Jim received from the Texas Cattle Feeders Association. Likewise, I have had some internal conversations with the Kansas staff about our discussions. They echo the same confusion about the six data points that we had as well as wonder what purpose each of them serve.

With the risk of being perceived as being too critical, is there an opportunity to condense the press release. I had a couple of staff members in my office read the press relief to get a take from some that were not involved in the discussions. They commented that they felt that our key outcomes are a little lost. I hesitate saying this, knowing I have trouble writing a "shopping list".

Lastly to help appease my state counterparts, could we add the following to the sentence in 4th paragraph.

*Sharing basic animal disease traceability data with the federal animal health events repository (AHER) allows **State Animal Health officials and** USDA to quickly trace sick and exposed animals to stop the disease.*

Thanks again for your indulgence and efforts.

Justin Smith DVM
Animal Health Commissioner
KS Dept. of Ag, Division of Animal Health
Manhattan KS 66502
785 564-6613 (office)
785 633-3646 (cell)
Justin.smith@ks.gov

From: Jim Lovell, Green Plains, Inc. [mailto:Jim.Lovell@gpreinc.com]
Sent: Tuesday, June 25, 2019 3:41 PM

To: Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>; adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejoyork@gmail.com; Smith, Justin [KDA] <Justin.Smith@ks.gov>; robert.scherer@tyson.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; Sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>
Cc: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@nlpa.org>; Polly Welden <polly.welden@animalagriculture.org>
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I'm good with Mike's wordsmithing from mandated to required. It is a softer approach and would be more accepted.

Just an FYI

Texas Cattle Feeders Assn had their summer meeting last week and updated their policy for ADT. Here is a quick summary of their policy

1. Didn't take a stand on technology, mainly because the upcoming backtag project using ultra high frequency backtags through salebarns and order buyers.
2. Basically agreed with our aspects of the AHER and other databases except for the following.
 - a. Limits the critical data to two points. Animal ID Number and Source System ID
 - b. Had big discussions whether information should be pushed to AHER or pulled from databases to AHER. They finally decided on the following:

Require disease traceability information(2 critical points stored in a USDA approved private sector database be electronically transmitted to USDA's Animal Health Event Repository (AHER) or state animal health database. Approve database companies to register a source system identification number and acquire official tags for clients under that identification number. (The member felt this would help further protect themselves and their ID.)

The committee also felt it would be premature to take any policy changes to NCBA at this time, until the Producers council and others have time to finish their work

This policy helps TCFA leadership with any decisions as it pertains to Animal ID and traceability

I can try to answer any questions the next time we meet.

By the way, Is it possible to make our meeting during the NCBA summer meeting if most of us will be there. Just trying to save some time and travel expense.

Thanks
Jim

From: Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>

Sent: Monday, June 24, 2019 1:40 PM

To: adami@equitycoop.com; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejoyork@gmail.com; justin.smith@ks.gov; Jim Lovell, Green Plains, Inc. <Jim.Lovell@gpreinc.com>; robert.scherer@tyson.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; Sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>

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Thank you for your continued engagement.

Kind Regards,

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National Institute for Animal Agriculture
Senior Project Coordinator

719-538-8843, Ext 12

www.animalagriculture.org

13570 Meadowgrass Dr., Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA



Baca, Orlando R - APHIS

From: Baca, Orlando R - APHIS
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2019 8:16 AM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Subject: RE: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release
Attachments: PTC News release --draft 062419_smt_rb.docx

Hello Sarah, here are my edits and additions. Please let me know if you have any additional questions.

Rich

Rich Baca | ☎ 970-494-7346 | 970-215-7649 | ✉ orlando.r.baca@usda.gov

Map Requests: VS.Map.Requests@aphis.usda.gov

Data Requests: VS.Data.Services@aphis.usda.gov

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Tuesday, June 25, 2019 5:56 PM
To: Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>
Subject: FW: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release
Importance: High

Hi Rich,
Here are my comments to start. Please feel free to add or correct. There may be a few more we have to make, but I'm out of suggestions on how to improve and make accurate.
So, let me know what you come up with and we can get it back to them tomorrow.

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

From: Katie Ambrose [<mailto:katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 25, 2019 3:33 PM
To: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>; Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>
Cc: Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release
Importance: High

Hi Sarah,

Yes, of course, we will hold until as we do not want any communication going out that is not in line with the discussion we had.

If you can get this to us tomorrow, we would be eternally grateful

Keep us posted.

Thanks.



From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS <sarah.m.tomlinson@usda.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 25, 2019 3:31 PM
To: Angela Luongo <angela.luongo@animalagriculture.org>; Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@animalagriculture.org>
Cc: Baca, Orlando R - APHIS <orlando.r.baca@usda.gov>
Subject: RE: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release
Importance: High

Angela and Katie- we have comments. Can you please hold until you receive our comments? Hoping to get to you by Wednesday.

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
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participating organizations, found some confusion in the industry about what information is actually collected.

The concern expressed in the industry that personal Premise IDs are being linked to specific livestock tags in federal data bases is a privacy concern to many. However, it was made clear that an individual producer has multiple means to receive tags, such as through states and service providers. The USDA representatives confirmed that AHER was not searchable searches are limited by any other federal databases to state and federal health official with access to the APHIS VS Emergency Managemt Response System, and that even when Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests requests are received the federal personal careful evaluate and consider cannot violate personal information as it falls under one of nine exemptions of FOIA, which with an protect interests such as of protecting personal privacy.

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Recommendations from the Council on what individual pieces of information should be forwarded shared with to AHER will be considered after follow up and clarification revisions from the USDA. However, there was agreement to keep the data as minimal as possible while still being effective, for ease of consistent collection as well as privacy.

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Commented [BOR-A2R1]: 1) Any further information we add to the point about linking a prem ID to tags announces the work around even they were worried about.
2) AHER is searchable only by the EMRS which I think we talked about. It will also be officially searchable by DIS when the ATO is granted in September.
3) We never made a connection to the exemptions of FOIA that I can recall. However, I do think voluntarily submitted data would be strongly considered using exemption #4. I also think the nature of the data being "commercial" and would also be considered under exemption 4. But, we are not lawyers and only advising on how the process works, not trying to interpret the laws, policies, or case law. Which, gets us to the simple point we made, FOIA offices use a variety of information available to them to examine what data could be released.

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Dr. Sarah Tomlinson (DVM), Government Liaison, USDA, APHIS, VS, a non-voting member of the Council.

Chuck Adami

From: Chuck Adami
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2019 9:27 AM
To: Justin.Smith@KS.gov
Cc: Jim Lovell, Green Plains, Inc.; Angela Luongo; jleathers@6666ranch.com; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejjork@gmail.com; robert.scherer@tyson.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS; Katie Ambrose; Polly Welden
Subject: Re: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release

Justin,

I believe that it is important to continue to show progress, so to have a press release as soon after a meeting is necessary. On the other hand I don't think that we should publish something that puts us into a position of having no answer to questions our release will bring.

Do we have a date when USDA will provide the information we need to answer the question?

If we have no firm date from USDA would it be effective and acceptable to insert additional language that would indicate that we plan to provide clarifying information on the six data points as we receive the information from USDA?

I of course will agree with the wishes of all if it is felt we should wait.

As far as condensing the message I wonder if we would be improving the message or just increase the number of questions that we will have to answer.

I think it's a good idea to add the State officials.

Chuck

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 26, 2019, at 8:00 AM, Smith, Justin [KDA] <Justin.Smith@ks.gov> wrote:

Thank you Angela for the great notes on what seemed to be a moving target during our conversations. I agree with the suggested edits.

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Thanks again for your indulgence and efforts.

Justin Smith DVM
Animal Health Commissioner
KS Dept. of Ag, Division of Animal Health
Manhattan KS 66502
785 564-6613 (office)
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Cc: Katie Ambrose <katie.ambrose@nlpa.org>; Polly Welden <polly.welden@animalagriculture.org>
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National Institute for Animal Agriculture
Senior Project Coordinator

719-538-8843, Ext 12

www.animalagriculture.org

13570 Meadowgrass Dr., Suite 201
Colorado Springs, CO 80921 USA

<image001.png>

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Joe Leathers

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Cc: Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Jim Lovell, Green Plains, Inc.; Angela Luongo; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejoyork@gmail.com; robert.scherer@tyson.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS; Katie Ambrose; Polly Welden
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Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS

From: Tomlinson, Sarah M - APHIS
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2019 5:50 PM
To: Joe Leathers; Chuck Adami
Cc: Justin.Smith@KS.gov; Jim Lovell, Green Plains, Inc.; Angela Luongo; codyjames@utah.gov; kendg@bellsouth.net; callahan@expressranches.com; kevin.hueser@tyson.com; kejjork@gmail.com; robert.scherer@tyson.com; mbumgarner@uproducers.com; Baca, Orlando R - APHIS; Katie Ambrose; Polly Welden
Subject: RE: *Action Required* Producer Traceability Council - Draft Press Release
Attachments: PTC News release --draft 062419_usda edits.docx

All- please see suggested corrections and edits from Rich and I.

Thanks, Sarah

Sarah M. Tomlinson, DVM
Executive Director, Strategy and Policy
VS, APHIS, USDA
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B.
Fort Collins, CO 80526
Office: 970.494.7152
Cell: 970.217.7433
Email: Sarah.M.Tomlinson@aphis.usda.gov

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All- we have started working on the clarification around the definitions of data points that we discussed. So, anticipating within the next week we can have something to share.

That said, we are working on a number of edits to this draft press release – addressing some of what Justin has raised. I will send later today for what we suggest including if you all decide to release it.

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Strategy Forum on Livestock Traceability

September 26 & 27, 2017
DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel, Denver-Stapleton North, Denver, CO

hosted by


 National Institute for
Animal Agriculture

 USAHA
UNITED STATES ANIMAL HEALTH ALLIANCE

LIST OF ATTENDEES

Mr. Chuck Adami	Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales	Baraboo	WI
Mrs. Jennifer Aiman	Livestock Marketing Association	Kansas City	MO
Ms. Katie Ambrose	National Institute for Animal Agriculture	Colorado Springs	CO
Mr. Ned Arthur	Truffle Media Networks	New Palestine	IN
Mr. Eric Aubin	Canadian Food Inspection Agency	Ottawa	ON
Mr. Robert Bailey	Datamars	Temple	TX
Mr. Ross Baker	Nebraska Department of Agriculture	Lincoln	NE
Dr. Maggie Baldwin	Colorado Dept of Agriculture	Broomfield	CO
Mr. Tom Barnett	Kentucky-Tennessee Livestock Market, Inc.	Kansas City	MO
Mr. Roy Barta	Livestock Marketing Association	Kansas City	MO
Dr. Bill Barton	Idaho State Department of Agriculture	Boise	ID
Mr. Ted Baum	Elgin Livestock Sales, Inc.	Kansas City	MO
Dr. Donald Beckett	USDA APHIS VS	Lakewood	CO
Ms. Melody Benjamin	Nebraska Cattlemen	Lakeside	NE
Mr. Jake Bettencourt	Turlock Livestock Auction Yard, Inc.	Kansas City	MO
Mr. Ernie Birchmeier	Michigan Farm Bureau	Lansing	MI
Mr. Gregory Bloom	Colorado Beef Council	Denver	CO
Ms. Sarah J. Bohnenkamp	Syzygy	Parker	CO
Mr. Brian Bolton	Allflex Group	Esher	CO
Mr. Neil Bouray	Mankato Livestock, Inc.	Kansas City	MO
Ms. Kathryn Britton	Where Food Comes From, Inc.	Castle Rock	CO
Dr. Charles Broaddus	Virginia Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Richmond	VA
Mr. Thomas Broadway	USDA APHIS VS	Lakewood	CO
Mr. Don Brown	Colorado Department of Agriculture	Broomfield	CO
Mr. Mike Bumgarner	United Producers	Columbus	OH



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Mrs. Tasha Bunting	Illinois Farm Bureau	Bloomington	IL
Dr. Rebecca Campagna	California Department of Food and Agriculture	Sacramento	CA
Ms. Silvia Christen	South Dakota Stockgrowers	Rapid City	SD
Dr. Greg Clary	Mi-Corporation	Durham	NC
Mrs. Delores Clausen	Iowa Department of Agriculture	Des Moines	IA
Dr. Robert Cobb	Georgia Dept. of Agriculture	Atlanta	GA
Dr. Michael Coe	SmartVet Holdings, LLC	Logan	UT
Dr. Michael Costin	American Veterinary Medical Association	Schaumburg	IL
Mr. Chase DeCoite	National Cattlemen's Beef Association	Centennial	CO
Mr. Matt Deppe	Iowa Cattlemen's Association	Ames	IA
Mr. Keith Detrick	BioControl North America Inc.	Kansas City	MO
Mr. Dave Dice	Colorado Dept of Agriculture	Broomfield	CO
Ms. Jean Doerflein	State of Indiana Board of Animal Health	Indianapolis	IN
Dr. Brandon Doss	Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission	Little Rock	AR
Dr. Theresa Drysdale	Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development	Lansing	MI
Mr. Daniel Duncan	Georgia Department of Agriculture	Atlanta	GA
Mr. Terry R. Fankhauser	Colorado Cattlemen's Association	Arvada	CO
Mr. Phillip Ferrell	Y-TEX Corporation	Nashville	TN
Mr. Glenn Fischer	Allflex USA	DFW Airport	TX
Dr. Tony Forshey	Ohio Department of Agriculture	Reynoldsburg	OH
Dr. Jennifer Fowler		Boulder	CO
Mrs. Kendra Frasier	Kansas Department of Agriculture	Manhattan	KS
Dr. Tony Frazier	Alabama Dept. of Ag & Industries	Montgomery	AL
Mr. Brandon Frey	Creston Livestock Auction, Inc.	Kansas City	MO
Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny	USDA APHIS VS	Fort Collins	CO
Chelsea Good, J.D.	Livestock Marketing Association	Kansas City	MO
Mr. Reese Graham	Y-TEX Corporation	Cody	WY
Mr. Joseph Haas	National Band and Tag Co.	Newport	KY



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Dr. Kristin Haas	Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets	Montpelier	VT
Mrs. Elizabeth Hall	CT Department of Agriculture	Hartford	CT
Dr. Rod Hall	Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry	Oklahoma City	OK
Mr. Bill Hammerich	Colorado Livestock Association	Greeley	CO
Mr. Neil Hammerschmidt	USDA APHIS VS	Bloomington	IN
Mr. Leo Hanson	Wiechman Pig Co., Inc.	Fremont	NE
Dr. Christy Hanthorn	Kansas State University	Manhattan	KS
Mr. Joel Harris	GlobalVetLINK	Ames	IA
Mr. Nephi Harvey	Fort Supply Technologies, LLC	Kaysville	UT
Dr. Charles Hatcher	Tennessee Department of Agriculture	Nashville	TN
Dr. Andy Hawkins	Kansas Department of Agriculture	Manhattan	KS
Mr. David Hecimovich	Washington State Department of Agriculture	Olympia	WA
Dr. Carl Heckendorf	Colorado Dept of Agriculture	Broomfield	CO
Mr. John Henn	Wyoming Business Council	Cheyenne	WY
Dr. Linda Hickam	Missouri Department of Agriculture	Jefferson City	MO
Mr. Todd Honer	Oklahoma Farm Bureau	Oklahoma City	OK
Dr. Claire Hotvet	USDA FSIS OFO	Des Moines	IA
Mrs. Jennifer Houston	National Cattlemen's Beef Association	Centennial	CO
Dr. Amber Itle	Washington State Department of Agriculture	Olympia	WA
Mr. Cody James	Utah Department of Agriculture	Salt Lake City	UT
Mr. Tom Jones	Arkansas Farm Bureau	Little Rock	AR
Mr. Travis Justice	Arkansas Farm Bureau	Little Rock	AR
Dr. Bradley Keough	Kentucky Dept. of Agriculture	Frankfort	KY
Mr. Cody Kirschbaum	Bloomington Livestock Exchange	Kansas City	MO
Mr. Robert Kleemeier	I.D.ology	Eau Claire	WI
Ms. Mélissa Lalonde	Agri Tracabilite Quebec	Longueuil	QC
Mr. Joe Leathers	Burnett Ranches, LLC	Guthrie	TX
Mrs. Jodi Legge	Wisconsin	Verona	WI



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Ms. Angela Luongo	National Institute for Animal Agriculture	Colorado Springs	CO
Mr. Kevin Maher	VetMeasure, LLC	Ames	IA
Mr. Stu Marsh	Y-TEX Corporation	Phoenix	AZ
Dr. Michael Martin	Clemson Livestock Poultry Health	Columbia	SC
Mr. Douglas McAndrews	New Rodeo	Ault	CO
Mrs. Elsie McCoy	EZid, LLC	Greeley	CO
Ms. Katelyn McCulloch	American Farm Bureau Federation	Washington	DC
Mr. David McElhaney	Allflex USA	Hookstown	PA
Mrs. Alana McGill	Newman Stockyards, LLC	Kansas City	MO
Dr. Paul McGraw	Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture	Madison	WI
Dr. Sara McReynolds	Kansas Department of Agriculture	Manhattan	KS
Ms. Izabella Michitsch	Livestock Marketing Association	Kansas City	MO
Ms. Linda Mills	Datamars	Temple	TX
Mr. Cameron Molberg	New Growth Management	Austin	TX
Mr. Stephen Monroe	Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Tallahassee	FL
Dr. Peter Mundschenk	Arizona Department of Agriculture	Phoenix	AZ
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Mr. Greg Onstott	Missouri Department of Agriculture	Jefferson City	MO
Dr. Lucas Pantaleon	Virox Animal Health / Pantaleon PLLC	Versailles	KY
Dr. Elizabeth Parker	Texas A&M AgriLife Research	College Station	TX
Dr. Boyd Parr	Clemson University LPH	Columbia	SC
Miss Maureen Phelon	Holstein Association, USA	Brattleboro	VT
Mr. Barry Pittman	Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	Salt Lake	UT



Strategy Forum on Livestock Traceability

September 26 & 27, 2017

DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel, Denver-Stapleton North, Denver, CO

hosted by



National Institute for
Animal Agriculture



Mr. Stan Potratz	Premier 1 Supplies	Washington	IA
Ms. Abby Powell	The Ranch Events Complex	Loveland	CO
Mr. Jed Pugsley	Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association	Colorado Springs	CO
Mr. Ben Richey	USAHA	St. Joseph	MO
Mr. Grant Ritchey	Ritchey Livestock ID	Brighton	CO
Mr. Thad Robertson	Lone Creek Cattle Company	Lincoln	NE
Dr. Keith Roehr	Colorado Dept of Agriculture	Broomfield	CO
Mr. Burt Rutherford	BEEF magazine	Wheat Ridge	CO
Mr. Duffey Rye	Ouachita Livestock Market	Kansas City	MO
Dr. Michael Sanderson	Kansas State University	Manhattan	KS
Mr. John Saunders	Where Food Comes From, Inc.	Castle Rock	CO
Dr. Stacey Schwabenlander	Minnesota Board of Animal Health	St. Paul	MN
Dr. Andy Schwartz	Texas Animal Health Commission	Austin	TX
Dr. Aaron Scott	USDA	Fort Collins	CO
Ms. Jara Settles	Livestock Marketing Association	Kansas City	MO
Mr. Dan Shipton	GlobalVetLINK	Ames	IA
Dr. Justin Smith	Kansas Department of Agriculture	Manhattan	KS
Mr. Troy	Angus Journal	St. Joseph	MO
Dr. Tim Starks	Livestock Marketing Association	Arcadia	OK
Ms. Allie Steck	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	Harrisburg	PA
Ms. Renee Strickland	Livestock Exporters Association	Chicago	IL
Dr. Nick Striegel	Colorado Dept of Agriculture	Broomfield	CO
Mr. Scott Stuart	National Institute for Animal Agriculture	Colorado Springs	CO
Bishop Gary Sutherland	Milwaukee Stockyards	Reeseville	WI
Ms. Marie-Christine Talbot	Agri Tracabilite Quebec	Longueuil	QC
Ms. Cindy Tews	Fresno Livestock Commission, LLC	Fresno	CA
Mr. Mark Thimesch	Barnsoft LLC	St. Joseph	MO
Ms. Melissa Tisi	Navajo Nation Dept. of Fish & Wildlife	Window Rock	AZ



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NIA National Institute for
Animal Agriculture

USAHA
UNITED STATES ANIMAL HEALTH

Mr. Tracy Tomascik	Texas Farm Bureau	Waco	TX
Mr. Jim Tucker	International Assoc. of Fairs & Expositions	Springfield	MO
Dr. Alex	Colorado Dept of Agriculture	Broomfield	CO
Dr. Kelly Upshaw-Bia	Navajo Nation Dept. of Fish & Wildlife	Window Rock	AZ
Mr. Leon Vick	National Western Stock Show	Denver	CO
Dr. David Vontungeln	Oklahoma Farm Bureau	Oklahoma City	OK
Ms. Jill Wagner	GlobalVetLINK	Ames	IA
Mr. Rick Wahlert	Natural Fort Grazing Association	Carr	CO
Mrs. Rayna Warford	Kentucky Dept. of Agriculture	Frankfort	KY
Dr. Jessica Watson	National Cattlemen's Beef Association	Washington	DC
Dr. Rolf C. Westly	USDA APHIS VS	Spokane	WA
Mr. Brian Wildman	Feedlot Health Management Services	Okotoks	AB
Mr. Nathan Wilen	Iowa State University	Ames	IA
Ms. Deborah Wilson	BIXSco Inc.	Edmonton	AB
Mr. Ross Wilson	Texas Cattle Feeders Association	Amarillo	TX
Dr. Thach Winslow	Wyoming Livestock Board	Cheyenne	WY
Ms. Daisy Witherspoon	USDA	Riverdale	MD
Dr. Marty Zaluski	Montana Department of Livestock	Helena	MT



Strategy Forum on

Livestock Traceability

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September 26 & 27, 2017

DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel

Denver-Stapleton North, Denver, CO

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Strategy Forum on **Livestock Traceability**

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WELCOME TO DENVER AND THE 2017 STRATEGY FORUM ON LIVESTOCK TRACEABILITY!

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Mr. Glenn Fischer, Allflex USA Inc.

Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny, USDA-APHIS-VS

Chelsea Good J.D., Livestock Marketing Association

Mr. Neil E. Hammerschmidt, USDA-APHIS-VS

Dr. Paul McGraw, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

Dr. Eric Moore, Norbrook Inc.

Dr. Randy Munger, USDA-APHIS-STAS

Dr. Boyd Parr, Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health

Mr. Ben Richey, United States Animal Health Association

Dr. Aaron Scott, USDA-APHIS-VS

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2017 Strategy Forum on Livestock Traceability

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Agenda

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26 | ASPEN I-II

- 6:00 AM **REGISTRATION OPENS**
- 7:00 AM-8:00 AM Full Breakfast Buffet in the hotel restaurant
(Breakfast included with hotel stay)
- 8:00 AM-8:10 AM **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
Commissioner Don Brown, *Colorado Department of Agriculture*
- Defining the Issues and Purpose of the Joint USAHA-NIAA Livestock Traceability Forum**
Dr. Tony Forshey, State Veterinarian, *Ohio Department of Agriculture and NIAA Board Chair*
Dr. Boyd Parr, South Carolina State Veterinarian, Director, *Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health; USAHA President*
- Overview of Forum**
Moderated by: Mr. Terry R. Fankhauser
Executive Vice President, Colorado Cattlemen's Association
- 8:10 AM-12:00 PM **USDA Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) Program**
Program Updates/Assessment Report
Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny, Cattle Health Staff/Animal Disease Traceability Veterinarian, *USDA APHIS Veterinary Services*
- Feedback from 2017 Public Meetings and Outreach Efforts**
Dr. Aaron Scott, *USDA APHIS Veterinary Services, SPRS, NPIIC*
- ADT "Next Step" Preliminary Recommendations**
Mr. Neil Hammerschmidt, Program Manager, *Animal Disease Traceability, USDA APHIS Veterinary Services and ADT Working Group Members*
- 10:00 AM-10:15 AM **NETWORKING BREAK**
- Discussion on ADT "Next Step" Recommendations
- 12:00 PM-1:00 PM **NETWORKING LUNCH (Lunch Provided)**

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1:00 PM-2:30 PM

**Panel Discussion: Enforcement Rules
Successes and Opportunities**

Moderated by: Mr. Burt Rutherford
Senior Editor, BEEF magazine

Dr. Charles Broaddus, State Veterinarian & Director, *Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services*

Dr. Paul McGraw, State Veterinarian, *Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection*

- Dr. Kristin Haas, State Veterinarian & Director of Food Safety & Consumer Protection, *Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets*

Bridge

Mr. Cody James, Director, *Animal Industry Division*, Chief, *Livestock Inspection Bureau*, *Utah Department of Agriculture*

2:30 PM-2:45 PM

NETWORKING BREAK

2:45 PM-4:00 PM

Panel Discussion: Making ADT a Reality

Moderated by: Mr. Matt Deppe
Chief Executive Officer, Iowa Cattlemen's Association

Bridge

Livestock Marketing Perspective

Mr. Tim Starks, Market Owner/Dealer, *Cherokee, OK*

Data Management Sharing & Other Tech Considerations

Dr. Keith Roehr, State Veterinarian, *Colorado Department of Agriculture*

Brand State Considerations

Dr. Dustin Oedekoven, State Veterinarian, *South Dakota Animal Industry Board*

Dr. Marty Zaluski, State Veterinarian, *Montana Department of Livestock*

Alternative Movement Documents

Funny guy...

Dr. Tony Frazier, State Veterinarian, *Alabama Dept. of Agriculture & Industries*

4:00 PM-4:30 PM

Making Standards and Technology Work

Moderated by: Dr. Justin Smith
State Veterinarian, Kansas Department of Agriculture

- Technology Application and Consistency
- Consistency and Harmonization of Policy Issues Among States

4:30 PM-4:45 PM

Updates on Efforts to Improve Collection & Correlation of ID at Harvest

Dr. Claire Hotvet, Dist. Veterinary Med. Spec., *USDA/FSIS/OFO*

Agenda (cont.)

4:45 PM-5:15 PM **Summary of Major Points of Consensus and Points of Discord**
Mr. Terry R. Fankhauser
Executive Vice President, *Colorado Cattlemen's Association*

6:00 PM-7:30 PM **NETWORKING RECEPTION [KEYSTONE II-IV]**

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27 | ASPEN I-II

7:00 AM-8:00 AM Full Breakfast Buffet in the hotel restaurant
(Breakfast included with hotel stay)

8:00 AM-8:40 AM **Developing Traceability from a Common Sense & Business Perspective**
Mr. Joe Leathers, General Manager, *6666 Ranch*

8:40 AM-9:10 AM **Using RFID to Advance Traceability**
Dr. Randy Munger, Mobile Information & Animal Disease Traceability Veterinarian, *USDA / APHIS / STAS*

9:10 AM-9:40 AM **Global Market Traceability Dynamics**
Mr. John Saunders, CEO & Chairman, *Where Food Comes From, Inc.*

9:40 AM-10:00 AM **NETWORKING BREAK**

10:00 AM-11:00 AM **Implications for Livestock Used for Rodeo, Fairs & Exhibitions**

Moderated by: Mr. R. Scott Stuart
Chief Executive Officer, National Livestock Producers Association

Mr. Jim Tucker, General Counsel, *International Association of Fairs and Exhibitions*

Mr. Leon Vick, Senior Director, Rodeo & Horse Shows, *National Western Stock Show*

Ms. Abby Powell, Sr. Events Mgr., *The Ranch Events Complex*

11:00 AM-11:30 AM **Wrap Up Comments**
Mr. Terry R. Fankhauser
Executive Vice President, *Colorado Cattlemen's Association*

11:30 AM-12:00 PM **Livestock Traceability Forum Adjourns**
Dr. Tony Forshey, State Veterinarian, *Ohio Department of Agriculture and NIAA Board Chair*

Dr. Boyd Parr, South Carolina State Veterinarian, Director, *Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health; USAHA President*

Speaker Biographies

CHARLES BROADDUS, DVM, PHD



Dr. Charles Broaddus began in his current role in 2016 as the State Veterinarian and Director of the Division of Animal and Food Industry Services for the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS). His position involves leading the division that supports Virginia's livestock, poultry, and food industries through regulatory oversight, and protecting public health by planning for and responding to infectious disease events and foodborne disease outbreaks. Prior to that, Dr. Broaddus worked for seven years as the Program Manager for the Office of Veterinary Services at VDACS.

He was a practicing veterinarian, working on both large and small animals. Dr. Broaddus received his BA in Economics from the University of Virginia, his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from Auburn University, and his PhD in Veterinary Biomedical Sciences from Oklahoma State University. Dr. Broaddus also serves as a Major in the Army Reserves Veterinary Corps. His wife, Kristy, is a small animal veterinary surgeon, and they have three children, ages 10, 8, and 3.

DON BROWN



Mr. Don Brown was appointed the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture by Governor John Hickenlooper in January 2015. Mr. Brown, a third-generation farmer in Yuma County, has run several successful businesses while spending most of his career managing and growing his family's extensive farm operations. He has also been active in water conservation, energy development and designing and implementing technological innovations within the industry. The Brown family farm was homesteaded in 1911 and has been designated as a Centennial Farm. Mr. Brown continues that

pioneering spirit today through his study of the Ogallala Aquifer and holds two U.S. patents.

Mr. Brown is a recipient of The Colorado Livestock Association's Top Choice Award, The Bill Seward Memorial Award - Lifetime Achievement for Outstanding Cattle Producer, and The Yuma Soil Conservation District Outstanding Conservationist. He is active in the National Cattlemen's Association, Colorado Cattlemen's Association, National Corn Growers and the Colorado Corn Growers Association and has served as president of numerous community organizations including the Yuma County Cattlemen's Association. Brown is also a former Colorado State President of the Future Farmers of America.

As commissioner, Mr. Brown leads the Department's daily operations, directs its 300 employees, and oversees the agency's seven divisions: Animal Health, Brand Inspection, Colorado State Fair, Conservation Services, Inspection and Consumer Services, Markets, and Plant Industry.

Mr. Brown graduated with a degree in agriculture from Northeastern Junior College in Sterling, and received a vocational agriculture education degree with honors from Colorado State University. Mr. Brown and his wife, Peggy, have three children who continue to call Colorado home.

Speaker Biographies

MATT DEPPE



Mr. Matt Deppe is the Chief Executive Officer of the Iowa Cattlemen's Association (ICA), which represents a membership of more than 10,000 beef-producing families and associated companies dedicated to the future of Iowa's beef cattle industry. He oversees programs that help ICA members set policy and program direction for the organization. He also serves as the Executive Director of the Iowa Cattlemen's Foundation.

Mr. Deppe has been with the Iowa Cattlemen's Association since August 2011. Prior to that, he had extensive experience in Extension services for both Iowa State University and Purdue University. In the Extension service, he worked at both the county and regional level to provide organizational leadership and educational opportunities to citizens in a nine-county area. He also worked briefly for the Iowa Beef Industry Council as its Director of Industry Relations, where he provided producer information and training on Beef Quality Assurance.

Mr. Deppe grew up on a family farm near La Motte, Iowa. His family had a diversified crop and livestock operation that included Angus seedstock. Mr. Deppe earned two animal science degrees. He has an undergraduate degree from Iowa State University, and a Master of Science from Western Kentucky University.

Mr. Deppe with his wife, Sara, live in Winterset, IA with their four children. They enjoy spending time together volunteering in local youth programs and continuing their involvement in the beef industry.

TERRY R. FANKHAUSER



Mr. Terry R. Fankhauser was named Executive Vice President of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association (CCA) in October of 2001. Mr. Fankhauser joined CCA as the Director of Membership in 2000 where he worked with membership recruitment and retention, industry issues and served as a beef quality assurance coordinator for the state of Colorado.

Mr. Fankhauser also serves as a board member and executive director of Partners for Western Conservation. The organization, founded by CCA, seeks to implement market-based conservation and eco-systems services to benefit wildlife, the environment, landowners, and the regulated community.

Prior to his tenure at CCA, Mr. Fankhauser worked as a ruminant nutrition consultant throughout Kansas, Wyoming, and Colorado. While working on his Masters of Science curriculum in Ruminant Nutrition and Management at Kansas State University, Mr. Fankhauser managed the Kansas Bull Test and served as an extension assistant to the state's cooperative extension service. He also received a B.S. degree in Animal Sciences from Kansas State University.

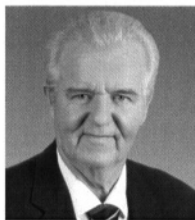
A native Kansan, Mr. Fankhauser grew up on a cow-calf operation in the Flint Hills. He and his wife Hidi, are actively involved in the fourth generation operation. "I take great pride in

Terry R. Fankhauser continued

the beef industry and making my livelihood from it. The beef industry is not only a business, but a provider of food to the world. Organizations like CCA ensure that this food supply will persevere and that the beef producer's voice will be heard," said Mr. Fankhauser.

Founded in 1867, CCA is the nation's oldest state cattlemen's association. CCA serves its members by speaking out on behalf of Colorado's more than 12,000 beef producers. CCA works closely with state and national legislators, agencies, media and consumers to promote the beef industry.

TONY FORSHEY, DVM



Dr. Tony Forshey is the Chief of the Division of Animal Health, which is charged with protecting and promoting the health of Ohio's livestock and poultry industries. Dr. Forshey serves as the State Veterinarian and oversees operations of the division.

Dr. Forshey received his Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degrees from The Ohio State University in June, 1977. Dr. Forshey was an honor student undergraduate at The Ohio State University.

Dr. Forshey practiced veterinary medicine for 27 years with a major interest in swine production involving much of the Midwest:

Dr. Forshey currently serves on the Board of Directors for the United States Animal Health Association. He also serves as the Chairman of the Board of the National Institute for Animal Agriculture.

TONY FRAZIER, DVM



Dr. Tony Frazier was appointed State Veterinarian July 1, 2001. He is a 1988 graduate of Auburn University, College of Veterinary Medicine. Post-graduation, Dr. Frazier worked in a mixed animal practice in Cullman, Alabama. In 1990, he returned to his hometown of Brewton, AL, and opened a private practice. In 1995, Dr. Frazier accepted a position with the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries as a Veterinary Medical Officer.

Dr. Frazier is a member of the Alabama Veterinary Medical Association; Southern Animal Health Association and the United States Animal Health Association. He serves as advisory to the Board of Directors of the Alabama Poultry & Egg Association, Alabama Cattlemen's Association, Alabama Beef Cattle Improvement Association and the Beef Committee of the Alabama Farmers Federation. Within the Alabama Department of Agriculture & Industries, Dr. Frazier is responsible for the Animal Health Section, Meat Inspection Section, Diagnostic Laboratories and Poultry Programs.

Dr. Frazier has served as P.T.O. President for W. S. Neal Elementary School, Brewton, AL, and is a member of the Cornerstone Community Church, also located in Brewton.

Dr. Frazier has been married to wife, Patty, for twenty-eight years and they have three children; Nathan, Madeline, and Samuel.

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Speaker Biographies

SUNNY GEISER-NOVOTNY, VMD, MS



Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny joined Cattle Health Staff as an Animal Disease Traceability Veterinarian in 2015 from her position as the Assistant Director for Colorado with USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services (VS), Surveillance, Preparedness and Response Services. She received her veterinary medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine and a Masters in Animal Science from Rutgers University in 2003. Before joining the USDA, Dr. Geiser-Novotny worked in mixed large animal and equine veterinary practices in Northwest New Jersey and Northern Colorado, respectively. She began her career in regulatory medicine as the Avian Influenza Program Coordinator for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and joined VS in 2009 as the New Jersey Export Veterinary Medical Officer. Dr. Geiser-Novotny was selected for the Western Region AVIC training program in 2010 and was placed in the Colorado Office upon completion of the program in 2012. While Assistant Director for Colorado, Dr. Geiser-Novotny spent seven months on detail with the Animal Disease Traceability staff.

KRISTIN HAAS, DVM



Dr. Kristin Haas is currently employed by the Vermont Agency of Agriculture as the State Veterinarian and Director of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Division. She received her veterinary degree from the University of Georgia, College of Veterinary Medicine in 1995. Dr. Haas was employed as an associate equine veterinarian in Virginia and Vermont before moving to state government in December of 2007. She currently serves as a member of the Vermont Livestock Care Standards Advisory Council, as 1st Vice President of the United States Animal Health Association, and is actively engaged in the Vermont Veterinary Medical Association. *Against NMS-buyers*

NEIL E. HAMMERSCHMIDT



Mr. Neil Hammerschmidt joined USDA Veterinary Services in late 2003 and is the program manager for animal disease traceability. Before coming to USDA, Mr. Hammerschmidt served 26 years with the National Holstein Association in various field and management positions. Just prior to joining the APHIS staff, he served as Chief Operating Officer of the Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium (WLIC) a proactive industry-driven animal identification initiative.

Mr. Hammerschmidt graduated from Kansas State University in 1973 with a Bachelor of Science degree in animal science. Mr. Hammerschmidt was raised on a wheat, dairy, and backgrounding operation in west-central Kansas.

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CLAIRE HOTVET, DVM



Dr. Claire Hotvet is a District Veterinary Medical Specialist for the USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service, Des Moines District Office. She received her DVM at Iowa State University and her Master's in Public Health at the University of Minnesota.

* CODY JAMES - goal bridge contact



Mr. Cody James is the Director of the Animal Industry Division and Brand Inspection Bureau Chief for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food. He received a BIS Degree in Agriculture Science and Industry with an emphasis in Animal Science from Southern Utah University in 2003. He was appointed as the Chief of the Livestock Inspection Bureau in 2011 and was made Director in August of 2014. He is responsible for directing the programs within Animal Industry, such as Animal Health, Livestock Inspection,

Fish Health, Elk Farming, Meat Inspection and diagnostic laboratories. Mr. James works closely with the State Veterinarian to make judgments on meat product and movement of meats for consumption, as well as Animal Health concerns within Utah. Mr. James is law enforcement certified since 2011 and applies law enforcement expertise in the brand inspection program to deter livestock theft.

Mr. James grew up in Tooele, UT breeding, training and showing Quarter Horses. He has been training horses since he was 14 years old and has had the opportunity to work with the areas top trainers. Mr. James is also involved in several aspects of the horse industry throughout the state. He is a Utah State Western Riding Club Certified Judge, Past President of the Tooele Bit and Spur Riding Club, and is now involved in several junior rodeo associations. Mr. James is also a member of national associations such as: American Quarter Horse Association, National Cutting Horse Association, National Reining Horse Association, and is a certified equine appraiser. Mr. James has been married to Carin for 13 years and is the father of two girls, Vivian and Arica, and a son, Cooper.

JOE LEATHERS



Mr. Joe Leathers has been the General Manager of the 6666 Ranch headquartered in Guthrie, Texas, since 2008 and the Texas Animal Health Commissioner since 2013. He is actively involved in the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association (TSCRA) for which he chaired the Natural Resources Committee, served on the Executive Committee, and Board of Directors. Additionally, Mr. Leathers has represented the TSCRA by serving in the National Cattleman's Beef Association. There he chaired the Private Property Rights and Environmental Management Committee for the NCBA and serves on

their Board of Directors.

Speaker Biographies

Joe Leathers continued

Mr. Leathers has grass roots experience as he was reared on a small family cow/calf operation and cotton farm. He worked for ranches for which he held positions of leadership his entire career. He has served in ranch administration for 13 years during which he has spoken before many legislative hearings representing producers with his common-sense approach.

Mr. Leathers has served his community through his church all his life. He has been a teacher, a deacon, an elder, and a lay-pastor of his local church. His most accomplished work has been that of husband and father. He and his wife of 40 years, Louise, have four married children and 10 grandchildren.

PAUL J. MCGRAW, DVM



Dr. Paul McGraw is a 1988 graduate of the University Of Wisconsin School Of Veterinary Medicine (UW-SVM). From 2004-2013 he served as the Assistant State Veterinarian with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and in 2013 was appointed to State Veterinarian and Administrator, Division of Animal Health. Prior to this, Dr. McGraw had an animal/dairy practice in Dodgeville/Delvan, Wisconsin for 16 years.

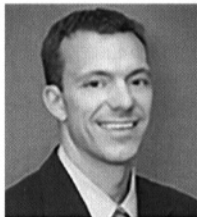
RANDY MUNGER, DVM



Dr. Randy Munger received his DVM from the University of California at Davis, College of Veterinary Medicine in 1994. Before joining USDA in 2003, he worked in private practice for eight years, two in a predominately large animal practice in western Nebraska followed by six years in Alberta Canada specializing in captive cervid, bison and beef cattle work. He also worked for the state of Nebraska as a state VMO for one year. Since joining USDA Dr. Munger was a Nebraska CWD Epidemiologist from 2003 until October 2006 when he became the Subject Matter Expert for Mobile Information Management at VS

OCIO. Currently he works in the Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health in Fort Collins CO where he provides national coordination and subject matter expertise for mobile information technologies and also functions as an animal disease traceability veterinarian.

DUSTIN OEDEKOVEN, DVM



Dr. Dustin Oedekeoven is the State Veterinarian for South Dakota and the Executive Secretary for the South Dakota Animal Industry Board (AIB). He directs the Board's responsibilities in animal and public health and food safety. Dr. Oedekeoven is a member of multiple agricultural, veterinary, and animal health organizations, and serves on several animal health and food safety related committees including the USDA's National Advisory Committee on Meat and Poultry Inspection and the Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee on Animals and Animal Products under the USDA's Foreign Ag

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Dustin Oedekoven, DVM continued

Service. Prior to his employment with the AIB he worked in private veterinary practice in Wyoming. Dr. Oedekoven received his DVM (2002) from Iowa State University and his B.S. in agricultural science from South Dakota State University. He is a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Preventative Medicine.

BOYD PARR



Dr. Boyd Parr grew up on a registered Jersey dairy farm in Newberry, SC and was active in 4-H, particularly the dairy project and dairy judging competition. Prior to joining Clemson University in 2004, Dr. Parr was in private veterinary practice for 26 years engaging in bovine production medicine serving clients in South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina, with a focus on dairy and cow-calf operations.

Dr. Parr served two terms on the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Animal Health for USDA and is President of the U.S. Animal Health Association. Dr. Parr is the South Carolina Delegate in the AVMA House of Delegates. He represents USAHA on the AVMA Animal Agriculture Liaison Committee and is Co-Chair of the Animal Identification and Information Systems Council of the National Institute of Animal Agriculture. Dr. Parr was recognized by the South Carolina Association of Veterinarians as the Veterinarian of the Year in 2012, received the Distinguish Service Award from the South Carolina Pork Board in 2015 and was inducted into the South Carolina Dairy Hall of Fame in 2017.

ABBY POWELL



Ms. Abby Powell grew up around horses and riding in Conifer, Colorado. She earned dual degrees in Equine Science and Agricultural Business at Colorado State University (CSU) and was also a competitive member of the varsity CSU Intercollegiate Horse Judging Team.

Following graduation from CSU, Ms. Powell was the Assistant Horse Show Manager for the Colorado State Fair. Promptly, after one brief season at the State Fair, she had the privilege of joining the staff at The Ranch Events Complex in Loveland, CO. Now, as the Senior Events Manager, Ms. Powell manages the full event department and oversees all Equine and Livestock-related activities, to include the Larimer County Fair, the Rock'n Western Rendezvous WRCA Ranch Rodeo, the Big Thunder Draft Horse Show and the PRCA Mountain States Circuit Finals Rodeo.

Ms. Powell is the current President for the Colorado Horse Development Authority where she has been a board member for the past five years and has spearheaded a committee to establish an equine identification database for the state through equine microchipping.

For the past seven years Ms. Powell and her husband, Tyler, also owned and operated a full-care horse boarding facility in south Loveland, called Four Star Stables, where they kept an average of 20 horses and hosted two trainers before selling the operation last fall.

Speaker Biographies

KEITH A. ROEHR, DVM



Dr. Keith Roehr was raised on a family farm in western Kansas that included irrigated corn and wheat production in addition to small cow/calf and swine operations. He completed his DVM from Kansas State University in 1981 and entered private practice. He practiced mixed and small animal veterinary medicine until 1995. In 1995, Dr. Roehr joined the State Veterinarian's Office of the Colorado Department of Agriculture and is currently the Colorado State Veterinarian. Dr. Roehr is the past-president of the Western States Livestock Health Association, a member of the U.S. Animal

Health Association, and is the past co-chairman for the committee of Animal Emergency Management. In 2011-2013, Dr. Roehr served as the president of the National Assembly State Animal Health Officials. He is currently serving on the boards of the National Animal Health Laboratory Network Coordinating Council and the Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases and the Colorado State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. Dr. Roehr is a member of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, Colorado Livestock Association, Colorado Veterinary Medical Association and American Veterinary Medical Association.

BURT RUTHERFORD



Mr. Burt Rutherford is senior editor of BEEF magazine and director of content for BEEF's digital resources. He has nearly 40 years' experience communicating about the beef industry. A Colorado native and graduate of Colorado State University with a degree in agricultural journalism, he works from his home base in Wheat Ridge, Colorado.

Mr. Rutherford worked as communications director for the North American Limousin Foundation and editor of the Western Livestock Journal before spending 21 years as communications director for the Texas Cattle Feeders Association. His wife, Debby, is a retired elementary and high school principal and they are proud parents of two daughters—one an attorney and one a registered nurse; and even prouder of their two grandchildren, ages 4 and 1.

JOHN K. SAUNDERS



Mr. John K. Saunders is the co-founder, CEO and Chairman of the Board of Where Food Comes From, Inc., the leading agricultural and food verification and certification company in North America. After graduating from college, Mr. Saunders moved to Colorado and immediately founded the company (originally as IMI Global) to provide livestock producers with traceability and source verification services to meet export market opportunities. It has been his only job for more than 20 years. Today, Where Food Comes From, Inc. (along with its subsidiaries IMI Global, A Bee Organic, International

Certification Services, Sterling Solutions, SureHarvest and Validus Verification Services) is a publically traded company under the ticker symbol WFCF and audits to more than 30 independent standards for 12,000 plus farm and ranch customers. The company also

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John K. Saunders continued

works with some of the largest and most prestigious food companies in the world including Tyson Foods, Whole Foods Markets and McDonald's. Mr. Saunders is married to Leann Saunders, the co-founder and President of WFCF, and they live in Castle Rock, Colorado with their three children; Kenneth, Hannah and Katie. He grew up in northwest Ohio and attended Yale University where he played linebacker for the Bulldogs and was elected the 117th Captain of the team in 1994.

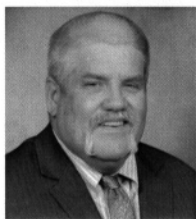
AARON SCOTT DVM, PHD, DIPLOMATE ACVPM



Dr. Aaron Scott serves within USDA APHIS Veterinary Services in the Surveillance Preparedness and Response Services (SPRS) providing oversight to the Animal Disease Traceability and Veterinary Accreditation programs and is stationed in Fort Collins, Colorado. His family has been cow-calf ranchers in Western Colorado, with multiple generations in the area, since the 1880's. Dr. Scott is a 15-year veteran of private veterinary practice, holds a PhD with emphasis in toxicology, and has board specialty certifications in Veterinary Preventative Medicine and Veterinary Epidemiology.

He has participated in strategic planning and operations for numerous national disease outbreaks including bovine spongiform encephalopathy, highly pathogenic avian influenza, and Exotic Newcastle disease.

JUSTIN SMITH, DVM

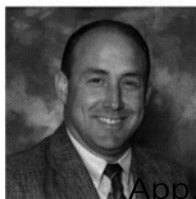


A graduate of Kansas State University with a B.S. in Agriculture and a DVM from Kansas State College of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Justin Smith spent his first 15 years practicing mixed animal medicine, including building and operating his own clinic in South Central, KS. During this time, he was able to develop his knowledge of beef cattle and equine production. In addition, Dr. Smith had the opportunity to serve as a livestock production agent for Kansas State Research and Extension and enjoyed ten years as the operational manager for a large cattle ranch in northwest Kansas. He is presently employed

with the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Health and serves as the state's Animal Health Commissioner. His duties include meeting the needs of the livestock industry concerning regulatory issues, disease surveillance and management and animal emergency response and preparedness. Dr. Smith and his wife, Donna, have three grown children and make their home in Manhattan, KS.

TIM STARKS, DVM

could be good bridge contact



Dr. Tim Starks has been co-owner/manager of the Cherokee market for nearly 20 years. At Livestock Marketing Association (LMA), he has been on the Board of Directors and served on the Government and Industry Affairs Committee. From 2012 to 2014, Dr. Starks served as the LMA President. He has also served on the Beef Industry Long Range Plan Task Force and the BVD-PI Working Group in Oklahoma.

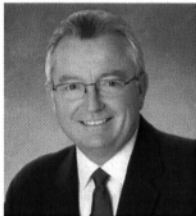
Dr. Starks received his DVM from Oklahoma State University in 1992,

Speaker Biographies

Tim Starks continued

after receiving his Bachelor of Science degree from the same institution in 1989. He is a member of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, the Academy of Veterinary Consultants and the Oklahoma Veterinary Medical Association.

R. SCOTT STUART



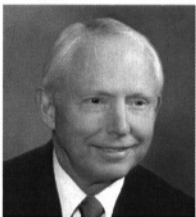
Mr. Scott Stuart serves as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the National Livestock Producers Association (NLPA), a position he has held since 1992. NLPA, headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colorado, is the national association of livestock marketing cooperatives and livestock credit corporations and was established in 1921. The NLPA represents its members on key issues facing the livestock marketing and credit industries; provides business support services in the form of risk management and employee training to its members; and facilitates various programs that enable its member organizations to better serve their 120,000 livestock producer patrons. NLPA also houses the NLPA Sheep & Goat Fund; an industry program that makes loans to the sheep and goat industries.

In addition to serving as NLPA's CEO, Mr. Stuart became the managing director of the National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) when NIAA entered into an association management agreement with the National Livestock Producers Association in 2009. In 2012 he also became the Director of Administrative Services for the newly-formed Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB), a global, multi-stakeholder initiative developed to advance continuous improvement in sustainability of the global beef value chain through leadership, science and multi-stakeholder engagement and collaboration.

A native of Colorado, Mr. Stuart was raised on his family's commercial cow/calf ranch in the North-Central Mountains and has been involved in the livestock industry continuously since that time. He has experience in livestock production, management and marketing having managed cattle ranches in both Colorado and Montana. He earned a Bachelor's of Science degree in Agricultural Business and Economics from Colorado State University and attended law school at the University of Wyoming.

Scott and his wife, Katie, live near Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JIM TUCKER



Mr. Jim Tucker grew up on his family's dairy farm on the Ozarks plateau and he remains actively involved in his five-generation Missouri Century Family Farm, a diversified beef cow-calf and row crop operation near where his family settled in the 1830's. In 2006 he and his wife Nancy expanded by adding a cereal grain and chickpea farm in the Palouse region of southeastern Washington.

Mr. Tucker received a Bachelor's Degree in Agricultural Economics in 1970 and a Law Degree in 1973 from the University of Missouri.

Immediately following graduation, he practiced law in Columbia, Mo., and taught Agricultural Law in the University's College of Agriculture. In 1974 he returned to the home

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Jim Tucker continued

farm near Springfield, Missouri, and in 1976, he founded a law firm where he practiced as a trial lawyer until 2000. While practicing, he also taught Agricultural Law at Missouri State University in Springfield for 19 years.

In 2001, Mr. Tucker was named President and CEO of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions (IAFE), an organization formed in 1885, which he led until 2016. He increased the international mission of the Association with outreach, networking, and exchange programs with agricultural fairs, expositions, shows, and exhibitions in Korea, Mexico, Australia, Africa and the United Kingdom. Mr. Tucker became the first ever American to be named an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Agriculture Society of the Commonwealth. In 2016 Mr. Tucker stepped down as President and CEO of the IAFE, but continues to serve today as President Emirates and General Counsel. Mr. Tucker's passion is and always has been farming, which he loves to speak about, emphasizing the importance of state and county fairs to the future of this vital endeavor to which he now devotes the majority of his time while continuing to practice law.

LEON VICK



Mr. Leon Vick is the Senior Director of Rodeo and Horse Show Operations at the National Western Stock Show, where he coordinates such events and oversees the livestock used. After spending the last 12 years working with outside professionals on animal movement, he understands the importance and practicality of Animal Identification within the industry. Mr. Vick continues to work with both state and local officials for continued improvement in policies and practices.

Mr. Vick has assisted in the requirements for TB testing on Mexican Cattle for the state of Colorado and Equine Herpes Virus (EHV-1), awareness programs for several groups and national associations. He, along with NWSS staff, continues to promote a universal program for animal identification.

MARTY ZALUSKI, DVM



Dr. Marty Zaluski graduated from Butte High School in 1987 and Michigan State University College of Veterinary Medicine in 1997. He joined the Montana Department Livestock as State Veterinarian in August of 2007. In this position, Dr. Zaluski has focused on ensuring the marketability of Montana's livestock through the implementation of the Designated Surveillance Area for brucellosis. He has been engaged in emerging disease events including trichomoniasis, bluetongue in sheep, anthrax in domestic bison, Equine Herpes Virus (EHV-1), and avian influenza. He is married to Heather Zaluski, MD

and has three children ages 19, 15 and 11.

Notes

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Save the Date

2018 NIAA Annual Conference

Renaissance Denver Stapleton Hotel, Denver CO

April 9-12, 2018

NIAA National Institute for
Animal Agriculture



InterstateLivestock.com

NIAA and USAHA collaborated to make state-by-state livestock transport information easy to find and understand.

Who needs to hear about this site?

- Livestock producers
- Farmers & ranchers
- Veterinarians
- Livestock exhibitors
- Animal agriculture organizations
- Anyone involved with movement of animals!

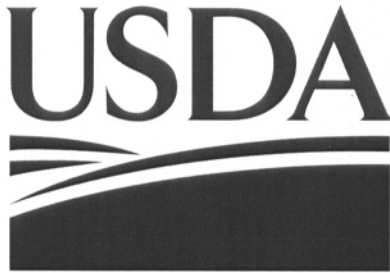
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DATAMARS



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ph. 719-538-8843, fx. 719-538-8847

For more information or to join,
please visit AnimalAgriculture.org

4221 Mitchell Avenue
Saint Joseph, MO 64507
ph. 816-671-1144, fx. 816-671-1201

For more information or to join,
please visit USAHA.org

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Animal Disease Traceability 2017 State/Federal Working Group**Preliminary Recommendations on Key Issues**

1. Interstate movements that do not apply to the traceability regulations
2. Cattle population covered in the official identification regulations
3. Limiting official identification requirement to interstate movements
4. Electronic identification system for cattle
5. Administration of electronic records
6. Enforcement of ADT regulations
7. Collection of ID and its correlation to the carcass at slaughter plants
8. Public/private information system
9. Exemptions for official identification requirements
10. ICVI exemptions and movement documents
11. Uniformity of State import regulations
12. Uniform official identification eartags
13. Official EID tag for imported cattle
14. Official identification of beef feeders

Likely 45-day comment

- *request for feedback*
- *No proposed rule*

Animal Disease Traceability 2017 State/Federal Working Group Members

Name	Affiliation
Geiser-Novotny, Sunny	Cattle Health Staff/ ADT Veterinarian, APHIS VS SPRS
Hammerschmidt, Neil	Manager, Animal Disease Traceability, APHIS VS SPRS
Halstead, Steve	District Director, APHIS VS SPRS
Hickam, Linda	State Veterinarian, Missouri Dept. of Agriculture
Hughes, Dennis	Nebraska State Veterinarian, Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture
Kitchen, Diane	Veterinarian Manager, Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Linfield, Tom	Assistant District Director, APHIS VS SPRS (Montana)
Massengill, Rose	Animal Disease Traceability Coordinator, APHIS VS SPRS
McGraw, Paul	State Veterinarian, Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Odom, Rick	Animal Health Information Systems Manager, Virginia Dept. of Agriculture
Schwabenlander, Stacey	Senior Veterinarian, Minnesota Board of Animal Health
Scott, Aaron	National Preparedness & Incident Coordination Center, APHIS VS SPRS
Smith Justin	Animal Health Commissioner, Kansas Dept. of Agriculture
Steck, Allie	Animal Disease Traceability Coordinator, Pennsylvania
Turner, Alex	Traceability Veterinarian, Colorado Dept. of Agriculture
Westly, Rolf	Veterinary Medical Officer, APHIS VS SPRS
Winslow, Thatch	Assistant State Veterinarian, Wyoming Livestock Board
Zaluski, Marty	State Veterinarian , Montana Dept. of Livestock


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1. Interstate movements that do not apply

Recommend:

- Maintain the policy that interstate movements to a custom slaughter facility do not apply to the traceability regulation



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2. Cattle population covered in the official identification regulations

Recommend:

Maintain current population covered by official ID requirements

- All dairy
- Beef cattle > 18 months of age
- All rodeo and exhibition/show cattle

Note: Maintain exclusion of beef feeders at this time


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3. Limiting official identification to interstate movements

- Greatest impediment to tracing capability
- Creates confusion in marketing channels where cattle of differing requirements are mixed
- Creates enforcement challenges



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3. Limiting official identification to interstate movements

Recommend:

- Revise regulation to include interstate commerce
- Consider "triggers" that would require official ID:
 - Change of ownership
 - First point of commingling
 - Interstate movement (no sale or commingling)




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4. EID system for cattle



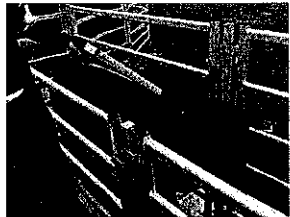
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4. EID system for cattle

- High majority of cattle must be identified with EID tag
- Issues and questions
- Define technology




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4. EID system for cattle

Recommendations:

- Move toward an EID system for cattle with a target implementation date of January 1, 2023
- A comprehensive plan is necessary
- Specialized industry-lead task force with government participation to develop plan




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4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - Standardization
 - Transitional solutions
 - Timelines
 - Funding options

Cost may not pay alone.



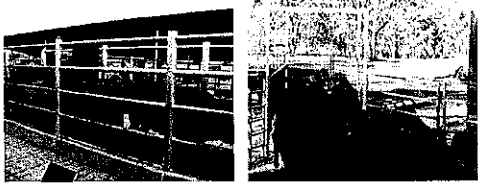
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Deadline is only way to motivate compliance.

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4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - Standardization
 - o Minimum performance standards – works at speed of commerce



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4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - Standardization
 - o Minimum performance standards – works at speed of commerce

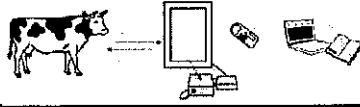
“Speed of commerce”:
 Referred to as, “compatible with existing accepted commerce systems; the ID device/method shall be compatible with existing accepted commerce systems, allowing for the reading/recording of official ID in a safe and humane manner at a pace that does not impede the normal and accepted processing time; and shall be compatible with Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) and Dairy Animal Care and Quality Assurance (DACQA) standards and practices.”

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4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - Standardization
 - o Minimum performance standards – works at speed of commerce
 - o Technical communications - ensure compatibility of devices across manufacturers.





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4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - Transitional technical solutions
 - o Identify solutions that will “bridge” differing electronic solutions during a defined transition period

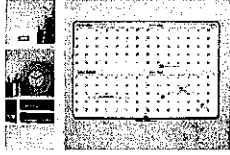
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4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
- Timelines**
 - Date visual only official tags no longer available
 - Date all cattle needing official ID date must be officially tagged with EID, e.g., January 1, 2023
 - Visual only tagged cattle retagged with official EID tags




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4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
- Funding**
 - Initial startup
 - Incentives and cost share
 - Spread cost equitably
 - Utilize funds currently in place to support NUES tags



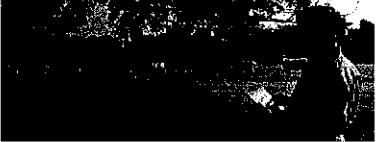
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4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
- Other:**
 - Discontinue providing free "brite" NUES tags.
 - Utilize EID tags in all cattle disease programs; e.g., OCV EID tag
 - Waive recording of visual only numbers when adding EID tag

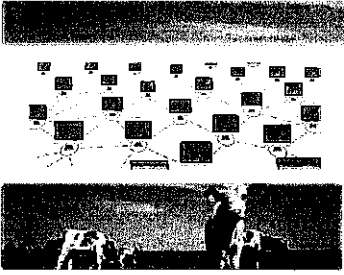


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5. Administration of Electronic Records



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5. Administration of Electronic Records

- eICVI Schema (XML)**
 - Schema – updated to fix known issues
 - AAVLD/USAHA IT Standards subcommittee to maintain leadership role
 - USDA available to support technical issues
 - VSPS must adopt schema
 - allow data to move in and out of VSPS through schema.

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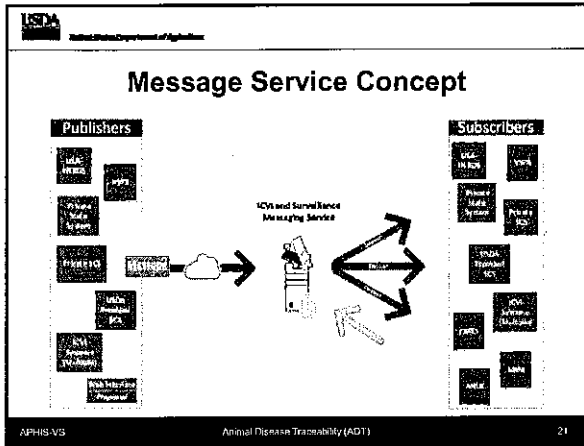
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5. Administration of Electronic Records

- Test Charts / Vaccination Forms**
 - USDA to create web interface for data entry and file uploading
 - Accredited vets and Animal Health Officials
 - Generate required forms
 - Data must be available for sharing between State and Federal systems
 - Message data to appropriate System(s)

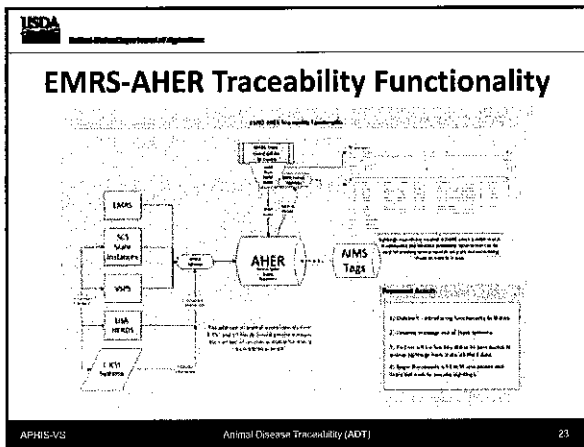
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5. Administration of Electronic Records

- **Animal Health Event Repository (AHER)**
 - Identifies federal system(s) with information on official IDs (400+ million references)
 - AHER populated by VS, SCS, AIMS, EMRS, (GDB)
 - Expansion of AHER to include State systems (Voluntary)
 - APHIS financially support States on development of messaging service to populate AHER
 - o Official IDs, Date, Event type, State
 - o Improve User Interface – summary view for State provided information



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6. Enforcement of ADT Regulations

- High level of compliance is imperative
- Greater uniformity of enforcement
- Higher levels of monitoring where disease spread is a higher risk and greater impact
- Exemptions and limitation of interstate movement only complicates enforcement

ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

6. Enforcement of ADT Regulations

Recommendations:

- Target repeat offenders
- IES - more timely investigations
- Emphasis on enforcement when higher risk and greater impact
- Include private sales, internet sales, production sales, herd dispersals, etc.

ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

6. Enforcement of ADT Regulations

Recommendations:

- Work with transportation agencies
- Cooperate with States that have resources in the field that could help document and report noncompliance
- Destination state report violations to shipping state

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6. Enforcement of ADT Regulations

Recommends:

- Survey State and Federal officials
- Additional recommendations from participants attending the NIAA/USAHA Traceability Forum
- Share practices and enforcement methods nationally with State Animal Health Officials
- Cattle dealers, online auctions, etc. should be regulated by State when dealer licensing regulations apply


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7. Collection of ID and its Correlation to the Carcass at Slaughter

- 2016 WSLHA resolution to create an ADT performance measure to monitor collection and accurate correlation of ID to the carcass
- Working Group on Slaughter Plant ID Collection & Correlation convened November 2016



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7. Collection of ID and its Correlation to the Carcass at Slaughter

Recommends: APHIS continue the efforts of the State/Federal Slaughter Plant Working Group to improve the rates of ID collection & correlation at slaughter including:

- Development of training/outreach materials for plant, FSIS & APHIS personnel
- Monitoring of diagnostic submissions collected to ensure correlation practices are sufficiently applied
- Maintaining constant communication and collaboration with FSIS to address problems


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8. Public/private information system

- Confidentiality and security of data remains a significant concern
- Private information systems should be utilized to help achieve ADT objectives



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8. Public/private information system

Recommends:

- Enable private information systems to be utilized for disease surveillance and response events
- Communication protocols (messaging) between the private government systems
- Information maintained in the private system
- Available to animal health officials only when needed for animal disease control and response

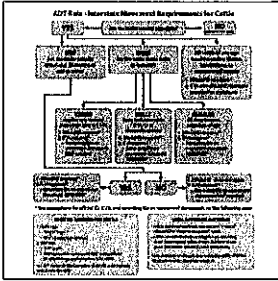
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9. Exemptions for Official Identification Requirements

- Creates confusion and challenges to uniformly enforce ADT requirements



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9. Exemptions for Official Identification Requirements

Recommendations:

Commuter herd agreements:

- Remove official ID exemption
- Listing the animals' identification number at discretion of State Animal Health Officials



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9. Exemptions for Official Identification Requirements


Recommendations:

Tagging Sites:

- Maintain the option to apply ID at tagging sites
 - Not really an exemption; it's deferred

State ID options:

- Remove the exemption allowing States to agree on alternative methods of official identification



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9. Exemptions for Official Identification Requirements

Recommendations:

Direct to slaughter movements:

- Maintain official ID exemption from farm/ranch with approved USDA backtag
- Stipulate that animals that leave plant must have official ID



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9. Exemptions for Official Identification Requirements

Recommendations:

Direct to slaughter movements:

- Remove the exemptions for cattle moving to slaughter through one approved livestock facility:
 - Unless specific controls established
 - Involved industry sectors to work out potential protocol




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10. ICVI Exemptions and Movement Documents

- Continued emphasis on electronic ICVIs
- Examine alternatives to ICVIs
- Emphasis on key components of traceability
- Destination State greatest responsibility in determining required documents



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10. ICVI Exemptions and Movement Documents

Recommendations:

- Direct to slaughter, including through one approved facility:
 - Maintain ICVI exemption for direct to slaughter cattle
 - The current exemption for slaughter movements through one market must be restricted to one market movement regardless if it is an interstate or intrastate shipment

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10. ICVI Exemptions and Movement Documents

Recommendations:

- Direct to an approved facility with an owner-shipper statement:
 - Concern about the exemption for interstate movements to an approved facility when the cattle move from the approved facility to a premises other than a slaughter plant
 - The current regulation allows for the exemption unless the cattle move interstate from the market
 - This exemption should be removed

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10. ICVI Exemptions and Movement Documents

Recommendations:

- Maintain option for commuter herds to move on documents as agreed upon by the State Animal Health Officials




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11. Uniformity of State Import Regulations

- Limiting the current exemptions to 9 CFR Part 86 would help to clarify and improve uniformity
 - E.g., eliminating the option for the States to agree on other forms of official identification
- Need to review official ID requirements separately from health regulations
 - Expanding health requirements to achieve uniformity not appropriate



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11. Uniformity of State Import Regulations

Recommendations:

- 9 CFR Part 86 should provide the national standards
- Elimination of various exemptions will lessen some of the confusion and State differences
- Use of interstateLivestock.com should be expanded



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11. Uniformity of State Import Regulations

Recommendations:

- Essential that to maintain option for States to establish more stringent requirements
- Uniformity of State regulations is important, but;
 - Disease issues are unique to certain areas of the United States
 - Animal health import requirements need to be regionalized


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12. Uniform Official Identification Eartags

- Differing views on having numerous tag types (size, shape, color, etc.)
- Management & official identification versus one standard distinct tag with official identification number only



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12. Uniform Official Identification Eartags

Recommend:

- Value in a standard official eartag - increase awareness and understanding
- Conduct a study to determine the potential advantages and disadvantages of having one national identification eartag for cattle


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13. Official EID tag for imported cattle

- 9 CFR Part 86.4 stipulates that the application of AIN is limited to livestock born in the United States
- No official EID tag with LF technology available to retag imported animals
- Significant challenge if the U.S. moves to a completely EID solution for official ID in the future



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13. Official EID tag for imported cattle

Recommend:

- Maintain the identity of imported cattle
- Option for an official EID tag for imports
- Define an official "Import tag" tag
 - Specific range of 840 numbers (840 9xx ...)
 - Specific tag color



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14. Official Identification of Beef Feeders

Feedback:

- Collaboration and rulemaking
- Tagging of large numbers of beef feeder cattle is not practical or doable at livestock markets
- Proactive plan
- Incremental steps
- Recording IDs
- Tagging solutions
- Cost benefit study & level of traceability needed




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14. Official Identification of Beef Feeders

- WG agrees with these points
- Reaffirms that the inclusion of the official identification of beef feeder cattle needs to be addressed at a later date
- Priority - next steps for ADT should focus on previous recommendations



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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

Conclusion

Partner with State and Industry to:

- Increase number of cattle with official ID
- Move forward with a completely electronic system
- Improve IT infrastructure, electronic data capture systems and data information sharing



APHIS-VS Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) 50


USDA
United States Department of Agriculture

ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

Conclusion

Immediate Priorities

- ID when change of ownership or at first point of commingling
- Exemptions – simplify
- Enhance monitoring and enforcement
- Electronic records/data sharing
- Industry and State/Federal EID



Task Force

- Plan for targeting implementation of an EID for cattle by January 1, 2023

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White Paper

Strategy Forum on Livestock Traceability

Information synthesized from the National Institute for Animal Agriculture's Forum, "Strategy Forum on Livestock Traceability conducted September 26-27, 2017, in Denver, Colorado. Full presentations are available online at www.animalagriculture.org.

DISCLAIMER: The information provided in this White Paper is strictly the perspectives and opinions of individual speakers and discussions at the 2017 Strategy Forum on Livestock Traceability

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Background

The forum, “Strategy Forum on Livestock Traceability”, conducted September 26-27, 2017, in Denver, CO, was the second livestock disease traceability forum hosted by the National Institute of Animal Agriculture (NIAA) and the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA). The forum brought together one hundred sixty four (164) livestock industry professionals, and included producers, representatives of livestock markets, fairs, and shows, veterinarians, representatives of identification technology companies, and regulatory animal health officials. The goal was to review the current state of livestock traceability and obtain stakeholder input regarding the advancement and direction of the USDA’s Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) program, the ideal method of livestock identification, database management and data sharing, recommendations for advancing livestock traceability and electronic health records, and global trade.

Over the last decade, livestock traceability has been the focus of numerous discussions. In 2013, the Animal Disease Traceability Rule became law. Four years after its implementation, the USDA has undertaken a comprehensive assessment of the ADT program. This Forum provided an opportunity for stakeholders to review criticism and recommendations to adjust the current ADT rule, explore the incorporation of technology into traceability, evaluate future implications of expanded traceability both nationally and internationally, and discuss points of consensus and challenge.

The NIAA is a non-profit, membership-driven organization that unites and advances animal agriculture for the challenges facing animal agriculture industries (aquatic, beef, dairy, equine, goat, poultry, sheep and swine). NIAA is dedicated to furthering programs for the eradication of diseases that pose risk to the health of animals, wildlife and humans; promoting the efficient production of a safe and wholesome food supply for our nation and abroad; and promoting best practices in environmental stewardship and animal health and well-being.

The USAHA is a forum for communication and coordination among State and Federal governments, universities, industry, and other concerned groups to consider issues of animal health and disease control, animal welfare, food safety and public health. It is a clearinghouse for new information and methods, which may be incorporated into laws, regulations, policy and programs. It develops solutions of animal health-related issues based on science, new information and methods, public policy, risk/benefit analysis, and the ability to develop a consensus for changing laws, regulations, policies and programs.

The 2017 Strategy Forum on Livestock Traceability was funded in part by Allflex, Datamars Inc., EZid LLC, Fort Supply Technologies, Global VetLINK, the Livestock Exporters Association, the USDA, Where Food Comes From Inc., and Y-TEX Corporation.

Purpose and Design of the Forum

The purpose of the forum was to bring together livestock industry leaders and animal health officials to specifically discuss livestock identification, traceability and electronic health records. The objective was to provide details on concerns and challenges in livestock traceability, and to identify potential solutions for advancing livestock identification and traceability. Forum participants gained unique insight into the views and initiatives of the various segments of the industry, which will enhance future collaborations for advancement of identification and traceability.

Forum Planning Committee Members

Mr. Glenn Fischer, Allflex USA Inc.
Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny, USDA-APHIS-VS
Chelsea Good, J.D., Livestock Marketing Association
Mr. Neil Hammerschmidt, USDA-APHIS-VS
Dr. Paul McGraw, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
Dr. Eric Moore, Norbrook Inc.
Dr. Randy Munger, USDA-APHIS-STAS
Dr. Boyd Parr, Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health
Mr. Ben Richey, United States Animal Health Association
Dr. Aaron Scott, USDA-APHIS-VS

Forum Topics and Speakers

(in order given at the forum)

Welcome and Opening Remarks, Commissioner Don Brown, Colorado Department of Agriculture

Defining the Issues and Purpose of the Joint USAHA-NIAA Livestock Traceability Forum, Dr. Tony Forshey, State Veterinarian, Ohio Department of Agriculture & NIAA Board Chair and Dr. Boyd Parr, South Carolina State Veterinarian, Director, Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health & USAHA President

Overview of Forum, moderated by Mr. Terry R. Fankhauser, Executive Vice President, Colorado Cattlemen's Association

USDA Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) Program

Program Updates/Assessment Report, Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny, Cattle Health Staff/Animal Disease Traceability Veterinarian, USDA APHIS Veterinary Services

Feedback from 2017 Public Meetings and Outreach Efforts, Dr. Aaron Scott, USDA APHIS Veterinary Services, SPRS, NPIC

Panel Discussion: ADT "Next Step" Preliminary Recommendations, moderated by Mr. Neil Hammerschmidt, Program Manager, Animal Disease Traceability, USDA APHIS Veterinary Services and ADT Working Group Members

ADT Working Group Member Panelists:

Dr. Marty Zaluski, State Veterinarian, Montana Department of Livestock

Dr. Paul McGraw, State Veterinarian, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Dr. Randy Munger, Mobile Information & Animal Disease Traceability Veterinarian, USDA-APHIS-STAS

Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny, Cattle Health Staff/Animal Disease Traceability Veterinarian, USDA APHIS Veterinary Services

Panel Discussion: Enforcement Rules -Successes and Opportunities, moderated by Mr. Burt Rutherford Senior Editor, BEEF magazine

Panelists:

Dr. Charles Broaddus, State Veterinarian & Director, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Dr. Paul McGraw, State Veterinarian, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Dr. Kristin Haas, State Veterinarian & Director of Food Safety & Consumer Protection, Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets

Mr. Cody James, Director, Animal Industry Division, Chief, Livestock Inspection Bureau, Utah Department of Agriculture

Panel Discussion: Making ADT a Reality, moderated by Mr. Matt Deppe, Chief Executive Officer, Iowa Cattlemen's Association

Livestock Marketing Perspective, Mr. Tim Starks, Market Owner/Dealer, Cherokee, OK

Data Management Sharing & Other Tech Considerations, Dr. Keith Roehr, State Veterinarian, Colorado Department of Agriculture

Brand State Considerations, Dr. Dustin Oedekoven, State Veterinarian, South Dakota Animal Industry Board and Dr. Marty Zaluski, State Veterinarian, Montana Department of Livestock

Alternative Movement Documents, Dr. Tony Frazier, State Veterinarian, Alabama Dept. of Agriculture & Industries

Making Standards and Technology Work, Dr. Justin Smith, State Veterinarian, Kansas Department of Agriculture

Updates on Efforts to Improve Collection & Correlation of ID at Harvest, Claire Hotvet, DVM, MPH, CPH, District Veterinary Medicine Specialist, USDA-FSIS-OFO

Developing Traceability from a Common Sense & Business Perspective, Mr. Joe Leathers, General Manager, 6666 Ranch

Using RFID to Advance Traceability, Dr. Randy Munger, Mobile Information & Animal Disease Traceability Veterinarian, USDA-APHIS-STAS

Global Market Traceability Dynamics, Mr. John Saunders, CEO & Chairman, Where Food Comes From, Inc.

Implications for Livestock Used for Rodeo, Fairs & Exhibitions, moderated by Mr. R. Scott Stuart Chief Executive Officer, National Livestock Producers Association

Panelists:

Mr. Jim Tucker, General Counsel, International Association of Fairs and Exhibitions

Mr. Leon Vick, Senior Director, Rodeo & Horse Shows, National Western Stock Show

Ms. Abby Powell, Senior Events Manager, The Ranch Events Complex

Executive Summary

The Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) rule is designed as a basic bookend system allowing animal health officials to trace a covered animal forward from the location where the animal was officially identified and back from the animal's last location, which is often the termination point or slaughter plant. It may also include information on the animal's interstate movements. The system was set up as a foundation framework to be expanded over time. The two basic requirements are the identification of livestock with 'official identification', and documentation of livestock when traveling across state lines.

Four years after its implementation, the USDA has undertaken a comprehensive assessment of the rule performance and experience of stakeholders, to inform the next iteration of traceability. The USDA solicited stakeholder feedback through a series of listening sessions around the country. The ADT State/Federal Working Group condensed this feedback into a list of 14 preliminary recommendations developed to address the key issues brought forward by stakeholders.

NIAA ADT Strategy Forum attendees focused on four of the ADT working group's preliminary recommendations: the Electronic Identification Device (EID) system for cattle, public/private data sharing, exemptions from the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) requirement, and the requirement of a uniform official ID ear-tag. If required, EID format must be a choice that is accessible, reasonably cost-effective, and offer ease of use by cattle producers; be supported by adequate infrastructure; and allow accomplishment of the goals of traceability. Producers and the industry have concerns regarding the amount of data that can be carried on an EID tag or CVI, the security of that data, and the ownership of the data. CVI exemptions in the current ADT are a significant source of confusion both to producers and veterinarians. Finally, while producers are not generally opposed to EID, and in fact often use EID tags for management purposes, the industry has yet to embrace the 840 tag.

Electronic ID enables and advances traceability. Initial cost is higher than visual dangle tags, though that investment is regained through the multiple benefits provided by EID. EID provides accuracy and saves time, allowing for traceability at the speed of commerce, reduces animal stress, and allows for tag retirement at slaughter, ultimately saving money. There are low frequency (LF) and ultra-high frequency (UHF) options for EID, with advantages and disadvantages to both.

Enforcement of the ADT regulations is not straightforward. Only about 60% of producers are even aware that there is an ADT rule, much less comply with it. It is difficult to enforce regulations with producers that are not even aware they exist. Several states have had success with a variety of approaches to ADT enforcement, including: passing state traceability rules; requiring mandatory premises ID registration; collaboration between the state departments of agriculture and motor vehicles; and leveraging the scope and reach of state livestock (brands) inspection. Many states have found that a concerted effort to educate producers, veterinarians, and state enforcement partners has significantly reduced the need for enforcement actions.

Much of the progression to functional traceability has rested on the shoulders of the livestock markets. Because more than three quarters of producers sell animals at livestock markets at least once a year, groups of diverse source animals are commingled regularly, and sale animals are often shipped out of state, markets are highly visible under the ADT rule. However, there is no mandate of unique market responsibility under the rule. There are significant costs incurred with the identification of animals. Markets owners and operators desire incentives to help offset the cost of traceability, and desire consistency of ADT enforcement across all sectors of the industry.

Another complication of traceability success is the collection and correlation of ID to carcasses at slaughter. This collection and correlation is the responsibility of the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS). FSIS is proactively pursuing mitigation of numerous challenges to the system. Increased staff training, monitoring of diagnostic submissions for collection issues, and sharing of information and outreach to sister government agencies, are several of the tools being pursued in order to generate increased accountability in ADT.

Ninety-five percent of the world population is outside the United States, and as that population grows in economic status, the global demand for beef increases. The key to global export markets is traceability. Many top international exporters of beef employ traceability as a key component of their programs. Including traceability as a significant part of the United States export program can make the United States competitive in this world market.

If traceability is to continue to support the industry both nationally and globally, the data collected for livestock health and disease control must be taken into consideration. For traceability to operate at the producer level, it must occur at the speed of commerce. The data collected via electronic ID and generated by electronic CVIs must be able to move freely, but securely, between databases and data systems. Animal health officials must have real-time access to traceability data in the event of an animal disease incident, and producers must have the confidence that their data will be secure and protected.

ADT rules were written for the marketplace however, fairs, shows, and rodeos are increasingly finding that components of the ADT regulations apply to their events. The 2011 Ogden, Utah equine herpes virus (EHV) disease event emphasized the need for traceability at these events. To maintain business continuity, fairs, shows and rodeos need to consider development of a method for tracking of animals housed at their facilities, quarantine facilities and contingencies, a disease diagnosis notification system, a between-group cleaning and disinfection plan, and other considerations. Little EID is in use by fairs, shows, and rodeos. Only a few of the larger venues have started to address disease traceability considerations. Government officials must reach out to fairs and shows to support them, keep them up to speed with the ADT, and guide them to maintain animal health and business continuity.

Cattle producers are independent, trust their producer and industry organizations, and are wary of rules and regulations imposed on them from outside the industry. As an industry, they have voiced many concerns, including traceability slowing the speed of commerce; the requirement of mandatory participation in ADT; and ranch liability linked to electronic identification. These are real issues requiring complex solutions. Those directly affected are often those that are able to provide the best solutions to

the concerns at hand. The cattle industry must be proactive if the U.S. is to accomplish the comprehensive vision of animal disease traceability. Additionally, the ADT is unlikely to be accepted by the industry unless that industry contributes significantly to the rule. A group of industry stakeholders needs to be assembled to drive the ADT movement forward. Representatives of several producer groups attending the forum expressed their commitment to this model and process, and a desire to be part of the solution.

Regardless of who spearheads the effort, there is an urgency to the traceability movement. Global exchange of goods, services, and people continues to expand at an exponential rate, and we are only one plane flight or ship traverse away from the next Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak. We need to make this happen now.

Presentation Highlights

USDA Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) Program

Program Updates/Assessment Report Summary

Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny, *USDA-APHIS-Veterinary Services (VS)*

The Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) rule is designed as a basic bookend system, allowing animal health officials to trace a covered animal forward from the location where the animal was officially identified and back from the animal's last location, which is often the termination point or slaughter plant. It may also include information on the animal's interstate movements. The system was set up as a basic foundation framework to be expanded over time. The design is simple in requirements, but complicated in details. The two basic requirements are the identification of livestock with 'official identification', and documentation of livestock when traveling across state lines. The animal classes currently subject to the ADT rule are all sexually intact cattle and bison, all female dairy cattle, all male dairy cattle born after March 11, 2013, and all rodeo cattle and bison.

When the ADT rule was implemented, measures to document progress and identify gaps were also established. These are known as Traceability Performance Measures (TPMs). Two key factors are measured, both for imported and exported animals, by the TPMs: the location of official animal identification (ID), and the location from which the animal shipped. The baseline percentages of successfully completed TPMs were measured in 2014, when the ADT was implemented, and have continued annually. From the baseline TPMs in 2014 to the TPMs of 2016, trace success improved from 58-76% to 86-91%, and the time to find records improved from 4-11 days to 1-2 days (Table 1).

	2014		2015		2016	
#	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.

Table 1. Traceability Performance Measures, 2014 to 2016¹. Four TPMs tracked: 1 = In what state was the animal officially identified? 2 = Where in your state was the animal officially identified? 3 = From what state was the animal shipped? 4 = From what location in your state was the animal shipped?

Gaps in the progress of ADT rule implementation include lack of electronic availability of official identification and collection and correlation of official ID at slaughter. Challenges moving forward

include moving away from reliance of visual tags, expanding the rule beyond interstate movement, and expanding the rule to include feeder cattle.

ADT 2017 State/Federal Working Group Preliminary Suggestions on Key Issues

Dr. Aaron Scott, *USDA-APHIS-Veterinary Services, National Preparedness & Incident Coordination Center*

Mr. Neil Hammerschmidt, *USDA-APHIS-Veterinary Services*, panel moderator

Panel: Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny, *USDA-APHIS-VS*, Dr. Randy Munger, *USDA-APHIS-STAS*, Dr. Marty Zaluski, *Montana Department of Livestock*, Dr. Paul McGraw, *Wisconsin Department of Agriculture*

Four years after its implementation, the USDA has undertaken a comprehensive assessment of the ADT program in 2017. APHIS prepared an in-depth assessment of ADT that was published April, 2017 (<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/adt-assessment.pdf>) and conducted nine public meetings to gather feedback on the initial framework of ADT. The result of the public meeting and federal registry posting was almost 500 public comments, identifying a number of concerns which are summarized at: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/summary-of-feedback-adt-program.pdf>. Additionally a State-Federal ADT Working Group was established to assist APHIS in reviewing the ADT regulation, examine feedback from the public meetings and written comments, and provide input based on their experiences with disease traceability issues. The working group focused on aspects of ADT related to cattle and bison.

Concerns addressed issues such as whether the program should be voluntary or mandatory; concern that traceability will impede commerce; confusion about exemptions; inconsistencies in state regulations; difficulty of reading health certificate data; difficulty reading and recording NEUS bright tags; confidentiality; liability for injury during tag reading, both to animals and people; the enforcement burden for markets; ID collection and correlation at slaughter; cost distribution across the industry; lack of support for tagging beef feeders; and others. The ADT State/Federal Working Group evaluated the comments and concerns, then condensed them into 14 key issues, and provided preliminary suggestions to address those issues.

Concerns of ADT Strategy Forum attendees focused on four main key issues: the Electronic Identification Device (EID) system for cattle, public/private information sharing, exemptions from the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) requirement, and the requirement of a uniform official ID ear-tag.

Considerable concerns were expressed regarding EID and the data associated with CVIs. There is general agreement that EID is a necessary goal, although many involved in the discussion expressed the opinion that 2023 is much too late a date for industry-wide adoption of EID. There was general agreement the choice for final EID format must be a choice that is accessible, reasonably cost-effective, and offers ease of use by cattle producers; is supported by adequate infrastructure; and allows accomplishment of the goals of traceability. In other words, the EID choice codified in rule *must* be the “right” choice. Identification devices must meet two standards: performance and technical communication. Standardization of tags and data system is the first and foremost objective. Producers

are not generally opposed to EID, and an increasing number of producers use EID tags for management purposes. Several tag manufacturers attending the conference noted that they are selling many EID tags. However, only 50% of those tags are 'official ID' 840 tags. EID 840 tags require a second step of acquiring a Premises ID (PremID). PremID acquisition is viewed among producers to be a hassle and a liability, thus the EID tags they choose for management are often not official ID tags.

Producers and the industry have many concerns regarding the amount of data that can be carried on an EID tag or CVI, the security of that data, and the ownership of the data. It is difficult to say who owns the data, but there is general agreement that whoever owns the data must be willing and able to share it in the event of a disease outbreak. The ADT working group recommendation is that options for data to be maintained in private systems be established to supplement those administered by States and APHIS, with the understanding that they the private systems will share that data with state and federal animal health official in the event of a disease outbreak. This arrangement requires communication between multiple databases, which is not a capability among the multiple data management systems that are currently in use. Additionally, this arrangement requires that privately held data be shared with the government, and many producers are fearful and suspicious of releasing their data. Producer concerns with respect to data-sharing include logistics; generation of marketing advantage; exposure to reputational risk; security of management decisions; and liability. Confidentiality of the data is key if we want producers to buy into the program. In addition, producers have voiced concerns regarding the cost of data maintenance in a private server, as well as the cost incurred in the process of collecting the data in the first place. Industry must be involved in the decisions about the ADT program – not just choosing the format of the EID and storage of the data but in all aspects of the ADT rule. Producers trust their industry groups. As those most intimately affected by the ADT rule, producer groups are in the best position to determine answers to all of the questions surrounding the ADT program.

Although the majority of concerns expressed by the ADT Strategy Forum attendees addressed EID and data sharing, a few other critiques and comments were offered on other key issues. For alternative movement documents, general support was expressed for the ADT Working Group to evaluate alternatives to ICVIs that can adequately provide movement information. Obtaining correct destination information needs to account for situations where the precise ship-to location is not known when movement documents are prepared.

Discussion of traceability in the United States versus the rest of the world highlighted the fact that the US is 'behind the ball'. In fact, well behind many other countries in terms of traceability. The future is global animal identification, and the United States should take lessons from other countries' successes and failures with traceability. Their experience demonstrates that national traceability success is often not about what technology is adopted as much as how those requirements are implemented. Finally, several ADT Strategy Forum attendees asked if a cost benefit analysis was associated with the ADT Working Group suggestions. The answer was no, largely because that cost is significantly affected by a number of factors not settled in the suggestions, such as which tagging system and level of traceability is implemented.

Panel Discussion: Enforcement Rules – Successes and Opportunities

Mr. Burt Rutherford, *Senior Editor, BEEF magazine*, moderator

Panel: Dr. Charles Broaddus, *Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services*, Dr. Paul McGraw, *Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection*, Dr. Kristin Haas, *Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets*, Mr. Cody James, *Utah Department of Agriculture*

Enforcement Introduction

Mr. Burt Rutherford, *BEEF magazine*

In surveys conducted nationwide by BEEF magazine, 87% of beef ranchers reported that they use individual animal ID tags. 84% of these employ individual animal ID for management purposes, and 90% of producers use bangle ear-tags. Less than 20% of producers use EID², although NCBA data indicates that this use of EID represents an increase over past 10 years. Accountability toward specific label claims, value-added verification for beef and breeding cattle, compatibility with the milking parlor, and general generational change are all potential drivers of RFID use. Although only 20% of producers use EID, 58% of those producers favor a lifelong national ID system to track cattle, and the great majority of those cite a reason for their support as disease traceback capability. This is a hopeful sign, and the trend toward increasing use of EID is a trend we need to support and encourage.

The companion to EID, traceability, suffers nationwide from a lack of awareness. BEEF magazine data indicates that only 67% of producers are aware of animal ID laws in their state, and only 62% of producers are aware of the ADT program³. It is difficult to enforce ADT rules with producers that are not even aware they exist. The panel for this discussion comprises broad geographic representation, with perspectives from animal health officials located in the east coast, northeast, midwest, and west.

Snapshot of Enforcement in Virginia

Dr. Charles Broaddus, *Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services*

Virginia passed a state Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) rule in 2014 based on the federal ADT rule. Virginia has decided to focus their energy and enforcement on the sales where cattle are commingled, the majority of which occur at livestock auction markets. All cattle subject to the state ADT rule must have official ID in order to move through one of these sales. Virginia officials acknowledge that this does focus more scrutiny on markets than other segments of the industry, as the majority of ADT eligible sales occur at these markets, and livestock inspectors are stationed in the markets. Despite this increased scrutiny, Virginia is committed to generating a level playing field and supporting producers and the industry as much as possible.

Historically, enforcement of ADT rules in Virginia has been difficult, as violation of ADT rules was considered a criminal offense and criminal prosecutors were too busy to take on ADT cases. Enforcement capability expanded last year with the passing of a law that allows the assessment of civil penalties for ADT violations. Enforcement is progressive, beginning with a livestock inspector visit to the offending party, followed by a letter, and only in the case of repeat offenders, a civil fine and potential referral to the USDA- IES.

Wisconsin's Enforcement Follows the Federal ADT Rule

Dr. Paul McGraw, *Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection*

Wisconsin's ADT enforcement focuses on CVIs; licensing of markets, truckers, and dealers; and premises ID registration. Wisconsin has opted to adopt the federal ADT rule for state use. However, Wisconsin requires mandatory premises ID registration. If producers do not obtain specific PremID, they are ineligible for state indemnity in the event of a disease outbreak.

State animal health officials review all import and export CVIs. Like Virginia, they employ progressive enforcement actions, with serious penalties only for repeat offenders. Export CVI violations garner first a letter, then a visit from the district veterinarian, referral to USDA-IES, and for serious offenders, revocation of certification to write CVIs. As one NIAA ADT forum attendee pointed out, the best way to convince reticent veterinarians to come into compliance is to threaten their livelihood. Those producers illegally importing livestock into Wisconsin are subjected to quarantine and must hire a veterinarian to write the required CVI, and for repeat offenders, civil forfeiture through the district attorney.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture has had success with mandatory PremID, however, not all panel members agree with this approach. NIAA ADT Forum attendees weighed in as well. Dr. Thach Winslow of the Wyoming Livestock Board noted that PremID is useful for disease response, but offers no management advantage to the producer, leading to difficulty in gaining producer participation. An additional complication in many western states is that the location of the PremID could be 200 miles from the actual location of the livestock.

Two Successes in Vermont

Dr. Kristen Haas, *Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets*

Vermont animal health officials have two unique systems in place that have led to ADT success in their state. The first is collaboration with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). The Department of Agriculture provides officer training for those DMV agents that interface with livestock moving both inter- and intra-state, as well as provides personnel to jointly staff DMV checkpoints. The second is the requirement of official ID for all livestock moving intrastate. Any livestock that leave any premises in Vermont must have official ID. These two developments have led to significant success in traceability in Vermont.

Dr. Haas surveyed several northeast state animal health departments and compiled a short list of challenges among ADT personnel in the northeast. Most northeastern state agriculture departments are small and without dedicated ADT personnel. To this point, a question posed by ADT Strategy Forum attendees is that of staffing. If there is already a lack of enforcement staff, both at the state and federal level, how can an expanded ADT program be enforced? Suggestions from the panelists included the use of spot checks, education of market owners to increase compliance, and concentration on the segments of industry specific to the state that require more intensive traceability capability.

Some northeastern states are experiencing difficulty making the switch to eCVIs, even though they acknowledge that electronic data transfer is the best way to accomplish traceability. Colorado and

other states have increased veterinarian demand for electronic CVIs by increasing paper CVI fees more than five-fold.

Producers in these states tend to be small, niche, and resistant to the 840 ID system because there are already EID systems in place that they use comfortably. The requirement for PremID associated with 840 tags, discussed earlier in the forum, complicates adoption of 840 ID.

Finally, and not unique to the northeast, it is difficult to enforce ADT rules for out-of-state veterinarians. Dr. Keith Roehr of Colorado spoke to this point, highlighting Colorado's experience with out-of-state veterinarians. The Colorado requirement, backed by a phone call for the noncompliant, is that all incoming CVIs be filled out completely and legibly. This requirement alone has significantly increased out of state veterinarian compliance.

Tools Unique to the West

Mr. Cody James, *Utah Department of Agriculture*

The main tool unique to the western United States is their livestock (brand) inspection programs. The inspectors for these programs serve as the 'eyes and ears on the ground' for animal health in their states.

In 2012, Utah was experiencing increasing number of missing livestock. In response, agriculture officials reinvented the Utah brand program to be more proactive in seeking out missing livestock and enforcing existing regulations. The proactive approach is four-pronged: education, rodeo and show presence, state surveillance, and enforcement. The mindset is to focus on education instead of enforcement. Livestock inspectors are encouraged to take advantage of teachable moments, educating at all levels of the industry from 4H to rodeo, as well as including non-traditional industry partners such as animal control officers. Livestock inspectors have teamed with sheriffs and increased their visibility in the community and at the rodeo. The state surveillance plan supports livestock inspectors getting to know their communities and the livestock therein. Once all of the other pieces were in place, Utah found that their enforcement needs were significantly decreased. In the words of Mr. James, 80% of producers want to do what's right – once they know what it is! Utah's missing livestock numbers have consistently decreased every year since 2012.

Panel Discussion: Making ADT a Reality

Mr. Matt Deppe, *Iowa Cattleman's Association*, moderator

Panel: Dr. Tim Starks, *Livestock Marketing Association*, Dr. Keith Roehr, *Colorado Department of Agriculture*, Dr. Dustin Oedekoven, *South Dakota Animal Industry Board*, Dr. Marty Zaluski, *Montana Department of Livestock*, Dr. Tony Frazier, *Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries*

Livestock Marketing Perspective

Dr. Tim Starks, *Livestock Marketing Association*

There are more than 800 Livestock Marketing Association member auction markets in the United States. These livestock markets represent a significant economic force in the livestock industry. Livestock markets sell \$40 billion worth of livestock annually⁴ and 80% of cattle producers sell animals at a livestock auction at least once per year⁵.

With such a pervasive presence in the livestock industry, markets are highly visible under the ADT Rule. Veterinarians and government officials have offices at many of these markets. However, while markets provide the location in which ADT applicable transactions occur, they have no mandate of responsibility to ensure their customers are following ADT Rules. Additionally, there are significant costs incurred when identifying animals, associated with but not limited to: hiring of extra personnel to accomplish tagging; development of tagging facilities and wear and tear on those facilities; stress and potential injury to animals during the handling necessary in tagging and tag-reading; adjustment or replacement of software systems to accommodate EID data formats; and cost due to slowing the speed of commerce. Markets need incentives to help offset the cost of traceability. Maintaining a facility in which to tag or to read individual tags would change the flow of animals through a facility, and in many cases require a newly developed receiving facility. This is impossible in some markets, and would give others with more accommodating facilities an unfair competitive advantage.

Markets are also concerned that, due to their high visibility in the industry and the nature of their business, they are an easy target for those enforcing ADT. In addition to incentives to offset costs associated with tagging and reading of tags, livestock markets are eager to see consistency in enforcement across all sectors of the livestock industry. Markets have particular concerns about small producers and private sales, which are subject to ADT but not very visible, thus not subjected to the level of enforcement scrutiny that markets endure. That said, it was pointed out by the South Dakota state veterinarian that all of South Dakota's tuberculosis tracebacks in 2017 were traced back to markets, and the market records were critical in locating affected animals.

Gaps that the markets perceive in ADT include education, consistency in enforcement, the prohibitive cost of visual tag retirement, and lack of producer buy-in. Consistency in enforcement is addressed above. Education and the lack of producer buy-in are inherently linked. The key to producer compliance is education.

Interoperability

Dr. Keith Roehr, *Colorado State Veterinarian*

Interoperability is the process by which data moves between databases and data systems without keystrokes. Interoperability allows for the capabilities needed today: traceability in minutes, and business continuity at the speed of commerce. However, there are many hurdles to interoperability. Different states have different databases. Regulations for data sharing differ from state to state. Both federal and state firewalls limit data accessibility. Finally, data formats differ from database to database.

The data needed for livestock health are location information (PremID), health information in the form of CVIs, brand movement identification, and diagnostic testing information. Uniform standards for the transmission of data are necessary to accomplish interoperability and thus traceability and business

continuity. USDA, State Animal Health Officials, and producers all have a role to play to make interoperability a reality. USDA must allow data from USAHerds and other state databases to migrate. State Animal Health Officials must ensure that CVI data is stored in a retrievable system, while maintaining data security. And finally, producers must officially ID all cattle at the birth herd location, and use one tag for all purposes. Once those tasks are accomplished, we will be able to achieve a degree of interoperability, with the potential for much more.

Brand State Considerations

Dr. Dustin Oedekoven, *South Dakota State Veterinarian*, Dr. Marty Zaluski, *Montana State Veterinarian*

A brand is an ownership ID, nothing more. A brand is not a health inspection, state entry inspection, or an individual animal inspection. Unlike CVIs, brands are used for animals leaving the state. At slaughter, while animal ID is retained with the carcass, brands are often long dissociated by the time of final disposition. However, brands do have a significant advantage over ear-tags and CVIs. Unlike ear-tags, brands are permanent and cannot be removed. Additionally, brands can be used to augment traceability. In the recent South Dakota tuberculosis (TB) trace, South Dakota animal health officials were able to conclusively determine that no TB positive animals in a commingled group had come from a certain producer, because that producer always branded his animals and none of the TB positive animals had a brand⁶.


In addition to providing documentation of ownership, brand inspections at change of ownership give the brand inspector a chance to physically see the animal, and thus collect and convey information to colleagues in animal health that may be useful in animal disease traceability. This sharing of information is efficient, strengthens the agriculture department, and better serves producers by providing an additional tool to support animal disease traceability.

Alternative Movement Documents

Dr. Tony Frazier, *Alabama State Veterinarian*

Alternative movement documents are state-approved documents that allow animals to officially move without a CVI (Fig 1). These documents don't require a veterinarian's signature, thus fill a gap in traceability that occurs with some frequency: lack of a veterinarian to sign the CVI.

Alternative movement documents are *not* owner-shipper statements. Owner-shipper statements give only information about where the animal originated, not where it is going. Alternative movement documents are documents that can be produced at the livestock market, give information about where the animal is going to, and accomplish traceability by dissociating it from animal health. Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) can simplify the process - several southeastern states employ these documents and manage their content through MOUs (Fig 2). It is important to note that while alternative movement documents are not CVIs, they still need to be in electronic format to allow the information captured to be shared in electronic format in the event of the need for a thorough trace.



GARY W. BLACK
COMMISSIONER

Georgia Department of Agriculture Animal Industry Division

**PERMIT FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT FROM USDA
"SPECIFICALLY APPROVED" MARKETS**

According to 9 CFR § 76

Accepted in the following States: Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina,
Tennessee and Mississippi

Contact:
Livestock Poultry Program
15 Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. SW
Atlanta, GA. 30334
(404) 656-3665 Phone
(404) 657-1357 Fax
www.agr.georgia.gov
www.georgiaegrow.com

Market of Origin _____ Purchaser _____ Phone _____
Destination State _____ Destination Name _____ Phone _____
Sale Date _____ Destination Address _____

All beef cattle over 18 months and all dairy animals must be listed individually and Official Eartag number must be provided. Sale Invoice or optional forms, such as VS 4-54, that correlate the Backtag information to Official Eartags may be attached to this form in lieu of listing below. Include Invoice or Serial Number of attached documents in Comments column. Animals moving directly to Approved Slaughter Facility are exempt from Official Eartag requirement. Beef cattle under 18 months of age may travel as group without Official Eartags.

Official Eartag	New Tag	Backtag or Sale Lot #	Number of Animals	Source Herd Name - Premises Identification Number (PIN)	Source Herd Address, if no PIN	Description (Breed, age, sex)	Invoice Number & Comments

_____ Name (Printed)_____ Signature_____ Date

Market Representative

Distribution: One copy to accompany shipment; one copy to be retained by market; one copy or electronic transmission to Georgia State Veterinarian within 7 days of sale date.
Rev. 07/16 DHD

Fig 1. Example Alternative Movement Document⁷

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK DIRECTLY FROM APPROVED TAGGING SITE TO ADJOINING STATE

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN ADJOINING STATE ANIMAL HEALTH REGULATORY AGENCIES

USDA's Animal Disease Traceability Rule states in Volume 9 Code of Federal Regulations (9 CFR) Part §86.5(c) that "Cattle and bison moved interstate must be accompanied by an ICVI...[Alternatively,] cattle and bison may be moved between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with documentation other than an Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) ...as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes." As such, this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) provides the framework for an agreement between states to allow cattle sold from an approved tagging site to cross state lines into an agreeing state without an ICVI while preserving traceability. It is the long range goal of these states that the approved tagging sites individually evolve to a point where electronic movement records containing official identification (ID), origin, destination and date of movement are generated and shared with origin and destination states. With these and other Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) goals in mind, this agreement will be reviewed and amended as agreed upon by participating states on an annual basis or more often if deemed necessary.

As opposed to having a few large regional livestock facilities, it is the general nature of states in the Southeast to have many small local livestock markets, buying stations, and other type facilities (Livestock Facilities as defined by the USDA), many of which are close to state lines and handle a significant number of out of state cattle. In many markets throughout the this region

Fig 2. Example MOA for alternative movement document⁸

Making Standards and Technology Work

Dr. Justin Smith, *Kansas Department of Agriculture, Kansas State Veterinarian*

Kansas took the initiative to develop an electronic-format 'state' CVI that accepts a variety of electronic data, as long as that data is in XML data exchange format. The Kansas CVI accepts data from livestock markets, OCV tags, and testing charts and spreadsheets. The next step is to develop data standards so that they can accept other documentation types.

The challenge in this electronic state CVI data receipt system is the lack of interoperability between databases, which limits data exchange, as well as the impediment provided by state laws restricting data sharing. Deborah Wilson of BIXSco offered a solution to the lack of interoperability: instead of having databases talk to each other, states could consider maintaining their current database, but subscribing to a web-based management system through which data may be shared.

Kansas has been able to encourage veterinarians to significantly increase their submissions of electronic CVIs, and now receives 70 to 75% of their CVIs electronically. Outreach to veterinarians in the field, as well as significantly increasing the cost of paper CVIs, have contributed to their success.

Developing Traceability from a Common Sense & Business Perspective

Mr. Joe Leathers, *Texas Animal Health Commission, General Manager 6666 Ranch*

Animal disease traceability is a system with considerable potential for the producer. The data generated on the animals and the overall herd and the insurance against industry shutdown are where significant producer value comes into the system. The premium comes from the amount of data generated – data which allows the rancher to manage the herd to improve overall herd quality. Unfortunately, many producers don't see it that way. They don't trust the government, and that mistrust, combined with the uncertainty of incorporating widespread change to the way they manage their operations, leads to significant fear. This fear obscures the considerable positive aspects of the program, and keeps producers from recognizing that government officials are partners, protecting and working for the industry – not the enemy.

What is the vision for animal disease traceability? We've talked a lot about goals, but not really about vision. Federal and state government officials, and the group represented at this conference, need to develop that vision, sell it to the industry, then let the industry tackle solving the problems. The cattle industry needs to be proactive, developing the rules and the laws from the inside out. The ADT will never be accepted unless stakeholders in the industry are the ones who put it together. The industry needs to work in partnership with state and federal officials, but the effort needs to be industry-driven. A small group of 10 to 12 members should be convened, and should include representatives from large, medium, small cow-calf operations; large and small stocker operations; large and small sale barns; feedlots; heifer raisers; one or two state or federal officials as consultants; and one focused chairman of the group. The producers involved need to be able to think 'outside the box' and be willing to focus outside their world for the greater good. In this manner, and only in this manner, can the ADT be

crafted in a way that will be accepted by the industry? It's also important to start with a voluntary program to get the ball rolling. As mentioned in earlier talks, mandatory programs tend to have higher initial compliance, but rapid producer fatigue, and the necessary producer trust and buy-in that will make traceability work is much less likely to occur with a mandatory program.

Some will fight this tooth and nail, and issues will still have to be worked out. It will take 1 to 1.5 years for the cattle industry, cowboys, and ranchers to become comfortable with the changes in technology and requirements. But a stakeholder-driven ADT rule is the only real way to move forward.

Using Electronic Animal Identification to Advance Traceability

Dr. Randy Munger, *USDA-APHIS-VS*

Why adopt EID? It enables and advances traceability. The main benefit of visual only tags in a traceability program is the low initial cost to acquire the tag. However, that low cost is countered by the cost to the animals in stress and injury during restraint to read those tags and the time spent and inherent inaccuracies of manual ID recording. EID provides accuracy and saves time, allows for recording animal IDs at the speed of commerce, reduces animal stress, all of which provides potential savings to the various sectors of the cattle industry. In addition, EID allows for tag retirement at slaughter and enhances the ability to provide carcass data back to the producer.

There are currently two official identification options available for cattle in the U.S.: low frequency (LF) and ultra-high frequency (UHF) tags (Table 2). Low frequency tags are less expensive and currently enjoy a degree of market penetration, both as official ID tags and as management tags. Additionally, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand currently require low frequency tags as official country ID, and Mexico uses low frequency tags on many export cattle. However, low frequency tags have a limited read range, thus requiring some degree of animal restraint for reading, and have minimal data storage capacity. UHF tags have a large read range, and reading them requires no animal restraint. UHF data storage capacity is significant, providing management value to the producer. However, UHF is considerably more expensive, and has limited current market penetration. Significant infrastructure development would be required if UHF tags were to become the animal disease traceability standard, both in the United States and abroad.

ELECTRONIC ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION OPTIONS	Low Frequency (LF) 134.2 kHz	Ultra-High Frequency (UHF) 902-928 MHz
Expense	Lower <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDX = \$2.37/tag (CattleTags.com) • FDX = \$2.04/tag (CattleTags.com) 	Higher <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UHF = \$3.22/tag (Fort-Supply.com)
Existing Infrastructure/ Market Penetration	Moderate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Est. 9 -12 million tags annually • 1000+ readers sold 	Limited <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no international standards • USDA Interim Tag Data Standard 2016 (840/NUES)

ISO Standards	Existing standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO 11784 & 11785 	No existing standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO working group creating international standard for encoding IDs
Read Range	Short distance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12"-18" • Animals restrained/single file • Only read one at a time 	Long distance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8'-16' • No need for single file • Read many tags at once
Additional User Memory	No	Yes
Traceability in Other Countries	In use internationally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico • Canada • New Zealand • Australia 	Not currently in international use

Table 2. Electronic Animal Identification Options: LF vs UHF⁹

Global Market Traceability Dynamics

Mr. John Saunders, *Where Food Comes From, Inc.*

Animal traceability is a global dynamic. Several countries around the world have well developed beef programs that include traceability as a key component; among these, are three of the top five international exporters of beef, Australia, Brazil, and Ireland^{10,11}.

The #1 traceability dynamic at play today is the competition of the United States with the rest of the world. President Donald Trump opposes Chinese trade, but the reopening of United States beef to China would open up a huge export market. The United States is seen as a black sheep regarding animal disease traceability in the rest of the world, with its minimal of mandatory animal disease traceability. However, mandatory participation complicates confidentiality, and leads to rapid producer fatigue. Voluntary participation in the ADT program would protect confidentiality and may be better accepted nationally, but would complicate trade negotiations with the rest of the world, who don't understand how the public-private partnership works. Among the increasing global middle class, beef is the most desired protein. But the United States largely corn-fed beef supply encounters environmental resistance issues internationally that are largely avoided by other countries' chicken, pork, and grass-fed beef. The precautionary principle, such as the EU ban on technology to enhance production, runs up against the 'show me it's a problem' approach common in the United States. And finally, the United States tends to have a different view of sustainability from the rest of the world, preferring the view that sustainability is the provision of a viable future for your family as opposed to the worldview of sustainability as protecting the environment.

95% of the world population is outside the United States. As the economic status of the poorer nations representing a significant portion of this population improves, the demand for beef increases. The United States will only be successful if we can reach this population and address the US versus the world issues.

The key to global export markets is traceability. Other countries with traceability programs require that traceability of their producers – their programs are mandatory. Making the United States traceability program voluntary would bring a premium in the international export market for producers that participate. In the end, if we can provide premiums to producers and make it a voluntary program, this will give the United States an advantage in the world market.

Panel Discussion: Implications for Livestock Used for Rodeo, Fairs, & Exhibitions

Scott Stuart, NIAA, moderator

Panel: Mr. Jim Tucker, *International Association of Fairs and Exhibitions*, Mr. Leon Vick, *National Western Stock Show*, Ms. Abby Powell, *The Ranch Events Complex*

Fairs are non-profit, volunteer-based, government/quasi-government community celebrations centered around agriculture. There is no place else in society where the general public can get an idea of what's going on with agriculture. The International Association of Fairs and Events has 1889 members and associate members, more than 80% of which are small venues.

The ADT rules were written for the marketplace, not for these fairs. Fairs are not a place where animals are commingled to set price and accommodate transfer of ownership, nor are they approved livestock facilities. No veterinarian or state animal health official are required on-site. Fairs and shows want to be a part of the solution, but need the government's help.

The National Western Stock Show is a huge event, both drawing competitors from more than 25 states. (Fig 3).

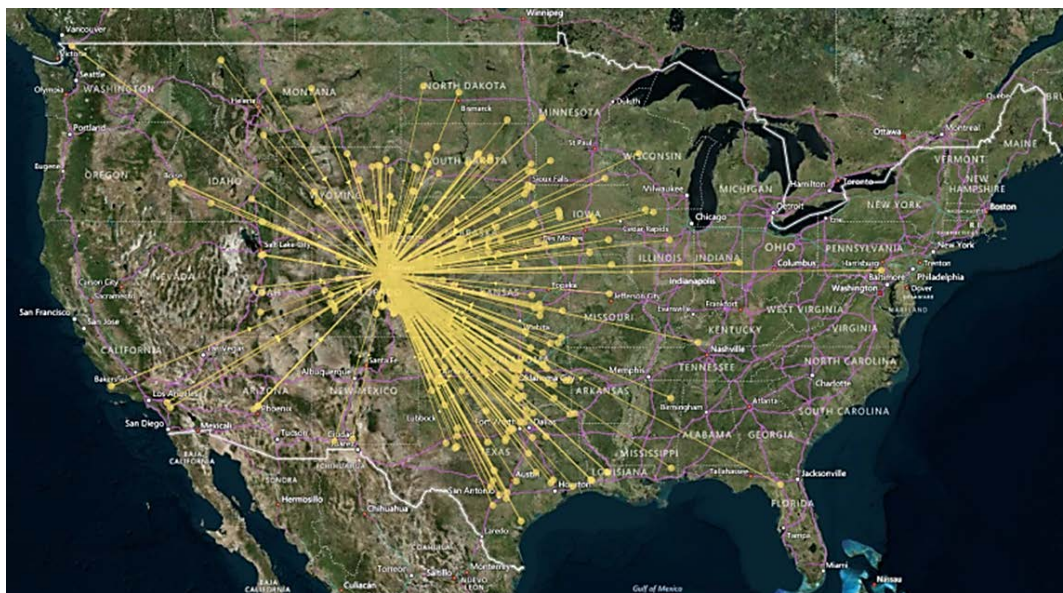


Fig 3. Movements of horses to the 2016 National Western Stock Show¹²

The NWSS rodeo involves timed event cattle, bucking stock, rodeo horses, and contract animals, some of which are not subject to health and traceability regulations. CVIs are an excellent tool, but most rodeo events don't require it or even use it. NWSS developed a declaration form, providing a single form for competitors to track stall locations (Fig 4). This single form is simple enough to garner good compliance, and allows a significant degree of traceability in the case of an animal disease event.

NATIONAL WESTERN
Stock Show

2017 Rodeo Contestant Declaration
ONE TRAILER PER DECLARATION FORM

Contact Information:
Responsible Party (person in charge of horse(s) at the event): _____
Cell Phone Number: _____ Email Address: _____
Address: _____
Arrival Date: _____

Horses in Shipment:

Name of Horse	Owner Name	Health Certificate # (REQUIRED)	Sex	Color

Origination Information (rodeo from which the horse(s) was moved to the event):
Rodeo _____ State _____
Dates _____

Horse Health Declaration:
I, _____ declare that the horse(s) named above has/have been in good health, with body temperature(s) below 102°F, eating normally and has/have not shown signs of infectious disease for the three (3) days preceding arrival at this event.
Signature _____ Date _____
Print Name _____

Fig 4. National Western Stock Show (NWSS) Declaration Form¹³

The 2011 Ogden, Utah equine herpesvirus (EHV) disease event was a wake-up call for the Ranch Events Complex. It forced them to look at the logistics of animal health and business continuity. Where is each group of animals housed? Where would a quarantine occur? How soon would they know about a diagnosis of disease? What about non-livestock groups that use the facilities, such as groups sheltering from a fire or flood? These questions apply to all fairs, shows, and exhibitions where unfamiliar animals commingle, and many facilities have not begun to address them. These questions inform the future of fair, show, and exhibition facilities. Building materials need to be clean and sanitizable. Quarantine areas must be planned. Technology availability should be in place for EID scanning and reading. Fairs, shows, and exhibitions need EID, otherwise how can they be accurate and accountable? They need veterinary support, to write CVIs and check animal health and identification credentials. Government officials must reach out to fairs and shows to support them, keep them up to speed with the ADT, and guide them to maintain animal health and business continuity.

Very little EID is currently in use by fairs and shows. The NWSS uses and captures a lot of EID, but only among livestock exhibitors, not in their rodeo and horse show events. There is often a rigid check-in process when competitors arrive at a venue, but the leaving process has minimal controls. Animal ID is often collected when prize money is awarded, but there is no mechanism in place to manage this ID for the purpose of disease control. Planning for business continuity may be the key for these venues,

including planning for quarantine, as the ability to isolate disease-affected animals is key to minimizing an animal disease event.

NIAA ADT Strategy Forum Attendee Discussion - Major Points of Consensus and Discord

The process of bringing ADT to reality requires several important considerations. First, the traceability development process must take into account existing models. Significant traceability capability exists, both within the cattle industry and within unrelated industry sectors, and this capability can be leveraged to inform ADT. Other countries have working traceability systems in place, and have experienced many of the issues for which the United States has concern. Second, the current phase of ADT is the priority and expansion to other classes such as beef feeders. At the point we currently find ourselves, would only serve to further confuse producers and limit cooperation. Finally, when designing these rules, clarity, brevity, standardization of data management, and education are paramount.

Cattle producers are very independent, trust their producer and industry organizations, and are wary of rules and regulations imposed on them from outside the industry. The animal disease traceability rule is relatively new and complicated, and cattle producers are compelled to comply by the government. As an industry, they have voiced many concerns, including traceability slowing the speed of commerce; the requirement of mandatory participation; and ranch liability linked to electronic identification. The uncertainty and lack of education regarding animal disease traceability leads many producers to fear, mistrust, and ultimately resistance of the rules.

To address traceability slowing the speed of commerce, technologies must be adopted which maintain current speed of commerce. There is significant current technology around data management, although it varies from state to state, and between states and the federal government. We must acknowledge that there are multiple databases and multiple systems, and find a way for them to work together.

There is no consensus regarding the answer to the question of mandatory versus voluntary participation. A mandatory requirement generates greater, faster participation, but that tends to be followed by a rapid decline. Participation levels grow more slowly, but are palatable, and likely to be longer-lasting, if voluntary. Further palatability could be fostered if participation can be driven in a value-added manner.

An increasing number of cattle producers use EID tags for management purposes, demonstrating an increasing comfort level with the technology available. However, only half of those purchasing EID are buying 840 tags – the official Animal Identification Numbering system tag required under the ADT program. There is a disconnect between the embrace of technology and the embrace of traceability related to EID tags. Three approaches are suggested to motivate the cattle industry to join the animal disease traceability effort and move forward. First, producers need to know the value-added benefits traceability can have for them. From a production standpoint, there are two main advantages: it's an insurance policy against effects of disease control on industry (the cost of an outbreak is a lot more than

the cost of tagging and data management); and EID reduces stress on cattle by minimizing restraint in ID recording, leading to better carcass value. Second, to address the concern for liability, the data stored on and produced by electronic identification and traceability needs to be owned by the industry – shared with the government for traceability purposes only when necessary to address animal disease. Finally, and many argue most importantly, industry must take a leadership role in the design and implementation of future rules regarding traceability.

We need to put together a group of industry stakeholders to drive the movement forward. Those directly affected usually come up with the best solutions, and producers trust their trade associations. Ross Wilson of the Texas Cattle Feeders Association challenges the national producer associations to plan a meeting by the end of 2017. Their goal should be to review, prioritize, and determine next steps for the ADT working group's 14 'Preliminary Recommendations on Key Issues'. Representatives of the National Cattleman's Beef Association (NCBA), Livestock Marketing Association (LMA), National Livestock Producers Association (NLPA), Livestock Exporters Association (LEA), South Dakota Stockgrowers Association (SDSA), and American Farm Bureau (AFB) all expressed their support and commitment for this challenge. They voiced issues – livestock market operators have a lot to lose and want to spread the risk and liability; stockgrowers have concerns about privacy, liability, cost, and having to adhere to a mandatory program; and producers have a significant need for education with respect to rule requirements – but all want a seat at the table, so that they can be a part of the solution.

Enforcement of traceability rules and regulations must be accomplished to ensure compliance in traceability, and states must take on a portion of the responsibility. However, the limitation that states can enforce federal regulations must be taken into account, as well as the significant issue of staffing.

Finally, many are concerned that the urgency regarding traceability is missing. Global exchange of goods, services, and people continues to expand at an exponential rate, and we are only one plane flight or ship traverse away from the next Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak. We should not wait for the technology that may be available in the future, but rather utilize what is currently accessible. 2023 is too late – we need to make this happen now.

Footnotes

¹ Geiser-Novotny, Sunny VMD, MS

² BEEF Magazine

³ BEEF Magazine

⁴ USDA – Grain Inspection, Packers & Stockyards Administration (GIPSA)

⁵ Cattleman’s Beef Board

⁶ Kizer, Barbara DVM, USDA-APHIS Wyoming, and Szymanski, Tahnee DVM, Montana Department of Livestock

⁷ Frazier, Tony DVM

⁸ Frazier, Tony DVM

⁹ Munger, Randy DVM

¹⁰ USDA – Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) - https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/circulars/livestock_poultry.pdf

¹¹ Ireland Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine – Beef Analysis 2025

¹² Colorado Department of Agriculture, Animal Health Division

¹³ Vick, Leon

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UNITED STATES ANIMAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

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USDA

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Reed, Alexandra A - APHIS

From: Reed, Alexandra A APHIS
Sent: Tuesday, June 27, 2017 1:11 PM
To: Witherspoon, Daisy M. APHIS; Hammerschmidt, Neil E APHIS; Geiser Novotny, Sunny APHIS; Scott, Aaron E APHIS
Subject: Summary Notes 2017 WG Call Today
Attachments: ADT 2017 Working Group Summary 6 27 17 Reed.docx

Here are my summary notes on the 2017 WG call today for edit and to use/combine with Daisy's.

Alexandra A. Reed, DVM
Veterinary Medical Officer
Animal Disease Traceability
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4700 River Road
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Cel (b) (6)

Appellate Case: 21-8042 Document: 010110567437 Date Filed: 08/26/2021 Page: 224

Document #1 Supp.

ADT 2017 WG Meeting Summary
6/27/17

Roll Call Daisy

Absent Thach Winslow, Marty Zalusky, Rose Masengill

Intro Neil

Recap of KS Meeting Justin

Similar to other meetings

Good turnout

Strong participation by livestock market producers, university (?), state folks

Feeder cattle issue what does the "point of origin" mean?

KS folks strongly support including feeder cattle at some point

Sunny similar conversations to the other meetings

Neil Today's Agenda

Trying to keep a consensus point document as we proceed. So far we have consensus on maintaining the current population covered by official ID and ID to birth premise (excluding beef cattle < 18 mo. of age).

Topic: Electronic ID and Records

- o Perform cost analysis on "true" cost of metal NUES tags (and account for limitations)

Sunny CEAH has the ability to do a cost analysis; cost of shipping, cost to producers and accredited vets. Whatever parameters we'd like to include. What cost to RFID going forward? Hope to have a report out by December.

- o Phase out free metal NUES tags

Stacey ques understand phasing out the metal NUES tags, where do the plastic NUES tags fit in with this? Would this be specific to just metal tags or both?

Neil early on just looking at the metal tags. Are plastic tags mainly bought by producers and the State?

Stacey yes, plastic tags are used more by the cervid industry.

Neil phase in of electronic ID LF is based entirely on 15 digit number (prefixed by a country code); process for embedding animal # into the transponder allows for other numbering systems, so could accommodate the NUES and AIN numbering systems.

Rolf ques for Sunny regarding the retirement of NUES / other tags? Will that be included in the calculation of "true" cost?

Sunny we could add that on; the number for the retirement of NUES tag is a known quantity.

Alex T. timeliness with "true" cost and associated costs; current TB trace in SD, what about man/vet hours spent tracing tags not recorded or mis-recorded etc.? Not sure how to include this cost.

Certainly, have seen this cost when we try to trace these metal NUES tags.

Sunny yes, please send me an email with any additional costs / ideas for what else to include.

Paul if they'd had NUES tags when those cows left the farm it would have really helped the traces; many had no tags leaving the farm of origin.

Neil even with visual only, some kind of tag is better than no tag

Paul yes, especially if it is put on before they leave the farm

Neil next topic is how best to move forward with electronic ID. This is a very large project. One idea that has been put forward is putting together a state-federal task force.

- Consider industry and State/Federal Task Force to:
 - Develop a “path forward” proposal for implementation of electronic ID for cattle
 - Consider potential/general timeline options
 - “Signal” to companies will increase their development of technology and support
 - Include options to consider for addressing cost concerns, e.g.,
 - Startup Incentives
 - Allow small producers to obtain equivalent of volume discounts, etc. (1st 20 tags for \$x.00 regardless of volume purchased)
 - Spread cost equitably across industry sectors
 - Others _____
 - Define (propose) technology standards
 - Essential to achieve a compatible and effective solution
 - Establish performance criteria that will achieve a solution that works at the speed of commerce for all environments (both small and large cattle capacity situations).
 - Establish technical and communication standards (communication of readers with the transponders) to ensure compatibility across manufacturers.
 - Stakeholder review/consideration of proposal
 - Broad support of industry critical
 - Pending sufficient stakeholder support, finalize plan with timelines
- Revise regulation that defines selected electronic technology tag as the only official ID method

Neil floor is open; do we still support the need to move forward with electronic ID at some time?

Justin yes, electronic ID is needed; need to come up with a std. mechanism as well as the tag; something we’ve heard said is “tell us what to use and we’ll use it”.

Neil so yes for electronic ID and yes for a standard. Does the standard need to cover performance and technical standards?

Justin yes

Alex T. There is so much in place already, on the standard, do we need to pick either HF or LF? So many different options (currently a dozen diff. tags can count as official ID). Hearing from some producers, no tag reads 100% of the time, not sure that the technology exists? But don’t want this to be a reason not to proceed. Also, don’t want to prevent us from adopting better tech. if it comes along in the future. Does Canada allow both LF & HF?

Neil no, just low

Alex T. seems to be working for Canada, but don’t think our industry is similar enough to theirs. LF has been around, there are benefits to HF (demo projects, way to trouble shoot). Also the question of when is it realistic to make the change? 3 yrs. or 5 yrs.? 2020?

Neil infrastructure will not appear overnight; we’ll have to transition; any other things to consider?

Stacey has anyone asked the dairy industry about this? How difficult would this be for them to move to all UHF?

Neil I have talked to some; they are concerned that a fast transition would be hard; have discussed some kind of technology bridge, to allow dual tag use for a while (LF & HF). Not a long term solution, but might bridge the transition.

? - Does a dual / combo tag actually exist?

Neil one is under development, nothing on the market currently

Rick there are states that have made significant investments in RFID tags (gave examples in VA); would discourage any move that would make these tags unofficial (even temporarily); would be a waste of tax payer dollars.

Neil ques to Rick - do you think we could have a successful system allowing the use of both tags? A successful system without a picking a specific technology?

Rick yes, that's the only way I see it happening. Could mandate something tomorrow, but it's not going to happen. Should keep pushing; even using visual ID can work, but not being captured correctly. More important to move toward electronic ID, than a specific technology. Different parts of industry are going to have to experiment. Not sure what will be best for feeder cattle? Maybe need to let industry figure out what works best.

Neil know there are different opinions; Randy said last week this will be a "train wreck" without a standard. Stakeholders are asking us to establish a standard, so they know what direction to go in. I think if we are going to have a successful electronic ID program, we will need to pick a technology standard. It's like buying a computer, if I were to wait to buy one to make sure I get the best technology, I'd never buy one. So, do we want to establish a standard or should it be a more market-driven approach?

Dennis I think we agree there is a need to transition to electronic ID. One way we've found a lot of the traces in NE is with a brand. In the western 2/3rds of the state of NE, the brand system works well. For traces there still can't beat the brand.

? same with us; we've been looking for brands to see if they are Nelson cows

Sunny we have heard loud and clear that brands have their place and that this is not meant to replace the brand system. Industry is definitely looking to us for options there is not enough consensus between segments of industry, think we need to come up with a plan as a starting point to take back for discussion.

Neil we who?

Sunny the WG or task force

Neil I'd be concerned that if we went to industry with an electronic ID plan it would be a non-starter

Sunny would be ongoing discussion, not a mandate from us

Rolf would like to talk about the standards. Someone has got to set the standard. Think gov't has to set some kind of std., then allow the market place to best fit those standards.

Neil don't know who the "we" is? Who has the experience/knowledge?

Stacey would we still feel pressure to set a std., if there was already technology in the market for both technologies? Would this work or would it just be more chaos?

Neil it won't be a single reader to read both technologies; can have a unit that contains 2 readers, but the cost would reflect the purchase of 2 readers. This could be a solution, not sure?

Diane bottom line for us is that we have information that is electronically available/searchable. Think we put it back on industry; need to stop having 50 diff. data bases etc., but info must be there and must be there in a timely fashion; how they want to do it is up to them.

Tom considering these technical issues; do we need a separate technical sub-group?

Neil Thanks for the suggestion Tom.

Aaron some good conversation; thinking of the things we are talking about and how the federal gov't can have a role; perhaps subsidize readers until transition complete?

Rick already doing that, some folks are not taking advantage of that.

Aaron yes, you're right and some states have used the CA funds differently than others. Suppose there was a std. and that it was flexible for technology changes; if we set a date and then provided funding to support that transition. How would you do that for the CA funding?

Rick would speak to the gaps; so much more we need to do to speak to current gaps that exist in the program, than to technology. An example in VA need to improve use of eCVIs. What cattle coming in are we still not currently collecting info on? I don't need more technology for that, but need more hours in the day. Compliance issues. We are actually doing some road-side stops now (not as much as FL).

We need to be auditing livestock records more. Did I hear there are 150 brand inspectors in NE? There are only 8-10 livestock inspectors in VA.

Sunny we've been reviewing the cooperative agreements; know what state data entry costs are; to me that is a dead end job, putting in one piece of data for not a lot of benefit. We are basically funneling money into something that doesn't really get us anywhere.

Rick yes, maybe need to be encouraging the use of CA funds elsewhere.

Linda agree with a lot of your comments; getting test charts in a compatible format would be helpful.

A lot of energy is spent on electronic vs. not, maybe just need to focus on getting it in a data base. We are all working on ways to capture info in a more user friendly format.

Dennis being a major brand state; NE Brand Commission is a separate state agency; wish we had a tenth of their man power. Every time cattle moves, it must be branded; by state law you need brand inspection to move.

Neil will wrap up the call for today; no consensus points that I could identify reached today. Continue to give our discussions thought and email with any additional ideas or suggestions for how we go forward. Thanks everyone.

Geiser-Novotny, Sunny - APHIS

From: Geiser Novotny, Sunny APHIS
Sent: Tuesday, June 27, 2017 5:12 PM
To: Hammerschmidt, Neil E APHIS
Subject: ADT 2017 WG conference call notes and follow up poll

Edit at will, but this is what I was thinking:

Good afternoon,

Attached you will find the notes from the last ADT 2017 working group conference call. The focus of our call centered around electronic ID and records and while we had good discussion and points raised there were no clear points of consensus. Based on some of the comments made we wanted to clarify that it is not the intent to have the working group define what electronic ID and records should be utilized or how implementation should occur but rather does the working group consider that formation of a joint industry, State and federal task force is needed to:

- Develop a "path forward" proposal for implementation of electronic ID for cattle
 - Consider potential/general timeline options
 - "Signal" to companies will increase their development of technology and support
 - Include options to consider for addressing cost concerns, e.g.,
 - Startup Incentives
 - Allow small producers to obtain equivalent of volume discounts, etc. (1st 20 tags for \$x.00 regardless of volume purchased)
 - Spread cost equitably across industry sectors
 - Others _____
- Define (propose) technology standards
 - Essential to achieve a compatible and effective solution
 - Establish performance criteria that will achieve a solution that works at the speed of commerce for all environments (both small and large cattle capacity situations).
 - Establish technical and communication standards (communication of readers with the transponders) to ensure compatibility across manufacturers.
- Stakeholder review/consideration of proposal
 - Broad support of industry critical
- Pending sufficient stakeholder support, finalize plan with timelines

Industry and States have voiced strong support for transition to RFID at each of the regional ADT meetings held to date and the working group will need to provide recommendations to address the challenges with the current system and visual only tags in our report out at the Traceability Forum in Denver in September. To keep the conversation moving forward and ensure we are able to meet the time line we'd like to poll the members of the working group again to determine if there is:

1. Support for transition to electronic ID
2. Consensus to form a joint industry/State/federal task force to develop the path forward and draft an implementation plan for electronic ID in cattle

Please respond with your opinion and any points for consideration by ? (put in a date so people respond?). We can then determine if we have consensus on these points which will be included in our report of recommendations.

Sunny Geiser-Novotny, VMD, MS
Cattle Health Staff/ Animal Disease Traceability Veterinarian
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Email: sunny.geiser-novotny@aphis.usda.gov

Page: 230

Date Filed: 08/26/2021

Document: 010110567437

Appellate Case: 21-8042

Hammerschmidt, Neil E - APHIS

From: Hammerschmidt, Neil E APHIS
Sent: Friday, June 30, 2017 8:35 AM
To: Witherspoon, Daisy M. APHIS
Cc: Munger, Randy D APHIS; Geiser Novotny, Sunny APHIS
Subject: Email to ADT 2017 WG
Attachments: Cover email for WG Survey on Electronic ID.docx

Hi Daisy,

Could you distribute the email with the attached message to the ADT 2017 WG today (from the traceability address) and copy Alex, Randy and yourself? Randy will distribute the survey invite to everyone receiving the email

Thanks,

Neil

Page: 231

Date Filed: 08/26/2021

Document: 010110567437

Appellate Case: 21-8042

Thanks again for your participation on the ADT 2017 Working Group. In reviewing the discussions we've had over the past few months I feel we have more agreement on electronic ID and records than was evident on this week's conference call. Yet, I think it is important to confirm such, so we have developed a few questions for WG members to complete.

While we attempted to focus specifically on electronic ID and records on our last call, we certainly realize the need to circle back to our discussion on fixing current gaps that can be accomplished within the current framework. Since regulatory changes will take significant time, we need to priorities areas that can be addressed without rule making. If electronic ID becomes regulated, it would take a rule making, so that would be down the road a ways.

Based on some of the comments made last Wednesday we wanted to clarify that it is not the intent to have our ADT 2017 Working Group define how implementation should occur or attempt to define the technology solution (LF versus UHF). Rather, if the WG is going to support and recommend movement to an electronic ID system for cattle, does the working group consider that formation of a joint industry, State and federal task force is a practical option? Our concern is that we will continue to "talk about it" (implementation of electronic ID) forever without a process or approach to address the significant issues we have all identified.

To help us determine consensus points we have set up a SurveyMonkey poll for the WG. An invite for completing the survey will be distributed shortly. We'd like to summarize the results before our next conference call so we'd like you to complete the survey by July 6.

Thanks,

Neil

Hammerschmidt, Neil E - APHIS

From: Hammerschmidt, Neil E - APHIS
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 3:16 AM
To: mzaluski@mt.gov; Geiser-Novotny, Sunny - APHIS; paul.mcgraw@wisconsin.gov; Munger, Randy D - APHIS; Hammerschmidt, Neil E - APHIS
Subject: ADT WG Report - PPT slides with notes
Attachments: ADT Report - NIAA Traceability Forum 09 26 17 - PPT Slides with Notes (WG).pdf; ADT Presenter Plan - Approx Times.xlsx

Good morning!

Attached is an update PDF of the PPT slides for the ADT WG report. I think this will be the final version unless anyone has suggestions.

We'd like to go through the slides in numeric order, so we are thinking of having the 5 of us seated at a table with microphones for presenting the report/PPT. We'll have one person advancing the slides; thinking the WG member could turn to the next page of their PPT slides document when they are ready to have the slide advanced on the computer. Let me know if you have other preferences.


I wanted to be sure we can get through this portion of the agenda within the time frame we have (complete the report by the morning break). Attached is the recommendations with approximate times to give an idea how much time we have for each slide. We'll adjust as we needed as we move through the slides, but wanted to offer an approximate outline.

Let me know if you have suggestion or questions; we can schedule a conference call for Friday or touch base Monday evening.

Thanks much!

Neil

Recommendation #	Subject	Presenter	Approx. Minutes for Section	~ Start	~ End
					8:15 AM
	Update/Assessment	Sunny	0:15	8:15	8:30 AM
	Summary of Feedback	Aaron	0:10	8:30	8:40 AM
	Intro WG Report	Neil	0:05	8:40	8:45 AM
1	Custom Slaughter	Neil	0:03	8:45	8:48 AM
2	Covered population	Neil	0:02	8:48	8:50 AM
3	Interstate commerce/triggers	Marty	0:06	8:50	8:56 AM
4	EID for Cattle	Marty	0:14	8:56	9:10 AM
5	Electronic Records	Randy	0:06	9:10	9:16 AM
6	Enforcement	Paul	0:06	9:16	9:22 AM
7	ID Collection	Sunny	0:05	9:22	9:27 AM
8	Private/public partnership	Randy	0:04	9:27	9:31 AM
9	Exemptions _ ID	Paul	0:05	9:31	9:36 AM
10	Exemptions _ ICVI	Paul	0:05	9:36	9:41 AM
11	Uniformity of State Regs	Paul	0:04	9:41	9:45 AM
12	Import Tag	Sunny	0:04	9:45	9:49 AM
13	Uniform tag	Sunny	0:03	9:49	9:52 AM
14	Beef Feeders	Sunny	0:03	9:52	9:55 AM
	Conclusion	Neil	0:05	9:55	10:00 AM

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Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

ADT "Next Step" Preliminary Recommendations


ADT 2017 State/Federal
Working Group

- Neil Hammerschmidt
- Dr. Marty Zaluski
- Dr. Paul McGraw
- Dr. Randy Munger
- Dr. Sunny Geiser-Novotny

Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)
Summary of Program Reviews and
Preliminary "Next Step" Recommendations
September 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal Health Inspection Service
Veterinary Services



DRAFT

ADT 2017 Working Group

Name	Affiliation
Geiser-Novotny, Sunny	Cattle Health Staff/ ADT Veterinarian, APHIS VS SPRS
Hammerschmidt, Neil	Manager, Animal Disease Traceability, APHIS VS SPRS
Halstead, Steve	District Director, APHIS VS SPRS
Hickam, Linda	State Veterinarian, Missouri Department of Agriculture
Hughes, Dennis	Nebraska State Veterinarian and Animal Health Administrator, Nebraska Department of Agriculture
Kitchen, Diane	Veterinarian Manager, Bovine Programs, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Linfield, Tom	Assistant District Director, APHIS VS SPRS (Montana)
Massengill, Rose	Animal Disease Traceability Coordinator, APHIS VS SPRS
McGraw, Paul	State Veterinarian Division of Animal Health Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Odom, Rick	Animal Health Information Systems Manager, Virginia Department of Agricult and Consumer Services
Schwabenlander, Stacey	Senior Veterinarian, Minnesota Board of Animal Health
Scott, Aaron	National Preparedness and Incident Coordination Center (NPIC), APHIS VS SPR
Smith Justin, DVM	Deputy Animal Health Commissioner, Kansas Department of Agriculture
Steck, Ailie	Animal Disease Traceability Coordinator, Pennsylvania
Turner, Alex	Traceability Veterinarian, Colorado Department of Agriculture
Westly, Rolf	Veterinary Medical Officer, APHIS VS SPRS
Winslow, Thatch	Assistant State Veterinarian, Wyoming Livestock Board
Zaluski, Marty	State Veterinarian , Montana Department of Livestock

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Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

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Introduce all members (stand to be recognized)

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

1. Interstate movements that do not apply

Recommends:

- Maintain the policy that interstate movements to a custom slaughter facility do not apply to the traceability regulation



APHIS-VS Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) 22

Cost of participating in ADT is and always be a concern and we must continue to look for the most cost effective solutions. Need to keep in mind that true cost is more than just the tag itself!

Smaller producers that raise cattle for direct sale of meat products to consumers express concern regarding the cost of future traceability requirements. As noted in the final rule on traceability, the regulation does not pertain to interstate movements to a custom slaughter facility as such cattle are highly traceable to the premises if disease issues are detected at the slaughter facility.

Recommendation: Maintain the policy that interstate movements to a custom slaughter facility do not apply to the traceability regulation.

Note: The recommendation listed in #3 below clarifies that the exclusion of movements to custom slaughter would pertain only to animals that were born on the premises that ships to the custom slaughter facility.



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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

2. Cattle population covered in the official identification regulations

Recommends:

Maintain current population covered by official ID requirements

- All dairy
- Beef cattle > 18 months of age
- All rodeo and exhibition/show cattle

Note: Maintain exclusion of beef feeders at this time

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The initial ADT regulation excluded beef cattle under 18 months of age from the official identification requirement. While it is acknowledged that this sector of the cattle industry needs to be included in the regulation at some point, there is overwhelming support to address several shortfalls or gaps within the current ADT framework first. More specific point on the inclusion of beef feeder cattle is provided later in this report.

Recommendation: Maintain the current population of livestock covered by the official ID requirements noted below and exclude beef feeder cattle under 18 months of age until current gaps are fixed and other issues are addressed before extending the requirement. Cattle covered by the official identification federal regulatory requirement would continue to include:

- All dairy
- Beef cattle > 18 months of age
- All rodeo cattle and exhibition cattle

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

3. Limiting official identification to interstate movements

- Greatest impediment to tracing capability
- Creates confusion in marketing channels where cattle of differing requirements are mixed
- Creates enforcement challenges



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The most significant impediment resulting from the traceability regulation in Part 86 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. An individual animal infected with a highly contagious disease may never leave the State where it was born, and thus remain excluded from the current Federal traceability regulation but still spread disease to many other animals that subsequently move interstate to several new states.

The regulation creates significant confusion in marketing channels where cattle of differing requirements may be mixed, and also creates enforcement challenges and complications. The interstate identification requirement often places the onus on livestock markets where the sorting and tagging of animals is often cumbersome and may fall short of full compliance. Additionally, the ability to determine compliance with the official identification requirement at slaughter plants is nearly impossible due to limited resources.

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

3. Limiting official identification to interstate movements

Recommends:

- Revise regulation to include interstate commerce
- Consider “triggers” that would require official ID:
 - Change of ownership
 - First point of commingling
 - Interstate movement (no sale or commingling)



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Recommendation: Cattle should be identified to their birth premises, thus the official identification records need to provide birth premises information of the animal. Regulations need revising to include interstate commerce and if USDA has the authority establish each of the following triggers that would require official identification:

- Change of ownership
- First point of commingling
- Interstate movement (may reflect no sale and no commingling)

If USDA does not have such authority, all States are encouraged to establish equivalent regulations to trigger official identification.

The phrase, “identified to birth premises” is occasionally referenced in this report. While it is recommended that cattle should be tagged at their birth premises, it is acknowledged that there are situations where the tagging process can be accomplished more efficiently at subsequent locations. The phrase “identified to the birth premises” allows for tagging at other locations with the acknowledgment that the record of tag applied provides the birth premises information for the animal tagged.

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

APHIS-VS Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) 26

Possibly the most significant change in opinion apparent since the establishment of the current ADT framework in 2013 is an increase in support for electronic identification (EID). The interest in moving forward with EID, or specifically RFID, was expressed by stakeholders present at each of the nine ADT public meetings held in 2017. It is also noted that there continue to be some stakeholders that are not supportive of EID for livestock in general.

Many animal health officials, as well as industry stakeholders, acknowledge that the level of traceability necessary in the United States cannot be achieved with visual only tags. While the NUES tags, traditionally known as the metal clip “brite” tags are inexpensive to purchase, there is significant expense throughout the production chain associated with their use. Producers, market managers, accredited veterinarians and others express concern about animal handling challenges and economic losses created by the need to restrain cattle to manually read and record the official identification number on metal clip tags. APHIS is conducting a study on the cost associated with NUES tags to more clearly reflect the cost of manually collecting NUES numbers and the limitations of identification method related to retiring the NUES numbers after cattle are processed at slaughter plants.

Intro to next slide: The ADT WG supports the implementation of electronic ID as the method of official identification for cattle

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

- High majority of cattle must be identified with EID tag
- Issues and questions
- Define technology



APHIS-VS Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) 27

- The ultimate success of an EID system hinges on identifying a high majority of the cattle population with an EID tag to gain the greatest efficiencies possible from the technology. Maintaining a parallel visual only eartag systems requiring manually recording of ID's on a significant portion of cattle would make the cattle handling processes more cumbersome and increase cost.
- Many additional questions exist when considering EID solutions. Particularly, the uncertainty regarding the cost of tags and readers as well as questions regarding how to standardize the technology in order to ensure compatibility of systems across manufacturers. Multiple, or competing, EID technologies would cause significant confusion, conflicts and financial challenges, therefore it will be imperative to define a single compatible technology. It is also essential that the selected technology works efficiently and effectively at the speed of commerce.

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

Recommends:

- Move toward an EID system for cattle with a target implementation date of January 1, 2023
- A comprehensive plan is necessary
- Specialized industry-lead task force with government participation to develop plan



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The working group recommends:


The United States must move toward an EID system for cattle with a target implementation date of January 1, 2023. A comprehensive plan is necessary to address the multitude of very complex issues related to the implementation of a fully integrated electronic system. The plan should be developed through a specialized industry-lead task force with government participation.

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - Standardization
 - Transitional solutions
 - Timelines
 - Funding options




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The objectives of the task force should account for several of the key issues including:

- Standardization
- Transitional technology solutions
- Timelines
- Funding

For some issues the task force may need to establish a subgroup with specific expertise.

We'll cover these responsibilities in greater detail on the following slides.

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - **Standardization**
 - Minimum performance standards – works at speed of commerce




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Standardization

As noted earlier, the standardization of the technology is imperative. First, minimum performance standards must be defined to ensure the technology works at the speed of commerce.

While there are differences in “speed of commerce” from one environment or from one facility to another, we need to set a uniform interpretation. Ultimately we need to have a process to systematically measure the performance capabilities of the EID tags to ensure minimum capabilities are met. The working group discussed how best to unify the interpretation of speed of commerce and came up with a description: (see next slide)



ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - **Standardization**
 - Minimum performance standards – works at speed of commerce

“Speed of commerce”:
 Referred to as, “compatible with existing accepted commerce systems; the ID device/method shall be compatible with existing accepted commerce systems, allowing for the reading/recording of official ID in a safe and humane manner at a pace that does not impede the normal and accepted processing time; and shall be compatible with Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) and Dairy Animal Care and Quality Assurance (DACQA) standards and practices.”

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(Standardization continued)

“Speed of commerce” --- Referred to as, “compatible with existing accepted commerce systems;

The ID device/method shall be compatible with existing accepted commerce systems, allowing for the reading/recording of official ID in a safe and humane manner at a pace that does not impede the normal and accepted processing time; and shall be compatible with Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) and Dairy Animal Care and Quality Assurance (DACQA) standards and practices.”

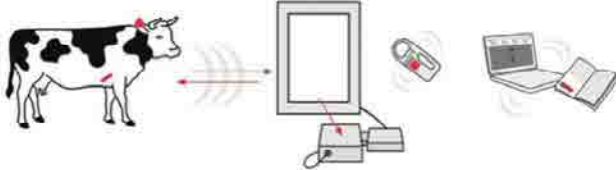
The task force will need to establish measurable factors in order to set minimum performance capabilities of the EID tag.

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - **Standardization**
 - Minimum performance standards – works at speed of commerce
 - Technical communications - ensure compatibility of devices across manufacturers.



APHIS-VS Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) 32

(Standardization continued)

Another critical component of standardization addresses the compatibility of the devices across manufacturers, or the technical communications. Specifically, the EID task force needs to:

- Propose a non-proprietary, cost efficient and effective technology solution based on results of performance evaluations that adhere to established technical communication standards and that will ensure compatibility of devices across manufacturers.

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - **Transitional technical solutions**
 - Identify solutions that will “bridge” differing electronic solutions during a defined transition period




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Transitional technology solutions

Identify solutions that will “bridge” or incorporate other electronic solutions during a defined transition period; this is necessary to ensure the workability of current/existing technologies).

Other points on transitional solution:

- The system will not work with multiple technologies
- Yet, existing technologies need to be recognized so no sector is “left behind”
- Need to address progression towards a single and/or compatible technology

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - **Timelines**
 - Date visual only official tags no longer available
 - Date all cattle needing official ID date must be officially tagged with EID, e.g., January 1, 2023
 - Visual only tagged cattle retagged with official EID tags



Propose a realistic timeline with key steps to support the transition to a fully integrated EID system, e.g.,


- Set a date for when visual only official tags will no longer be available (manufactured, distributed, sold or provided, including “brite” NUES tags from USDA). The objective is to deplete tag inventories during this phase-out period. Cattle tagged with visual only tags prior to this date and through a transition period would not need to be retagged with EID tag.
- Set a date for when all cattle needing official ID must be officially electronically identified, e.g., January 1, 2023.
- (Cattle with visual only tags after this date must be retagged with official EID tags).

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - **Funding**
 - Initial startup
 - Incentives and cost share
 - Spread cost equitably
 - Utilize funds currently in place to support NUES tags



APHIS-VS Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) 35

Funding:

All of us, in addition to the task force or subgroup, will need to consider funding options for addressing cost concerns, e.g.,


- Federal startup funds
- Startup incentives
- Cost share opportunities
- We need to consider options that will allow small producers to obtain equivalent of volume discounts, etc. (1st 20 tags for \$x.00 regardless of volume purchased)
- Spread cost equitably across industry sectors
- Utilize funds currently in place to support NUES tags acquisition and distribution on EID investments

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

4. EID system for cattle

- Industry and State/Federal Task Force roles/responsibilities
 - **Other :**
 - Discontinue providing free “brite” NUES tags.
 - Utilize EID tags in all cattle disease programs; e.g., OCV EID tag
 - Waive recording of visual only numbers when adding EID tag



APHIS-VS Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) 36

Other recommendations related to EID implementation proposal:

- USDA should discontinue providing free “brite” NUES tags.
- USDA should utilize EID tags in all cattle disease programs and the brucellosis program should move to an orange OCV EID tag exclusively.
- The requirement to record existing official ID numbers when adding an EID tag to individual animals already officially identified with visual only tags should be reexamined. The WG suggests that the regulation requiring the recording of previously applied visual only numbers be waived for a period of time when the official EID tag requirement is first enacted. This approach will help minimize the burden that this requirement would otherwise cause.

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

Conclusion

Partner with State and Industry to:

- Increase number of cattle with official ID
- Move forward with a completely electronic system
- Improve IT infrastructure, electronic data capture systems and data information sharing



APHIS-VS Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) 69

While there are several complex issues regarding ADT that need to be addressed, the industry, States and APHIS must continue to partner to advance traceability by:

- Increasing the overall percentage, or proportion, of the cattle population that is officially identified and the identification records need to reflect the animal's birth premises
- Moving forward with a completely electronic system; including the identification methods and the reader infrastructure to capture the ID's electronically at the speed of commerce
- Improving our IT infrastructure, electronic data capture systems and data information sharing, including options with private systems, will improve our ability to more efficiently capture and utilize animal identification, animal sighting and movement information. The end result will be a more effective and efficient traceability system.

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ADT 2017 WG – Preliminary Recommendations

Conclusion

Immediate Priorities

- ID when change of ownership or at first point of commingling
- Exemptions – simplify
- Enhance monitoring and enforcement
- Electronic records/data sharing
- Industry and State/Federal EID



Task Force

- Plan for targeting implementation of an EID for cattle by January 1, 2023

APHIS-VS Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) 70

Our immediate focus is to rectify existing traceability gaps in the cattle population currently covered in the regulation, reduce confusion and minimize conflicts in the initial ADT framework by:

- Identifying cattle currently covered in the official identification requirement when there is a change of ownership or at first point of commingling with the ID information reflecting the birth premises.
- Considering solutions to reduce the number of exemptions and to clarify their interpretation, in particular confusion and concerns regarding “direct to slaughter” movements.
- Enhancing monitoring and enforcement of existing regulations to improve compliance in all sectors with emphasis on higher risk/impact areas.
- Improving the consistency of collecting IDs at slaughter with proper correlation to the carcass
- Establishing data and communication standards to increase the utilization of electronic records and data sharing capabilities
- Supporting the immediate establishment of an industry and State/Federal Task Force to prepare a plan for targeting implementation of an EID solution for cattle by January 1, 2023. The plan should include recommendation on the technology most capable of working effectively at the speed of commerce and defining other key implementation target dates.

APHIS and States will work to address programmatic issues, in particular electronic records. However, it is acknowledged that several priorities will require changes to the traceability regulation. The rule making processes will only be considered with industry support. Following feedback on this report from stakeholders, the ADT Working Group will finalize their recommendations for USDA’s consideration.

Reed, Alexandra A - APHIS

From: Reed, Alexandra A - APHIS
Sent: Tuesday, September 5, 2017 2:13 PM
To: Witherspoon, Daisy M. - APHIS
Cc: Hammerschmidt, Neil E - APHIS
Subject: Working Group Notes
Attachments: ADT 2017 Working Group Summary 09 05 17 Reed.docx

Hi Daisy,

Here are my notes on the working group call today to use as needed.

Thanks,
Alex

Alexandra A. Reed, DVM
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ADT 2017 WG Meeting Summary (9/5/17)
Conference Call

Roll Call – Daisy

Attendees:

Neil Hammerschmidt	Linda Hickam	Dennis Hughes	Tom Linfield	Rose Massengill
Paul McGraw	Rick Odom	Stacey Schwabenlander	Aaron Scott	Kendra Frasier
Allie Steck	Alex Turner	Thach Winslow	Marty Zaluski	Randy Munger
Alex Reed	Daisy Witherspoon			

Absent – Sunny Geiser-Novotny, Steve Halstead, Diane Kitchen, Rolf Westley

Neil – Intro

First Topic – **ICVI Exemptions**

We'll start back with discussion on ICVI exemptions. I did share the preliminary recommendations on key issues document which gives the outcome of the working group discussions we've had so far. The section on preliminary recommendations will be included in the final report released at the ADT forum.

In our current document, #10, is about ICVI exemptions. On the last call, the WG also thought it would be good to survey the whole WG on the possible exemptions. So we sent out a survey on all of the exemptions and received 15 responses that have been forwarded to the group. Separate responses were requested based on both the current system and also with regard to any future EID system.

My review of the survey – strong consensus to retain most of the exemptions. The one exemption with least support is #6. That exemption allows states to accept other alternatives to a movement doc other than an ICVI. Most support for keeping this exemption as is. On my review, not a lot of big changes that need to be drafted. On direct to slaughter, always been concern about cattle moving thru a market and then interstate to another market. There was discussion when the original rule was published on keeping this exemption only if the animal moved from its premise of origin. Industry did not support this at the time. One thought is to change this

Kendra Frasier (for Justin Smith) – I think one of our comments was, assuming the loopholes can be closed, that we think EIDs when established could help to close this loophole (the cattle not going directly going to slaughter loophole); then FSIS can do the “bookend” side of things and confirm what animals did or did not get to slaughter.

Dennis – on #6, in NE we have a commuter agreement with the surrounding states; we have a specific agreement (more specific than OSSs). It requires individual ID and recognizes brand certificates. #6 was not detailed enough for what we would allow. Here in NE we require an ICVI or this specialized document we developed with our neighboring states. #6 not detailed enough for NE.

Neil – I think the intent would be to allow this. So you would be to support keeping this exemption?

Dennis – yes

Thatch – I think the reason the rule has to be written this way is because what works for some states doesn't work for others. So we need to leave this open. In other States it may not be brand certificates, it may be something that works better there. I think we agree that we can't close the loophole too tight, because we need to allow some flexibility.

Marty – question to Neil - what exemptions have we voted to eliminate from the CFR so far?

Neil – at this point in time, very few. For the IDs, eliminating the commuter herd agreement.

Marty – I would just go back and make sure we're not losing the forest for the trees. I think we can do better. For example, commuter herd agreements for 18 mo. or older; we are already requiring ID, so why are we keeping this as an exemption?

Thach – I think the big difference is those are low risk herds, moving together. So we're requiring ID, but not that it be recorded due to the speed of commerce reason. Think the question is what are willing to exempt with the existing system vs. what are willing to exempt in a future system with commerce compatible tags and EID?

Marty – I agree. I think we need pre and post compliant electronic IDs options.

Thach – I think we as a working group are stuck between a rock and a hard place. If we tighten the belt now, we are going to put more restraints on industry.

Marty – but if you say we can't do this until the technology is there, it's actually an impediment to ever getting the technology for those that don't want to change.

Thach – agree, which is why we need to say this will be done at some date in the future.

Marty – agree. I'd be a lot more comfortable talking about the working group's recommendations if we separate out what we are recommending for "today" and what we are recommending for "tomorrow" and give specific dates for "tomorrow".

Thach - agree

Neil – any idea on what specific date or dates we should consider?

Marty – 2021. If we can put a man on the moon in 8 years, we can do traceability in 5.

Alex T. – I think you do that; look how far we've gotten in the last 5 years. I think we say what gaps we can close today, and ferret out what gaps we will be better able to close in the future.

Dennis – agree with 5 years (which would be 2022); in NE "brands" are a way of life; a lot of the younger ranchers are on board with EID, but still have a lot of old timers that for them brands are a way of life. NE brand commission is a major state entity here with more staff than the State Dept. of Agriculture.

Marty – I think the assumption that with stronger traceability we lose brands is wrong. We need to choke that idea with all our strength. I think both systems can be robust and can help each other. Brands will continue to be primary in those states for ownership.

Thach – agree, brands are primary for ownership, but these systems complement each other. The whole idea that we need to get rid of brands is wrong, it's still a very valuable tool.

Dennis – I agree with you that we need both, but there is a generation of individuals that do not believe in EID. It's going to take a timeframe to educate those individuals and they'll also be replaced by a younger generation. In NE we were able to do a lot of traces with brands.

Thach – agree with you about the traces. But also need better traceability in some situations.

Alex T. – with our experience with the SD traces, one CO brand was confused with a SD brand; had 35 animals killed we suspect due to a brand misidentification. There is a reason why we need to use ID as an adjunct to brands.

Neil – think we need to make it clear that we are not trying to replace brands, and that brands can benefit and complement traceability. To bring us back to the timeline, are we thinking 2021?

Marty – Dennis corrected me that 5 years would be 2022. Whatever date we come up with will be arbitrary to some degree, but think we need to give a date, because we will get further. Think our recommendations will carry more weight with a date.

Neil – so looking at a target date of 5 years with commerce compatible tag and EID?

Paul – agree with nailing down a timeline.

Marty – one advantage with 5 years is it would also allow for rule-making if needed.

Stacey – agree that a timeline is a good idea; how about “EID by 2023”?

Neil – so looking at a 5 year target date to look at for implementation of an EID solution; are we comfortable with that?

Dennis – yes

Tom – yes, agree

Rose – I like “EID by 2023”; nothing less than 5 years

Alex T. – yes, think the support is there for 5 years, but we need to decide what the EID technology will be in order to give industry five years to work toward it.

Neil – certainly agree the task force would need to establish a target date within 2-2 ½ years to decide what the commerce-compliant EID tag will be.

Thach – I think we should use January 1st, instead of some random date that no one will remember.

Neil – a date, or just a year?

Thach – by January 1, 2023.

Marty – agree with Alex that need to set a date for the decision on the technology standard.

Neil – just as an example, let's say the standard is UHF; today there is one small company doing UHF; it will take more time than we may think to get the equipment and tags to get to the marketplace.

Marty - so if it takes 2-2 ½ years to decide on the technology, that only leaves 3 years for the implementation.

Alex T. – I think the task force has to meet as soon as possible after the September Forum; we need to get a technology standard established as soon as possible.

Thach – agree, but don't think we should set a firm date; a lot can happen between then and now.

Neil – agree a lot can happen; we need to remember that we will need a transition period; the compatibility will take a significant amount of time in and of itself.

Neil – I know there is a lot of support for UHF; with a limited number of UHF tags in the market place there are a lot of unknowns. We've got neighbors to the north and south with LF tags. I expected Allflex to have a combo tag by last March, but the latest is that they're not going in that direction. There are a lot of unknowns. It's not an easy thing to get to, but we have to. Agree that we need to set a target date.

Neil – Does anyone have anything else on ICVI exemptions? We have acknowledged that over time we may need to make adjustments.

Thach – I think we have what exemptions we want for “today”, but perhaps we can come back to the exemptions for “tomorrow” on the next call. Does the group agree that based on the current survey votes we have agreement on “today”?

Alex T. – could we remove or consolidate #5 and #6? #6 is redundant to me.

Neil - we could probably eliminate #5 because #6 covers that.

Thach – agree

Neil – what about movement out of the state but then back into it? We have said that that is not really an interstate movement exemption.

Thach – one question I have struggled with was the interstate movement vs. interstate commerce. I had the impression that the working group was still in favor of this, but it's unclear?

Paul – thought we agreed to cattle leaving farm of origin.

Neil – Next Topic

Uniformity of State Import Regulations (pg. 24-25)

Last discussion we acknowledged this issue because it was brought up by markets and accredited veterinarians at the public meetings. We acknowledge that there are differences but some of it is justifiable. For instance there are geographic differences where disease requirements are less in certain areas vs. others. Any other points on this section? Everyone ok?

Neil – Next Topic

Uniform “National ADT Tag” (pg. 25)

On the subject of a uniform national tag – some have indicated they prefer some management options for producers, but that there are problems moving cattle from one herd to another, where some producers prefer to remove the tag. Also, a uniform tag (one color, size, type) could be produced for less money. The language on pg. 25 acknowledges that the USDA should study the merit of a uniform official ID tag further.

Linda (?) – I think it needs to be flexible. Remember swine ID tags were going to be pink, then the industry wanted color. Some flexibility would move this in the right direction.

Alex T. – agree with having flexibility, but having a uniform official ID should be the overarching goal.

Neil – so we should acknowledge uniformity to what degree in the final report?

Alex T. – having a single button tag is our end goal. We want flexibility, but the flexibility we have now is what has led us to our current confusion.

Randy – it'd be nice to have one uniform tag, it would be easier to recognize and would decrease the incidence of people cutting out tags. Looking at other countries like Australia and New Zealand, they have crossed that bridge and have only one official ID tag. I think we can learn from them.

Neil

Next Topic - Inclusion of Beef Feeder Cattle

I took a stab at offering a position statement; feeders need to be brought into the equation; TX and others think it is important to come up with an implementation plan. Incremental implementation of feeder ID with the knowledge that it will take time to establish the infrastructure. They're point was don't wait until everything is perfect to implement, better to have an incremental solution. The intent is to acknowledge that this is part of the long term solution.

Thach – I think it was well drafted and accurate and what needed to be said. Unfortunately, if that is included, once some groups see that it is all they will see. Think we stick with leaving feeder cattle out of the picture until we get current traceability improved, then request separate comments on including feeder cattle.

Alex T. – at public meetings, some of those same groups (NCBA, LMA) support identifying cattle at place of origin. It may be a matter of what optics we are viewing it thru. Have the “bad” optics of “the next phase is feeder cattle”, maybe the next stage is “identifying to the place of origin”. For instance, if wearing a metal clip right now there is a speed of commerce problem. Maybe this a way to calm down some of those people/groups. Maybe start with ID at birth premise, and then 3 years from now it becomes a non-point because so many of those animals are already identified.

Kendra Frasier– we definitely have had the same types of conversations. Feeders say “no regulations for the sake of regulations”, markets say “don’t slow us down” and the Secretary of Agriculture is saying she’s hearing “let’s move with it”. I think we implement incrementally with a 5 year plan. We have a split in the state depending on who is speaking.

Thach – overall the public comments say leave it alone for now; so anything more than “leaving it out” and its opponents will refocus on it and resist. Afraid that it will take the focus away from what we’re trying to do.

Neil – agree and understand, we had that problem at our public meetings. So should we leave it out of our recommendations all together? What about groups like the TX cattlemen that want us to pursue it?

Thach – I think we leave 90% of it out. I think we leave it out of discussion on part 86.

Linda – one of the things to keep in mind is we do have states that have the ability to regulate more stringent requirements than federal ID. For example, TX or KS could do that. Historically, a lot of the time State regulations are what initiate movement on the federal level.

Thach – every state has to choose traceability on animals going in (breeding animals) vs. animals going out. One reason it’s so important is so we can find those states of origin, herds of origin. It’s ironic how for breeders and feeders traceability is important for completely different reasons.

Thach – question regarding the green highlighted section, listing serial tags vs. individual ID. Marty talked about pulling this out? Is that what we want to do?

Marty – we had a brief discussion on that, Thatch illustrated to me some examples when the series is not sufficient. At this point, I’m on the fence. I think numbers in series would work most of the time, but there would be a small amount of situations where it didn’t.

Neil – the section we’re discussing is on pg. 24; ques is do we want to leave this paragraph in or out?

Marty – the concern I have at this point is if we use ranges – that it could get over used.

Thach – I think for someone who wants to remove exemptions, you’re holding into this one tight. I think we should pull it out, others agree?

Neil – The language says, we will review later, not that we support it or not.

Stacey – agree, I hesitate to allow ranges; I think the less we could do with that the better.

Neil – so we agree to strike that section from the report.

Neil – on feeder cattle, I suggest we acknowledge it, but keep it brief. If we don’t include it at all, we’ll be asked about our position.

Thank you everyone. Next call is Tuesday, September 12th.

Hammerschmidt, Neil E - APHIS

From: Hammerschmidt, Neil E APHIS
Sent: Wednesday, August 9, 2017 8:43 AM
To: Alex Turner (alex.turner@state.co.us); Allie Steck (asteck@pa.gov); Dennis Hughes (dennis.hughes@nebraska.gov); diane.kitchen@freshfromflorida.com; Geiser Novotny, Sunny APHIS; Hammerschmidt, Neil E APHIS; justin.smith@kda.ks.gov; Linda Hickam (linda.hickam@mda.mo.gov); Linfield, Thomas F APHIS; Massengill, Rose APHIS; paul.mcgraw@wisconsin.gov; richard.odom@vdacs.virginia.gov; Schwabenlander, Stacey (BAH); Scott, Aaron E APHIS; Thach.Winslow@wyo.gov; Westly, Rolf C APHIS; Zaluski, Martin
Cc: Munger, Randy D APHIS; Witherspoon, Daisy M. APHIS; Reed, Alexandra A APHIS
Subject: Schedule for WG Conf Calls and Consensus / Discussion Document
Attachments: ADT 2017 WG Key Discussion and Consensus Points 08 09 17.docx

Greetings,

I believe we have made good progress with our discussion on ADT "Next Steps", yet realize we have some ground to cover. I've attached a text document with our consensus points (pages 1 – 5) and those topics remaining for discussion (pages 6 – 8) . Please let us know if you have additional items to add to the list.

We'll try to discuss exemptions and movement documents on our next call. Please review the comments prepared to facilitate this discussion on the attached document.

Also, inserted below is a proposed timeline for arriving at our preliminary report for the Traceability Forum next month. If possible, we'd like to add two additional conference call noted in red text (if the majority of the WG members are available). Please feel free to call or email us if you have points to help move our efforts along.

Proposed WG Plan/Timeline

- Tuesday, August 15, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT
 - o Exemptions (ID and Movement)
 - o ICVI requirements
- Tuesday, August 22, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT (additional)
 - o Enforcement
 - o Collection of ID / Cross Reference to carcass at Slaughter
 - o Pending issues
-
- Tuesday, August 29, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT
 - o Recommendation/Position on Beef Feeders
 - o Pending issues
- Tuesday, September 5, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT (additional)
 - o Pending issues
 - o Conclude recommendations
 - o Review written recommendations for WG report on initial consensus points
-
- Tuesday, September 12, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT
 - o Complete review / discussion of written report for traceability forum

- Tuesday, September 19, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT (if necessary)

Thanks much!

Neil

Neil Hammerschmidt, Program Manager
Animal Disease Traceability
USDA APHIS Veterinary Services

Office & Cell [REDACTED]
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/>

Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

ADT 2017 WG

**Discussion and Consensus Points
Work in Progress Report**

August 9, 2017

Points of Consensus

- ✓ **Maintain current population covered by official ID requirements** *(exclude beef feeders until current gaps are fixed and other issues are addressed)*
 - All dairy
 - Beef cattle > 18 months of age
 - All rodeo and show/exhibition cattle

- *Possible text based on differing opinions on 5/3 conference call:
Industry leaders should evaluate the merit and practicality to include official identification requirements for beef bulls and beef heifers under 18 months of age specifically sold for breeding purposes. This approach aligns with the priority to identify breeding animals and would align with some existing State requirements. The working group acknowledges the potential confusion and difficulty of enforcing this requirement, thus recommends industry provide additional feedback on this issue.*

- ✓ **ID to birth premises (excluding beef cattle <18 months)**
 - Revise regulation to include interstate commerce and if USDA has the authority establish each of the following triggers that would require official ID:
 - Change of ownership
 - First point of commingling
 - Interstate movement (may reflect no sale and no commingling)

 - ✓ If USDA does not have such authority, encourages all states to established equivalent regulation to trigger official ID

Note: Beef cattle < 18 months would not be included in this criteria until beef feeders are incorporated into the official ID requirement. Therefore, adult beef breeding cattle would require ID at trigger points.

✓ **Progress towards electronic system for cattle**

- Both electronic ID methods and records are necessary and need to be accounted for in the overall infrastructure
 - Address each separately utilizing appropriate expertise

✓ Electronic ID Methods

- The ADT WG 2017 supports the implementation of electronic ID as the method of official identification for cattle and recommends:
 - The establishment of an industry and State/Federal Task Force to develop a comprehensive “path forward” proposal for the implementation of electronic ID for cattle. (Note: Subgroups with additional expertise may be necessary to address certain issues.)
 - Key areas, roles and responsibility of the task force to include:
 - Standardization:
 - Propose minimum performance standards that will achieve a solution that works at the speed of commerce¹ for all cattle handling environments at a highly effective read rate, e.g., 95% read rate (read rate to be proposed by task force)
 - Propose a non-proprietary and most effective technology solution based on results of performance evaluations that adhere to established technical communication standards that will ensure compatibility of devices across manufacturers.
 - Examine the merits of a uniform national ADT electronic tag (format, size, color, etc.) to help clarify which tag must remain in the ear and propose the option(s) accordingly
 - Transitional solutions
 - Identify solutions that will “bridge” or include other electronic solutions during a defined transition period (ensure workability of current/existing technologies)
 - Timelines
 - Propose a realistic timeline with key steps to support the transition to a fully integrated system, e.g.,
 - Set a date for when visual only official tags will no longer be available (manufacturer, sold or provided by USDA). All cattle tagged after a defined date need official EID tags (previously officially tagged cattle do not need to be retagged). Objective is to deplete inventories during this phase out.
 - Set a date for when all cattle needing official ID date must be officially EID’d (prior to this date official visual

¹ Interpretation of “speed of commerce”: Referred to as, “compatible with existing accepted commerce systems; the ID device/method shall be compatible with existing accepted commerce systems, allowing for the reading/recording of official ID in a safe and humane manner at a pace that does not impede the normal and accepted processing time; and shall be compatible with Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) and Dairy Animal Care and Quality Assurance (DACQA) standards and practices.”

Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

ADT 2017 Working Group Agenda/Topics

Tuesday, July 11, 2017 --- 12:30 p.m. eastern time

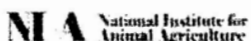
Audio

Phone: 888-844-9904 Access Code [REDACTED]

Webinar Portion

[https://connect16.uc.att.com/usda/meet/?ExEventI \[REDACTED\]](https://connect16.uc.att.com/usda/meet/?ExEventI [REDACTED])

- Roll Call
- Summary of WG Survey on EID
 - Review outcomes
- ADT priority consensus points – Electronic ID (see page 2 and 3 of consensus document)
 - Review and define the expectations of the Task Force on EID Proposal
 - Finalize other points on EID methods
 - Identify additional points on electronic records
- Define “speed of commerce”
- Identify other key traceability gaps that need to be addressed
 - o _____
 - o _____
- Other
- Next Conference Calls
 - Tuesday, July 25, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT
 - Tuesday, August 15, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT
 - Tuesday, August 29, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT
 - Tuesday, September 12, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT
 - Tuesday, September 19, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT (if necessary)
- Traceability Forum, Denver (Hosted by NIAA and USAHA)
 - 8:00 a.m. September 26 to 12:00 noon September 27, 2017
 - Present report on draft recommendations that address traceability gaps



Joint Forum on

Livestock Traceability

September 26 & 27

DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel | Denver-Stapleton North, Denver, CO

Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

ADT 2017 WG

Discussion and Consensus Points
Work in Progress Report

July 10, 2017

- ✓ **Maintain current population covered by official ID requirements** (*exclude beef feeders until current gaps are fixed and other issues are addressed (speed of commerce in particular)*)
 - All dairy
 - Beef cattle > 18 months of age
 - All rodeo cattle

Points for additional discussion include/exclude official ID requirement for:

- *Exhibition cattle*
 - *Also discuss merit/practicality of including*
 - *Beef bulls <18 months sold for breeding purposes*
 - *Beef heifers < 18 months that are sold for breeding purposes (replacement sales, etc.)?*
- ✓ **ID to birth premises (excluding beef cattle <18 months)**
 - Revise regulation to include interstate commerce and if USDA has the authority establish each of the following triggers that would require official ID:
 - Change of ownership
 - First point of commingling
 - Interstate movement (may reflect no sale and no commingling)
 - If USDA does not have such authority, encourages all states to established equivalent regulation to trigger official ID

Note: Beef cattle < 18 months would not be included in this criteria until beef feeders are incorporated into the official ID requirement. Therefore, adult beef breeding cattle would require ID at trigger points.

✓ **Progress towards electronic system for cattle**

- Both electronic ID methods and records are necessary and need to be accounted for in the overall infrastructure
 - Address each separately utilizing appropriate expertise
- Electronic ID Methods
- The ADT WG 2017 supports the implementation of electronic ID as the method of official identification for cattle and recommends:
 - The establishment of an industry and State/Federal Task Force to develop a comprehensive “path forward” proposal for the implementation of electronic ID for cattle. (Note: Subgroups with additional expertise may be necessary to address certain issues.)
 - Key areas, roles and responsibility of the task force to include:
 - Standardization:
 - Propose minimum performance standards that will achieve a solution that works at the speed of commerce¹ for all cattle handling environments at a highly effective read rate, e.g., 95% read rate (read rate to be proposed by task force)
 - Propose a non-proprietary and most effective technology solution based on results of performance evaluations that adhere to established technical communication standards that will ensure compatibility of devices across manufacturers.
 - identify technical solutions that will “bridge” or include appropriate electronic solutions during a defined transition period (ensure workability of current/existing technologies)
 - Examine the merits of a uniform national ADT electronic tag (format, size, color, etc.) to help clarify which tag must remain in the ear and propose the option(s) accordingly
 - Timelines
 - Propose a realistic timeline with benchmarks or key steps to support the transition to a fully integrated system, e.g.,
 - All cattle tagged after a defined date need official EID tags (previously officially tagged cattle do not need to be retagged)
 - All cattle needing official ID after a set date must be officially identified with an EID tag (visual only tags no longer recognized as official, retagging after this date would be necessary)
 - Funding options
 - Consider funding options, e.g.,
 - Startup Incentives

¹ Speed of commerce: To be defined by ADT 2017 WG

- Allow small producers to obtain equivalent of volume discounts, etc. (1st 20 tags for \$x.00 regardless of volume purchased)
 - Spread cost equitably across industry sectors
 - Utilize funds currently in place to support NUES tags acquisition and distribution on EID investments
 - Others _____
- Stakeholder review/consideration of EID implementation proposal
 - Broad support of industry critical.
 - Various communication strategies would need to be developed to review the proposal with the industry.
- WG report will also elaborate more on the merits of an EID solutions, emphasize the need to have near 100% of cattle with compatible EID tags to have an successful and cost effective system. Additionally, a cost analysis is to be completed on full cost of metal NUES tags and account for limitations (.e.g., tag retirement). Establish timeline to phase out free metal NUES tags. ADT cooperative agreements to define guidelines more specifically on utilization of funds for advancing RFID infrastructure to advance traceability.
- Other points that have been expressed relative to EID:
 - The requirement to record existing official ID numbers when adding an RFID tag should be reexamined.
Discuss if the WG believes it should be void during the transition to a fully EID system to minimize the burden that this requirement would cause.
 - The use of "USA" for replacing "840" should be prohibited.
- Regulation for EID as sole official ID method
 - When the proposal is well supported by industry and animal health officials, initiate rule making that defines the selected electronic technology tag as the official ID method for cattle
 - Develop extensive communication plan and provide extensive communication materials to establish clear understanding of future requirements
- Electronic Record
 - Programmatic issue/task - does not require regulation or ADT framework revisions
 - Standardize data elements and communication protocols (discussed on initial ADT WG calls)
 - ICVI schema
 - Shortfalls need to be addressed
 - USAHA group to maintain leadership role
 - USDA/Randy Munger available to support technical issues
 - Other issue/tasks TBD

Future WG discussion points

- Remove/minimize exemptions**
 - *WG needs to review each exemption individually and note which ones could /should be eliminated*
 - *ADT staff will prepare complete list of current exemptions for discussion of each on a future conference call*

- Beef feeder cattle official ID requirement**
 - Consider inclusion only when basics for dairy and adult beef cattle are successfully implemented, however do not indicate that feeder cattle are excluded indefinitely
 - Conduct cost benefit analysis of identifying beef feeders
 - Consider incremental implementation
 - Start with RFID and bookend with ID to birth premises and tag retirement (no recording of IDs on movement documents)
 - Build RFID infrastructure overtime to collect official IDs for movement records

- 840 AIN Restriction for use on US born livestock only

(Other programmatic items like ICVI schema are maintained on WG's timeline/category chart)

Hammerschmidt, Neil E - APHIS

From: Hammerschmidt, Neil E APHIS
Sent: Monday, August 28, 2017 10:32 AM
To: Alex Turner (alex.turner@state.co.us); Allie Steck (asteck@pa.gov); Dennis Hughes (dennis.hughes@nebraska.gov); diane.kitchen@freshfromflorida.com; Geiser Novotny, Sunny APHIS; Hammerschmidt, Neil E APHIS; justin.smith@kda.ks.gov; Linda Hickam (linda.hickam@mda.mo.gov); Linfield, Thomas F APHIS; Massengill, Rose APHIS; paul.mcgraw@wisconsin.gov; richard.odom@vdacs.virginia.gov; Schwabenlander, Stacey (BAH); Scott, Aaron E APHIS; Thach.Winslow@wyo.gov; Westly, Rolf C APHIS; Zaluski, Martin
Cc: Witherspoon, Daisy M. APHIS; Reed, Alexandra A APHIS; Munger, Randy D APHIS
Subject: ADT 2017 EG Agenda and Material for Conf Call on Tues, Aug 29 at 12:30 p.m. eastern
Attachments: 2017 08 29 ADT 2017 WG Agenda.doc; IVCI Exemption for Discussion Survey.xlsx; ADT 2017 WG Key Discussion and Consensus Points 08 28 17 B.docx

Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)
ADT 2017 Working Group
 Agenda/Topics

Tuesday, August 29, 2017 --- 12:30 p.m. eastern time

Phone: 888-844-9904 Access Code (b) (6)

- Roll Call
- WG Position/Recommendations on Enforcement**, Hughes, Westly, Odom (page 8 and 9 of consensus documents)
 - Respond to comments on "uniform enforcement"
 - Other suggestions that warrant consideration
- Use of 840 for US born only**, Turner, Kitchen, Linfield, Munger (page 10 of consensus document)
 - Draft recommendation on solution to ensure official EID tag available for tagging imported cattle while maintaining designation of an import
- Movement Documents**, Zaluski, Winslow, Scott (page 8)
 - Point of emphasis: Considerations for future options/solutions
 - ICVI exemptions (pending) (see Excel file for discussion reference)
- Pending Topics or others that need to be considered/added**

- Position on inclusion of Beef Feeders
- Uniform "national ADT tag"
- Uniformity of State Import Regulations
- _____
- _____
- _____

Next Conference Calls

- **Tuesday, September 5, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT (additional)**
 - o Pending issues
 - o Review written report for traceability section
- **Tuesday, September 12, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT**
 - o Complete review / discussion of written report for traceability forum
- **Tuesday, September 19, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT (if necessary)**

Traceability Forum, Denver (Hosted by NIAA and USAHA)

8:00 a.m. September 26 to 12:00 noon September 27, 2017

- Present report on draft recommendations that address traceability gaps



Joint Forum on

Livestock Traceability

September 26 & 27

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DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel | Denver-Stapleton North, Denver, CO

Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

ADT 2017 WG

Discussion and Consensus Points Work in Progress Report

August 28, 2017

Points of Consensus

- ✓ **Maintain current population covered by official ID requirements** *(exclude beef feeders until current gaps are fixed and other issues are addressed)*
 - All dairy
 - Beef cattle > 18 months of age
 - All rodeo and show/exhibition cattle

□ *Possible text based on differing opinions on 5/3 conference call:
Industry leaders should evaluate the merit and practicality to include official identification requirements for beef bulls and beef heifers under 18 months of age specifically sold for breeding purposes. This approach aligns with the priority to identify breeding animals and would align with some existing State requirements. The working group acknowledges the potential confusion and difficulty of enforcing this requirement, thus recommends industry provide additional feedback on this issue.*

- ✓ **ID to birth premises (excluding beef cattle <18 months)**
 - Revise regulation to include interstate commerce and if USDA has the authority establish each of the following triggers that would require official ID:
 - Change of ownership
 - First point of commingling
 - Interstate movement (may reflect no sale and no commingling)

 - ✓ If USDA does not have such authority, encourages all states to established equivalent regulation to trigger official ID

Note: Beef cattle < 18 months would not be included in this criteria until beef feeders are incorporated into the official ID requirement. Therefore, adult beef breeding cattle would require ID at trigger points.

✓ **Progress towards electronic system for cattle**

- Both electronic ID methods and records are necessary and need to be accounted for in the overall infrastructure
 - Address each separately utilizing appropriate expertise

✓ Electronic ID Methods

Recommendation: The United States must move towards an EID system for cattle. A comprehensive plan to address the multitude of very complex issues related to the implementation of a fully integrated electronic system is necessary. The plan should be developed through a specialized industry lead task force with government participation. Objectives of the task force should account for several of the key issues including:

- Standardization:
 - Propose minimum performance standards that will achieve a solution that works at the speed of commerce¹ for all cattle handling environments at a highly effective read rate (e.g., +95% read rate)
 - Propose a non-proprietary, cost efficient and effective technology solution based on results of performance evaluations that adhere to established technical communication standards that will ensure compatibility of devices across manufacturers.
- Transitional technology solutions
 - Identify solutions that will “bridge” or incorporate other electronic solutions during a defined transition period (ensure workability of current/existing technologies)
- Timelines
 - Propose a realistic timeline with key steps to support the transition to a fully integrated EID system, e.g.,
 - Set a date for when visual only official tags will no longer be available (manufactured, distributed, sold or provided, including “brite” NUES tags from USDA). The objective is to deplete tag inventories during this phase out period. Cattle tagged with visual only tags prior to this date and through a transition period would not need to be retagged with EID tags.

¹ Interpretation of “speed of commerce”: Referred to as, “compatible with existing accepted commerce systems; the ID device/method shall be compatible with existing accepted commerce systems, allowing for the reading/recording of official ID in a safe and humane manner at a pace that does not impede the normal and accepted processing time; and shall be compatible with Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) and Dairy Animal Care and Quality Assurance (DACQA) standards and practices.”

- Set a date for when all cattle needing official ID date must be officially electronically identified. (Cattle with visual only tags after this date must be retagged with official EID tags.
- Funding
 - Consider funding options for addressing cost concerns, e.g.,
 - Federal startup funds
 - Startup incentives; cost share, etc.
 - Allow small producers to obtain equivalent of volume discounts, etc. (1st 20 tags for \$x.00 regardless of volume purchased)
 - Spread cost equitably across industry sectors
 - Utilize funds currently in place to support NUES tags acquisition and distribution on EID investments
- Other recommendations related to EID implementation proposal:
 - USDA should deplete its inventory of metal NUES tags and discontinue providing free “brite” NUES tags by January 2019.
 - USDA should utilize EID tags in all cattle disease programs and the brucellosis program should move to an orange OCV EID tag exclusively.
 - The requirement to record existing official ID numbers when adding an EID tag to individual animals already officially identified with visual only tags should be reexamined. The WG suggests that the regulation requiring the recording of previously applied visual only numbers be waived for a period of time when the official EID tag requirement is first enacted. This approach will help minimize the burden that this requirement would otherwise cause.

Industry and other stakeholder feedback on the proposal will be solicited after it is published by the task force. Additionally, various communication strategies should be utilized to engage stakeholders in the review process. USDA should only consider rule making that defines the selected official EID method for cattle when the EID implementation plan is well supported by the cattle industry as evidenced by the comments received. Additionally, the development of an extensive communication plan would be needed to support the clear understanding of future requirements.

(Other meeting comments: WG report will also elaborate more on the merits of an EID solutions, emphasize the need to have near 100% of cattle with compatible EID tags to have an successful and cost effective system. Additionally, a cost analysis is to be completed on full cost of metal NUES tags and account for limitations (.e.g., tag retirement). Establish timeline to phase out free metal NUES tags. ADT cooperative agreements to define guidelines more specifically on utilization of funds for advancing RFID infrastructure to advance traceability.)

❑ Electronic Record

Note: Programmatic issue/task - does not require regulation or ADT framework revisions

- Standardize data elements and communication protocols (discussed on initial ADT WG calls)
 - ICVI schema
 - Shortfalls need to be addressed
 - USAHA group to maintain leadership role
 - USDA/Randy Munger available to support technical issues
 - USDA needs to implement for VSPS
 - Animal Health Event Repository (AHER)
 - One-stop lookup to determine systems that have data on specific official IDs
 - Accessed through EMRS
 - AHER currently messaged with VSPS, SCS, AIMS, MIMS, EMRS
 - APHIS financially support States on development of messaging service to populate AHER
 - Official IDs, Date, Event type, State
 - Voluntary participation
 - Improve UI provide easy to use summary view
 - USDA to create web application to upload or manually enter data and create official forms
 - Create a user friendly, feature rich, web based application for uploading electronic data and creating the necessary forms while allowing data to flow automatically into State and federal data systems.
 - Additional features: manual entry, retain files, address book, message date
 - Message data from web interface to multiple systems and between systems (USAHerds to Herds or SCS, SCS to SCS or Herds, and to EMRS or VSPS)
 - Data must be available for sharing between Federal and State systems and between multiple Federal systems
 -

✓ **Private/Public Partnership for Data Solutions**

Background: Confidentiality and security of data remains a significant concern by many cattle producers and needs to be resolved to strengthen industry buy-in and support for advancing traceability. Private information systems that support various marketing programs, including AMS Process Verification Programs, branded products, etc. have traceability data that should be utilized to help achieve ADT objectives in the future.

APHIS and States need to establish a partnership with industry that would enable private information systems to be utilized for disease surveillance and response events. Communication protocols (messaging) between the private systems and an animal disease traceability portal would be established so producer data could be maintained in the private

system and made available to animal health officials only when needed for animal disease control and response. In so doing, producers would have the choice to have their data held in a private or public system. It is understood that producer data held in State and Federal systems would continue to be protected and used only for disease response.

Recommendation: ADT supports options for producers to have their records maintained in private systems (e.g., PVPs and similar). The basic concept would account for:

- Define data elements and standards for traceability information that private systems would adhere to (primarily official ID number formats and premises ID)
- Communication protocol that would allow a government portal to message the private systems only when a search for animal numbers or premises is needed to respond to an animal disease event.
- Only State and Federal Animal Health Official would have access to the portal.
- Note: This concept is similar to the solution that had been initiated in NAIS when the Animal Tracking Databases were being privatized.

✓ **Interstate Movements that do not apply to traceability regulations in 9 CFR Part 86**

Smaller producers that raise cattle for direct sale of meat products to consumers express concern regarding the cost of future traceability requirements. As noted in the final rule on traceability, the regulation does not pertain to interstate movements to a custom slaughter facility as such cattle are highly traceable to the premises if disease issues are detected at the slaughter facility.

Recommendation: Maintain the description of interstate movements that not apply to the traceability regulation:

- ✓ The movement occurs entirely within Tribal land that straddles a State line and the Tribe has a separate traceability system from the States in which its lands are located; or (with additional clarification from Linfield and Winslow)
- ✓ The movement is to a custom slaughter facility in accordance with Federal and State regulations for preparation of meat.

Note: The recommendation on identifying animals to their birth premises would clarify that the exclusion of movements to custom slaughter would pertain only to animals that were born on the premises that ships to the custom slaughter facility.

✓ **Exemptions on Official Identification**
(draft text based on 8/17 survey and 8/22 discussion)

It is broadly acknowledged that the exemptions for official identification creates confusion and challenges to uniformly enforce ADT requirements. The working group reviewed each official identification exemption provided for in 9 CFR Part 86.4. The direct to slaughter movements, in particular those through one

approved facility, are of the most concern and providing a simple revision to resolve this issue is challenging and noted as needing additional input from the industry.

Each exemption to the current official identification regulations is referenced below with recommendations for each.

Recommendation:

- Commuter herd agreements: The exemption for official identification should be removed, but the requirement for individually listing the animals' identification number on the movement document should be changed to allow for a range of numbers when a high majority of the animal numbers being moved are within that range or as agreed upon by the State Animal Health Official.
- Movements returning to the same State: Maintain the current position that official identification should not be required for these movements.
- Tagging sites: The option to move cattle to a tagging site where they are tagged on behalf of the owner or person responsible should be maintained.
- Official identification options as agreed on by shipping and receiving State: This exemption or allowing for alternative methods of identification should be removed.
- Direct to slaughter movements:
 - o Cattle moved from the farm/ranch direct to slaughter should be allowed to move, as they do currently, on an approved USDA backtag in lieu of the official identification eartag. The stipulation that requires the official identification of cattle moved from the slaughter plant would remain.
 - o The exemptions for cattle moving to slaughter through one approved livestock facility should be removed unless there are specific controls that can be administered to ensure, to the degree possible, that these animals move direct to slaughter from the approved facility. If such an option is to be considered, involved industry sectors must collaborate with State and Federal officials to work out such a protocol.

The timeline for full implementation of an EID solution will warrant that the official identification exemptions for direct to slaughter movements be phased out over a transition period. This will ensure that all cattle covered in the traceability regulation at that time are identified with the same technology tag as they arrive at the slaughter.

○

Pending Consensus**☐ Movement documents****FOR DISCUSSION from subgroup discussion on 8/24**

The working group reviewed the importance of ICVIs and the challenges they present. As noted in the section on electronic records, continued emphasis on electronic ICVIs and other electronic movement records should be made a high priority. While the working group is not offering a specific change to the ICVI requirements, they provide suggestions that should be considered in the future.

Recommendations:

The use of ICVIs and alternative movement documents should continue to be examined to account for anticipated changes in technology, in particular EID, as well as regional differences regarding the availability of accredited veterinarians. Emphasis must be made on obtaining accurate and complete records of official identification numbers and the ship from and ship to locations. Other processes that obtain this information through movement permitting processes or other options that States have found to be successful must be considered. While consistency of requirements is fully supported, the State of destination should have the greatest responsibility in determining the movement requirements of cattle moved into their State.

The pros and cons of recording each individual official identification number on the movement document versus listing a range of numbers needs to be evaluated. These requirements and other processes considered for movement documents need to coincide with timelines set for the implementation of EID solutions that will need to work at the speed of commerce.

Pending discussion on ICVI exemptions

☐ Enforcement***Draft text updated to reflect subgroup discussion on 8/24***

A high level of compliance with the ADT regulations is imperative to have successful results when tracing animals. The Working Group discussed feedback from the public meetings regarding the need for greater uniformity of enforcement, in particular private treaty sales. They also note the need for higher levels of monitoring is necessary in environments where a disease spread is a higher risk and where the disease event would have the most significant impact. These locations would be those where cattle are commingled from various premises and then move to additional premises, including livestock markets, buying stations, consignment sales, etc.

The Working Group also notes that fewer exemptions and “loopholes” in the regulations would improve the ability to monitor for compliance as the current rule allows for many cattle to move unidentified. These exemptions complicate the recognition of animals moving that are not in compliance with the official identification requirement.

Recommendations:

- Maintain a higher level of enforcement oversight at locations where there are higher risk of disease spread that would have most detrimental impact on the industry
- Evaluate and implement enforcement procedures for private sales, internet sales,

production sales, herd dispersals, etc.

- Work with transportation agencies to perform spot-checks on highways and at transport nodes to monitor compliance to the ADT regulations during transport of the animals.
- Encourage states of destination to inform states of origin of ADT or other violations.
- Survey State and Federal officials to establish a comprehensive listing of compliance oversight methods used across the country.
- Obtain specific recommendations from participants attending the NIAA Traceability Forum.
- Share recommended practices and enforcement methods nationally and encourage local APHIS officials to work collaboratively with State Animal Health Officials to implement appropriate options.
- Activities of cattle dealers, online auctions and others involved in commercial buying/selling of cattle should be regulated by State dealer licensing regulations

Slaughter Plant ID Collection / Cross Reference

Draft text for WG position and recommendation prepared by staff for WG discussion

Successful traceability relies on maintaining the animal's identity at slaughter plants through final carcass inspection. Under 9 CFR Parts 86 and 310.2, all ID devices affixed to covered livestock unloaded at slaughter plants must be collected and correlated with the animal and its carcass through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by FSIS. If diagnostic samples are taken, the identification devices must be packaged with the samples and be correlated with the carcasses through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by FSIS. Success at meeting these requirements is inconsistent across the industry due to factors such as lack of education, personnel turnover, as well as safety and efficiency concerns related to collection of ID at the speed of the line. Failure to properly correlate ID to the correct carcass hampers traceability efforts and diminishes the value of the official ID.

Recommendation: APHIS needs to continue the efforts of the State/Federal Slaughter Plant Working Group to improve the rates of ID collection and correlation at slaughter including:

- Development of training and outreach materials on the requirements for new plant, FSIS and APHIS personnel.
- Monitoring of diagnostic submissions collected to ensure correlation practices are sufficiently applied at slaughter plants.
- Maintaining constant communication and collaboration with FSIS to assist slaughter plants with correction of failed collection and/or correlation practices.

840 AIN – Restriction for using 840’s on US born livestock only

The definition of Official Eartags in 9CFR, Part 86.4 stipulates that the application of AIN tags (commonly referred to as “840 tags”) is limited to livestock born in the United States. As a result, there is no official EID tag with Low Frequency (LF) technology available to retag imported animals. This has created some challenges in the marketplace. For example, dairies that use 840 AIN tags for herd management, including parlors with integrated daily milk recording LF EID systems are by regulation prohibited from retagging a Canadian import with an 840 eartag. Since there is no official LF EID device, the producer is limited to retagging with the visual or Ultra High Frequency (UHF) NUES tag. Neither tag is compatible with their herd management system. Conflicts with cattle shows that require an official LF EID eartags is also becoming a greater conflict. This issue would become a more significant issue if the US moves to a completely EID solutions for official ID in the future.

Recommendation:

The ability to maintain the identity of imported cattle is essential and the retagging of such animals with an official EID 840 should be made available. The proposed solution is to designate a specific range of 840 numbers with a specific tag color as an “Import Tag”. For example, a range starting with “8409” could be reserved for use on these tags. This identification option would clearly identify animals imported to the United States that were tagged with an 840 Import Tag after arriving into the U.S. This process would allow for the utilization of EID technologies when preferred by producer with EID tag types already recognized by USDA as an official identification eartag. The option would also allow for imported cattle with visual only tags to be tagged with an 840 RFID Import Tag (even if the visual only tag is in the ear). Producers using UHF technology could use USDA approved UHF 840 tags or the USDA approved NUES UHF tags when the NUES option is authorized by the State Animal Health Official. To help distinguish Import Tags that have a panel component, the text “Import” would be imprinted on the panel piece of the tag. Visual only 840 tags would not be made available for imported animals.

The restriction limiting the use of 840 tags for USA born animals only in the traceability regulation would be revised to allow for “Import Tags” and would specify the range of AINs and the tag color. The record keeping requirements for tagging imported animals would be the same as currently written in 9CFR Part 86 for retagging and adding a second official tag.

Position on the official ID of Beef feeder cattle (pending consensus)

Draft text for WG position and recommendation prepared by staff for WG discussion

There are other fundamental gaps in the traceability framework that need to be addressed first, however APHIS and State Animal Health Officials view the inclusion of feeder cattle in the traceability regulations as an essential component of an effective traceability system in the long term. While animal disease is the focus of ADT, ongoing negotiations and audits by trading

partners include review of APHIS' animal disease control programs and our tracing capability is automatically included in this discussions.

It is acknowledged that the tagging of large numbers of beef feeder cattle is not practical or doable at livestock markets during peak periods of feeder sales, thus alternative processes need to be established.

Recommendation: While it is agreed that the inclusion of the official identification of beef feeder cattle under 18 months of age is to be addressed in a separate rule making after the current traceability gaps in the breeding animals are rectified, efforts to prepare for their inclusion should continue, including:

- The development of a plan for the inclusion feeder in the official identification requirement should be prepared. This proactive approach will ensure the processes are well-defined in event their inclusion is necessary in response to a worst-case scenario animal disease event with minimal advance notice such as an outbreak of FMD.
- Incremental steps for the official identification of beef feeders should be considered, in particular policies that would allow this sector to be identified to their birth premises with recording of official identification numbers to be implemented as EID technology is highly proven to work at the speed of commerce. Considering starting with EID tags and with the bookend approach with ID to the birth premises and tag retirement.
- While it is recommended that calves are officially identified at their birth premises, options to tag the feeder cattle at secondary locations needs to be considered. For example, extending the tagging site concept to feedlots that receive these cattle direct from livestock markets.
- Studies to document the level of traceability necessary for this sector and its cost/benefit must be completed by USDA

Uniformity of State Import regulations

Other

APHIS**Factsheet**

Veterinary Services

December 2012

Questions and Answers: Animal Disease Traceability Final Rule

Q. What is animal disease traceability?

A. Animal disease traceability, or knowing where diseased and at-risk animals are, where they've been, and when, is very important to ensuring a rapid response when animal disease events take place. Animal disease traceability does not prevent disease; yet, an efficient and accurate traceability system helps reduce the number of animals involved in a disease investigation and reduces the time needed to respond. Reducing the number of animal owners impacted by an animal disease event reduces the economic strain on owners and affected communities.

Q. Why is the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) issuing this final rule on animal disease traceability?

A. USDA is issuing this final rule to improve our ability to trace livestock and poultry when there is a disease event. While existing animal disease programs provide USDA and its partners with pertinent traceability information, the tracing capabilities vary widely by species. Thus, these animal disease traceability regulations focus on those species, such as the cattle sector, where improved capabilities are most needed. That sector's inconsistent use of official identification coupled with the significant movement of cattle interstate warrants regulations that enhance the current traceability infrastructure. Certain other species – sheep for example – are already supported with adequate traceability through existing disease program requirements, such as the current scrapie eradication program. For those species, no additional traceability requirements will be needed.

Q. How are these regulations any different than the National Animal Identification System (NAIS)?

A. In 2006, under the previous Administration, USDA initiated the National Animal Identification System (NAIS). This voluntary program asked producers to register their premises and identify their animals with a national animal tracking database. After seeing low enrollment in NAIS, the Department launched

a series of efforts in 2009 to assess the issues and concerns which were preventing widespread acceptance of NAIS in the livestock community. Producers raised several serious concerns about the protection of proprietary information through premise registration and the program's overall lack of flexibility. As a result, NAIS was never fully implemented and eventually discontinued. The new animal disease traceability framework, announced today seeks a new and different approach with the following key principles:

- Allows for maximum flexibility for States, Tribal Nations, and producers to work together to find identification solutions that meet their local needs;
- Only applies to animals moving interstate;
- Will be owned, led, and administered by the States and Tribal Nations with Federal support focused entirely on animal disease traceability;
- Encourages the use of low-cost technology; and
- Ensures that animal disease traceability data are maintained at the discretion of the States and Tribal Nations.

Q. How does the final rule differ from the proposed rule issued in August 2011?

A. USDA kept the proposed rule open for comment from August 11 through December 9, 2011. During that time, 1,618 comments were received from a wide variety of commenters. When drafting the final rule, USDA took all of these comments into consideration. As a result, the final rule has several differences from the proposed rule. Some of these changes include:

- Accepting the use of brands, tattoos and brand registration as official identification when accepted by the shipping and receiving States or Tribes
- Permanently maintaining the use of backtags as an alternative to ear tags for cattle and bison moved directly to slaughter
- Accepting movement documentation other than an Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) for all ages and classes of cattle when accepted by the shipping and receiving States or Tribes
- Clarifying that exemption to the regulation applies to all livestock moved interstate to a custom slaughter facility
- Exempting chicks moved interstate from a hatchery from the official identification requirements

Beef cattle under 18 months of age, unless they are moved interstate for shows, exhibitions, rodeos,

EXHIBIT 4

or recreational events, are exempt from the official identification requirement in this rule. Additional traceability requirements for this group will be addressed in separate rulemaking in the future, allowing more time for APHIS to work closely with industry to ensure the requirements are effective and can be implemented.

The Supplementary Information section of the final rule provides the complete explanation of these changes.

Benefits

Q. How does this rule benefit producers?

A. The animal disease traceability final rule will benefit producers in several ways. Low levels of official identification in the cattle sector require more herds and cattle—often thousands of animals—to be tested during animal disease investigations than necessary, drastically increasing an investigation's duration. For example, bovine tuberculosis disease investigations frequently now exceed 150 days. This means USDA and State investigative teams spend substantially more time and money in conducting tracebacks.

As a result of the rule, accurate traceability information will be more readily available, enabling USDA to shorten investigation timelines, more quickly control the spread of certain diseases, and reduce the number of quarantined or disposed of animals. All of these improvements will help make animal disease outbreaks less costly for producers and help interstate animal movements continue.

Development and Implementation

Q. Did you gather feedback on the framework for animal disease traceability?

A. Yes. In spring and summer of 2010, USDA hosted eight public meetings to discuss Secretary Vilsack's new framework for animal disease traceability. In these meetings, USDA provided additional details about the new framework and learned from States, Tribes, and industry representatives, and producers how best to develop workable traceability systems. The final rule was developed not only through feedback collected from these meetings but also through input from a State-Tribal-Federal working group, Tribal consultations, and additional discussions with producers and industry.

In addition, Secretary Vilsack established the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Animal Health, which has representation from States, Tribes, and industry. The committee has already met twice and

offered feedback on the new framework.

Moving forward, USDA will work collaboratively with State, Tribal Nation and industry representatives on implementation of the regulations.

Q. What role will States and Tribes play in the implementation of the final rule?

A. While animal disease traceability is a USDA cooperative program, the States and Tribes will be the primary administrators of the traceability activities. This approach to improving animal disease traceability allows States and Tribes to develop their own systems for tracing animals, designing what works best for them and for producers and others in their jurisdiction.

Basic Requirements for Interstate Movement

Q. Under the new regulation, what do I need to have to move my animal interstate?

A. Unless specifically exempted, livestock moved interstate would have to be officially identified and accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI) or other documentation agreed upon by the shipping and receiving States, such as an owner-shipper statement or a brand certificate. The regulations specify approved forms of official identification for each species, but would also allow livestock to be moved between the shipping and receiving States or Tribes with another form of identification, as agreed upon by animal health officials in the two jurisdictions.

Official Identification

Q. What is an official identification number?

A. The rule defines an official identification number as a nationally unique number permanently associated with an animal or group of animals. The official identification number would have to adhere to one of the following systems, most of which are already in use:

- National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) (typically, metal eartags such as silver USDA tag);
- Animal Identification Number (AIN);
- Location-based number system (e.g., sheep scrapie tags); or
- Any other numbering system approved by the Administrator for the official identification of animals.

Q. How do I know what eartags are official? What types of eartags are recognized as "official" under the rule?

A. Official eartags are a common method of official identification of several species. Official eartags have one of the following official identification numbers imprinted on the tag:

- National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).
- Animal Identification Number (AIN).
- Location-based number system.
- Flock-based number system.

The regulation also requires that the Official Eartag Shield is imprinted on the tag.

Q. How does this rule support the use of low-cost technology as a form of official identification?

A. Official identification is defined for each species. For cattle, the low-cost NUES (metal eartag) may be used. To encourage its use, USDA plans to provide these eartags at no cost to producers to the extent funds are available. While other producers may elect to use official eartags with radio frequency (RF), no State or Tribe may require official RF eartags for cattle moving into their jurisdiction. This ensures that all producers using the low cost official eartags may move their cattle to any other State or Tribal land using that method of official identification. This is a change to existing regulations in that a State or Tribe could currently require a specific method of official identification for livestock entering their jurisdiction.

Q. What happens if my animal loses its official identification eartag or other device?

A. If an animal loses its official eartag and needs a new one, the person applying the new one would have to record the following information and maintain the following information for five years:

- Date the new official identification device was added;
- Official identification number on the new device; and
- Official identification number on the old device, if known.

This recordkeeping requirement will aid State, Tribal, and Federal officials when it is necessary to trace animals.

Q. How do official eartags enhance traceability?

A. The required tag distributions records associate the official identification number with the person that received the device. Such records provide animal health officials with a specific starting point from which to trace diseased or potentially diseased animals, such as a traceforward. Without official identification,

animal health officials' ability to accurately trace an animal's movements can take months or may never be achieved. Official eartags provide the opportunity to conduct a disease investigation from two points of reference rather than just one.

The sheep industry has had tremendous success with official identification expediting traceability for scrapie. As part of the National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP), a cooperative State-Federal-industry program, 92 percent of cull breeding sheep bear an official identification tag at slaughter, primarily using flock identification eartags applied at the farm of origin. This identification made it possible in 2010 for USDA, as part of the scrapie surveillance program, to trace scrapie-positive sheep from slaughter to the flock of origin or birth 96 percent of the time, typically in a matter of minutes.

Q. How is the lack of official identification in the cattle sector hurting us?

A. Simply, low levels of official identification in the cattle sector require more herds and cattle—often thousands of animals—to be tested than necessary and drastically increase the time required to conduct investigations. For example, bovine tuberculosis disease investigations frequently now exceed 150 days, as USDA and State investigative teams spend substantially more time and money in conducting tracebacks. When animals cannot be traced to specific locations, epidemiologists often need to expand herd testing to ensure that cattle with any potential for exposure are tested. Also, expanded timeframes for tracebacks may cause longer, more encompassing quarantines and/or imposed limitations on animal movement. At the same time, the potential for disease spread increases.

Q. How will the traceability regulation help fix these problems?

A. Increasing the levels of official identification will help State and Federal animal health official more quickly identify animals that do not need to be held and tested during an animal disease investigation. This information will reduce the number of locations and animals tested, thereby decreasing the length of the investigation and the cost to producers and the government.

Q. How does the final rule work with existing USDA disease programs, for example tuberculosis and brucellosis?

A. The final rule creates a new section of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) with species-specific identification requirements. The other sections of the CFR related to disease program requirements were

revised as necessary to be consistent with the final rule. These revisions recognize the different animal disease traceability needs of various animal species and build upon existing animal disease traceability successes. These revisions also clarify how our new framework for animal disease traceability works with existing disease control programs. While this rule establishes minimum traceability requirements, the disease program regulations may contain additional, or more specific, requirements necessary to control or eliminate livestock diseases. For instance, the traceability requirements of suspect, exposed, or reactor animals will be contained in the program regulations, not in the new traceability section. The disease program requirements supersede the minimum requirements of the traceability rule.

Interstate Movement Documentation

Q. What is an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection or ICVI?

A. An ICVI, often referred to as a health certificate, is an official document issued by a Federal, State or Tribal Animal Health Official, or accredited veterinarian for the animals that are being shipped interstate. The ship from and ship to locations are listed on the certificate. If the animal is not required to be officially identified, the person completing the ICVI would specify the exemption that applies. Under specific circumstances, the traceability regulation provides options other than ICVIs for the interstate movement of livestock.

Q. What documents are acceptable in place of an ICVI?

A. Movement documents other than an ICVI may be used when shipping and receiving States or Tribes agree to them; for example, an owner-shipper statement or a brand certificate.

Q. Why are movement documents necessary for traceability?

A. A key principle of the animal disease traceability framework is to minimize burden to producers. Therefore, producers will not have to report livestock movements on and off their farm or ranch as part of this final rule. Instead, producers can continue to use existing movement documents that are already widely used – ICVIs, owner-shipper statements, or brand inspection certificates. These documents will provide valuable information to help determine an animal's movements in a disease event.

Q. Why is there a recordkeeping requirement for ICVIs for approved livestock facilities?

A. USDA requires that approved livestock facilities

keep ICVIs, or alternate documentation used in lieu of an ICVI, for livestock that enter the facility on or after the effective date of the final rule. An approved livestock facility is defined as a stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point, or any other premises under State or Federal veterinary inspection where livestock are assembled.

Because the lifespans of poultry and swine are relatively short, while other livestock, especially breeding cattle, typically live to be 5 or more years old, traceability information that fully supports disease control, eradication, and surveillance needs to be maintained for at least 2 years for poultry and swine and 5 years for all other livestock species.

Exemptions

Q. Are there any exceptions for animals moving interstate that are uniformly applied to all species?

A. There are two circumstances when traceability requirements would not apply to Interstate movement of livestock of any species:

- The movement occurs entirely within Tribal land that straddles a State line, and the Tribe has a separate traceability system from the States in which its lands are located; or
- The movement is to a custom slaughter facility in accordance with Federal and State regulations for the preparation of meat.

Q. Will the size of my herd have any relation to the standards I must meet and who must participate?

A. The only threshold for participation is whether the producer has animals moving interstate. Producers who raise animals and move them within a State, Tribal Nation, and others that may move their animals interstate to a custom slaughter facility are exempt. Other exemptions are provided for through species specific situations.

Q. Are producers who only market or sell animals locally required to participate?

A. No, as long as the movement is within the State or Tribal land. Only producers whose animals move interstate will be covered by the Federal animal disease traceability framework.

Q. Can you explain more about the movement of livestock on Tribal land?

A. Under this rulemaking, Tribal lands, whether entirely within a State or straddling State lines, would be covered by the same traceability system as the State or States within which they are contained, unless the Tribal representatives choose to have their

own traceability system separate from the State(s). If a Tribe's land straddles a State line and does have a separate traceability system from the State within which it is contained, then, because of Tribal sovereignty, livestock movements taking place entirely within that Tribal land, even across State lines, would not be regarded as interstate movement. Therefore, the traceability requirements for interstate movement would not apply.

Cost

Q. What is compliance with the final rule going to cost the individual producer?

A. One of USDA's priorities when it designed the framework for animal disease traceability was to ensure that producers were not adversely impacted by the cost of the program by focusing on low-cost technologies. USDA plans to provide the NUES tags (metal eartags) available at no cost to producers to the extent funds are available. The final rule also allows for a variety of official identification methods that have been approved by APHIS, so the producer can choose a format that works best for their operation. Some of the choices can be used both for identification and herd management, minimizing the need to buy multiple tags.

The regulatory impact analysis for this rule shows that most producers already identify their livestock and move them interstate with documentation. For them, the cost of compliance is negligible. By allowing flexibility for States and Tribes to recognize alternative forms of identification and movement documentation that fit the needs of their producers, the cost to producers is minimized. The costs of the program are expected to vary by both operation preference and whether traceability would be by individual animal or by lot or group.

Q. Will USDA provide funding to States and Tribal Nations to develop their animal disease traceability approaches?

A. It is USDA's intent that animal disease traceability not be an unfunded mandate. As such, if available, USDA would provide Federal funding to assist States and Tribes to carry out activities that align with the scope of the new framework.

Q. USDA spent a lot of money on the National Animal Identification System. What did you do with the money? Did it go to waste?

A. U.S. taxpayers made a significant investment in USDA's past animal disease traceability efforts, and the money invested in NAIS will not go to waste.

USDA will be fiscally responsible and use some elements from NAIS in the new approach. Elements, such as IT infrastructure and the unique location identifier process, have been updated to work with the traceability regulation, and remain available for the States and Tribal Nations to use. The 840 tags also remain available for producers who wish to use them.

Funding was also provided directly to the States and Tribes through cooperative agreements. Through these agreements, they were able to conduct pilot projects and field tests, enhance their communication infrastructure, and develop industry working groups. These activities have helped the States and Tribes develop their tracing capabilities, which they can leverage as appropriate for their producers moving forward.

Performance Standards

Q. What is the current thinking on the traceability performance standards?

A. USDA, through the new approach to animal disease traceability, is not prescribing the methods or systems that States and Tribes must use in order to trace animals. This outcome-based approach to improving traceability allows States and Tribes to develop systems for tracing animals that work best for them and for producers and others in their jurisdictions.

Through cooperative efforts, USDA, State and Tribes will measure our tracing capability by evaluating activities that animal health officials would typically conduct during an investigation of livestock that have moved interstate. The establishment of actual traceability performance standards, however, can only be done following review and analysis of actual data compiled from animal movement records after these regulations have been implemented. Without such information, the establishment of performance standards would be too subjective. Therefore, USDA will establish the traceability performance standards at a later date to ensure necessary data is available to objectively define and establish those performance standards. As the rule is implemented, USDA will continue to work with States and Tribes to measure tracing capabilities. Comparing the results obtained earlier on and over time will help document the progress being made.

Q. What is the General Standards Document?

A. The Animal Disease Traceability General Standards Document provides specific detail on, among other things, numbering systems, official identification devices, and ICVIs and other animal movement

documents. The document is available online at www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/.

Confidentiality

Q. Who will hold the information needed to conduct traces? How will USDA gain access to this information when a disease event occurs?

A. Under the framework traceability, information is maintained at the discretion of the States and Tribal Nations, though USDA will continue to assist States and Tribal Nations as requested. The information systems used to support animal disease traceability follow secure data standards to ensure compatibility of databases, so information can be provided to USDA and other States/Tribes when needed for animal disease programs.

Q. How will animal disease traceability information be maintained?

A. Animal disease traceability information will be maintained at the discretion of the State and Tribal Nations.

Q. What will USDA do to keep my information confidential?

A. These regulations uphold and build on existing USDA disease program regulations, under which confidentiality has always been maintained. USDA believes that producer information gathered through animal disease traceability efforts should be treated as information maintained under existing disease program regulations and, therefore, is exempt from provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Food Safety

Q. How does the final USDA rule relate to food safety?

A. The final rule is specifically focused on controlling animal diseases; it is not a food safety initiative. USDA's traceability regulations will assist animal health officials in quickly finding out where diseased animals have been and identify other at-risk animals.

Q. Will animal disease traceability allow USDA to trace an animal back to a package of meat?

A. No. USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is the lead Federal agency for animal disease traceability. This type of pre-harvest traceability is focused on animal health and allows for the tracing of an animal's movements during its lifespan. Currently, animal disease traceability ends when an animal is slaughtered. USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is the lead agency

dealing with food safety in meat and poultry. They have a wide range of programs designed to ensure food safety.

Q. How will traceability protect consumers?

A. Food security involves dependability in terms of supply and quality, among other attributes. Should there be an animal disease event, including zoonotic disease concerns, animal disease traceability as outlined in the final rule would allow for efficient traceback of infected animals and the rapid quarantine of potentially exposed animals. This ensures that healthy animals can continue to move freely to processing facilities, providing a dependable and affordable source for consumers as well as protecting producer's livelihoods. At that point, FSIS' methods for quality assurance take over and assure further safety and security of the food supply.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONERS/PLAINTIFFS

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 FOR THE DISTRICT OF WYOMING

RANCHERS CATTLEMEN ACTION LEGAL)	
FUND UNITED STOCKGROWERS)	
OF AMERICA; <i>et al.</i>)	
Petitioners/Plaintiffs,)	No. 19-CV-205-F
vs.)	
)	
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF)	
AGRICULTURE; <i>et al.</i>)	
Respondents/Defendants.)	

DECLARATION OF PLAINTIFF KENNY FOX

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, Plaintiff Kenny Fox makes the following declaration under penalty of perjury, in support of Plaintiffs’ claims that Defendants both “established” and “utilized” two advisory committees—the Cattle Traceability Working Group (CTWG) and the Producer Traceability Council (PTC)—within the meaning of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. app. 2 §§ 1-16:

1. I am a third-generation rancher, and along with my wife Roxy, I have owned and operated a cow-calf ranching enterprise near Belvidere, South Dakota since 1988. I am also chairman of the Animal Identification Committee of Plaintiff Ranchers Cattlemen Action Legal Fund United Stockgrowers of America (“R-CALF”) and past president of the South Dakota Stockgrowers Association.

2. I served as a member of the CTWG from December 2017 until the CTWG was disbanded in April 2019. When I joined the CTWG, I was told that its purpose was to provide advice to USDA regarding difficulties that ranchers might encounter under a mandatory RFID (radio frequency identification) regime and how best to eliminate those problems. The CTWG had a fixed membership, and attendance at CTWG meetings (whether in-person meetings or teleconference meetings) was generally limited to CTWG members. CTWG policy recommendations were made on the basis of majority votes of those attending CTWG meeting.

3. I regularly attended CTWG meetings during the 17 months that I served as a member. USDA officials also regularly attended. Members of the CTWG included USDA's Neil Hammerschmidt, Aaron Scott, Sarah Tomlinson and Dr. Sunny Novotny (who also narrates the slideshow referenced in the motion). The CTWG agenda was pre-determined by USDA; we were directed by USDA to address the specific issues identified by USDA in a document entitled "Summary of Feedback Topics." The CTWG did, in fact, address the topics identified by USDA.

4. Other members of the CTWG regularly reported at our meetings about their frequent conversations with USDA officials. They stated that they kept USDA officials abreast of our recommendations and that the USDA officials conveyed to them what issues they wanted the CTWG to address. More specifically, Glenn Fisher, who was the co-chair of the Collection Technology Task Group, stated that he had contact with and kept USDA officials informed of the CTWG recommendations. Katie Ambrose, with NIAA, was also in regular contact with USDA officials concerning the recommendations of the CTWG.

5. The CTWG formed five subgroups (known as “Task Groups”) to address specific issues: (1) Communications and Transparency; (2) Collection Technology; (3) Responsibilities and Opportunities; (4) Information Liability; and (5) Data Storage and Access. I was not invited to participate in any of those subgroups, and documents prepared by those subgroups often were not shared with me. Members of the CTWG told me that USDA officials participated actively in the work of the subgroups.

6. Some members of the CTWG were cattle ranchers like me. Most of these ranchers opposed USDA’s proposal to require RFID eartags for cattle and bison moved in interstate commerce. We frequently stated that opposition at CTWG meetings and urged the CTWG to consider whether a mandatory RFID system represented sound public policy.

7. On the other hand, some members of the CTWG who were employed in other industries (such as meat packing and RFID eartag manufacturing) favored USDA’s proposal. Those members frequently expressed the view at CTWG meetings that the CTWG’s proper role was to assist USDA in determining the best way for how to implement a mandatory RFID system, not to consider whether a mandatory RFID should be implemented at all. That basic disagreement over the CTWG’s purpose was extensively debated at CTWG meetings.

8. The impasse between these groups led pro-RFID members to issue an ultimatum in March 2019. Unless the CTWG could quickly reach a consensus on issues regarding how to implement mandatory RFID (particularly the selection of desired electronic ID technology), the pro-RFID members indicated that they would cease participation in the CTWG. That ultimatum was memorialized in a March 28, 2019 letter to Katie Ambrose (the “facilitator” for the CTWG) from the President of the Livestock Marketing Association. *See* AR 966. The National

Cattlemen's Beef Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation jointly sent a similar letter. *See* AR 855.

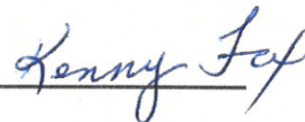
9. The impasse was not resolved at the in-person meeting of the CTWG that took place in April 2019 in Des Moines, Iowa in conjunction with the NIAA Annual Conference. As a result, the pro-RFID members of the CTWG resigned from the committee, announced that they would be forming a new advisory committee that would work closely with USDA, and said that those CTWG members who opposed a mandatory RFID system (including me) would not be invited to be members of the new committee.

10. Following these resignations, the CTWG ceased to function. I soon thereafter read press releases announcing formation of the PTC. The press releases stated that Sarah Tomlinson, a senior USDA official who had been a member of the CTWG, had become a member of the PTC.

I declare under penalties of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on November 30, 2020.

/s/ Kenny Fox
Kenny Fox



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 24th day of August, 2021, I electronically filed Volume II of the Joint Appendix with the Clerk of the Court for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit by using the appellate CM/ECF system. I certify that all participants in the case are registered CM/CF users and that service will be accomplished by the appellate CM/ECF system.

/s/ Harriet Hageman
Harriet Hageman