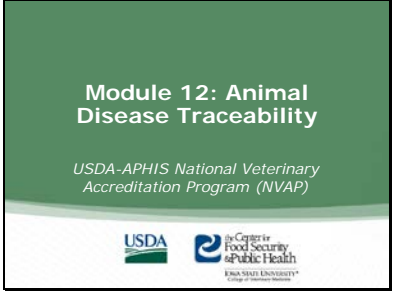
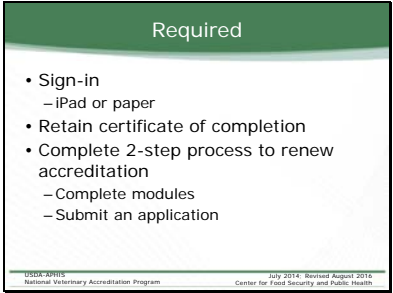
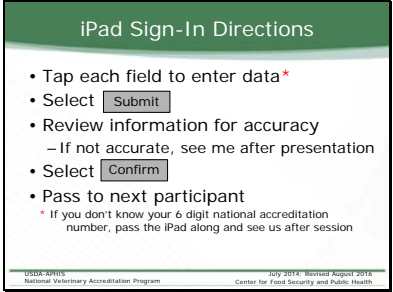



<p>S l i d e 1</p>	 <p>The slide features a green header with the title 'Module 12: Animal Disease Traceability' and the subtitle 'USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP)'. Below the text are the logos for the USDA and the Center for Food Security and Public Health at Iowa State University.</p>	<p>Welcome to Module 12: Animal Disease Traceability. This module was developed as supplemental training for the USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP) by the Center for Food Security and Public Health at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University. The content for this module was finalized in July 2014 and revised in August 2016. <i>Presenters: As designed, slide completion time ranges from 30 to 60 seconds each, such that the entire presentation can be completed in 45 minutes. Also, your audience should be made aware of how they can access the seven handouts associated with this module, six of which provide specific details on ADT Rule requirements for cattle, horses and other equines, sheep and goats, swine, poultry, and captive cervids. They are available in the corresponding web module (Module 12: Animal Disease Traceability) on the USDA website. They are also included on a thumb drive available through the ADT Staff who can be reached at: traceability@aphis.usda.gov.</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 2</p>	 <p>The slide has a green header with the title 'Required'. It lists the following requirements: Sign-in (iPad or paper), Retain certificate of completion, and Complete 2-step process to renew accreditation (Complete modules, Submit an application). The footer includes the USDA-APHIS logo and the text 'July 2014, Revised August 2016, Center for Food Security and Public Health'.</p>	<p>A few important points about the renewal process, first you must sign in to get credit for taking each APHIS Approved Supplemental Training Module. This will either be done using a paper sign in sheet that is being passed around or the iPad that is being passed around. Second at the end of the presentation you will receive a certificate of completion, this is your proof you have completed the module. Please retain this for your records. Do not send it to APHIS as part of the renewal. You must submit an application for renewal as part of the two-step renewal process. This can either be done on-line or via paper. Both processes are described on the NVAP website.</p>
<p>S l i d e 3</p>	 <p>The slide has a green header with the title 'iPad Sign-In Directions'. It lists the following steps: Tap each field to enter data (with a 'Submit' button), Review information for accuracy (with a note 'If not accurate, see me after presentation'), Select 'Confirm' (with a 'Confirm' button), and Pass to next participant (with a note '* If you don't know your 6 digit national accreditation number, pass the iPad along and see us after session'). The footer includes the USDA-APHIS logo and the text 'July 2014, Revised August 2016, Center for Food Security and Public Health'.</p>	<p>In order for the key pad to display the participants must first tap the first field on the screen (first name field). This will display the key pad. The participant must then either tap the stylus pen or their finger into each subsequent field on the screen. The user must tap into each field. Enter your entire National Accreditation number including leading 0's.</p>

Module 12: Animal Disease Traceability

<p>S l i d e 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">If No Match Found</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your name must match what is in our records. e.g. "Jim" not "James", "McDonald" vs "Mc Donald" If "No Match Found" displays after you attempt to re-enter your name and NAN, pass the tablet to next participant and see us after session <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>However if they have not entered the data the way it is entered into our database they will get a No Match Found message. They should attempt to re-enter the data two more times and then pass the tablet to the next participant. They must see the instructor after the presentation to ensure they do get credit for the module they have taken. Certain reasons their name is not displayed include: Their name is not entered correctly - James vs Jim, McDonald vs Mcdonald vs Mc Donald etc.</p>
<p>S l i d e 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Paper Sign-in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print clearly Complete ALL fields If you do not know your 6 digit National Accreditation Number, please see us after session <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>If a paper sign in is being used please make sure you print clearly or you may not get credit for the AAST module. It is critical that we have your updated email address to ensure you receive notifications from NVAP. If you do not know your six digit National Accreditation Number (NAN), please see the instructor after the presentation.</p>
<p>S l i d e 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Supplemental Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familiarize accredited veterinarians with animal health regulatory concepts and activities Does not supersede regulations For the most up-to-date regulations and standards, please refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code of Federal Regulations Local VS District Office <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p><i>Presenters: Please make sure your audience understands the intent of this information by reading what is written here.</i> This informational presentation is intended to familiarize accredited veterinarians with animal health regulatory concepts and activities. Information presented here does not supersede the regulations. For the most up-to-date regulations and standards, please refer to the Code of Federal Regulations and your local VS District Office.</p>
<p>S l i d e 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Supplemental Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All APHIS Approved Supplemental Training (AAST) modules are also available on our Website with interactive features and links to additional Web resources. Type "NVAP" into your search engine, e.g., Bing, Google, Yahoo. <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>All modules are available on our website free of charge. If you want additional information about any of the presentations you may check them out on our website where additional resources are available. The NVAP website is available by typing NVAP into your preferred search engine.</p>

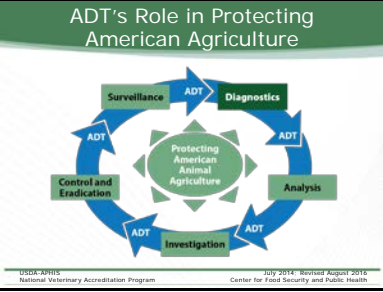
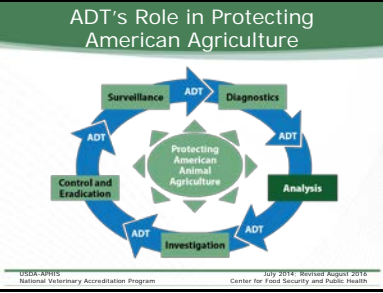

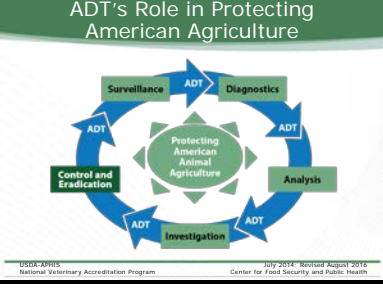
Module 12: Animal Disease Traceability

<p>S l i d e 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspects of Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) • Official ID devices and methods • Documentation of interstate movement for traceability • Regulations for interstate movement of livestock • Responsibilities of accredited veterinarians regarding ADT <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS July 2014 Revised August 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Upon completion of this module, you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the aspects of Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) to clients and the public • List the official identification devices and methods used for different livestock species • Explain why documentation of interstate movement of livestock is necessary for effective traceability • Locate the regulations governing the interstate movement of different species of livestock • Describe the responsibilities of an accredited veterinarian with respect to ADT, specifically Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 86 and Part 161.
<p>S l i d e 9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Importance of Animal Disease Traceability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA-APHIS cooperates with industry, States, Tribes to control, eradicate certain animal diseases • Several successful examples but threats remain • Continued success requires awareness, education, planning, and effective ADT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ADT is fundamental for successful animal disease control and eradication programs <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS July 2014 Revised August 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>At the request of the cattle industry, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) established the Veterinary Division in 1883 to control and eradicate certain animal diseases, including zoonoses. USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), in cooperation with livestock* and poultry producers, States, and Tribes, has facilitated several successful animal disease control and eradication efforts. Animal disease threats remain and continued success requires awareness, education, planning, and effective Animal Disease Traceability (ADT). ADT is fundamental for successful animal disease control and eradication programs.</p> <p>*Livestock are defined in 9 CFR §86.1 as all farm raised animals</p>
<p>S l i d e 10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Importance of Animal Disease Traceability (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADT focuses on traceability of live animal from farm to harvest, not farm to fork • 3 pillars of ADT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unique ID – Specific location – Point in time  <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS July 2014 Revised August 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Most countries define traceability in terms of being able to track an animal from birth to the finished product purchased by the consumer. The term “farm-to-fork” is often used to describe this concept of “full” traceability. ADT however, focuses on the traceability of the live animal from farm to harvest. ADT accomplishes this by having access to three components or “pillars”: unique animal identification with a specific location at a point in time. It is intended as a tool to support animal disease control programs, not food safety. Regardless of the animal disease or species, this data linking is integral to disease control and eradication.</p>

<p>S l i d e 1 1</p>	<p>Accredited Veterinarians Share the ADT Key</p> <p>Exact premises recorded on documents</p> <p>Location</p> <p>Unique Animal ID</p> <p>Properly applied and recorded on documents</p> <p>Point in Time</p> <p>Date recorded on documents</p> <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Accredited veterinarians (AVs) play an important role in linking the three pillars of ADT. AVs share the responsibility with State and Federal animal health officials and producers so that traceability can occur quickly and efficiently when needed. When completing livestock movement and disease control documents, accredited veterinarians must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Make sure to record the address that corresponds to the physical location of the animals, not a PO Box, corporate headquarters office, or a financial institution, when testing animals or issuing interstate movement and disease control documents (Location) -Determine if the movement requires official ID and ensure it is properly applied on the species and recorded on livestock movement and disease control documents (Unique Animal ID) -Ensure the appropriate date is recorded on livestock movement and disease control documents (Point in Time).
<p>S l i d e 1 2</p>	<p>Animal Disease Investigations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past 5 years: Brucellosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 400 reactors per year - 10 infected cattle herds - 4 infected bison herds <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>An animal disease investigation involves the cooperative efforts of States, Tribes, Federal agencies, and accredited veterinarians. Over the past 5 years in the United States, State, Tribal, and USDA animal health officials have investigated approximately 400 bovine brucellosis reactor animals per year, disclosing a total of 10 infected beef herds and four captive bison herds.</p>
<p>S l i d e 1 3</p>	<p>Animal Disease Investigations (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008–2012: Tuberculosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -51 cattle and captive cervid herds <i>M. bovis</i> affected -91 cattle through slaughter surveillance <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>From 2008–2012, 51 cattle and captive cervid herds in 14 different States were declared <i>M. bovis</i>-affected. During the same time period, bovine tuberculosis was detected in 91 cattle by slaughter surveillance. *As defined in 9 CFR §77.2, a herd of livestock is affected when there is strong and substantial evidence that <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> exists. This evidence includes, but is not limited to, any of the following: histopathology, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay, bacterial isolation or detection, testing data, or epidemiologic evidence such as contact with known sources of infection.</p>

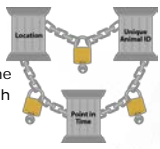
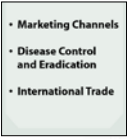
<p>S l i d e 1 4</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; margin: 0;">Animal Disease Investigations (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced by timely access to accurate ADT information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Accurately completed test charts, ICVIs, vaccination records • ADT shortens time required to find infected, exposed animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement control, eradication, surveillance measures – Does not prevent diseases <p style="font-size: 8px; margin-top: 5px;"> <small> USDA 2015 National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health </small> </p> </div>	<p>Animal disease investigations are enhanced by timely access to accurate ADT information, including accurately completed test charts, Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection* (ICVIs), and vaccination records. The more time it takes, the greater the potential for more herds and animals to become infected or exposed. The public frequently asks how ADT prevents disease. Traceability does not prevent diseases from entering the country nor does it prevent animals from becoming infected with diseases already present. Traceability shortens the time required to find all infected and exposed animals and implement appropriate control, eradication, or surveillance measures.</p> <p><i>Speaker: Please stress ICVI terminology and explain the new requirements as defined in 9 CFR Part 86.</i></p> <p>*An ICVI is an official document issued by an accredited veterinarian or Federal, State or Tribal Animal Health Official. It is often referred to by other names such as “health certificate,” “CVI,” “Official CVI,” “Electronic CVI,” etc. The term ICVI is included as a definition in 9 CFR Part 86 and is used in this module to emphasize some key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICVIs document veterinary visual inspection, not health examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inspection is defined under 9 CFR §160.1 as the “visual study of the physical appearance, physical condition, and behavior of animals (singly or in groups) that enables an accredited veterinarian to determine whether any abnormality in physical condition or bodily function is evident.” • An examination is defined under 9 CFR §160.1 as the “physical study of an individual animal to determine if an abnormality in physical condition or bodily function is suggestive of clinical signs of communicable disease.” • ICVIs are intended for interstate movement. Other certificates may be needed for intrastate or international movement.
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Module 12: Animal Disease Traceability

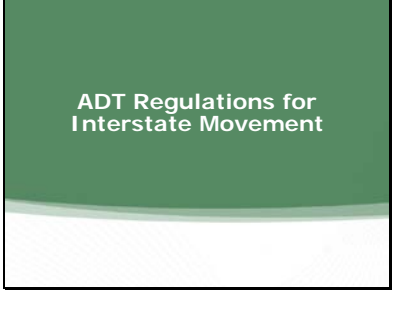

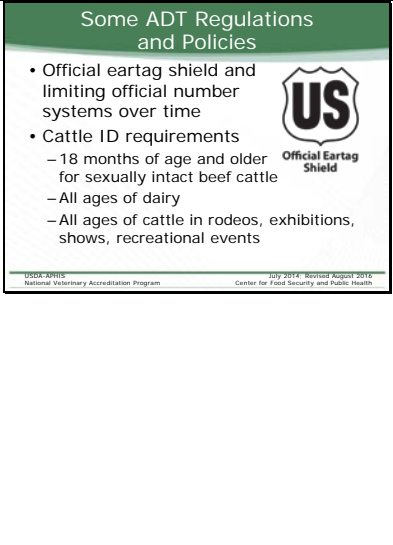
S l i d e 1 5	 <p>ADT's Role in Protecting American Agriculture</p> <p>The diagram illustrates a continuous cycle of five key activities: Surveillance, Diagnostics, Analysis, Investigation, and Control and Eradication. Each activity is represented by a green box with a blue arrow pointing to the next step in the cycle. The center of the cycle is labeled 'Protecting American Animal Agriculture'. Small text at the bottom of the diagram reads: 'USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health'.</p>	<p>This illustration demonstrates the steps involved in protecting American animal agriculture from devastating diseases. These include surveillance, diagnostics, analysis, investigation, and control and eradication. Traceability is essential in ensuring that each step of the process is correlated with the right animal, the right location, and the right point in time. Diagnostics uses state-of-the-art technologies to accurately detect animal disease. The accredited veterinarian is the first line of defense in protecting American animal agriculture. In most cases, it is the accredited veterinarian who examines, initiates diagnostics to accurately detect animal disease, and notifies Federal and State authorities of significant findings.</p>
S l i d e 1 6	 <p>ADT's Role in Protecting American Agriculture</p> <p>The diagram illustrates a continuous cycle of five key activities: Surveillance, Diagnostics, Analysis, Investigation, and Control and Eradication. Each activity is represented by a green box with a blue arrow pointing to the next step in the cycle. The center of the cycle is labeled 'Protecting American Animal Agriculture'. Small text at the bottom of the diagram reads: 'USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health'.</p>	<p>Analysis relies on interpretation of results based on State, Federal, and OIE guidelines.</p>
S l i d e 1 7	 <p>ADT's Role in Protecting American Agriculture</p> <p>The diagram illustrates a continuous cycle of five key activities: Surveillance, Diagnostics, Analysis, Investigation, and Control and Eradication. Each activity is represented by a green box with a blue arrow pointing to the next step in the cycle. The center of the cycle is labeled 'Protecting American Animal Agriculture'. Small text at the bottom of the diagram reads: 'USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health'.</p>	<p>The investigation gathers information on where the animal of interest has been, what animals it had contact with, and when.</p>
S l i d e 1 8	 <p>ADT's Role in Protecting American Agriculture</p> <p>The diagram illustrates a continuous cycle of five key activities: Surveillance, Diagnostics, Analysis, Investigation, and Control and Eradication. Each activity is represented by a green box with a blue arrow pointing to the next step in the cycle. The center of the cycle is labeled 'Protecting American Animal Agriculture'. Small text at the bottom of the diagram reads: 'USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health'.</p>	<p>Control and eradication depends upon an appropriate response to disease information by APHIS VS and State and/or Tribal personnel.</p>


Module 12: Animal Disease Traceability



<p>S l i d e 1 9</p>	<p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Surveillance involves scientifically designed sampling methodologies for domestic and foreign animal diseases. Likewise, components of ADT contribute to the success of a good surveillance program. Every day that an accredited veterinarian sees an animal or makes a farm call, they are conducting surveillance.</p>																								
<p>S l i d e 2 0</p>	<p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) collaborates with States, Tribes, and accredited veterinarians to conduct science-based animal disease surveillance for several animal diseases. The components of ADT support surveillance efforts by linking an animal’s unique identification with a specific location at a point in time. This is especially helpful in targeted surveillance – sampling specific animals for a specific disease in a specific location to be able to document disease freedom. One example of targeted surveillance is bovine tuberculosis in domestic cattle. Targeted surveillance using the components of ADT provides support for a single State to be broken into ‘regions’ based on the known disease status of cattle herds. This decreases the burden on producers with non-infected herds.</p>																								
<p>S l i d e 2 1</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Animal Disease Activity</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bovine tuberculosis (slaughter samples tested)</td> <td>10,052</td> <td>10,452</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bovine tuberculosis (caudal fold tests conducted)</td> <td>1,275,815</td> <td>903,289</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bovine brucellosis (combined slaughter and market testing)</td> <td>~5,400,000</td> <td>~3,570,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classical swine fever (slaughter samples tested)</td> <td>8,538</td> <td>13,893</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pseudorabies (swine slaughter samples tested)</td> <td>276,022</td> <td>310,058</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scrapie (sheep and goats slaughter samples tested)</td> <td>44,713</td> <td>42,299</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foreign animal disease suspect investigations</td> <td>361</td> <td>186</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: USDA APHIS Veterinary Services Program Manager, personal communications, November 2013</p> <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	Animal Disease Activity	2010	2012	Bovine tuberculosis (slaughter samples tested)	10,052	10,452	Bovine tuberculosis (caudal fold tests conducted)	1,275,815	903,289	Bovine brucellosis (combined slaughter and market testing)	~5,400,000	~3,570,000	Classical swine fever (slaughter samples tested)	8,538	13,893	Pseudorabies (swine slaughter samples tested)	276,022	310,058	Scrapie (sheep and goats slaughter samples tested)	44,713	42,299	Foreign animal disease suspect investigations	361	186	<p>An example of the size and scope of APHIS animal disease national surveillance activities in 2010 and 2012 is shown here. Although the surveillance numbers vary from year to year, these examples demonstrate that surveillance for livestock diseases is an ongoing process that involves millions of animals.</p>
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<p>S l i d e 2 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2006: Cow with BSE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 10 years old, no ID – Not linked with location, time frame – DNA analysis unsuccessful – Took several weeks to investigate 37 farms – No definitive source – Incomplete data links <p>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>The following case exemplifies the value of adequate traceability information and the additional steps required when it is not available. In 2006, a beef cow, estimated to be 10 years old, was diagnosed with BSE. It did not possess an eartag, a tattoo, or a brand, so linking an animal ID with a location and time frame was not possible. One of the additional steps in this investigation included DNA analysis to try and associate the animal with potential source herds. Unfortunately, this was also unsuccessful. Over the course of several weeks, 37 farms were investigated and none could be definitively identified as the source of the animal in question. (Source: USDA Alabama BSE Investigation Final Epidemiology Report, May 2, 2006 available at:</p>																								


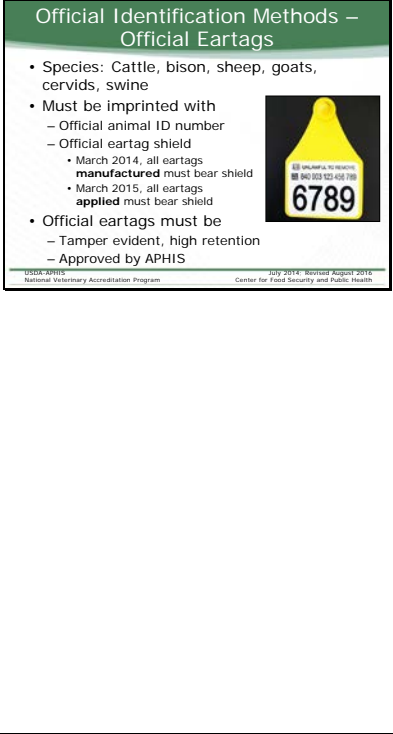
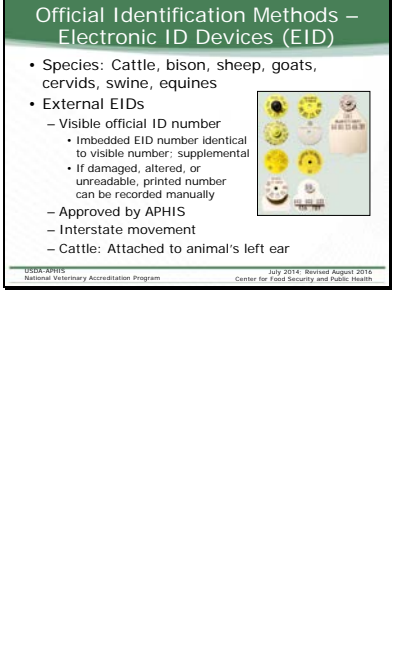
		<p>http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/bse/downloads/EPI_Final5-2-06.pdf.</p>
<p>S 1 i d e 2 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ADT and Reducing Response Time (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012: Cow with BSE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sample collected at rendering facility – ICVIs issued by AVs listed ID numbers, location, point in time – Found offspring, birth cohorts within days – Complete data links  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>In contrast to the 2006 case, on April 24, 2012, USDA confirmed America’s fourth case of BSE. The sample was collected from the affected cow at a rendering facility. Fortunately, movement records including ICVIs issued by accredited veterinarians listed the identification numbers, location, and point in time of the animals in question. As a result, animal health officials were able to find the affected animals’ offspring and birth cohort animals within days compared to the months it normally takes in cases with limited identification and records. The data linking (location, unique animal ID, point in time) was complete.</p>
<p>S 1 i d e 2 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Section Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking data helps animal health officials respond to animal diseases • ADT does not prevent disease introduction, infection • ADT helps document disease freedom, reduce response time • ADT reduces impact of animal disease <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Knowing the animal’s official identification, location, and when it was at that location (linking data described previously) helps animal health officials respond to animal diseases. ADT does not prevent a disease from being introduced into the United States nor does it prevent an animal from becoming infected with domestic diseases. However, ADT helps document disease freedom and facilitates effective disease control and eradication programs. It is a tool that reduces response time. The more time it takes to respond to an animal disease event, the more animal health is threatened and the more costly the event. Therefore, ADT reduces the impact of animal diseases.</p>
<p>S 1 i d e 2 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Importance of Official Animal Identification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing channels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Traceable ID is critical at origin, stops, final destination • Disease control and eradication programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Record all official IDs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test charts, vaccination records • International trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Trading partners expect traceability on all animals, animal products exported  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Official animal identification is important for many reasons, but with regard to traceability it is especially important in three key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing channels. When animals move, the need for traceable identification is critical at the origin, intermediate stops, and final destination. • Disease control and eradication programs. It is required to record all official identification on official animal disease control documents such as test charts, vaccination records, movement permits, sample submission forms, etc. so the animal’s location can be traced through time. • International trade. APHIS’ trading partners expect traceability for animals and animal products exported by the United States.


<p>S l i d e 2 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Use of Official Animal Identification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: All U.S. States brucellosis-free <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fewer calves vaccinated, officially identified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1988: – 10 million calves • 2010: – 3.1 million calves <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS July 2014 Revised August 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Cooperative Federal-State eradication efforts have been successful, and as of July 2014, all States are brucellosis-free. While this is a positive development, it has resulted in a steep decline in the number of brucellosis tested and officially identified cattle. In 1988, there were 27 Class Free States, and approximately 10 million calves were officially identified through the brucellosis calfhood vaccination program. By 2010 that number had fallen to approximately 3.1 million.</p>
<p>S l i d e 2 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Use of Official Animal Identification (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: Bovine TB close to being eradicated from domestic cattle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fewer cattle caudal fold tested, officially identified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010: – 1.275 million • 2012: – 903,000 – This decline in use of official animal ID is one of the most important reasons why implementation of the ADT Rule was so important <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS July 2014 Revised August 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>As of June 2014, bovine tuberculosis is also close to being eradicated from the domestic cattle population, and fewer animals are being officially identified through TB testing. For example, the chart earlier listed the number of caudal fold tests conducted (1,275,815 in 2010 and only 903,289 in 2012). This decline in the use of official animal identification is one of the most important reasons why the implementation of the ADT Rule was so important. Livestock production has evolved since the brucellosis and tuberculosis control programs were implemented; so too must the methods to trace animals.</p>
<p>S l i d e 2 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Recognition of Official Animal Identification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID methods, devices used for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Disease control programs – Interstate movement – Herd management – Multiple species – Species-specific • Accredited veterinarians required to know official methods, devices and how, when to use them  <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">USDA-APHIS July 2014 Revised August 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health</p>	<p>Recognition of Official Animal Identification</p> <p>Some livestock identification methods and devices used for disease control programs and interstate movement are recognized as official and provide universally unique identification. Other methods are used only for herd management purposes and are often only unique within the herd. Some official devices and methods are used in multiple species, while others are species-specific. It is common for animals to be identified with multiple identification numbers. Accredited veterinarians (AVs) are required to know which methods and devices are official and how and when to use them. For more information about Official Eartags—Criteria and Options, see the USDA ADT handout. Graphic: The USDA ADT handout titled “Official Eartags – Criteria and Options” available on the USDA ADT website at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_eartags_criteria.pdf. <i>Source: USDA APHIS</i></p>

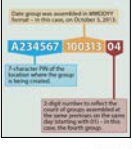

<p>S l i d e 2 9</p>		<p>Next we will briefly describe some of the ADT regulations and requirements for interstate movement.</p>
<p>S l i d e 3 0</p>		<p>ADT Regulations Governing Interstate Movement On January 9, 2013, USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service created a new Part on Animal Disease Traceability in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and amended Parts 71, 77, and 78 to be in harmony with the new Part 86. [Select Title 9—Animals and Animal Products; then Parts 1–199—Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture; then find Parts 71, 77, 78, and 86]. A PDF of the amended Parts 71, 77, 78, and 86 is also available, however, if changes were to be made to these Parts, the most current information is available online. The ADT regulation is a USDA collaborative effort with animal health officials and producers. It ensures significant traceability progress while minimizing the cost and overall burden to producers. The regulation requires the official identification of livestock moved interstate with appropriate movement documentation. The ADT regulations do not provide for full traceability; rather, they provide a basic infrastructure to support disease traces. Official identification distribution records give animal health officials information, quickly, to determine where the animal was first tagged (often the birth premises).</p>
<p>S l i d e 3 1</p>		<p>Some of the ADT regulations and policies that went into effect March 11, 2013, are described here. However, this is not a complete list of all changes. Over time, ADT will require all official eartags display the Official Eartag Shield and limit official number systems. Of all species, the most significant changes related to cattle identification requirements. Before ADT went into effect, sexually intact cattle over 24 months of age were required to have official identification. Under today’s ADT rule, ID requirements include sexually intact beef cattle 18 months of age or older, all dairy cattle regardless of age, and cattle of any age involved in rodeos, shows, exhibitions, and recreational events. Beef cattle under 18 months (stocker/feeder cattle) remain exempt from official ID requirements.</p>

		<p>Graphic: This illustration depicts the Official Eartag Shield with US within the shield. The state postal code (PA, CO, ID, etc.) or Tribal alpha code could also be included within the shield. <i>Illustration of U.S. Route Shield recreated by: Dani Ausen, Iowa State University</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 3 2</p>	<div data-bbox="240 386 630 674" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; margin: 0;">Some ADT Regulations and Policies (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA approved backtags no longer official ID method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Used in lieu of official ID when cattle moved direct to slaughter NUES tags may be applied by producers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – When authorized by State ICVIs defined in CFR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Submit to shipping SAHO within 7 days <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="font-size: 8px; margin: 0;">USDA/APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Some ADT Regulations and Policies (cont'd)</p> <p>USDA approved backtags are no longer an official ID method but may be used in lieu of official ID for cattle moving directly to slaughter. Now an Official eartag is the “default” requirement for interstate movement. Breeding cattle can no longer move interstate to farms/ranches on a USDA approved backtag.</p> <p>One of the ADT policy changes allows National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) tags to be applied by producers (when authorized by the State).</p> <p>Another change is that the ICVI is defined in the CFR regarding the information required for movement and how ICVIs are administered. For instance, ICVIs must be submitted to the shipping State Animal Health Official (SAHO) within 7 days of issuing the certificate.</p> <p>For full descriptions of all ADT Regulations and Policies, refer to 9 CFR Parts 71, 77, 78, and 86.</p> <p>Photos: (Top) A USDA approved backtag from Colorado (84) is no longer an official ID method in cattle. (Bottom) NUES tags representing the State of origin (in this case 42 for Iowa). These are also referred to as silver or Bright tags. <i>Sources: Neil Hammerschmidt, USDA (top), Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University (bottom)</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 3 3</p>	<div data-bbox="240 1226 630 1514" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; margin: 0;">ADT Basic Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless exempted, livestock moved interstate need official identification and an ICVI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – When agreed upon by shipping and receiving States, other movement documentation and identification methods may be used APHIS Factsheet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Questions and Answers: Animal Disease Traceability Final Rule <p style="font-size: 8px; margin: 0;">USDA/APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Unless specifically exempted, covered livestock* moved interstate need to be officially identified and accompanied by an ICVI. When agreed upon by the shipping and receiving States, other movement documentation and methods of identification may be used. *Covered livestock includes cattle and bison, horses and other equine species, poultry, sheep and goats, swine, and captive cervids. For more information about the general requirements of the new rule, please refer to the APHIS factsheet, “Questions and Answers: Animal Disease Traceability Final Rule” available on the USDA’s ADT website.</p>


<p>S l i d e 3 4</p>	<p>Two Exemptions to Interstate ADT Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traceability requirements do not apply to interstate movement when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Movement occurs within Tribal land straddling a State line and Tribe has separate traceability system from States in which lands are located Movement to custom slaughter facility in accordance with regulations for preparation of meat  <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>The following are two circumstances when traceability requirements do not apply to interstate movement of livestock of any species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Other exemptions are provided through species-specific situations.</p> <p>Photo: An example of a livestock trailer used to move cattle to pasture on Tribal land. <i>Source: Veterinary Diagnostic and Production Animal Medicine, Iowa State University</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 3 5</p>	<p>Species-Specific Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species-specific fact sheets available on USDA ADT website Separate detailed handouts with flowchart to determine if movement type, age, breeding status require official ID and what type(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle Horses and other equines Sheep and goats Swine Poultry Captive cervids  <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Covered livestock moved interstate must meet specific identification and documentation requirements. Species-specific fact sheets can be found on the ADT website. To better understand the specific ADT Rule requirements, separate detailed handouts are also available for the following species: Cattle, horses and other equines, sheep and goats, swine, poultry, and captive cervids. As an example, the ADT Requirements for Cattle is pictured. Each handout provides a detailed flowchart to help you as an accredited veterinarian determine if the type of movement, age of animal(s), and breeding status require official identification and what type(s). Contact your local Assistant Director (AD) for more information. <i>Presenters: Your audience should be made aware of how they can access the six detailed species-specific handouts. They are available in the corresponding web module (Module 12: Animal Disease Traceability) on the USDA website. They are also included on a thumb drive available through the ADT Staff who can be reached at: traceability@aphis.usda.gov. Finally, they are available in the PDF version of the PPT speaker notes should you decide to print and hand them out to your audience. A scenario later in the module will refer to the Cattle document.</i></p>

<p>S l i d e 3 6</p>	 <p>Official ID Methods</p>	<p>Official Identification Methods</p> <p>Since each species may use different methods of identification, this section describes the methods currently in use. It is important to note that some of the ID methods are considered official only when approved and agreed upon by the animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes. Other methods may be approved by the APHIS Administrator.</p>
<p>S l i d e 3 7</p>	 <p>Official Identification Methods – Official Eartags</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species: Cattle, bison, sheep, goats, cervids, swine Must be imprinted with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official animal ID number Official eartag shield <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 2014, all eartags manufactured must bear shield March 2015, all eartags applied must bear shield Official eartags must be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tamper evident, high retention Approved by APHIS <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Official Identification Methods—Official Eartags can be used on cattle, bison, sheep, goats, cervids, and swine and must be imprinted with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official animal ID number The official eartag shield <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning March 2014, all official eartags manufactured must bear the official eartag shield. Beginning March 2015, all official eartags applied to animals must bear the official eartag shield. <p>In addition, official eartags must have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tamper evident with a high rate of retention on the animal Must be approved by APHIS. For more information, see the “Official Eartags—Criteria and Options” handout available on the USDA ADT website. <p>Photo: An official eartag showing the shield, which is in the upper left corner with the letters “US” in it. <i>Source: John Wiemers, USDA</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 3 8</p>	 <p>Official Identification Methods – Electronic ID Devices (EID)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species: Cattle, bison, sheep, goats, cervids, swine, equines External EIDs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visible official ID number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imbedded EID number identical to visible number; supplemental If damaged, altered, or unreadable, printed number can be recorded manually Approved by APHIS Interstate movement Cattle: Attached to animal's left ear <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Cattle, bison, sheep, goats, swine, and equines can all be identified with EID devices. External EIDs must have a visible ID number and are considered official when approved by APHIS and can be used for interstate movement. The requirement to be able to electronically ‘read’ the electronic chip imbedded in the tag, which contains an identical number as that imprinted on the external eartag, is only official when agreed upon by the shipping and receiving States. The imbedded electronic ID is considered a supplemental ID. If the EID is damaged, altered, or unreadable, the printed number can still be recorded manually. For cattle, EID tags are to be attached to the animal’s left ear.</p> <p>Graphic: This collage of tags provides examples of the different types of animal identification. For an up-to-date full list of approved tags and manufacturers, visit the USDA ADT website</p> <p>http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_de</p>


		<p>vice_ain.pdf. Pictured here (top to bottom) are EID tags from Allflex USA, eTag/TriMerit from Global Animal Management/Geissler Technologies, Round RFID Tag from Y Tex Corporation, and Leadertronic HDX from Leader Products. <i>Source: Vince Chapman, USDA. Arrangement by: Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</i></p>
<p>S I D E 3 9</p>	<div data-bbox="240 415 625 703"> <p>Official Identification Methods – Electronic ID Devices (EID)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implanted EIDs* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Under skin in subcutaneous (SQ) tissue – Regulated by FDA in food producing animals • FSIS determines acceptable implantation sites to ensure none enter human food supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SQ on cartilage at base of ear, above dewclaw, in infraorbital fossa – In ligamentum nuchae • APHIS will approve EID implants when manufacturers are FDA, FSIS approved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – None approved for cattle  <p><small>*Only official for cattle, bison when approved. *Official for sheep, goats in SFCP with documentation</small></p> <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014* Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p> </div>	<p>EID Implants*</p> <p>An EID is usually an implant placed under the animal's skin in subcutaneous (SQ) tissue. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates implantable EIDs in food producing animals. USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) ensures that none of the implants enter the human food supply.</p> <p>FSIS has determined the following as acceptable implantation sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcutaneous on the scutiform cartilage at the base of the ear • Subcutaneous above the dewclaw of the foot • Subcutaneous in the infraorbital fossa • Directly in the ligamentum nuchae <p>APHIS policy is to approve EID implants as official identification when the manufacturer can supply letters of approval from FDA and FSIS regarding the intended implant site and the procedures to prevent the devices from entering the human food chain. As of July 2014, APHIS has not approved any radiofrequency injectable transponders for cattle.</p> <p>*For cattle and bison, this ID method is official only when approved and agreed upon by the animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or tribes. For sheep and goats required to be identified by the Scrapie Flock Certification Program (SFCP), electronic implants are considered official when used in a flock participating in the SFCP and when accompanied by a certificate or owner statement that includes the electronic implant numbers and the name of the chip manufacturer. Injectable implants are official for interstate movement of equines. Other methods may be approved by the APHIS Administrator.</p> <p>Graphic: Combo eTag and Electronic Implant Transponder Equine and Biothermal from Digital Angel Corporation. <i>Source: Vince Chapman, USDA. Graphic arrangement by: Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</i></p>


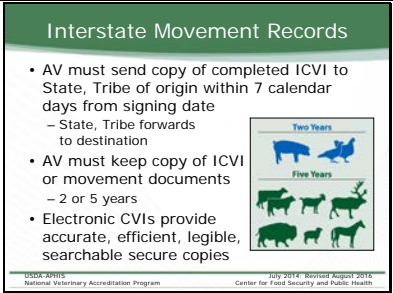
<p>S l i d e 4 0</p>	<p>Official Identification Methods – Group/Lot ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species: Swine, poultry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle, bison, sheep, goats, when applicable Identify “unit of animals” managed together throughout preharvest chain Group identification number (GIN)* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded on interstate movement documents Not attached to each animal 15 character number Self-generated and maintained by producer  <p><small>USDA/APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Group/lot identification methods are typically used in swine and poultry but could be used in cattle, bison, sheep, and goats when applicable. Some animals are raised, sold, moved, and slaughtered as a group with no commingling. The group/lot identification number is used to uniquely identify a “unit of animals” of the same species that is managed together as one group throughout the preharvest production chain. When a group identification number (GIN)* is used, it is recorded on documents accompanying the animals moving interstate; it is not necessary to have the GIN attached to each animal. The GIN is a 15-character number. The graphic describes what each section of characters means. The GIN is not assigned by USDA; rather it is “self-generated” by the producer for animals at that location. It is also maintained by the producer in management records.</p> <p>*Group/Lot ID is official only when approved and agreed upon by the animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes. Other methods may be approved by the APHIS Administrator. Graphic: This illustration explains the components of a GIN. <i>Graphic illustration by: Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 4 1</p>	<p>Official Identification Methods – Tattoos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species: Cattle*, bison*, sheep, goats, swine, equines Must be legible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ear: Cattle, bison, sheep, goats Ear or inner flank: Pigs Lip: Equine Some breed registries allow use of tattoos linked to breed registration number Must be accompanied by breed registration certificate  <p><small>USDA/APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>A tattoo can be used to identify cattle*, bison*, sheep, goats, swine, and equine species. All tattoos must be legible and located in the proper anatomical area. In equines, it should be placed on the upper lip, as pictured. In cattle, bison, sheep, goats, and pigs, it should be placed on the inside of the pinna (ear). In pigs, the inner flank is another option. Some breed registries allow the use of tattoos that are linked to the official breed registration number. Tattoos must be accompanied by the breed registration certificate.</p> <p>*Tattoos are official only in cattle and bison when approved and agreed upon by the animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes. Other methods may be approved by the APHIS Administrator. Photo: The Thoroughbred racing industry and other breed registries have made lip tattoos the standard, preferred identification method. <i>Source: Ava Gooding, Tennessee</i></p>


<p>S l i d e 4 2</p>	<p>Official Identification Methods – Brands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species: Cattle, bison, equines 14 States have brand inspection programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brands* may be duplicated across authorities Each State has their own rules, certificates, policies Document ownership of animals moved interstate  <p><small>*Only official when approved</small></p> <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Brands are commonly used to identify cattle, bison, and equine species. Fourteen States have brand inspection programs. Depending on the State, brands may be duplicated across multiple brand inspection authorities. Although brand inspection has proved valuable in animal disease traceability, there are limitations. There is no national brand inspection program. Each State has its own rules, certificates of inspection, and policies on what is required to be listed on a brand inspection certificate. The primary purpose of brand inspection is to find evidence of animal ownership, without or with one or many brands, for animals that are moved interstate.</p> <p>*Brands in cattle and bison are official only when approved and agreed upon by the animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes. This ID method in equines is official only when approved and agreed upon by the animal health officials in the receiving States or Tribes. However, when the identity of the equine is in question at the receiving destination, the State or Tribal animal health official in the State or Tribe of destination or an APHIS representative may determine if the identification provided is sufficient. Other methods may be approved by the APHIS Administrator.</p> <p>Photo: A cattle freeze brand for individual animal identification. <i>Source: Megan Smith, Iowa State University</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 4 3</p>	<p>Official Identification Methods – Physical Description, Digital Photos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species: Equine Physical description* which is part of registration certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age, gender Color, markings Hair patterns Blemishes Digital photos* an option, especially in equine industry  <p><small>*Only official when approved</small></p> <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Equine species do not tolerate identification with ear tags. Digital photos and physical description can be used to identify equine species. Some breed associations allow the use of physical description (age, gender, color, markings, hair patterns, blemishes, etc.) which is part of the registration certificate. In some cases, physical description may be considered as official animal identification. In other cases, especially in the equine industry, digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual animal may be an option.</p> <p>*This ID method in equines is official for interstate movement. However, when the identity of the equine is in question at the receiving destination, the State or Tribal animal health official in the State or Tribe of destination or an APHIS representative may determine if the identification provided is sufficient. Other methods may be approved by the APHIS Administrator.</p> <p>Photo: Front, left, and right side digital photos of a horse for individual animal identification. <i>Source: Danelle Bickett-Weddle, Iowa State University</i></p>


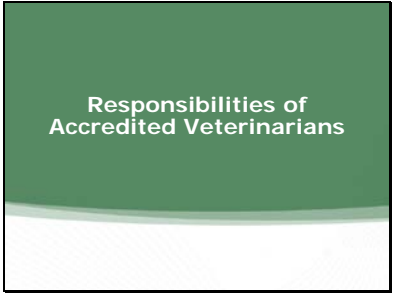
<p>S l i d e 4 4</p>	<p>Official Identification Methods – Ear Notching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species: Swine Ear notching* allowed by some breed registries Must be readable Must accompany breed registration certificate  <p><small>*Only official when approved</small></p> <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Swine are the only species that can be identified by ear notching. Some swine breed registries allow the use of ear notches. Ear notches must be readable and accompanied by the breed registration certificate.</p> <p>*Ear notching is official ID for swine. Other methods may be approved by the APHIS Administrator.</p> <p>Photo: Ear notches in the ear of a pig for animal identification. <i>Source: Pam Zaabel, Iowa State University</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 4 5</p>	<p>Record Keeping for Official ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tag records must include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Name of owner of livestock operation – Address, city, State, ZIP Code where tags were applied – ID numbers applied, issued, sold – Date tags were applied, issued, sold – Name, contact info for AV or animal health official applying, issuing, selling tags Maintain records for 5 years <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>At a minimum, when States, Tribes, and accredited veterinarians issue, sell, or apply tags, they must keep records that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of the owner of the livestock operation where the tags are applied, issued, or sold. The street address, city, State, and ZIP Code where the tags are applied. The identification numbers applied, issued, sold. The date the tags were applied, issued, or sold. The name and contact information of the accredited veterinarian or animal health official applying, issuing, or selling the tags. <p>Official identification device distribution records must be maintained for 5 years. Check with the animal health officials in your State or Tribe for additional requirements and to find out how to record and report tagging events.</p>
<p>S l i d e 4 6</p>	<p>More than One Official Identification Device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 CFR §86.4 (c): No more than one eartag may be applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Exceptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second official eartag must bear same official ID number Multiple official IDs on one animal would complicate traceability <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>According to 9 CFR §86.4(c), no more than one official eartag may be applied to an animal, except under the four exceptions described here and on the next slide.</p> <p>1) Another official eartag may be applied providing it bears the same official identification number as an existing one.</p> <p>For instance, a dairy producer orders a set of two plastic bangle eartags (one for each ear) and an RFID tag, all bearing the same identification number. This would be permissible under the CFR. However, manufacturers are not allowed to produce duplicate identification numbers based on National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) eartags.</p> <p>If more than one official ID is on an animal, there is likelihood that not all of them will be recorded on test charts or movement documents or collected at slaughter. Thus, the numbers would not be linked, and a single animal would appear as many in databases. This would complicate traceability efforts.</p>


<p>S l i d e 4 7</p>	<div style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>More than One Official Identification Device (cont'd)</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional exceptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Animal health official may approve additional eartag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason why documented – 840 AIN applied – Brucellosis vaccination NUES eartag • Person applying eartags must record date tag added, record all official ID numbers, maintain for 5 years  <div style="font-size: 8px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>USDA-APHIS July 2014 Revised August 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>More than One Official Identification Device (cont'd)</p> <p>In the following cases, the person applying the additional official eartag must record the date the tag is added, record the official identification numbers of all existing official eartag(s) and the new eartag, and maintain those records for 5 years.</p> <p>2) In specific cases such as for export shipments, quarantined herds, field trials, experiments, or disease surveys, a State, Federal or Tribal animal health official may approve the application of an additional official eartag to an animal that already has one or more. In addition to the records described below, the reason for the additional official eartag device must also be noted.</p> <p>3) An eartag with an animal identification number (AIN) beginning with the 840 prefix (either radio frequency identification or visual-only tag) may be applied to an animal that is already officially identified with one or more National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) eartags and/or an official vaccination eartag used for brucellosis.</p> <p>4) A brucellosis vaccination eartag with a NUES number may be applied in accordance with 9 CFR Part 78 to an animal that is already officially identified with one or more official eartags.</p> <p>When an animal with more than one official ID moves interstate, ALL official ID numbers must be recorded on the ICVI or other movement document as required by the shipping and receiving States.</p> <p>Photo: This dairy cow has multiple forms of identification, some are official (metal NUES tag in her right ear, orange 840 RFID tag in her left ear) and some are not (two identical plastic farm ID tags, one in each ear but not AIN tags, and a white button tag). <i>Source: Center for Food Security and Public Health, Iowa State University</i></p>
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<p>S l i d e 4 8</p>	<p>Removal or Loss of Official Identification Devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 CFR §86.4(d): Removal of official ID is prohibited • Exceptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Slaughter – Death of animal – Otherwise approved by State or Tribal animal health official or AD  <p><small>USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>According to 9 CFR §86.4(d), removal or loss of official identification devices, including country of origin devices required for import into the United States, is prohibited except at the time of slaughter, at any other location upon the death of the animal, or as otherwise approved by the State or Tribal animal health official or Assistant Director when a device needs to be replaced. Record keeping is imperative for traceability purposes and varies slightly between lost and authorized replacement. Those details are provided in this section.</p> <p>Graphic: Ear tags like the orange one in the photo can be replaced as needed by the producer but OFFICIAL tags like the button EID tag in the calf’s left ear should not be removed except under the rules described here. <i>Source: USDA</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 4 9</p>	<p>Replacing Official Eartags</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State, Tribal animal health official or Assistant Director required to authorize replacement for reason other than loss <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Deterioration, number unreadable – Infection at site of attachment – Electronic component of RFID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malfunction, incompatible, inoperable, unacceptable functionality of management system due to device <p><small>USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Official eartags may be replaced for reasons other than loss when a State or Tribal animal health official or an Assistant Director authorizes it for reasons that include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterioration of the device such that loss of the device appears likely or the number can no longer be read; • Infection at the site where the device is attached, necessitating application of a device at another location (e.g., a slightly different location of an eartag); • Malfunction of the electronic component of a radio frequency identification (RFID) device; or • Incompatibility or inoperability of an RFID device’s electronic component with the management system or unacceptable functionality of the management system due to the use of an RFID device.
<p>S l i d e 5 0</p>	<p>Recording Official Identification Device Replacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records maintained for 5 years • Lost and needs a new one <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Date applied, official ID number on new and old device (if known) • Authorized replacements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Date removed, contact info for location, official ID number, type of device, reason – New official ID number, type of new device applied <p><small>USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>If an animal loses an official identification device and needs a new one, the person applying the new official identification device must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The date the new official identification device is applied; • The official identification number on the device; and • The official identification number on the old device, if known. <p>Any time the State or Tribal animal health official or Assistant Director authorizes replacement of an official identification device, the person replacing the device must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The date on which the device was removed;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact information for the location where the device was removed; • The official identification number (to the extent possible) on the device removed; • The type of device removed (e.g., metal eartag, RFID eartag); • The reason for the removal of the device; • The new official identification number on the replacement device; and • The type of replacement device applied.
S l i d e 5 1		<p>Next we will discuss the regulations for interstate movement of livestock as it relates to ADT.</p>
S l i d e 5 2		<p>When an accredited veterinarian completes an ICVI, he or she will need to forward a copy to the State or Tribe of origin of the shipment within 7 calendar days from the date the ICVI is signed. The State or Tribe of origin is responsible for forwarding copies of the ICVI to the State or Tribe of destination. Traceability information that fully supports disease control, eradication, and surveillance must be maintained for approximately the lifespan of the animal species. For example, the AV must keep a copy of each ICVI or other movement document issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 years for swine and poultry • 5 years for cattle, bison, sheep, goats, cervids, and equines <p>Electronic CVIs such as those available in Veterinary Services Process Streamlining (VSPS) as described in NVAP Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates or other commercially available applications offer an accurate and efficient way to ensure copies are maintained in a legible, searchable, and secure way.</p> <p>Graphic: Copies of interstate movement documents must be kept for 2 years for swine and poultry and 5 years for cattle, bison, sheep, goats, cervids, and equines. <i>Illustration by: Dani Ausen, Iowa State University</i></p>

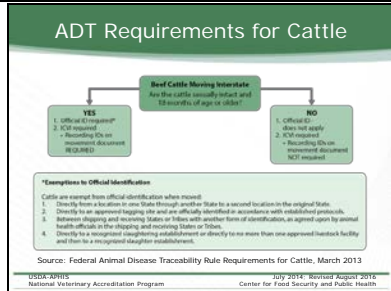
<p>S l i d e 5 3</p>	<div data-bbox="240 195 630 485"> <p style="text-align: center;">Interstate Movement Records (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA requires approved facilities* keep copies of all interstate movement documentation for livestock that enter the facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – *Stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point, etc. approved under 9 CFR §71.20 • AVs working with facility are responsible to ensure copies of ICVIs issued are included in facility records  <p style="font-size: small;">USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>USDA requires that approved livestock facilities keep copies of ICVIs, or alternate documentation used in lieu of an ICVI, for livestock that enter the facility on or after March 11, 2013. As previously described, these movement documents must be kept for 2 years for swine and poultry and 5 years for cattle and bison, sheep and goats, cervids, and equines. 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 and has been approved under 9 CFR §71.20. Full explanation of approval of livestock facilities can be viewed on the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (eCFR) website. If you work as an accredited veterinarian in one of these facilities, you will be responsible for making sure the copies of the ICVIs you issue are included in the records of the facility.</p> <p>Photo: Cattle at an approved livestock facility. <i>Source: Renee Dewell, Iowa State University</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 5 4</p>	<div data-bbox="240 884 630 1178"> <p style="text-align: center;">Other Interstate Movement Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific circumstances, options other than ICVI for interstate movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Owner-shipper statement or brand certificate as agreed upon by animal health officials in those States or Tribes • ALWAYS check with the shipping and receiving State before animals are moved <p style="font-size: small;">USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Under specific circumstances, the traceability regulation provides options other than ICVIs for the interstate movement of livestock. For example, cattle of any age may be moved between any two States or Tribes with documentation other than an ICVI, such as an owner-shipper statement or a brand certificate, as agreed upon by animal health officials in those States or Tribes. It is always essential to check with the State Animal Health Officials in the shipping and receiving States before animals are moved between States.</p>

<p>S l i d e 5 5</p>	 <p>Example Certification Statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official ID not required on ICVI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – “No ID required. Beef cattle under 18 months of age.” – “No ID required. All animals on certificate are beef steers.” – “No ID required. Destination is approved tagging site. Animals officially identified on arrival.” • Official ID numbers not required to be listed on ICVI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – “Dairy steers: All animals officially identified, but need not be listed on this certificate.” – “Dairy spayed heifers: All animals officially identified, but need not be listed on this certificate.” <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Accredited veterinarians must properly complete all required fields on an ICVI or other approved interstate movement document for livestock. In some cases, certain certification statements may need to be provided to meet the requirements of the ADT rule. This example list is not all inclusive. Contact the State Animal Health Officials in the shipping and receiving States for additional information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the animals represented on the certificate are not required to be officially identified, the person completing the ICVI would state the exemption that applies. Some examples of statements that might be used include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “No ID required. These cattle are beef animals under 18 months of age.” ○ “No ID required. All animals on this certificate are beef steers.” ○ “No ID required. The destination for animals on this certificate is an approved tagging site. Animals will be officially identified upon arrival.” • If the animals represented on the certificate are required to be officially identified but the numbers are not required to be listed on the certificate, the person completing the ICVI would state the exemption that applies. Some examples of statements that might be used include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Dairy steers: All animals are officially identified but need not be listed on this certificate.” ○ “Dairy spayed heifers: All animals are officially identified but the ID number need not be listed on this certificate.”
<p>S l i d e 5 6</p>	 <p>Responsibilities of Accredited Veterinarians</p>	<p>Responsibilities of Accredited Veterinarians</p> <p>The responsibilities of accredited veterinarians fall into two categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal—those that are required by law • Professional—those that are required by the Veterinarian’s Oath as described on the AVMA website

<p>S l i d e 5 7</p>	<p>Legal Responsibilities of Accredited Veterinarians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 CFR §161.4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – “Perform functions of an accredited veterinarian and carry out all responsibilities under applicable Federal programs and cooperative programs subject to direction provided by the Veterinarian-in-Charge and in accordance with any regulations and instructions issued to the accredited veterinarian by Veterinarian-in-Charge.” • Follow instructions of Assistant Director <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify animals • Prepare movement documents • Maintain required records <p><small>USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Follow the Instructions of Your Assistant Director</p> <p>According to 9 CFR §161.4, you have agreed to “perform the functions of an accredited veterinarian and carry out all responsibilities under applicable Federal programs and cooperative programs subject to direction provided by the Veterinarian-in-Charge and in accordance with any regulations and instructions issued to the accredited veterinarian by the Veterinarian-in-Charge.” The Veterinarian-in-Charge, now called the Assistant Director (AD), is responsible for all VS activities in the State in which you are conducting accredited duties. Since the ADT regulations allow flexibility, you will need to make sure you identify animals, prepare movement documents, and maintain records that the State or Tribe requires in the manner prescribed by your AD.</p>
<p>S l i d e 5 8</p>	<p>Legal Responsibilities: Safeguarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 CFR §161.4—AVs responsible for security and proper use of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Official certificates, forms, records, reports – Tags, bands, other ID devices – Approved digital signature capabilities • Prevent misuse or loss of these accountable items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If lost, stolen, destroyed, misused, immediately report info to Assistant Director  <p><small>USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>According to 9 CFR §161.4, accredited veterinarians are specifically responsible for the security and proper use of all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official certificates, forms, records, and reports; • Tags, bands, or other identification devices; and • Approved digital signature capabilities. <p>You must take reasonable care to prevent the misuse or loss of these accountable items. If your accountable property is lost, stolen, destroyed, or deliberately misused, you need to immediately report that to the Assistant Director.</p> <p>Photo: Paperwork used by veterinarians for animal identification and movement documentation. <i>Source: Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 5 9</p>	<p>Legal Responsibilities: Record Keeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 CFR §86.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – AVs required to keep accurate records of official ID devices issued, sold, applied – Use method where numbers found in timely manner (24 hours) as instructed by Assistant Director • Keep copies of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ICVIs, vaccination records, test charts, sample submission records <p><small>USDA APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>As discussed earlier in this module, 9 CFR §86.3 requires accredited veterinarians to keep accurate records of the official identification devices issued, sold, or applied for 5 years using a method with which the numbers can be found in a timely manner (e.g., 24 hours) as instructed by the Assistant Director. Make sure you keep copies of all ICVIs, vaccination records, test charts, and sample submission records for 2 years for swine and poultry and 5 years for cattle and bison, sheep and goats, cervids, and equines.</p>

<p>S l i d e 6 0</p>	<p>Professional Responsibilities: Client Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AV is responsible for informing client about proper use and handling of official ID devices including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ID devices and methods approved for various species – Properly applying devices – Importance of not sharing, selling, discarding ID devices – Movement documents required by your State <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Many of the official identification devices and methods are applied at the farm level. As an accredited veterinarian, you have a responsibility to help your clients learn about the proper use and handling of official ID devices, especially if you sell or otherwise provide them to your clients. Some of the things you need to explain include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID devices and methods approved for various species; • The proper application of the devices; • The importance of not sharing, selling, or discarding official ID devices; and • The movement documents required by your State. <p><i>Speakers: Let your audience know that more information for Accredited Veterinarian clients is available on the USDA ADT website or the official identification device manufacturers' website. Accredited Veterinarians may request a thumb drive of important information for their own use by contacting your Assistant Director or the ADT Staff at traceability@aphis.usda.gov.</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 6 1</p>	<p>Accredited Veterinarian Roles in ADT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accredited Veterinarians <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure accurate and efficient traceability – Should contact State of destination anytime they are involved in interstate movement – Must properly complete all required fields on ICVI – May need to provide certification statements to meet ADT requirements <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program</small> <small>July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>While this module is not intended to duplicate the information presented in NVAP Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates, USDA encourages accredited veterinarians (AVs) to understand the requirements and responsibilities in order to help ensure accurate and efficient traceability. This includes accurately completing all the required fields on an ICVI and securing of accountable certificates. You may also need to provide certain certification statements to meet the requirements of the ADT rule. Additionally, accredited veterinarians should contact the State Animal Health Officials in the shipping and receiving States any time they are involved in an interstate movement.</p>
<p>S l i d e 6 2</p>	<p>Scenario: Interstate Movement of Beef Cattle</p>	<p>Scenario: Interstate Movement of Beef Cattle</p> <p><i>Presenter: This is the first part of a hypothetical scenario. Please make sure you read all of these details before proceeding as it sets the stage for the learning objectives addressed.</i></p> <p>On a busy fall day, you are called out to Cattle Crossing Acres to issue an Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) and inspect 10 head of 18 month old bred beef heifers that were sold to a farm in a neighboring state. Upon inspection, the animals are bright, alert, responsive, have no signs of lameness, and have no signs of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases.</p>

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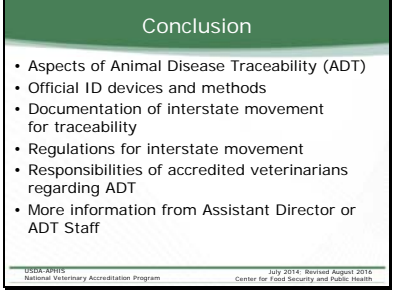
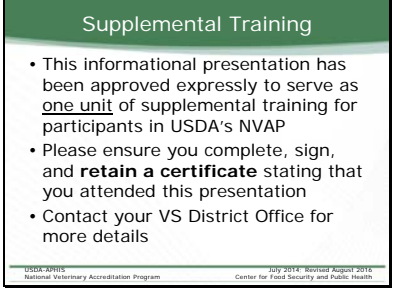
You recall reviewing the Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Cattle document that took effect March 11, 2013, and is available in the NVAP Module 12: Animal Disease Traceability web module on the USDA NVAP website. For beef cattle moving interstate, there are stipulations regarding official ID depending on the reproductive ability and age of the animal. Beef cattle that are not sexually intact or under 18 months of age are not required to have official ID or required to have their ID recorded on interstate movement documents, but are required to have an ICVI when being transported between States. However, beef cattle that are sexually intact and over 18 months of age are required to have official ID that is required to be recorded on ICVIs when transported interstate. The Cattle Crossing Acres heifers are sexually intact and 18 months of age so, YES they are required to have an official form of identification recorded on an ICVI for interstate movement. It is important to remember that, in some circumstances, cattle are exempt from having official identification. Cattle are exempt from official identification when moved:

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

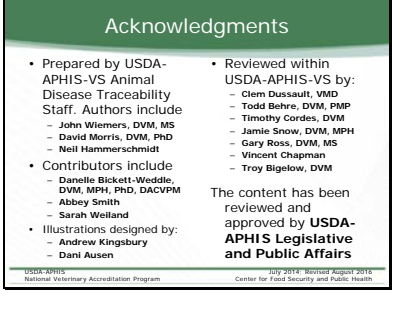
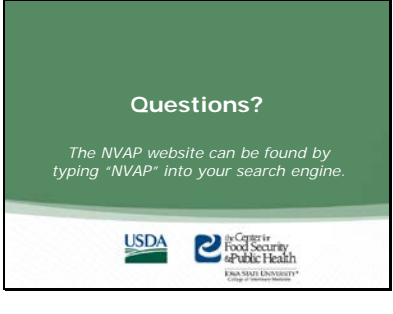


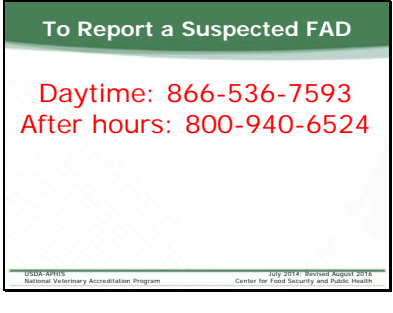
The 10 heifers on Cattle Crossing Acres are being transported to a farm in a neighboring State, so these exemptions do not apply to them.

Graphic: Flow chart showing whether or not official ID is required for beef cattle moving interstate and potential exemptions that may apply. *Source: USDA, Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Cattle, March 2013. Illustration by: Dani Ausen, Iowa State University*

<p>S l i d e 6 4</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; margin: 0;">Recording Official ID Numbers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official metal eartags filthy, hard to read; farm tags clean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tempted to add metal NUES eartags – CFR prohibits additional official eartags Restrain heifers, clean tags, record official ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Approval required to remove official ID if tag site infected, unreadable numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep records of new official ID application for 5 years  <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">USDA-APHIS July 2014 • Revised August 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Recording Official ID Numbers</p> <p>In preparing to record the heifer’s identification numbers on the ICVI, you discover the metal eartags are filthy and hard to read but the farm management ID tags are easier to read. You have a supply of official metal National Uniform Eartag System (NUES) eartags that were issued to you by your State Animal Health Official. While it might be tempting to put in new NUES eartags to save time, ensure the numbers are easily read, and are properly recorded, the CFR prohibits applying another official ID in this situation (does not meet exemptions previously described). While it can be time consuming, the best option is to restrain every heifer and clean the existing official metal eartags and record the numbers on the ICVI. Farm identification numbers should not be recorded since farm identification is not considered official.</p> <p>Upon inspection of the now cleaner official metal eartags, there is no evidence of infection at the site of the tag and the numbers are all readable. If that was not the case, the State or Tribal animal health official or the Assistant Director could authorize replacement of an official tag under the provisions of the CFR. If a tag were to be replaced, you must keep records about the event for 5 years and include the date, contact information for the beef operation where the device was removed, and why; official ID number, type of device removed; and new official ID number and type of replacement device.</p> <p>Photo: These beef heifers have dirty official metal eartags and farm ID tags in their right ears. <i>Source: Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 6 5</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; margin: 0;">Certification and Record Keeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact shipping and receiving SAHO for required certification statements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Varies by species, age, movement type None needed for this hypothetical scenario Designated ICVI pages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Accompany shipment – AV submits to shipping State within 7 calendar days – AV keeps for 5 years  <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">USDA-APHIS July 2014 • Revised August 2016 National Veterinary Accreditation Program Center for Food Security and Public Health</p> </div>	<p>Once the IDs are recorded, you recall learning about possible certification statements that may be needed on the ICVI. It is best to contact the State Animal Health Official in both the shipping and receiving States for clarification on which certification statements are needed. Depending on the livestock species, age of the animal, and type of movement, they will advise if additional statements are required.</p> <p>For this particular hypothetical interstate movement scenario, the State Animal Health Official in both the shipping and receiving states advise there are no additional certification statements needed. All required fields are properly completed and you give your client the designated page of the ICVI to accompany the shipment. As an accredited veterinarian, you have 7 calendar days to submit the designated pages to the shipping State and you must</p>

		<p>keep a copy of this ICVI for 5 years. This is important for traceability purposes and does vary by species based on their lifespan. Copies of ICVIs issued for swine and poultry must be kept for 2 years.</p> <p>Graphic: An ICVI that needs to be submitted to the shipping State within 7 calendar days and kept on record by the AV for 5 years. <i>Source: Nebraska Department of Agriculture. Illustration by: Dani Ausen, Iowa State University</i></p>
<p>S i d e 6 6</p>	 <p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspects of Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) • Official ID devices and methods • Documentation of interstate movement for traceability • Regulations for interstate movement • Responsibilities of accredited veterinarians regarding ADT • More information from Assistant Director or ADT Staff <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014, Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>This concludes the Animal Disease Traceability module. You should have all the information you need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the aspects of Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) to clients and the public; • List the official identification devices and methods used for different livestock species; • Explain how documentation of interstate movement of livestock is necessary for effective traceability; • Locate the regulations governing the interstate movement of different species of livestock; and • Describe the responsibilities of an accredited veterinarian with respect to ADT, specifically Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 86 and Part 161. <p>You are encouraged to review the resources provided in this module for more detailed information. If you need further clarification or additional information at any time, feel free to contact your AD or the ADT Staff at: traceability@aphis.usda.gov.</p>
<p>S i d e 6 7</p>	 <p>Supplemental Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This informational presentation has been approved expressly to serve as <u>one unit</u> of supplemental training for participants in USDA's NVAP • Please ensure you complete, sign, and retain a certificate stating that you attended this presentation • Contact your VS District Office for more details <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014, Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>This informational presentation has been approved expressly to serve as one unit of supplemental training for participants in USDA's National Veterinary Accreditation Program. Please ensure you complete, sign and retain a certificate stating that you attended this presentation. Contact your VS District Office for more details on renewing your accreditation.</p>

Module 12: Animal Disease Traceability

<p>S l i d e 6 8</p>	 <p>Acknowledgments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared by USDA-APHIS-VS Animal Disease Traceability Staff. Authors include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Wiemers, DVM, MS David Morris, DVM, PhD Neil Hammerschmidt Contributors include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM Abbey Smith Sarah Weiland Illustrations designed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andrew Kingsbury Dani Ausen <p>Reviewed within USDA-APHIS-VS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clem Dussault, VMD Todd Behre, DVM, PMP Timothy Cordes, DVM Jamie Snow, DVM, MPH Gary Ross, DVM, MS Vincent Chapman Troy Bigelow, DVM <p>The content has been reviewed and approved by USDA-APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs</p> <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>This module was made possible, in part, by a Cooperative Agreement from the USDA-APHIS for the National Veterinary Accreditation Program. The content was prepared by USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Animal Disease Traceability Staff: John Wiemers, DVM, MS; David Morris, DVM, PhD (deceased); and Neil Hammerschmidt. This module was prepared and reviewed by the Center for Food Security and Public Health at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University. Contributors include Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM; Abbey Smith; and Sarah Weiland. The illustrations in this presentation were designed by Andrew Kingsbury and Dani Ausen. The content was reviewed within USDA-APHIS-VS by Clem Dussault, VMD; Todd Behre, DVM, PMP; Timothy Cordes, DVM; Jamie Snow, DVM, MPH; Gary Ross, DVM, MS; Vincent Chapman; and Troy Bigelow, DVM. The content has been reviewed and approved by USDA-APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs.</p>
<p>S l i d e 6 9</p>	 <p>Questions?</p> <p>The NVAP website can be found by typing "NVAP" into your search engine.</p> <p> </p> <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p>Thank you for your time. I would be glad to answer any questions as time allows. The NVAP website can be found by typing "NVAP" into your search engine.</p> <p><i>Presenters: Advance to next slide while answering questions.</i></p>
<p>S l i d e 7 0</p>	 <p>To Report a Suspected FAD</p> <p>Daytime: 866-536-7593 After hours: 800-940-6524</p> <p><small>USDA-APHIS National Veterinary Accreditation Program July 2014 Revised August 2016 Center for Food Security and Public Health</small></p>	<p><i>Presenters: Leave this slide up while answering questions</i></p> <p>These numbers are available on the NVAP website. We recommend you copy these numbers and put them on your phone for quick reference.</p> <p>Offer to answer any questions while this slide remains visible.</p>