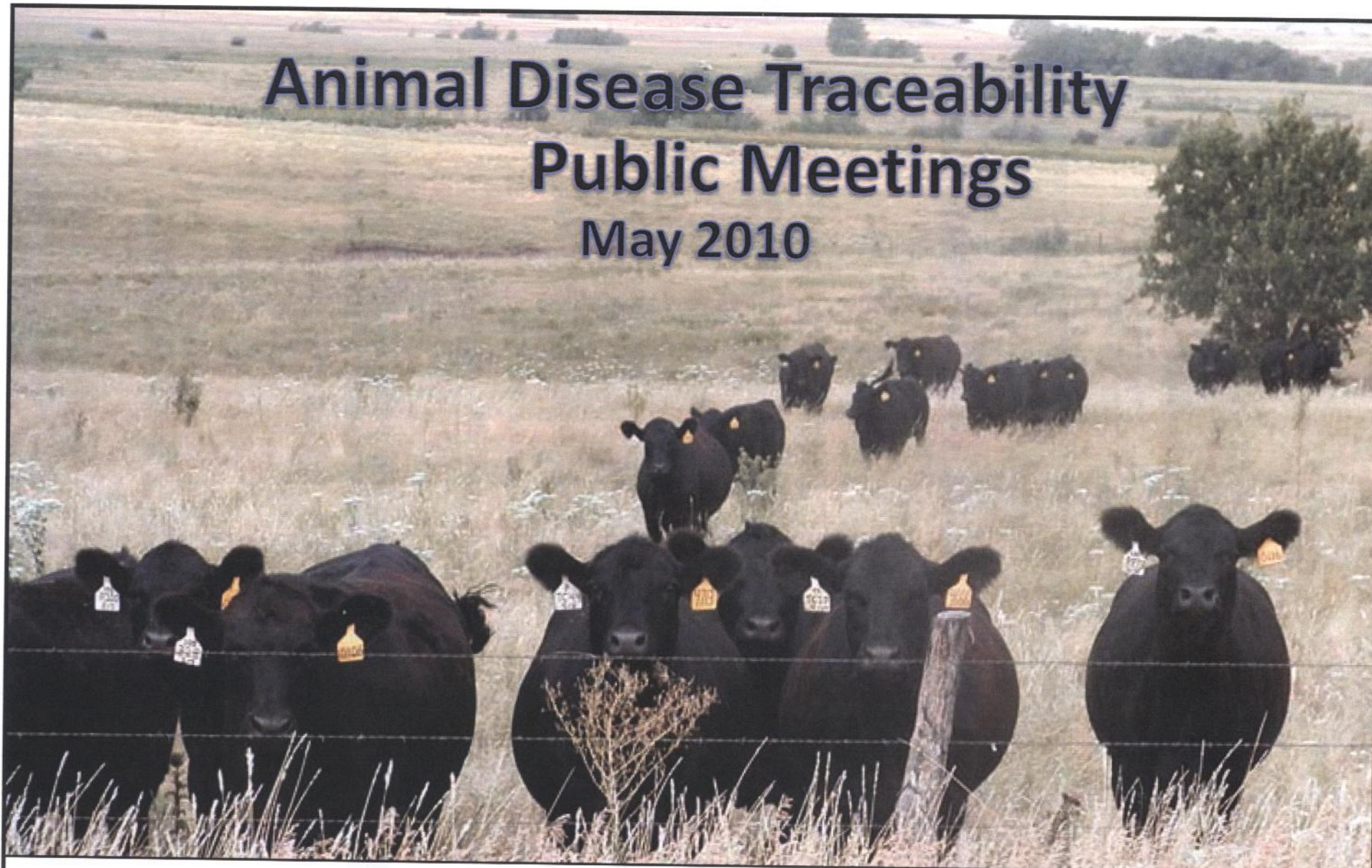


# Animal Disease Traceability Public Meetings May 2010



*Safeguarding Animal Health*

# Animal Disease Traceability Forum

## MEETING OBJECTIVES

- Review and clarify the new traceability framework
- Summarize March 2010 Traceability Forum with States and Tribes
- Share concepts of traceability performance standards
- Discuss and obtain feedback on traceability performance standards

## Animal Disease Traceability Framework

- Preventing entry of diseases
- Successfully responding to animal diseases
- Implementing flexible, coordinated approach
- Embracing strengths and expertise of States and Tribal Nations
- Supporting with Federal funds and resources
- Developing appropriate standards

## Fundamentals

- Only apply to animals moving interstate
- Build upon what has been successful *brucellosis / scrapie programs*
- Priority is cattle
- Get back to basics — cost effective ID
  - Use 9-character silver or “brite” tags
  - Get tags in the ears
  - Record distribution so they are traceable
- Progress over time
- Allow for advanced technology *(RFID)*

## Regulatory Changes

- Publish new animal disease traceability section
  - Only apply to animals moving interstate *from fed program*
- Consolidate ID regulations for disease programs in new traceability section - *will not remove / super code disease programs*
- Review sections 71.18 and 71.19
- Define traceability performance standards
  - Must be able to trace animals moving interstate
- Require official ID for animals moving interstate

## USDA Commitments

- Capitalize on progress of NAIS
- Provide information systems
- Support the development and publication of data standards and guidelines
- Collaborate with States, Tribes, and industry
  - Working Groups and Secretary's Animal Health Advisory Committee *- in process of restructuring committee late summer / early fall - look @*
- Help fund implementation
  - Secy committed that "not unfunded mandate"*
  - traceability as being developed*

## VS 2015 Initiative

- Meet needs of national animal health landscape
- Driving forces: animal agriculture industry, technology, emerging diseases, food safety, expansion of international trade, and budgets
- Meet animal health challenges and become national veterinary authority of United States
- Strengthen partnerships and enhance collaboration

## Moving Forward with Traceability

- Achieve basic, effective national traceability
- Not overly burdening producers
- **Only** apply to animals moving interstate
- Led and administered by States and Tribal Nations
- Ensure traceability data owned and maintained at the discretion of States and Tribes ) ??
- Encourage the use of lower cost technology

measure of success is  
effectively tracing animals in  
disease situation, not # of premises  
registered

## Financial Support

- Congressional support for traceability

- Outcome-based system - must show capability to trace animals
- Realistic, yet high merit results

- FY 2010

- With carryover - \$14.3 M

- FY 2011

- President's budget - \$14.6 M

## Traceability Proposed Rule

### Traceability Regulation Working Group

- **Objective:** To draft the framework of a rule whereby States and Tribes will be responsible for their animal disease traceability programs and where compliance to traceability performance standards directs interstate movement of livestock from the geographic area each State or Tribe is responsible for

## State and Tribe WG Members

- Becky Brewer-Walker, Oklahoma's State Veterinarian
- Steve Crawford, New Hampshire's State Veterinarian
- Glenda Davis, Program Director, Navajo Nation Veterinary & Livestock Program
- Anita Matt, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
- Ross Racine, Executive Director, Intertribal Agriculture Council
- Keith Roehr, Colorado's State Veterinarian
- Carry Sexton, Project Coordinator, United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.
- Brian Thomas, Outreach Coordinator, Indian Nation Conservation Alliance
- Jim Watson, Mississippi's State Veterinarian
- Martin Zaluski, Montana's State Veterinarian

## Responsibilities of the Regulation WG

- Provide input to the proposed rule on:
  1. Traceability performance standards
  2. Protocols for evaluating tracing capability
  3. Compliance factors

## Obtaining Input from Industry

- APHIS provides updates on progress of the regulation working group
  - Web site, public meetings, industry meetings, State Animal Health Officials, Tribal Authorities
  - Content of the regulation
  - “For discussion” traceability performance standards

## Obtaining Input from Industry (continued)

- Feedback from industry
  - Web site:
    - Traceability ([www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/))
  - Public meetings (written statements through 5/31)
  - State and Tribe discussions with local industries
    - Feedback to a working group member
  - Tribal consultation
  - National industry organizations and groups



## General Timeline

- Publish proposed rule winter of 2010
- 90-day comment period
- Publish final rule 8-10 months after close of comment period
- Some requirements (such as animal ID and traceability performance standards) may be phased in over time following publication of the final rule

# Animal Disease Traceability Forum

**Thank You!**



*Safeguarding Animal Health*

# Interstate Traceability Performance Standards "For Discussion" Only

May 7, 2010

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

## How would these performance activities be conducted?

Consider the interstate movement scenario where an animal officially identified in Iowa is shipped to Nebraska, then to Kansas, and subsequently from Kansas to Missouri. At some time, Missouri identifies the animal as a reference animal for performance standards measurement purposes.

Even though there are several movements in this scenario, the initial performance standards activities only apply to the “book-ends”, i.e., where the animal was identified and where it entered interstate movement immediately prior to entry into the last (or current) State or Tribe.

In this case, Missouri would be expected to:

- Conduct Performance Activity # 1: Notify Iowa, the State in which the animal was officially identified
- Conduct Performance Activity # 3: Notify Kansas, the State from which Missouri received the animal

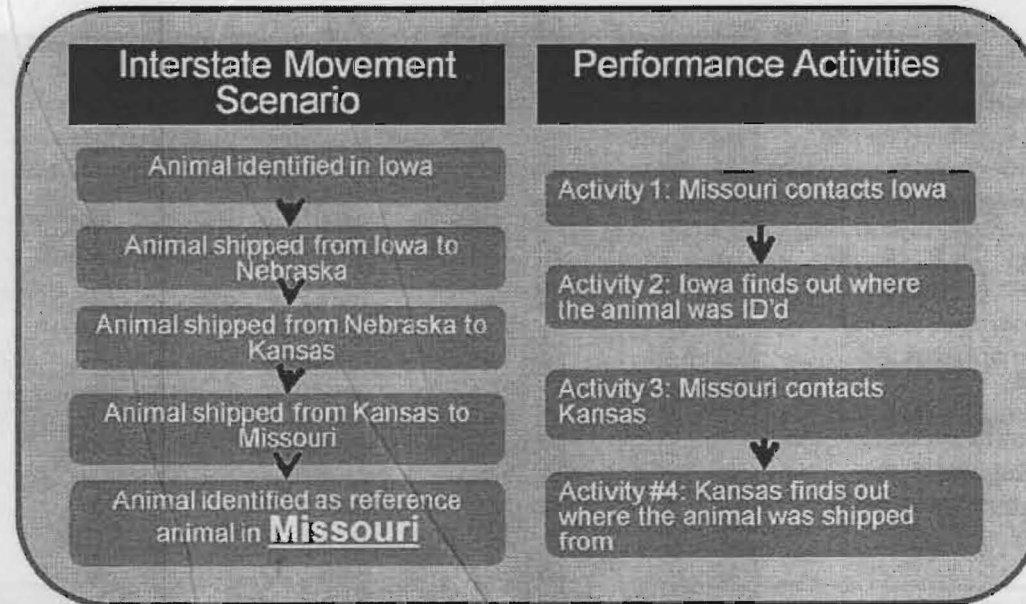
Iowa would be expected to:

- Conduct Performance Activity #2: Identify the traceability unit in which the animal was identified

Kansas would be expected to:

- Conduct Performance Activity #4: Identify the traceability unit from which the animal was shipped when it moved to Missouri.

In an actual animal disease event, the epidemiological investigation would trace the animal to and from all States, with the State animal health official conducting the movements within the state. In this case, the movement of the animal to and from Nebraska would be evaluated. As progress is achieved through phases of the traceability framework, additional performance standards such capability will be considered.



# Traceability – Calif. Perspective

NIAA Annual Meeting - 2010



**Dr. Richard Breitmeyer**  
**Mr. Victor Velez**  
**Dr. Anita Edmondson**  
**California Department**  
**of Food and Agriculture**

## Introduction

- Animal Health/Disease Concerns
- Animal Movements of Interest
- Current Traceability Tools
- Traceability Gaps
- Recommendations



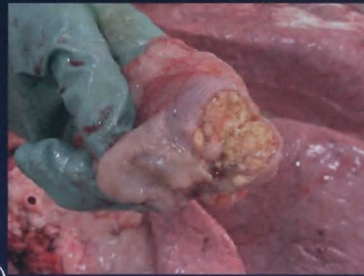
## Animal Health Concerns (Focus on Disease Programs)



## Cattle Diseases of Concern

Disease Programs Must Drive Traceability

- Bovine Tuberculosis (TB)\*\*
- Bovine Brucellosis
- BSE (imports)
- Trichomonosis (priority in West)
- Foreign Animal Diseases (FAD)s
- Emerging Diseases (perhaps unknown today)

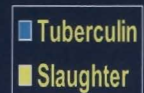


*\*\*TB (etc.) cannot be eradicated without adequate traceability*

## Finding Affected Cattle Herds - Live Animal vs. Slaughter Surveillance FY 1998–2009

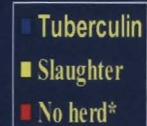
Michigan,  
Minnesota (61)

(57 live, 4 slaughter)



Rest of U.S. (31)

(18 live, 13 slaughter,  
and 7 slaughter no herd)



92 affected cattle herds

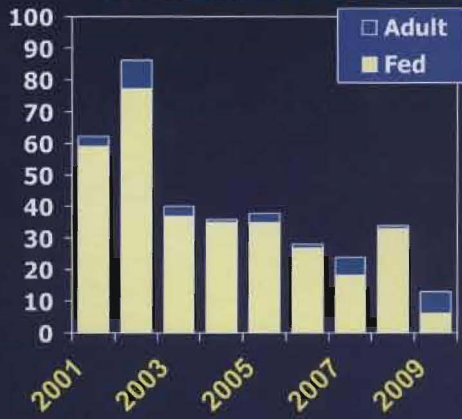
\*No affected Herd detected = 7 adult slaughter cases from CA, TX, Neb, NM, SD

# M. bovis Cattle From Slaughter Submissions 2001–2009



ID must be present and collected at slaughter!

364 TB cases in 9 years!!

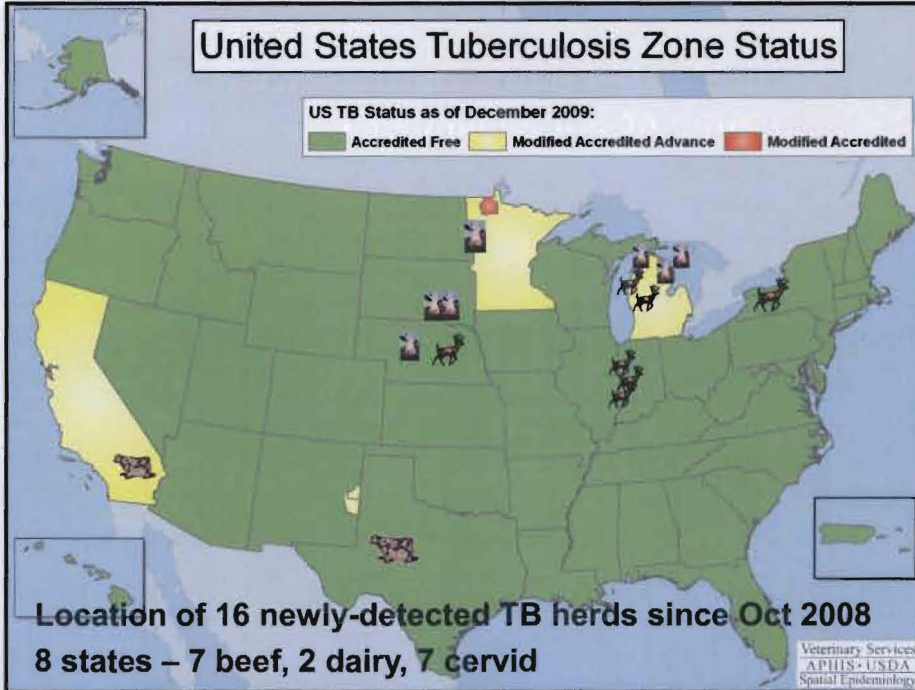


Updated 8/7/2009

## United States Tuberculosis Zone Status

US TB Status as of December 2009:

Accredited Free Modified Accredited Advance Modified Accredited



Location of 16 newly-detected TB herds since Oct 2008  
8 states – 7 beef, 2 dairy, 7 cervid

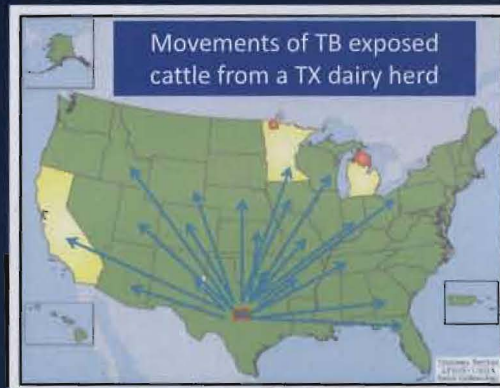
Veterinary Services  
APHIS • USDA  
Spatial Epidemiology



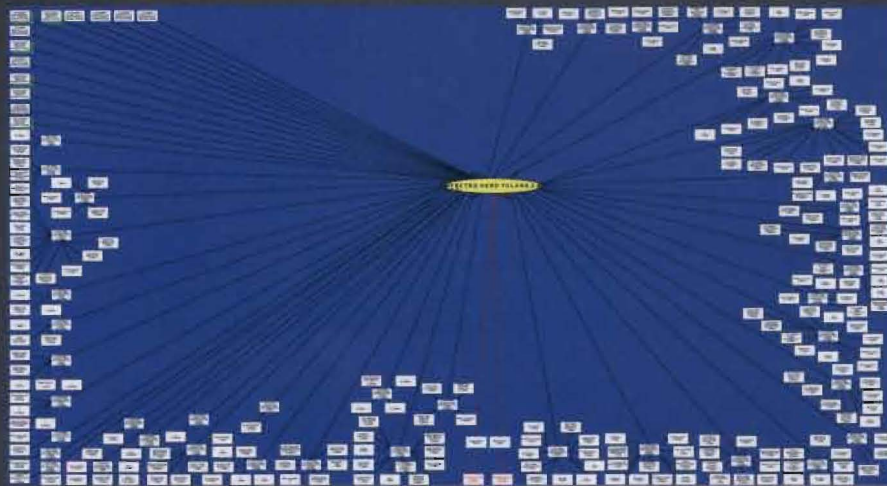
## Texas – Ongoing Trace

Extensive TB Trace – not uncommon

- 5,208 exposed heifers
- 22 States +
- ~ 2,000 exposed heifers identified in herds (~ 38%)
- 75 herds and 131,798 cattle tested to date



## 2002 TB - Trace Ins (Index Herd)



**Huge workload and expenditures**  
**– compounded by lack of poor animal identification & record keeping**

## 2002 TB - Trace outs (Index Herd)

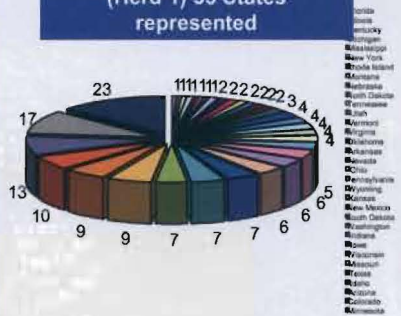


"Months and months of paper search"

Dr. Katie Flynn, CDFA Veterinarian

## Cattle Found with a State Official ID 2002 Tuberculosis Traceback

(Herd 1) 33 States represented



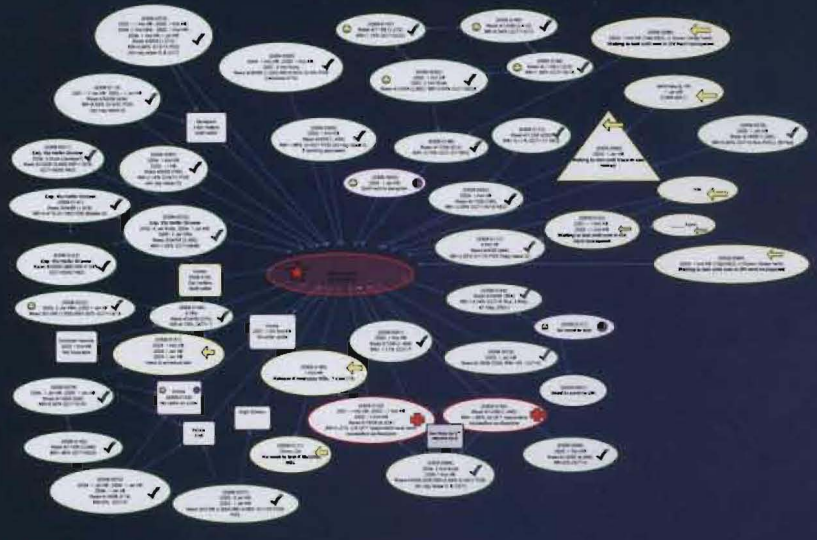
(Herd 2) 22 States represented



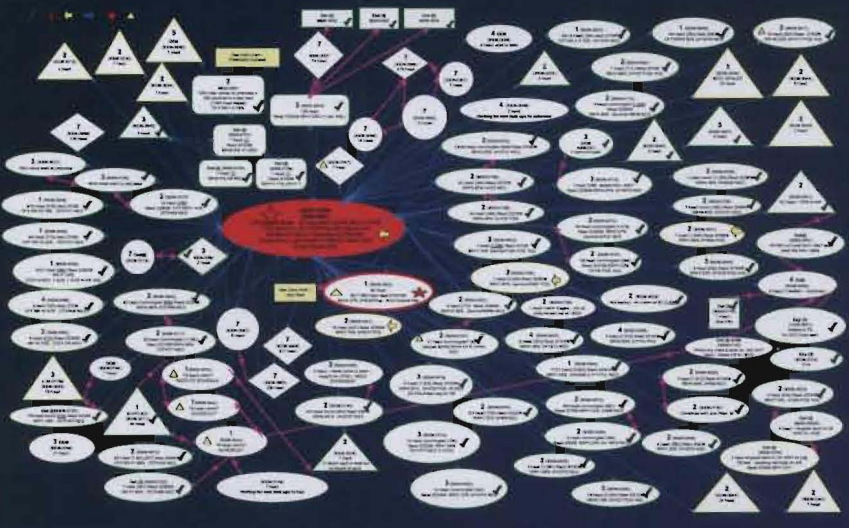
(Herd 3) 5 States represented



# 2009 Trace Ins - Dairy 1



# 2009 Trace outs - Dairy 1



## 2009 California TB Event

- 4 affected herds
- 8 infected cows, three different strains
- ~659 traces of ~21,000 cattle
- Tested ~254 herds (310 tests),  
~419,000 cattle to date



## TB Testing and RFID

- Provided over 400,000 RFIDs
- Well received by producers
- Enhanced accuracy and decrease testing time during retests
- Collected RFID information for over 3,500 suspect animals at slaughter plant (able to quickly reconcile data)



## Accuracy, labor, speed, safety



Mistakes (transposing numbers) common when visually reading official ID.

## Animal Movements of Interest



## International Movements – 2009

- Mexico (better ID than US if available?)
  - 55,700 imported into California (known)
  - Cattle graze with or near domestic cattle in Central and Southern California
  - May change ownership numerous times before moving to feedlot or slaughter
- Canada
  - Less than 600 dairy
  - Beef ~ 200 direct to slaughter



## Interstate - 2009

- 39,597 shipments (border reports)
  - 17,115,271 animals
- 4,247 permits issued
  - 385,243 animals
  - Required for most cattle, sheep, goats, swine, waterfowl, bison



## 2009 Animals Entering CA Through CDFA Exclusion Border Stations

Species	# of Head Imported
Beef	830,281
Dairy	37,110
Swine	2,567,653
Sheep	254,078
Goats	51,262
Horses	51,775
Poultry	11,892,884
Hatching Eggs	1,381,256 cases

**39,597 Shipments**

## 2009 Livestock Entry Permits

Species	Permits	# of Head
Dairy	868	49,558
Beef (including Slaughter)	1871	85,748
Sheep	534	66,976
Goats	465	16,888
Swine	488	165,871
Waterfowl	1	7
Bison/Buffalo/Yaks	20	195
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>385,243</b>

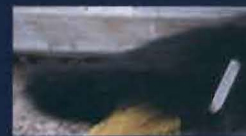
From 45 states and 2 foreign country

## Current Traceability Tools



## Traceability Tools (Official ID)

- Brucellosis Vaccination tag ("Bangs tag")
  - California requires all heifers to be vaccinated including those imported from other states
  - Often only ID at slaughter for intrastate movement
- USDA Silver "bright" tag
  - Often the only official id on interstate movement
  - Used during TB and Brucellosis testing for animals without an official ID
- Cheap/easy to place, but expensive/difficult to read and record





## Traceability Tools - Official ID

- Canada and Mexican official ID
  - Sometimes the ID is removed so unable to trace it to a State/Province
- Brands
  - As a supplemental ID has helped tracing animals when other ID is not present
  - Removed at slaughter
  - Not unique
  - Only 14 Brand States



## Traceability Tools - Records

- Brucellosis vaccination
  - Over 800,000 heifers/year
    - 90 % dairy
  - CDFA – State database and manages distribution of tags
- Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs)
  - 18,202 received and reviewed from other States
    - 596,549 animals
  - Most in paper format (1-2% e-cert for cattle)
  - Not currently in data base
- International Certificates
  - Via specific request to USDA

A handwritten Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) form. The form is pink and contains various fields for animal identification, including a unique identifier (769345), date (7/16/12), and other details. The form is filled out with handwritten text and numbers.

## Traceability Tools - Records

- Brand records
  - Document many intrastate movements and some interstate
  - Most records in paper format
- Permits
  - Record location of origin and destination
  - Only interstate and some international
- Private testing for official programs
  - Performed by accredited veterinarians
- Saleyard consignments



## Traceability Gaps



## Traceability Gaps

- New approach to Brucellosis
  - With first point testing discontinued, fewer cattle identified
- Fewer states require brucellosis vaccination
  - Many females no longer have an official ID
- Movement records do not exist for some animals
  - Mexican and Canadian imports after entry
  - Some TB reactors found at slaughter have a Mexican ID but no records of movement in the US
  - Removal of official ID is a concern

## Traceability Gaps

- Some practitioners retag animal rather than recording existing tags
- Many dealers/traders do not maintain adequate records
- Most official records are in paper format – not in data base
  - CVIs
  - Brand Inspections
  - Official Tests
- Saleyard consignments are in paper format



1 2 3 4

## Traceability Gaps

- Exhibitions (provide outreach opportunities)
  - 14,000 youth participate in 4-H projects (CA)
  - Jackpots
    - No records
- Lack of standards across states
  - Multiple official IDs and location identifiers
- Some groups of cattle will never have an official ID or require movement records
  - Concern for long incubating diseases such as BSE
  - Discussion needed – is cost worth benefit???



## Traceability Gaps

### An example of economic impact...

The Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) episode of 2002 illustrated the value added of effective traceability.

Staff at CDFA re-evaluated costs of the TB episode under the scenario that testing was restricted to herds that were traced as opposed to an “area test” .

Reducing the number of herds tested from 688 herds (area testing) to 129 herds (trace) could reduce costs to the government by \$880,000 (CDFA costs \$505,000, USDA costs \$375,000). Plus PRODUCER COSTS!

## Scrapie Program and ID

### Broad Industry Support

- Successful
- Simple
- Different types of ID
- Minimal cost



## Other Issues

- Food Safety and Drug Residues
  - Lack of identification is a problem
  - FSIS now enforcing residue HACCP and penalizing plants – plants must respond
  - If untraceable may impact producers ability to sell
- USDA and FDA reaching out to states to help

## Recommendations



## Process

- Identify and prioritize traceability needs for existing disease programs
- Identify current traceability tools that are effective
- Identify gaps
- Fill gaps
- Provide appropriate message/justification

**Specific Recommendations - Example**  
Identify/Prioritize Traceability Needs for Existing  
Disease Program – TB Program

- Bovine TB – perhaps highest priority for cattle
  - Can justify national ID requirements/50 state participation
- Identify existing effective traceability tools
  - Brucellosis tags, silver brights, RFID, etc.
  - Accept all, but promote advantages (RFID)
- Identify high risk animals that need to be identified
  - Breeding animals
  - Imports
  - Rodeo/Event cattle

**Specific Recommendations - Example**  
Identify/Prioritize Traceability Needs for Existing  
Disease Program – TB Program

- Identify those high risk movements/events to capture data
  - Movement from herd of origin (intra or interstate)
  - Vaccination
  - Interstate movement
  - Testing for movement, investigation, sale, etc.
  - Collection of ID at slaughter (needs investment)

## Specific Recommendations - Example Identify/Prioritize Traceability Needs for Existing Disease Program – TB Program

- Record keeping
  - Support data base needs in each state
  - Link to existing programs
  - Ensure standards among states
  - Strive for more automation over time (electronic CVIs, etc.)
- Demonstrate to producers and other stakeholders why animal disease traceability is needed to eliminate TB)





# Animal Disease Traceability Regulation Working Group

May 2010



For example: 95% of the time within 7 days



Safeguarding Animal Health

## Objective

Draft the framework of a proposed rule that will:

- Give States and Tribes the responsibility for their animal disease traceability programs
- Direct interstate livestock movement through compliance with performance standards

Safeguarding Animal Health

2

## Working Group Responsibilities

Provide input to the proposed rule on traceability by recommending:

- Traceability performance standards
- Methods of evaluating tracing capability
- Consequences for noncompliance
- Incentives for compliance

## What Is a Traceability Performance Standard?

- Measures a desired outcome
- Not the methods for achieving the outcome
- Way to evaluate all traceability methods equally
- Generalized, not specific (when possible)
  - Standards should focus on tracing animals, not diseases

Means to achieve outcome  
evaluate outcomes evenly (across state & species both)  
focus on tracing animals

## What Is a Traceability Performance Standard? (cont'd)



### Measurable activity

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

### Measurement

For example: 95% of the time within 7 days

*tag in ear,  
microchip in horse.*

## How Is a Standard Developed?

- Determine what activity is being measured, such as:
  - Contact the State/Tribe where a shipment originated
  - Contact the State/Tribe where an animal was officially identified

## How Is a Standard Developed? (cont'd)

- Define a value or timeline for each activity, such as:

- How long does it take to do?
- How many work hours are needed?

- owns or states to do this  
typically by dept of animal health or state  
vet office

## How Is a Standard Developed? (cont'd)

- Establish a baseline: Where are we today?
  - Helps establish a acceptable standard value for each activity
    - Meaningful
    - Achievable

## How Is a Standard Evaluated?

### Collect performance activity data (examples)

- Measure performance in routine tracing of suspects and reactor animals
- Conduct test exercises or check tests
  - Use random data from test charts, calfhood vaccination records, interstate movement certificates, or other records
- Consider establishing other descriptive requirements

## What Are the Consequences for Noncompliance?

If a State/Tribe does not achieve the traceability performance standards, there needs to be meaningful consequences

- Don't know yet what those will be
- Need not be "heavy handed"
- Incentives for compliance need to be considered
- Your input on this issue is critical

## Working Group Progress

### Topics discussed:

- Key points from Kansas City Traceability Forum
- What do State/Tribal animal health officials need to measure to adequately assess their tracing capability?
- What are the current capabilities of States/Tribes?
- What performance standards are appropriate?

## Working Group Progress (Cont'd)

### Topics discussed:

- What classes of livestock should be exempt or phased in?
- How should States/Tribes be categorized with regard to performance standard compliance?
- What should the consequences be for noncompliance?
- How should the working group's progress be communicated to the public?

## How Do Animal Health Officials Trace Animals for Disease Today?

- Trace animal to State/Tribe where it was officially identified *cert of vet inspection, permits*
- Trace animal to State/Tribe it was shipped from
- Trace animal to herd of origin
- Find all herds animal has been in
- Trace movements into and out of affected herds
- Identify adjacent herds for disease monitoring and surveillance
- Notify State/Tribe of origin of animal's movements

*can't do for movement or bill of lading or bill of sale*

## What Activities Relate to Interstate Movement?

- Tracing animals to the State/Tribe where they were officially identified
- Tracing animal to State/Tribe they were shipped from
- Notifying State/Tribe of origin

These activities provide basis for interstate traceability performance standards

## What Are Current Capabilities?

- Current capabilities are inadequate
- We do not have a good baseline for time it takes to conduct disease tracing activities for every State or Tribe
- We need to establish a baseline
  - States/Tribes to document tracing capability as part of FY 2010 cooperative agreements
  - APHIS to evaluate national tracing capability
  - Help establish a minimum acceptable standard value

Mostly paper files in boxes in many places

most focus on putting data where it's easily accessible

"All" doesn't mean "all" in government work.

## Current Thinking: General Requirements

All livestock moved interstate must be

- Officially identified
- Accompanied by interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI) or movement permit (health certificate)
- Exemptions will be defined

Livestock moved interstate must meet applicable provisions of program disease regulations



## Current Thinking: Exemptions

- 2 separate areas to consider
  - Exemptions for the requirement for official ID for interstate movement
  - Exemptions for the requirement of a certificate of veterinary inspection

## Current Thinking: Exemptions (Cont'd)

- Considerations (examples)
  - Classes of livestock
    - Feeder animals
  - Types of interstate movements
    - Routine movements within a production system (poultry or swine, maybe cattle)
    - Movements directly to slaughter
- Input needed

## Current Thinking: State/Tribe Status

- States/Tribes must have traceability plans consistent with interstate traceability performance standards or must meet additional requirements
  - Additional requirements not yet defined
- Separate status for each species that have performance standards
- “Name” of status not yet determined
- Listings of status States/Tribes, according to species on the Web *listing of compliance/non-compliance*

## Current Thinking: Performance Standards

1. A receiving State/Tribe is able to contact the State/Tribe in which an animal was officially identified *(where was tag put in ear)*
  - 95% of the time within 1 business day

*write tags make it easy to do - just compare # to list*

herd  
county  
trap  
production  
unit  
def. differs by  
state.

## Current Thinking: Performance Standards (Cont'd)

2. The State/Tribe in which an animal was officially identified is able to identify the traceability unit in which animals were identified
- Phase 1:
    - 75% of the time within 5 days
  - Phase 2:
    - 95% of the time within 2 business days

## Current Thinking: Performance Standards (Cont'd)

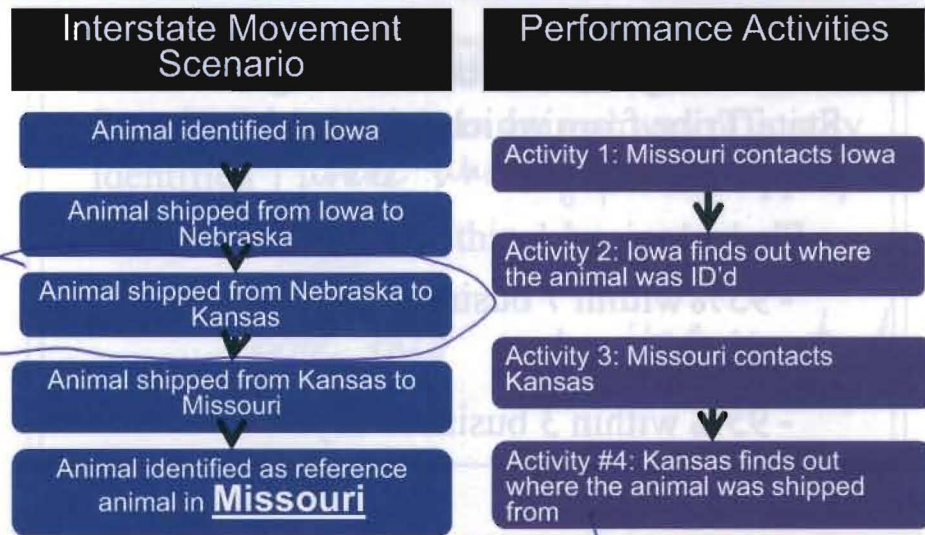
3. A receiving State/Tribe is able to contact the State/Tribe from which an animal was shipped
- Phase 1:
    - 95% within 7 business days
  - Phase 2:
    - 95% within 3 business days

## Current Thinking: Performance Standards (Cont'd)

4. The State/Tribe from which an animal was shipped is able to identify the traceability unit from which animals were shipped

- Phase 1:
  - 75% of the time within 5 days
- Phase 2:
  - 95% of the time within 2 business days

## How Will This Work?

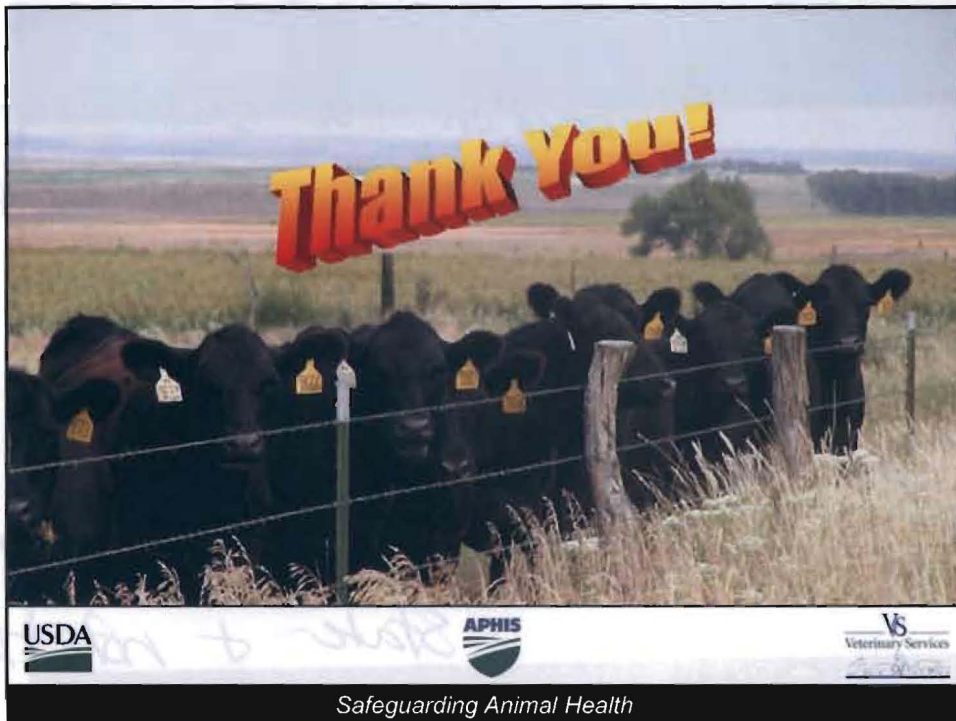


*MISSING  
Link in  
proposal plan*

*the location in KS*

## Input Needed: Compliance/Consequences

- How to determine compliance with identification requirements is under discussion
- How to fairly evaluate compliance with performance measures is being researched
- Input is needed



# ANIMAL TRACEABILITY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

## 1. TRACEABILITY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- How will these traceability performance standards address current gaps in traceability?
- What other traceability performance standards need to be considered?
- What animals of your species should be exempt from the official identification requirement (e.g. age, classes, certain interstate movements), and thus would be excluded from the portion of the population that the traceability standards apply to?

## 2. EVALUATING TRACING CAPABILITY

- How could the States/Tribes be evaluated against these standards? *check rest/audit*
- How should the results of these evaluations be made public? *Record daily activities*
- What happens when a State/Tribe doesn't meet the performance standards? *Increased disease testing before interstate movement*
- How could industry contribute to States and Tribes meeting these performance standards?

## 3. PARTICIPANT CONCERNS

- Which of the identified issues are of the greatest concern to your species/industry, and why?
- What options for solutions might be considered?
- What other issues concern you at this point that aren't on the list?
- What are some possible solutions to those concerns?

Preliminary Agenda  
Animal Disease Traceability  
Public Industry Forum  
May 11, 13 & 17, 2010  
8:00am- 4:00pm

Locations: Kansas City, MO, Riverdale, MD, Denver, CO

**Meeting Purpose**

To allow the industry to provide input to APHIS and the Regulatory Working Group on the animal disease traceability framework, including the traceability regulation and traceability performance standards being developed.

**Meeting Objectives**

1. Review and clarify the new framework
2. Discuss approaches to performance based regulations
3. Deliberate performance standard concepts developed by the Regulatory Working Group

**Morning (Registration, 7:00-8:00am)**

Morning (Meeting  
will start at 8:00am)

**Welcome and Opening Remarks**

Meeting Moderator  
APHIS Official  
Regulatory Working Group Representative

**Presentations,**

**Animal Disease Traceability Framework**

Description: Share the new components and concepts of the traceability framework with Industry and the general public.

**Report of the Regulatory Working Group**

Description: Provide a summary of their discussion and thought processes regarding the new traceability framework and proposed rule being considered.

Mid-morning-Early  
Afternoon

**Small Group Sessions**

Description: Meeting participants will be asked to share suggestions for solutions on current discussion of concepts and conceptual ideas. Discussion of small group may be shared with the larger group. Questions will be asked around the following topics:

- Feedback on preliminary traceability performance standards
- Consequences for States and Tribes not complying with performance standards
- General discussion

**Moderated Questions and Answers, APHIS Official**

**Final Comments and Thoughts, APHIS Official**

**Adjourn**

## **USDA APHIS Animal Disease Traceability Industry Forum**

Please list any questions or concerns you have regarding the Animal Disease Traceability Framework. A USDA official will attempt to answer any remaining questions at the conclusion of the breakout discussions. Thank you again for participation.