

# Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission

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# General Information and History

- The Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission was formed in 1963 by Act 87
- The Commission is made up of 7 members appointed by the Governor.
  - Rick Benson, Imboden; Scott Sullivan, DeQueen; Monty Henderson, Fayetteville; Marcus Creasy, Drasco; Ed Mabry, Batesville; James Smith, Fayetteville; Christopher Kauffman, Searcy
- The commission has full authority for the control and eradication of livestock and poultry diseases/pests, and supervision of livestock and poultry sanitary work in the state.

# Mission Statement

- Mission Statement: To safeguard human and animal health, assure food safety and quality, and promote Arkansas livestock and poultry industries for the benefit of our citizens

# Key Agency Functions

- **Regulatory**
  - Statutory Authority for Animal Health in the State of Arkansas
  - Regulations governing the entry of domesticated animals into Arkansas
  - Ultimate goal is protection of Animal Health and Animal Agriculture in Arkansas
- **Veterinary Diagnostics**
  - Full service Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
  - 3 Board Certified Veterinary Pathologists
- **Emergency Response**
  - Foreign Animal Disease Response
  - Natural Disasters

# Restructuring of the Agriculture Department

- Current Restructuring of ALPC and the AAD will bring all agricultural agencies under the direct supervision/oversight of the Arkansas Agriculture Department and the Secretary of Agriculture
- First step is unifying the fiscal and HR sections of all agencies (ALPC, Plant Board, Forestry).
- Next step(s)?

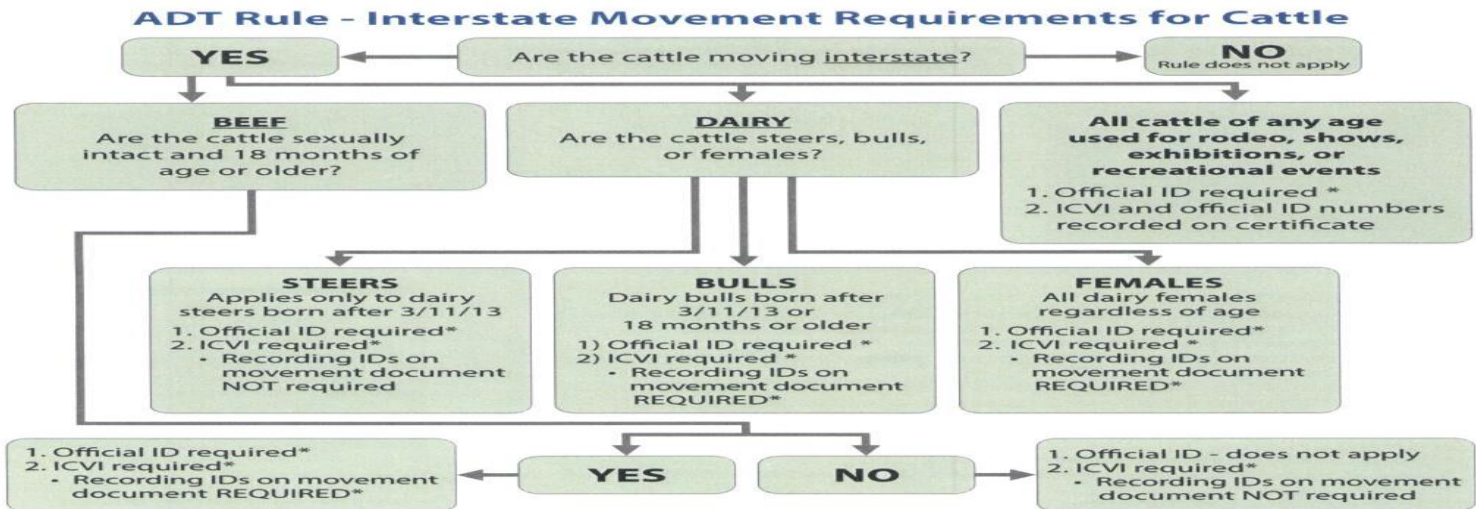
# Current Bovine Health and Regulatory Issues

- Animal Disease Traceability
- Proposed changes to the Federal TB/Brucellosis Rule
- Review/Revision of Entry and Exhibition Rules
- Trichomoniasis
  - Education/Outreach and Regulatory



# Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Cattle (cont'd)



\* See exemptions for official ID, ICVIs and recording IDs on movement documents on the following page

**OFFICIAL EARTAGS FOR CATTLE**

- 1. NUES tags
  - "Bright" tags
  - OCV / Bangs tags (orange)
- 2. AIN Tags
  - "840" prefix
  - "900" series (mfr. codes) and "USA" prefix (official ID only for tags applied before 3/11/2015)

See ADT materials for description of all official ID methods and devices for cattle

**USDA APPROVED BACKTAGS**

- USDA approved backtags may be used in lieu of official ID for "direct to slaughter" cattle.
- Cattle moved interstate to slaughter on a backtag must be harvested within 3 days of arrival at the plant (otherwise, official ID must be applied)

*Note: Backtags continue to be provided by USDA APHIS VS for use at markets, slaughter plants, etc.*

# Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

- Why is it important?
- Facilitate international trade
  - Live Animal
  - Finished Product
  - Increased demand for US Cattle? > Increased value of US Cattle > \$\$\$
- Disease Response
  - Rapid ability to trace animals during a disease outbreak (TB, Brucellosis, FMD,...)
  - Facilitate continuity of business during a disease outbreak (minimize impact on states, producers, and markets that can prove they are not associated with outbreak)



# Key ADT Components

- Official ID
  - Records of Tag Distribution and Application
  - ALPC Applied/verified Official Individual ID - 25,550
- Interstate Movement Records
  - ICVIs and Owner Shipper Statements
  - Totals for 2016: Out of State - 1270 (59,171 Animals); Received in State - 295 (6,762 Animals)
- Timely retrieval of complete and accurate information
- Electronic records and sharing of information is key to improving our ability to trace animals rapidly
- Cooperation with Arkansas Livestock Markets is a crucial component to ADT.

# ADT is a Performance Based System

- Traceability Performance Measures
- Measure of time to complete specific actions needed to process a trace
  - In what state was the animal Identified?
  - Where was the animal identified?
  - From which State animal shipped?
  - From which premises animal shipped?
- Baselines have been established for each of the Performance Measures
- States complete trace exercises on a regular basis
- Measuring the same activity over time will reflect if progress is being made

# Current ADT Challenges in Arkansas

- Continue Education and Outreach on ADT
  - Markets
  - Veterinarians
  - Producers
- Ensure data is accurate and quickly searchable electronically
  - Improve our IT resources at markets
- Encourage the use of Electronic Tags and ICVIs
  - Proposed Pilot project

# Trichomoniasis

- A contagious venereal protozoan parasite disease of the *Trichomonas foetus* species that frequently results in lifetime infection of male bovidae as an inapparent carrier and causes pyometra, abortions, and reproductive inefficiency in female bovidae.
- Regulatory Challenges:
  - Adequate diagnostic test for female bovidae is not available
  - Exposed females may produce a normal calf
  - Most cows free 3 months post breeding

# Trichomoniasis

- Trichomoniasis Regulation has been in place since 2011
- Import Requirements for Bulls
  - non-virgin bulls require a negative test within 30 days.
  - 1 PCR or 3 separate cultures, each not less than 1 week apart
  - Virgin Bull Age - 24 months, requires addendum by owner or Veterinarian
  - Exhibition/Rodeo and direct to slaughter are exempt

# Trichomoniasis

- Intrastate Change of Ownership for Bulls
  - Negative test within 30 days
  - Virgin bulls, direct to slaughter, and sold for feeding /slaughter are exempt
  - All bulls found to be positive must be taken to slaughter within 2 weeks on a VS 1-27.
- Import Requirements for Reproductive Bovine Females
  - No restrictions unless originating from a known positive herd
  - If originating from a known positive herd, must have a statement indicating such on the CVI and one of the following:
    - Calf at side with no known exposure since parturition
    - At least 120 days pregnant
    - Known virgin heifers
    - Heifers exposed only to known negative bulls
    - 120 days of sexual isolation
    - Directly to slaughter



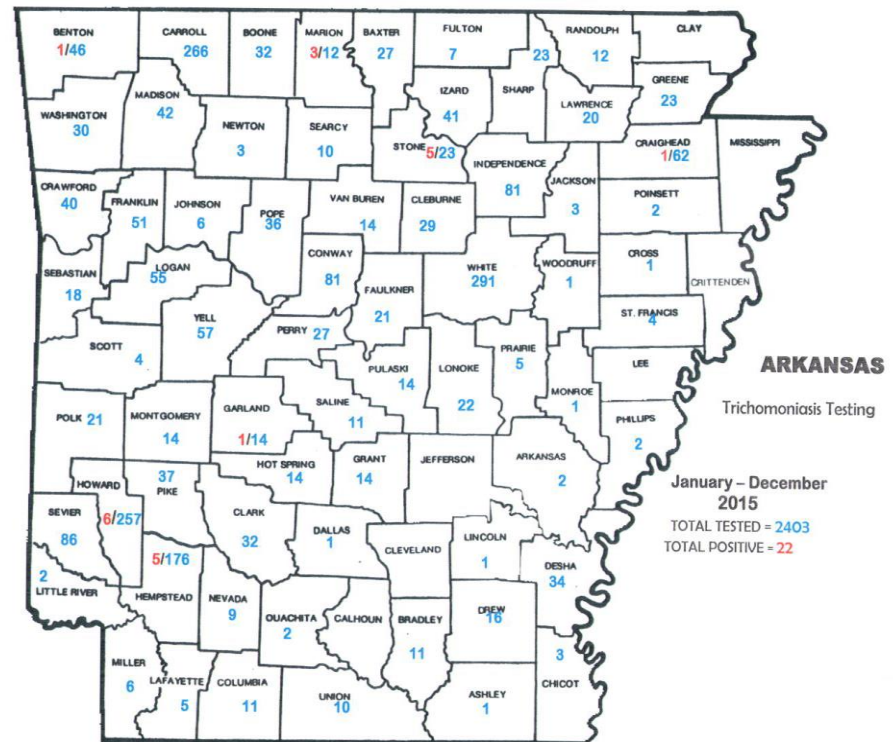
# Trichomoniasis

- 2013 - 70 Positive Bulls (2303 Tested)
  - 3.04% Positive
  - Howard (33), Madison (5), Randolph (5), Boone (4)Hempstead, Sebastian, Logan, Newton, Washington, Carroll, Independence, Lawrence, and Craighead counties
- 2014 - 82 Positive Bulls (2991 Tested)
  - 2.74 % Positive
  - Benton (22), Howard (18), Little River (10), Carroll (9), Marion (8), Washington, Madison, Boone, Randolph, White, Logan, Polk, Montgomery, Sevier, Hempstead Counties

# Trichomoniasis

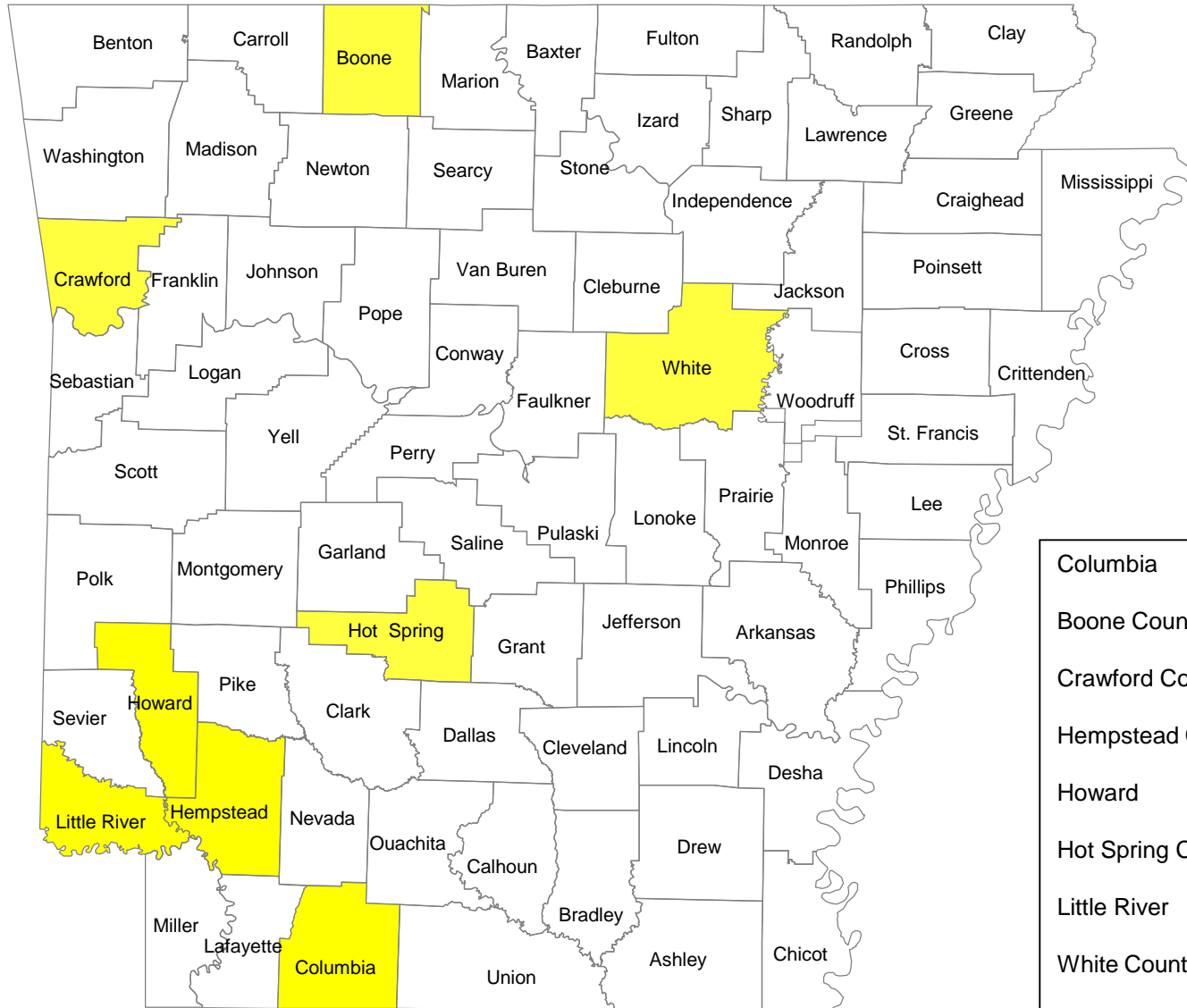
## 2015 Summary

- 22 Positive Bulls (2403 Tests)
- 0.9% Positive
- Howard (6), Hempstead (5), Stone (5), Marion (3), Garland, Benton, Craighead Counties



# TRICHOMONIASIS 2016

(1884 tests) as of 8/11/16



Columbia	1
Boone County	1
Crawford County	1
Hempstead County	12
Howard	9
Hot Spring County	2
Little River	3
White County	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

# Trichomoniasis

- Regulatory and Education Outreach Approach
- Exposed Females?
  - Regulation?
- Neighboring Herds
  - Regulate or Notify?
- Expanded Epidemiology Investigation
- ALPC staff currently reviewing neighboring state's policies and regulations and communicating with AR Cattlemen's, LMA, and Farm Bureau

# Questions?

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