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Board of Animal Health

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AT A GLANCE

In FY2018,

- 45 employees across the state.
- Conducted 118 foreign animal disease investigations.
- Permitted and inspected 96 county fairs and the Minnesota State Fair.
- Tested and certified 76 commercial poultry and 77 waterfowl, exhibition, gamebird and backyard Authorized Poultry Testing Agents to submit samples to the Minnesota Poultry Testing Laboratory for routine disease monitoring.
- Received 29,697 Certificates of Veterinary Inspection representing livestock imports and exports for Minnesota during the fiscal year 2018.

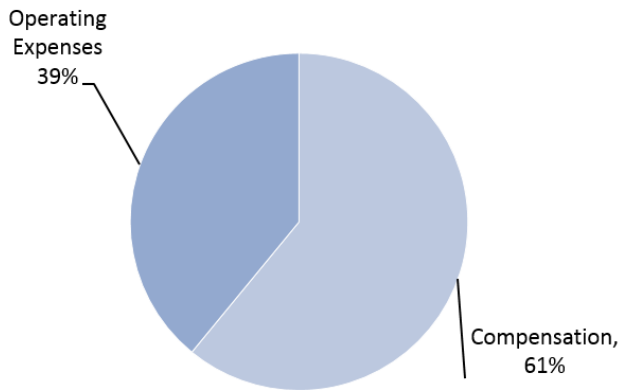
PURPOSE

The mission of the Minnesota Board of Animal Health is to protect the health of the state's domestic animals through education and cooperation with veterinarians, producers, owners and communities. As part of its work, the Board provides many services to Minnesota's veterinarians, livestock owners, and the public:

- Partner with veterinarians and farmers to promote animal health through things like vaccination and biosecurity plans.
- Inspect livestock markets and auctions to make sure animals are officially identified and in good health when they are bought and sold.
- Permit exhibitors so they can show their animals at fairs, petting zoos and events throughout Minnesota.
- Teach livestock producers how to collect testing samples from their herd to help identify illness and disease.
- Educate all our stakeholders about biosecurity and the process of minimizing risks of diseases entering their farms on people, equipment, feed and wild animals.
- Protect public health with the Department of Health by monitoring and reporting zoonotic diseases like rabies, which are capable of spreading from animals to people.
- Distribute monthly reportable disease newsletters to remind veterinarians about a different disease each month that could appear in livestock and must be reported to the Board.
- The following is a breakdown of the number of animals we worked to keep disease-free in Minnesota FY18:
 - 35,200 cattle herds
 - 7,895 swine herds
 - 11,055 poultry premises
 - 180 commercial dog or cat breeders
 - 85 kennels
 - 430 deer and elk herds
 - 16,525 farms with registered horses
 - 3,890 sheep herds
 - 3,750 goat herds

BUDGET

**Spending by Category
FY 17 Actual**



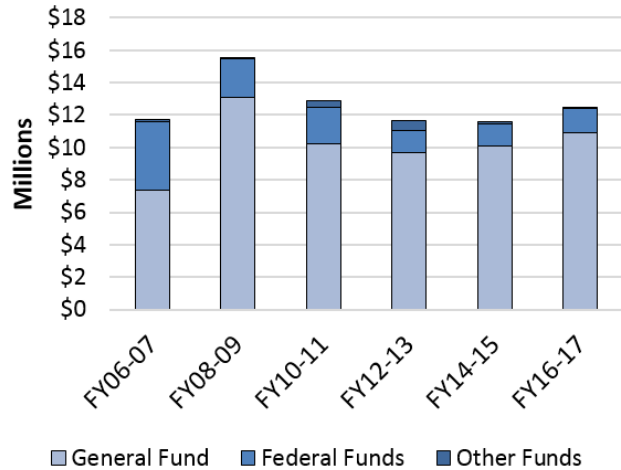
Source: Budget Planning & Analysis System (BPAS)

Total expenditures for FY17 = \$5.991 million.

We use our funding for three main activities:

1. Disease surveillance, control, and eradication
2. Inspections
3. Education and outreach

Historical Spending



Source: Consolidated Fund Statement

We have three funding sources:

1. General funds appropriation
2. Federal cooperative agreements
3. Other sources, e.g. licensing and inspection fees

STRATEGIES

Many animals move into and out of Minnesota every day. One of our biggest tasks is to confirm those animals are disease-free. We also work to make sure that if an outbreak does occur, our animals can be traced and the diseases contained. We have a system in place to detect, control, and when necessary, eliminate domestic animal diseases.

Along with detection and containment of diseases, another important role we play is enforcement. Our staff make regular visits to farms, livestock sales, livestock exhibitions, and kennels to assure all rules and laws governing animal health and safety are being followed.

A strategy of economic importance to Minnesota's livestock is our earnest effort to maintain animals free of certain diseases of national and international importance to allow for free trade of animals and animal products with other states and countries.

An example of implementing one of our strategies is the constant vigilance and response of our Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) team. This group is led by our Senior Veterinarian who is in charge of Emergency Planning and Response. A total of 118 Foreign Animal Disease investigations were conducted in Minnesota FY 2018 and 16 investigations have taken place as of August in FY 2019.

These investigations are a collaborative effort between our agency and the farmers, processors, veterinarians, and general public who contact us to report suspicious clinical disease signs in an animal. Once a suspect case is submitted to the Board, it is logged, assigned a case number and assigned a FADD to investigate. The Board has a FADD on call at all times and they respond to the reported site to collect diagnostic samples from the suspect

animal. They then package those samples and submit them to the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Veterinary Services Laboratory to be tested for foreign animal diseases.

While samples are en-route to the laboratory, the Senior Veterinarian assesses the case and clinical signs to determine if emergency response team notifications are necessary. If they suspect a foreign animal disease they can notify private and federal partner agencies of the pending test. Once results are reported, the Senior Veterinarian makes the decision to stand down the team or pursue a foreign animal disease response.

These situations routinely take place with little to no interruption in our livestock producers' daily work nor in Minnesota's livestock markets and exhibitions. There are enormous economic repercussions for a positively identified foreign animal disease in Minnesota and the FADD team handles cases with discretion and professionalism to maintain public confidence.

RESULTS

Our most noticeable work is during an animal disease emergency like northwest Minnesota's tuberculosis response in the early 2000's and the avian influenza outbreak in 2015, which affected the state's poultry. Minnesota is the top turkey producing state in the country, annually raising between 44 and 46 million birds. The state's approximately \$800 million turkey industry supports families and communities across Minnesota. In 2015, the Minnesota Board of Animal Health worked with poultry producers to stop the spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). Together, they were able to stop the spread of avian flu and ensure producers were able to restock their barns as soon as possible.

- 2015 avian influenza outbreak farms affected: 108
- Turkeys affected: 9,024,632
- Counties impacted: 23
- Estimated economic impact: \$650 million
- Last case of avian influenza: June 5, 2015
- Quarantine ended: July 2015

However, a majority of emergency preparedness occurs during the times when we are not actively responding to diseases. We focus on how we can improve through exercises, like our participation in the Agricultural Response Management and Resources (ARMAR) exercise this past spring with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), state, local, and regional agencies from across the country. Minnesota was one of many states to take part in the four day simulated exercise to test our emergency response efforts addressing a fictitious case of foot and mouth disease (an economically devastating and highly contagious animal disease). This national exercise took several years to plan and coordinate. During the drill, FADD staff "detected" the disease and began the simulation for a multi-agency response in St. Paul. The Board's relatively small response team was quickly overwhelmed and was able to call upon its agreements with other state agencies and federal partners to respond together. Refreshing these relationships allowed us to identify needed improvements in our incident response.

It takes years of preparation and coordination to confidently and successfully respond to a foreign animal disease, which is why the Board participated in the ARMAR. New and existing relationships were tested and public/private partnerships were found to be extremely valuable as we worked through the exercise. Building relationships with these livestock organizations allowed the Board to develop "Secure Supply Plans." Secure Supply Plans are invaluable emergency response plans that answer the questions of how to keep the food supply and Minnesota's agricultural economy moving while simultaneously eliminating a disease from the affected species.

Minnesota was evaluated in this exercise and anecdotal results from the evaluators indicate we responded well. Evaluators also suggested the Board continue to strengthen relationships with the livestock industry while waiting

for the final results to be published in 2019. This is an ongoing goal as we focus on future emergency response efforts.

The following table represents additional efforts by the Board in FY18.

<i>Type of Measure</i>	<i>Name of Measure</i>	<i>Previous</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Dates</i>
Quantity	Number of permitted county fairs and exhibitions.	117	118	FY17, FY18
Quantity	Number of bovine tuberculosis traces into Minnesota.	32	13	FY17, FY18
Quality	Number of cervid farms inspected.	498	464	FY17, FY18
Quality	Number of inspections in markets.	421	336	FY17, FY18
Quality	Number of commercial dog or cat breeder inspections.	183	169	FY17, FY18
Quality	Number of inspected county fairs and exhibitions.	92	94	FY17, FY18
Quality	Number of tuberculosis tests in Minnesota.	22,375	28,546	FY17, FY18
Quality	Number of poultry dealer inspections.	183	224	FY17, FY18
Results	Number of tuberculosis positive animals discovered in Minnesota.	0	0	FY17, FY18
Results	Number of disease outbreaks at a fair or exhibition.	0	0	FY17, FY18
Results	Number of carcass disposal complaints resolved.	16	3	FY17, FY18

Minnesota Statute 35 (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=35>) provides the legal authority for the Board of Animal Health.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY16	Actual FY17	Actual FY18	Estimate FY19	Forecast Base		Governor's Recommendation	
					FY20	FY21	FY20	FY21
<u>Expenditures by Fund</u>								
1000 - General	5,351	5,550	5,181	7,001	5,477	5,477	5,935	6,256
2000 - Restrict Misc Special Revenue	116	3	61	70	289	67	289	67
3000 - Federal	1,044	438	982	580	580	580	580	580
Total	6,511	5,992	6,225	7,651	6,346	6,124	6,804	6,903
Biennial Change				1,373		(1,406)		(169)
Biennial % Change				11		(10)		(1)
Governor's Change from Base								1,237
Governor's % Change from Base								10

Expenditures by Program

Livestock and Poultry Health	6,511	5,992	6,225	7,651	6,346	6,124	6,804	6,903
Total	6,511	5,992	6,225	7,651	6,346	6,124	6,804	6,903

Expenditures by Category

Compensation	4,278	3,641	3,828	4,166	4,328	4,393	4,536	4,922
Operating Expenses	2,231	2,333	2,396	3,467	2,017	1,730	2,267	1,980
Capital Outlay-Real Property		0						
Other Financial Transaction	2	17	1	18	1	1	1	1
Total	6,511	5,992	6,225	7,651	6,346	6,124	6,804	6,903

Full-Time Equivalents

	49.75	39.21	40.20	44.90	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40
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Animal Health, Board of

Agency Financing by Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY16	Actual FY17	Actual FY18	Estimate FY19	Forecast Base		Governor's Recommendation	
					FY20	FY21	FY20	FY21
1000 - General								
Balance Forward In	316	2,157	1,297	1,534				
Direct Appropriation	7,171	5,384	5,419	5,467	5,477	5,477	5,935	6,256
Transfers Out		99						
Cancellations		594						
Balance Forward Out	2,136	1,297	1,534					
Expenditures	5,351	5,550	5,181	7,001	5,477	5,477	5,935	6,256
Biennial Change in Expenditures				1,281		(1,228)		9
Biennial % Change in Expenditures				12		(10)		0
Governor's Change from Base								1,237
Governor's % Change from Base								11
Full-Time Equivalents	38.85	36.50	35.95	42.00	39.54	41.67	39.54	41.67

2000 - Restrict Misc Special Revenue

Balance Forward In	258	204	260	263	260	38	260	38
Receipts	62	59	64	67	67	67	67	67
Balance Forward Out	204	260	263	260	38	38	38	38
Expenditures	116	3	61	70	289	67	289	67
Biennial Change in Expenditures				12		225		225
Biennial % Change in Expenditures				10		171		171
Governor's Change from Base								0
Governor's % Change from Base								0
Full-Time Equivalents	1.06		0.49	0.53	2.41	0.33	2.41	0.33

3000 - Federal

Receipts	1,044	438	982	580	580	580	580	580
Expenditures	1,044	438	982	580	580	580	580	580
Biennial Change in Expenditures				80		(402)		(402)
Biennial % Change in Expenditures				5		(26)		(26)
Governor's Change from Base								0
Governor's % Change from Base								0
Full-Time Equivalents	9.84	2.71	3.76	2.37	2.45	2.40	2.45	2.40

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY19	FY20	FY21	Biennium 2020-21
Direct				
Fund: 1000 - General				
FY2019 Appropriations	5,467	5,467	5,467	10,934
Base Adjustments				
Pension Allocation		10	10	20
Forecast Base	5,467	5,477	5,477	10,954
Change Items				
Farmed Cervidae Oversight		208	529	737
Ag Emergency Preparedness and Response		250	250	500
Total Governor's Recommendations	5,467	5,935	6,256	12,191
Dedicated				
Fund: 2000 - Restrict Misc Special Revenue				
Planned Spending	70	289	67	356
Forecast Base	70	289	67	356
Total Governor's Recommendations	70	289	67	356
Fund: 3000 - Federal				
Planned Spending	580	580	580	1,160
Forecast Base	580	580	580	1,160
Total Governor's Recommendations	580	580	580	1,160
Revenue Change Summary				
Dedicated				
Fund: 2000 - Restrict Misc Special Revenue				
Forecast Revenues	67	67	67	134
Total Governor's Recommendations	67	67	67	134
Fund: 3000 - Federal				
Forecast Revenues	580	580	580	1,160
Total Governor's Recommendations	580	580	580	1,160
Non-Dedicated				
Fund: 1000 - General				
Forecast Revenues	5	5	5	10
Total Governor's Recommendations	5	5	5	10

Board of Animal Health

FY 2020-21 Biennial Budget Change Item

Change Item Title: Improving Oversight of Deer and Elk Farms

Fiscal Impact (\$000s)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
General Fund				
Expenditures	208	529	529	529
Revenues	0	0	0	0
Other Funds				
Expenditures	0	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0	0
Net Fiscal Impact = (Expenditures – Revenues)	208	529	529	529
FTEs	0	0	0	0

Recommendation:

The Governor recommends funding in FY20-21 from the General Fund to allow the Board of Animal Health (BAH) to implement changes and enforce laws related to the regulation of farmed deer and elk as described in the April 2018 Evaluation Report from the Office of the Legislative Auditor (OLA), *Board of Animal Health's Oversight of Deer and Elk Farms*. The funding will allow the BAH to continue to protect the health of Minnesota's domestic animals.

Rationale/Background:

Minnesota also has one of the nation's largest populations of farmed deer, elk, and similar species (cervidae). Minnesota law allows people to raise farmed deer and elk as long as they register both their herds and their individual animals with the BAH. People choose to keep deer and elk for a variety of reasons. Some of the smaller producers keep one or a few deer as pets or on a hobby farm. Other deer and elk producers operate businesses in which they sell animals for meat, breeding stock, or other deer and elk products such as velvet antler, dog chews, and nutritional supplements.

Minnesota ranks high among U.S. states with respect to volume of deer and elk production. According to agricultural census data compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, in 2012, Minnesota (1) ranked sixth in terms of the number of farmed deer raised and fifth for the number of deer farms and (2) raised more farmed elk than any other state save Texas.

Deer and elk health is threatened by chronic wasting disease (CWD), an always-fatal, neurodegenerative disease found among wild and farmed cervids. CWD is difficult to manage because there is currently no live-animal diagnostic test approved for routine herd monitoring. Further, infected animals do not typically show clinical signs until the disease is quite advanced, therefore the only way to definitively diagnose CWD is to analyze specific tissues from a dead deer or elk.

In FY 2017, even though 44 percent of the BAH's 41 staff members spent at least some portion of their time working on deer and elk oversight, none were fully dedicated to the deer and elk program during this time. This included some time spent by the executive director, the assistant director who serves as program director for the deer and elk program, some office staff, and all 13 field staff. The BAH spends approximately \$549,000 on the deer and elk program. The amount of revenues generated through fees assessed to the cervidae farms in FY17 totaled \$32,000. Since fee revenue is not sufficient to cover program expenses, the remaining revenue is diverted from our General Fund appropriation.

Proposal

This proposal would appropriate \$737,000 in FY20-21 to the BAH in order to provide proper management and regulation of deer and elk farms as recommended by the OLA report. Funding would go towards implementation of five OLA recommendations (see below) as well as enhance current operations as related to the proper regulation of deer and elk farms. The development and implementation of the protocol and practices to meet these recommendations takes significant staff time and other program expenses.

Recommendation 1: The Board of Animal Health should update its inventory report form to collect statutorily required information regarding the origin of the deer and elk that make up the registered herds.

- The BAH is constantly working on methods to better communicate with and educate livestock producers of all species, including cervidae producers, about the necessity and importance of maintaining accurate records and will continue to do so.
- This proposal will allow the BAH to update and streamline its farmed cervidae forms as well as use this recommendation to guide future development of forms and documents.

Recommendation 2: The Board of Animal Health should clarify expectations of whether and how often producers must verify their herd inventory on an animal-by-animal basis.

- The responsibility for an accurate herd inventory belongs to the producer and their accredited veterinarian. BAH field staff are expected to view and verify that all animals are tagged with an official identification during annual inspections.
- Minnesota Rule gives the BAH the authority to require the producer to present the entire herd for physical animal-by-animal inventory if tags cannot be visualized by our field staff or the office staff cannot reconcile the herd inventory from the producer and accredited veterinarian with our records in our database. The Board will strengthen enforcement of this authority.
- The BAH will improve livestock data quality and tracking in its database and work to clarify our expectations with cervid producers regarding herd inventories.
- The only laws currently dictating the frequency of physical herd inventories are the USDA requirements for herds enrolled in the federal CWD Herd Certification Program. This program requires a complete physical inventory to be completed no more than three years after the last complete physical herd inventory and applies to moving animals interstate. The Board will fully enforce and require a physical animal-by-animal inventory every three years for each herd where the official identification in an animal's ear cannot be verified by other means.

Recommendation 3: The Board of Animal Health should track whether producers submit tissue samples from all deceased deer and elk to test for chronic wasting disease and, appropriately penalize those producers who fail to submit samples.

- The BAH gathers data on whether all deceased deer and elk are tested for CWD as producers are required to keep these records and these tests can only be conducted after the animal has died.
- The BAH will create a tracking report to match deceased animals with CWD testing submissions. This tracking report will allow us to compare the testing submissions to death reports of animals in the herd.

Recommendation 4: The Board of Animal Health should develop an approval program for deer and elk producers who wish to collect their own chronic wasting disease test samples.

- The BAH has an existing approval program in place with its poultry producers and this template has been tailored for use in other livestock species. The BAH will evaluate how to begin developing it for use with the cervidae program.
- A "CWD Sampling Guide" has been created and will be updated regularly with new information for producers that wish to successfully harvest their own CWD samples and submit them to the laboratory for testing without having to be assisted by trained BAH field staff. This practice increases correct sample collection.

Recommendation 5: The Board of Animal Health should fully enforce Minnesota law and strengthen consequences for failure to comply.

- Field staff work with herd producers to educate them on our requirements and gain their cooperation in complying with our regulations, striking a balance between education and enforcement actions. Program managers work with field staff regarding the proper use of their enforcement powers and the necessity of proper documentation during routine field work to increase communications regarding situations where producers are uncooperative.
- The BAH is currently working with field staff to use its “Notice of Violation” and “Notice of Civil Penalty” enforcement tools more effectively. A Notice of Violation (NOV) is issued when a producer is not in compliance with any of the Board farmed cervid regulations, including 1) failing to register a herd, 2) missing forms or incomplete information on forms, 3) fencing non-compliance, 4) animal identification, 5) timely payment of fees, 6) CWD testing, or 7) animals running at large. The NOV includes a timeline and plan to correct the non-compliance, which is usually 30 days. This requires follow up by our field staff with the producer to ensure the producer gets into compliance.
- If the timeline for compliance is not met, the producer is issued a Civil Penalty which is currently set at \$250 for each violation. The BAH will strengthen the enforcement of this penalty.
- The BAH is already using, in some instances, recommended enforcement actions such as the reduction in CWD herd status. For producers that have prolonged or chronic and/or egregious non-compliance with CWD testing requirements, the BAH will enforce the reduction of the CWD status level of their herd, impacting the animal movement allowed out of the herd (exporting animals from the herd either within Minnesota or across state lines). The producer must demonstrate compliance with CWD testing requirements to have their status upgraded on a yearly basis to regain the ability to move animals out of the herd.
- Lastly, the BAH will continue to use electronic documentation to better track corrective actions issued by field staff.

Equity and Inclusion:

The BAH believes this initiative equally protects all citizens of the state. We would not anticipate any issues from under-represented communities or negative impacts to the Board’s diversity goals.

Results:

The Board of Animal Health will use the recommendations to implement a number of changes including:

- Number of cervidae producers reached with information on maintaining accurate inventory records
- Tracking of animal-by-animal inventory every three years in producers whose herds could not be identified with official identification
- Number of CWD Sampling Guides sent out when requests for self-submitting of tissue samples come from producers
- Number of corrective actions issued per year

Statutory Change(s):

N/A

Board of Animal Health

FY 2020-21 Biennial Budget Change Item

Change Item Title: Agricultural Emergency Preparedness and Response

Fiscal Impact (\$000s)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Department of Agriculture				
General Fund				
Expenditures	625	300	300	300
Revenues	0	0	0	0
Board of Animal Health				
General Fund				
Expenditures	250	250	250	250
Revenues	0	0	0	0
Net Fiscal Impact = (Expenditures – Revenues)	875	550	550	550
FTEs	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65

Recommendation:

The Governor recommends \$250,000 in annual funding from the General Fund to prepare for and respond to agricultural emergencies for the Board of Animal Health (BAH). Additionally, the Governor recommends \$300,000 in annual funding from the General Fund to support the operations of the Department of Agriculture’s Incident Management Team (IMT) and a one-time appropriation of \$325,000 from the General Fund to increase the balance of the Agricultural Emergency Account in FY20, allowing the agency to prepare and respond to agricultural emergencies in a timely manner.

Rationale/Background:

Early detection of a highly contagious animal disease and prompt reporting are critical to a successful response. We work with private practice veterinarians so they can identify the symptoms of these diseases when they examine farm animals. The primary goal is to successfully eradicate the disease as quickly as possible. Minnesota has a network of producer groups, organizations, and agencies that have worked together to develop plans to respond to disease events. Our state has been successful in eliminating diseases, including bovine tuberculosis and low pathogenic avian influenza, in the past. However, each situation will have unique concerns such as:

- Timely depopulation, or euthanasia, of infected and exposed animals,
- Enhanced biosecurity for farms which have susceptible livestock and associated businesses and people,
- Environmentally-sound disposal of carcasses and other infected products,
- Use of environmentally-safe disinfectants,
- Timely dissemination of pertinent public information, and
- Economic impact to owners of infected or exposed herds and flocks.

The Board considers all of these factors when determining the best course of action in responding to a disease.

Dedicated funding to emergency preparedness will enable the Board to continue to collaborate and coordinate with state agencies such as the Department of Agriculture.

Proposal:

The Governor recommends funding added to the Board’s base General Fund appropriation able to maintain up-to-date training for all of our FADDs, and provide the emergency planning and preparedness work as described above, in addition to being able to maintain the staff who support the work of foreign animal disease diagnosticians (FADD).

Minnesota has foreign animal disease diagnosticians (FADD) located throughout the state that are available 24 hours a day to investigate suspected cases of a foreign animal disease (FAD). The FADDs are state or federal regulatory veterinarians with specialized, hands-on training in diagnosing these diseases.

An investigation is triggered when the state veterinarian receives a report of animals with symptoms indicative of an FAD or when a diagnostic laboratory identifies a suspicious test result. The state veterinarian assigns an FADD to investigate the case immediately. Should an FAD be identified in Minnesota, the State would initiate its FAD response plan. This plan was drafted as a coordinated effort between the Board, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

As our world becomes more interconnected, we face growing threats of disease transfer and invasive species movement that could quickly threaten the health and vitality of the agricultural industry in our state. With this proposal, the MDA and BAH will be better prepared to respond to the next emergency.

Equity and Inclusion:

The BAH believes this initiative equally protects all citizens of the state. We would not anticipate any issues from under-represented communities or negative impacts to the Board's diversity goals.

Statutory Change(s):

N/A

(Dollars in Thousands)

Federal Agency and CFDA #	Federal Award Name and Brief Purpose	New Grant	FY2018 Actuals	FY2019 Budget	FY2020 Base	FY2021 Base	Required State Match or MOE?	FTEs
United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Veterinary Services 10.025	Animal Health Technical Services (AHTS) – Traceability Purpose: Animal Disease Traceability Program	No	748	139	139	139	No	1.72
United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Veterinary Services 10.025	Managing National Surveillance and Response for Animal Health Activities Umbrella Purpose: Animal Health Surveillance and Response	No	234	441	441	441	No	1.16
	Budget Activity Total		982	580	580	580		2.88
	Program Total		982	580	580	580		2.88
	Federal Fund – Agency Total		982	580	580	580		2.88

Narrative

Funding received from United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Veterinary Services will/has been used to:

- Maintain continuity of the Board’s surveillance, testing and education programs for our livestock disease programs. These programs include avian influenza, scrapie, as well as other sheep, swine, and cattle disease prevention, control, and preparedness programs.
- Maintain continuity of the Board’s animal disease traceability program. This funding will help support key elements of traceability, including breeding cattle identification and capturing both interstate and intrastate animal movement in a searchable database.

The Board of Animal Health manages the Managing National Surveillance and Response for Animal Health Activities program and the Animal Disease Traceability program funded by Federal money in accordance with Title 2 Code of Federal Regulations Part 200 and the associated Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular governing costs allowed, and all other applicable laws, regulations and guidelines.