ADVANCING ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY
ROAD MAP FOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Three-Year Plan

Submitted by:
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

"The length of this section should be two pages at most. Sufficient detail should be provided to allow the reader to quickly understand what needs to be done, what are the benefits, and what resources are needed to accomplish the objectives. A simplified timeline should be included indicating anticipated milestone achievements during the lifecycle of the plan. A tight narrative of several paragraphs, followed by a list of key bulleted items, would be appropriate."

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) fully supports the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Veterinary Services (VS) in its efforts to enhance animal traceability as it pertains to animal health management. We also support the development of national standards for premises and animal identification while allowing for regional differences. We are committed to work in partnership with VS Area office personnel to implement this roadmap with the understanding that a major focus will be the cattle sector. More specifically, we will work together to identify the greatest gaps in traceability and implement solutions for this sector of the livestock industry.

We are committed to include those segments of the livestock industry affected by this change in developing the traceability plan: accredited veterinarians; livestock producers; livestock markets; exhibition; and other allied industries. As detailed in the plan, we currently have a broad-based group of individuals that participate in an ad-hoc working group. These individuals represent multiple areas of the animal agriculture sector.

CDFA recognizes accredited veterinarians and livestock markets operators are key components of a successful program. Therefore, we will continue to work with both sectors to address any issues potentially affecting their normal activities. CDFA and USDA staff will continue to partner to provide traceability information to accredited veterinarians during the accreditation process and to veterinary students at both California veterinary schools. We will emphasize the use of electronic data collection tools and the use of electronic devices for official identification (ID).

As outlined in this roadmap, we will work with several veterinary practices in California to continue electronic collection of regulatory testing, vaccination information and the use of electronic interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (eICVI). Additionally, we are working with several practitioners to use an “840” electronic orange eartag or record existing “840” eartags to be used as the official ID for brucellosis vaccination.

We have developed a policy to distribute National Uniform Eartag System (NUES) silver “brite” metal tags to producers and redistribution from accredited veterinarians to producers. We have developed a form for the Application/Distribution of Silver Brite Tags for use by Accredited Veterinarians and Approved Tagging Sites. We are requiring the accredited veterinarians to return this information quarterly. We will continue distribution of the NUES orange metal tags to accredited veterinarians that have a contract with CDFA. Contract veterinarians will submit the heifer vaccination report documenting where the tags were applied. New NUES tags will not be distributed to a veterinarian unless we have received this form. In partnership with USDA
staff, we will continue allocation of USDA approved backtags and plastic NUES swine tags. The
distribution of these ID devices will be recorded in CDFA’s Animal Health Information Emerging
Threats (ET) System. USDA staff has full access to ET.

A key component of any traceability program is the effective use of records. The CDFA Animal
Health and Food Safety Services (AHFSS) Division integrated multiple databases into a single
web-based information management system (ET) which can be accessed by authorized CDFA
and USDA personnel. This system houses animal disease surveillance information, a livestock
entry permitting system (a system tracks animals requiring an ICVI to enter California), border
stations animal crossing information, NUES tags record distribution, movement compliance and
brand inspection. We have developed a report that allows users to search for an individual tag
number for both traceability and surveillance programs. In the next two (2) years, we will seek
to add a module for recording all paper Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI), including
individual identification and information from all electronic CVI systems. The additional module
will also allow veterinarians to create electronic ICVIs. This will greatly enhance our traceability
program.

We recently launched an application for brand inspectors to capture field inspection data, which
includes geographic information such as address, and latitude and longitude. We have migrated
over fifty thousand (50,000) addresses into the ET information system. In the next few years,
staff will be working to reconcile beef premises information from Brand Inspection and AHB.

Now that ADT is in full compliance mode, CDFA developed a module in our ET system to track
compliance issues. AHB personnel will document compliance visits for movement or
documentation issues.

In conclusion, we are fully committed to partner with USDA/VS Area Office and district
personnel to implement this roadmap and apply the USDA’s vision on animal disease
traceability. We will share traceability information with other state animal health officials and
USDA program staff as needed.

II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

2.1 Who Are We?

“Although various State/Tribe/Territory governmental agencies are tasked with
animal disease traceability efforts, identifying the specific agencies/units involved in
implementing this roadmap is essential to planning success. This also includes
identifying constituents that advancing the proposed plan will impact and/or require
collaboration”

The Office of the California State Veterinarian was established in 1899 by legislative
mandate “to protect the health of all domestic animals of the State from all contagious
and infectious diseases, so far as practical”. This office was incorporated into CDFA in
1919. Since its inception, CDFA has worked in partnership with USDA, animal
agriculture industries (beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, goats, equine, swine, poultry,
camelids), livestock markets, accredited veterinarians, animal scientists, and other allied industries (DHIA, tag manufacturers, etc.): to detect, control and eradicate animal diseases and other animal health related incidents. These diseases include bovine tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, glanders, sheep scabies, cattle tick fever, hog cholera, anthrax, pseudorabies, brucellosis, exotic Newcastle disease, vesicular exanthema, West Nile virus and many others. The following table reflects some CDFA responses since 1970:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Disease Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-73</td>
<td>exotic Newcastle disease (END) in poultry, Southern California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>Venezuelan equine encephalitis vaccination campaign, statewide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-78</td>
<td>scabies in cattle, statewide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>anthrax in cattle, Yolo County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982-83</td>
<td>vesicular stomatitis in dairy cattle, Tulare and Kings Counties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>anthrax in cattle, San Luis Obispo County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) in turkeys, Central California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>brucellosis in cattle, Northern California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-92</td>
<td>brucellosis in cattle, primarily Southern California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>pseudorabies in Southern California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>pseudorabies in Southern California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>brucellosis in cattle, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>salmonella phage 4 in poultry, statewide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>thimet poisoning in cattle, Kings County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>El Niño floods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>botulism in cattle, Stanislaus County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>END in backyard poultry, Fresno County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>tuberculosis (TB) feedlot steer, Southern California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>swine pseudorabies, Southern California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>selenium in animal feed, Central California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>botulism in cattle, Stanislaus County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>dioxin in cattle, Central California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>salmonella phage 4 in poultry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>tire fire monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>assist with foot and mouth disease (FMD) eradication, UK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>FMD prevention campaign in California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>penicillin residue in milk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>END in pet birds, Shasta County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>END Southern California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-05</td>
<td>TB in dairy cattle, Central California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-11</td>
<td>West Nile virus in horses, statewide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>botulism incident, Central Valley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2007 - melamine in swine and pet food
2007 - LPAI
2008-10 - TB in dairy cattle, Central and Southern California
2009-10 - contagious equine metritis (CEM), equine piroplasmosis (EP)
2011 - equine herpes virus (EHV-1), statewide
2011 - TB in dairy cattle, Southern California
2012 - TB in beef cattle, Southern California
2012 - EHV-1
2013 - equine infectious anemia (EIA), EP, CEM, EHV-1
2013 - TB in dairy cattle, Central California
2014 - LPAI
2015 - Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), LPAI
2015 - EIA

In addition to disease surveillance and response, CDFA staff monitors the movements of livestock entering California from others states and countries including Mexico and Canada. This is accomplished via livestock movement permitting, collection of interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection [CVI] information, brand inspections and agriculture inspections at ports of entry. Additionally, in partnership with USDA, CDFA monitors movements through livestock markets and most slaughter plants.

CDFA relies on an ad-hoc advisory group to provide guidance on the different components of the traceability programs. We recognize that certain animal movements are higher risk for causing disease events. High-risk movements include animals that move frequently, commingle with animals from multiple sources, and breeding animals that live longer. Therefore, implementation must account for differences in livestock practices and geographical areas. The advisory group will help identify those differences and provide science-based recommendations.

The following is a partial list of entities participating in the advisory group which convenes quarterly via conference call or as needed.

Baker Rendering Commodities
California Beef Council
California Cattlemen's Association
California Dairy Campaign
California Department of Food and Agriculture
California Farm Bureau Federation
California Grain and Feed Association
California Horse Racing Board
California Livestock Market Association
California Pork Producers Association
California Poultry Federation
California State Fair
2.2 Where Are We Now?

"In assessing the existing situation, this section is intended to link inventory of existing infrastructure with a broader range of considerations."

Currently, California import requirements are based on disease programs such as brucellosis vaccination and tuberculosis testing of breeding classes of cattle. These requirements exclude exhibition animals, most feeder steers, bull calves, and spayed heifers. Identification of these cattle is often limited to a hot iron brand or management tag. CDFA will be publishing ADT regulations for interstate movement that mirrors those of USDA, and relocates and updates existing CDFA regulations. The proposed regulations will also include a requirement for all dairy cattle to be identified prior to leaving the birth premises and at any subsequent change of ownership, and a requirement for all bulls 18 months of age and older to be officially identified at change of ownership.

In 2013, California's livestock and livestock products cash receipts totaled $12.8 billion. The State leads the nation in the production of many agriculture commodities including dairy products. In 2015, the State was the recipient of close to 48,000 shipments of livestock and poultry, over twenty-one (21) million head (does not include hatching eggs); from every state in the nation and two foreign countries.

CDFA maintains records of live Canadian and Mexican shipments coming directly from these countries into the state. Over 43,000 Mexican feeder cattle were imported directly into California in 2014. Mexican origin cattle graze with or near domestic cattle in California until spring and they may change ownership numerous times before moving to a feedlot or slaughter facility. CDFA maintains international importation records in paper files. As previously mentioned, brand inspection records are being automated which will enhance traceability of ownership changes. Movement of Mexican cattle into California is monitored through information provided by USDA/VS. It can take up to two to three weeks to receive the information. The CDFA Livestock Identification (brand inspection) Branch has agreed to identify both Mexican and Canadian cattle when inspecting for change of ownership to aid in tracing the intrastate
movements of these cattle.

Over 543,000 domestic feeder cattle were imported into California in 2015. Feeder steers, feeder heifers, bull calves and spayed heifers from all western states move to winter pasture, calf ranches, and feedlots. Brand or health certificates accompany most of these shipments. The “paper files” normally take weeks or months to trace movements or ownership changes.

In the event of a traceback, these documents need to be retrieved from the state of origin. They are not always legible or reasonably interpreted. Most of these cattle are not required to list the ID on the CVI. We would not be able to get exact shipment information of the cattle.

Tracing native cattle through California presents another challenge. An animal may change ownership numerous times before slaughter. Livestock market records are not always accessible in “real time.” Brand inspection records are available for certain changes of ownership, but until 2015 were primarily maintained in paper form.

Over 233,000 slaughter cattle entered California in 2015 and were consigned to three large slaughter plants which process the majority of the western states “non-fed” cattle (mature dairy and beef cows). Slaughter plants keep relatively good records, however we currently depend on either a brand, silver “brite”, brucellosis tag or USDA approved back tag for ID. Since many states no longer require brucellosis vaccination and there are no tuberculosis and brucellosis testing requirements for slaughter cattle, we may only have a brand or backtag as ID. Some of these cattle may have moved through dealers or livestock markets before being shipped to California.

The following are some of the activities CDFA personnel perform to trace animal movements and identification:

A. Interstate Movement Permits

Permits are issued by headquarters (HQ) staff using a web-based system. A few accredited veterinarians have accounts with CDFA and can self-issue permits 24/7. District office personnel access the system on a daily basis to retrieve permits for animals entering their district. A supervisor then assigns personnel to do inspection of permits.

B. CDFA Agriculture Inspection Information

Agriculture Inspection personnel collect livestock shipment information at the sixteen (16) border stations and enter the information into a database. AHB personnel pull reports, review and follow-up when needed.

Current budget deficits are jeopardizing this program.

C. Incoming and Outgoing ICVI Management
All incoming and outgoing ICVIs are sorted by species and issue date, incoming
ICVIs are reviewed for accuracy.

D. Out-of-Country Movements

VS area offices forward movements of cattle from Canada and Mexico to AHB
headquarters staff. These are forwarded to the district offices where they
assign the inspection of higher risk cattle, such as Mexican steers, to district
personnel.

E. Livestock Markets Records

District personnel review and monitor the retention of saleyards consignment
papers.

F. Distribution of Official Identification Devices

Brucellosis NUES tags are purchased with CDFA funds and stored at district
offices. District personnel log and record the distribution information in CDFA's
ET system. NUES silver "brite tags" assigned to state and federal personnel,
accredited veterinarians, or a premises are recorded in the ET system.
Veterinarians are required to submit redistribution records for the tags they
apply or distribution. This information is also recorded in the ET system.

2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

Although affected by recent retirements, CDFA still counts on a strong presence of
knowledgeable field personnel, including veterinarians and livestock inspectors that
know the livestock industry and operations in California. CDFA Livestock
Identification Branch has brand inspectors that are familiar with cattle movements
into and out of California. Brands have been invaluable for tracing cattle during
tuberculosis incidents.

In 2003, CDFA was an early adopter of web-based technology for development of an
interstate movement permit system. Over five thousand (5,000) permits are issued
every year by CDFA personnel using this system. Additionally, authorized accredited
veterinarians can self-issue entry permits 24/7 with prior approval and access. This
system was recently rebuild, but it is not currently part of the ET system, which
houses the rest of the traceability and animal related activities and premises.

We have also developed a computer system for Agriculture Border Inspection
stations to capture livestock entry information. This captures information on
livestock not requiring permits or ICVIs, and shipments not meeting CA entry
requirements.
State regulations require brucellosis vaccination for dairy heifers and beef heifers over twelve (12) months of age to change ownership or enter CA. CDFA manages the distribution of tags and records the vaccinations. Over 900,000 heifers are vaccinated every year. District office personnel record the distribution of tags and vaccine to accredited veterinarians. Veterinarians send the heifer vaccination information to the district office where it is entered into the ET system.

CDFA tracks the distribution of silver "brite" tags to veterinarians and producers. In 2015, CDFA began requiring veterinarians to send us "redistribution" forms. This information is entered into the ET System. It will take a few years to see the full benefit of this requirement.

We currently maintain most ICVIs in a paper format; CDFA personnel review them for accuracy and file them by species and shipment date. CDFA personnel retrieve electronic ICVIs weekly. We currently do not have a system to capture this data electronically.

The collection of all official ID devices at slaughter is still a weakness in the traceability system - not all official ID devices are collected.

2.4 Opportunities and Threats

"The basis for this component is the assumption that improving animal disease traceability capability will create opportunities for those involved that would not be available should traceability not be optimized. At the administrative level, implementation of standards for improving efficiencies of information collection, storage, sharing, and security would be an opportunity."

Several animal health incidents have demonstrated that an enhanced traceability system minimizes the time and cost of eradicating disease. The bovine tuberculosis (TB) episode of 2002 illustrates the value added to effective traceability. Staff at CDFA re-evaluated costs of the TB episode under the scenario that testing was restricted to herds that were traced instead of testing based on proximity to infected animals. Tracing reduced the number of herds tested from 688 herds to 129 herds -- this could reduce costs to the government by $880,000 (CDFA costs $505,000, USDA costs $375,000).

The promotion of electronic ICVI systems for interstate movement could result in traceability information being more readily available to animal health officials. Currently, there are several electronic ICVI systems; most provided by the private sector and one by USDA. We are still unsure if it is appropriate to promote a private fee-based system with cooperative agreement funds while there is a government system available for free. The latter, although free, lacks adequate IT support and the general consensus of users is that it has fewer features than the private systems. CDFA needs more guidance on this issue before we provide outreach on these systems. Multiple systems makes searching more difficult. Some of the systems still require us to print or save the CVI as they have no search capabilities. CDFA will be working on a repository for the eCVI data in our ET system during this roadmap
2.5 Inventory of Existing Infrastructure and Suitability Assessment

"This section is intended to provide a more detailed and technical assessment of existing infrastructure than the "Who we are" section. An outcome of this section is to support the requirements analysis for funding prioritization and justification."

CDFA has three branches that conduct daily traceability activities: Animal Health Branch, Livestock Identification Branch, and Pest Exclusion Branch.

The Animal Health Branch handles most of the work with tag distribution, movement permitting, reviewing CVIs, and enforcement and compliance follow-up. In addition to the headquarters in Sacramento, AHB has four district offices strategically located in the State (see map below). These offices are shared with USDA/VS personnel and provide State and federal personnel with a local area network and internet connectivity (DSL or higher). Each office stores and distributes NUES tags to accredited veterinarians and producers. The offices store AIN devices for use during official tests conducted by State and federal personnel. USDA backtags are also distributed from the district offices.

District personnel monitor livestock movements at markets and inspect interstate movement permits and border crossings for compliance. Saleyard consignment records are reviewed and saleyards are monitored to ensure the correct retention of the records. Headquarters personnel issue entry permits, review ICVIs for compliance and prepare reports. During disease investigations and when tracing is needed, headquarters and district office personnel have access to permit information and NUES tags distribution information. When ICVI information is needed, HQ personnel research and provide the information to staff and district personnel.

CDFA has provided handheld devices and Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) readers to district personnel to capture electronic information using the USDA Mobile Information Management (MIM) System. Headquarters personnel work closely with VS personnel to maintain updates in these units and to provide training to new employees. Herd testing information and inventories are collected using MIM software when possible and this data is uploaded to USDA and CDFA systems.

State personnel are currently working with the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory (CAHFSL) to exchange testing and laboratory results electronically. This will facilitate reconciling data collected using MIM application and laboratory results.

Premises validation is an ongoing effort. Now all premises data is in the ET system, Animal Health and Food Safety Services (AHFSS) staff can update information as needed. This helps to keep the database current. Efforts are ongoing to validate various data elements.
Livestock Identification Branch handles daily brand inspections. Although entirely industry funded, the brand inspection program using its’ sixty (60) plus inspectors to collect information on certain changes of cattle ownership. These include inspections at the ranch/farm, livestock markets, registered feedlots, rendering and slaughter plants. CDFA used state funds to automate field inspections to assist in standardizing premises information and facilitate rapid retrieval of information. All brand inspectors use iPads to record the brand information and upload it into the ET system.

Pest Exclusion Branch has sixteen (16) Border Protection Stations (border stations). These stations are on the borders with Arizona, Nevada, and Oregon (see map below). Border stations have collected livestock movement data since the 1930s using existing state funds. They collect data on all shipments, catching those that don’t need permits and ICVIs, and shipments that did not have the proper documents or meet entry requirements.
Map of CDFA & USDA Offices, and CAHFS Laboratories

- CDFA Headquarters
- District Office
- USDA-APHIS Headquarters
- CAHFS Laboratories
- CDFA Redding District
- CDFA Modesto District
- CDFA Tulare District
- CDFA Ontario District
III. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

3.1 Vision Statement
"This should merely be an organizational chart or plan of the administrative authority or structure within which animal disease traceability efforts exist."

The orange boxes are directly associated with the CDFA units working in cooperation with USDA to develop the roadmap. The green boxes (Brand Inspection) are industry funded that provide additional support.

3.2 CDFA's Animal Health Branch Mission Statement

The Animal Health Branch is the State's organized, professional veterinary medical unit that protects livestock populations, consumers, and California's economy from catastrophic animal diseases and other health or agricultural problems. The Branch addresses diseases and other problems that cannot be successfully controlled on an individual animal or herd basis, but require state-wide coordinated resources. Implementing programs which protect California's livestock industries and consumers, ensures the availability, affordability and wholesomeness of food.
IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Strategic goal(s)

"Inherent in applying and accepting Federal funding for advancing animal disease traceability is accepting the overarching strategic goal as being: to develop and implement a State-wide, Tribal-wide, Territory-wide infrastructure for advancing animal disease traceability compatible with State, Tribe, Territory and USDA standards."

CDFA supports USDA's efforts to enhance animal health in the United States by improving animal disease traceability programs. We recognize that differences in production practices across species and geographic regions complicate the development of a plan that meets the needs of various animal health programs. We support national standards for premises and location identifiers. CDFA will continue to use the USDA National Premises Identification allocator to issue national premises identification numbers for producers as requested, and for certain disease eradication programs. We do not plan to issue state location identifiers to distribute AIN devices.

We support the official animal identification standards, ICVI, and traceability requirements that are outlined in the federal regulations and general standards document. Although we will not reach full traceability with current regulations, this roadmap is a step in the right direction.

We support the increased efforts towards enforcement of the regulation. CDFA will work with USDA to insure compliance, and conduct investigations when needed.

CDFA has been working on State regulations to mirror the federal regulation, with a few differences. This will help the enforcement of traceability.

CDFA staff met with the USDA Area Assistant District Director (ADD) and Western Region personnel to discuss this Roadmap. At CDFA's request, the ADD designated a VS epidemiologist to work with CDFA staff on this project; an initial meeting to prioritize objectives was held.

4.2 Programmatic Goals (Objectives)

"These are intended to prioritize the specifics of what needs to be accomplished to support the strategic goal(s)."

4.2.1 Monitor ICVI Data Quality

This is highest priority because ICVIs provide good information on breeding animals (that are generally in the production chain longer than other stock) and information on most cattle movements. Staff will continue to collect and summarize information about incomplete ICVIs each quarter. CDFA staff will mail a letter to the veterinarian who issued the ICVI citing their deficiencies; a copy of the letter will also be sent to the State Veterinarian and USDA Assistant

16
District Director (ADD) in the shipping state. This information will be logged for future reference and a list of repeat offenders will be shared with USDA staff for action. The following table includes the major items that will be reviewed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All ICVs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-date, shipper/receiver information, veterinarian information, issue date, lack of signature, animal species information, sex, age, breed, illegible CVI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis vaccination, brucellosis test, individual ID, TB test, permit #, trich. test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EIA info, EIA accession #, EIA date, EIA lab, EIA results, EIA pending/out-of-date, identification/description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheep/Goats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permit #, scrapie statement, individual ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification, permit #, statements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CDFA reviews and follows-up on letters sent to CA veterinarians for ICVI violations. If a CA veterinarian receives more than four (4) letters in six (6) months, we refer them to USDA to receive a follow-up letter of information. If the violations continue, CDFA will pursue an accreditation hearing.

4.2.2 Improve Retrieval of Available Traceability Information

All interstate permit information is available on a secure website to State and federal personnel. Access is granted via a username and password. Summary data and queries can be exported to excel files for easy reporting. During this roadmap period, we will be working to fully integrate the permit system into the ET system and creating a more user-friendly self-issuing permit system.

Border station inspection information is also available from the ET system. The ET system creates reports to summarize their data.

During this roadmap period, CDFA will work on a CVI module in the ET system. This module will allow the entry of information from paper CVIs, the electronic transfer of data from other electronic CVI systems, and allow private practitioners to create eCVIs for animals leaving CA. With this module integrated into the ET system, it will allow us to link entry permits, testing information, and CVIs.

We will continue to partner with the VS Area Office to work with private veterinary clinics throughout CA to train their personnel on the use of the
MIM software to collect brucellosis and tuberculosis information. Dairy practitioners working with dairies that have implemented RFID technology will be the target for this outreach.

CDFA will continue adding to the ET system to allow more electronic data transfers from private practitioners and the CAHFS laboratory.

As discussed, if appropriate, CDFA staff will work with designated USDA personnel to provide information to accredited veterinarians on the availability of electronic ICVI systems. We will also work to develop our own system that feeds directly into the ET system, as discussed.

4.2.3 Establish Advisory Committee

CDFA has established an ad-hoc committee to seek input on development of a traceability plan that meets the needs of the State and complies with national standards. Currently, this committee has over one hundred (100) participants representing every livestock sector, academia, government, and allied livestock industries. Anyone interested in participating is welcome. We will continue to have quarterly and, as needed, conference calls.

Traceability in the dairy cattle sector is a priority in California; therefore, we will seek to form a small group of interested individuals to help us identify gaps and seek science-based solutions.

4.2.4 Target, Develop and Implement Outreach Messaging Regarding Data Quality and Processing for Animal Health Information Forms

CDFA will continue to provide outreach to contract veterinarians to ensure brucellosis vaccination records (pink slips in California) are properly completed and promptly submitted to CDFA district offices. This will be accomplished by including outreach information with the contract renewal letter. Additionally, staff will continue to do outreach on correct completion of ICVIs and regulatory testing to veterinary students at the University of California, Davis and Western School of Veterinary Medicine, Pomona.

CDFA will send letters to accredited veterinarians who do not fill out CVIs or test charts properly. Follow-up will occur if the problem is repetitive.

We will continue to promote the use of electronic records, including eCVIs and test charts, to enhance the data transfer and data quality.

4.2.5 Integrate Surveillance and Traceability Data

The Animal Health and Food Safety Services (AHFSS) Division upgraded its information management system by integrating all existing AHFSS databases of demographic information for dairy, beef, poultry, swine, sheep, and goat
farms. Additionally, information for livestock markets, State and federal slaughter plants, ports of entry, feedlots, calf growing facilities, laboratories, and additional entities were added. This information is now in the same system that keeps information on disease surveillance programs such as tuberculosis, brucellosis, swine diseases and other branch data.

CDFA will be working to finalize the integration of the permit system into the ET system.

We will also be working on a CVI module in the ET system. This module will allow the entry of data from paper CVIs, transfer of electronic data from other electronic CVI systems, and allow private practitioners to create eCVIs for animals leaving CA. Integrating this into the existing system will help to fill holes in our current paper based system and allow for quicker traces.

4.2.6 Establish Authority

CDFA has finalized regulatory language for some components of traceability. We are mirroring the federal regulation, while including existing CDFA regulations. We are adding an intrastate identification requirement for dairy cattle upon leaving their birth premises, and on dairy cattle and beef bulls eighteen (18) months and over upon change of ownership. The proposed rule is set to be published during the first year of this roadmap. The final rule should be in place by the second year of the roadmap.

4.2.7 Develop Policy

Most traceability requirements will be covered under the new proposed CDFA regulation. We will develop policy as needed beyond what the regulation covers.

4.2.8 Enhance IT Infrastructure

Where needed and appropriate, CDFA will acquire handheld devices and laptops to capture electronic traceability and surveillance data. At this point, there are no specified needs.

4.2.9 Establish and/or Update Tag Distribution Record System

CDFA has a record distribution system for NUES orange and silver “brite” tags. CDFA headquarters order orange tags, which are shipped directly to the district office. District personnel maintain records of the distribution to brucellosis contract veterinarians and producers. Veterinarians are required to fill out and return to the district office the redistribution records for silver “brite” tags. As we receive more redistribution records, these will be
checked before veterinarians receiving new tags. AIN and scrapie tags
distribution follows USDA protocols.

4.3 Animal Disease Traceability Performance Measures (required)

"This section should specify the animal disease traceability performance measures
used for documenting progress and accountability. Contained within the FY2011
Animal Disease Traceability Cooperative Agreement announcement, the four
performance measures recommended by the Traceability Regulations Working
Group are listed"

4.3.1 Time to report to the State/Tribe official of the tagging/identifying of an
animal in question that has moved interstate.

If the information is housed in the USDA AIN management system, CDFA
could report the official ID number of the animal within twenty-four (24)
hours. Notification could be done within twenty-four (24) hours if the device
is a NUES tag or a back tag with a state identifier.

4.3.2 Time for the State/Tribe from first officially tagging/identifying an animal
in question that has moved interstate to providing a record of the official
tag distribution.

If the information is housed in either CDFA AHFSS database or USDA’s AIN
management system, CDFA could report the where the tag was distributed
and/or applied within twenty-four (24) hours. This would be the case for AIN
devices since they are logged into the AIN system when shipped to producers
or used by federal/State personnel for surveillance programs. For NUES tags,
this would be more challenging since we rely on contract veterinarians to
submit brucellosis vaccination records and distribution of silver “brite” tags,
unless the silver “brite” tags were distributed directly to the producer by
AHB.

4.3.3 Time to report to the State/Tribe from which an animal in question has
moved interstate.

This will depend on the amount of additional information available. For
instance, if an animal is positive on a tuberculosis test in California and has
an official ID from another state, upon confirmation from a USDA or State
laboratory, CDFA personnel could then search ICVi’s for the animal entry
information into California. The animal entry date into the State is needed to
narrow the search. Assuming that the official ID number for the animal was
on the ICVI, we could locate the information within a couple hours or days.

The CDFA electronic permitting systems capture the ICVI number and the
date the entry permit was issued. This facilitates searching ICVI files since
we file ICVi’s by shipment or issue date, depending on what is available on
the ICVI, and by species and production type. However, this filing system only started in 2010.

During the first two (2) years of this roadmap, CDFA will be working to integrate the CVI module into the ET database. Once this is completed and data entry has begun, the time to recover CVIs will decrease.

4.3.4 Time for the State/Tribe from which an animal in question has moved interstate to provide the location and contact information from which the animal was moved interstate.

If the shipper information (name and physical address) on the ICVI is complete (no P.O. Boxes) and is housed in any of the CDFA AHFSS databases, the information could be provided within twenty-four (24) hours. However, if the shipper information is not complete and it cannot be found in a CDFA database, we need to contact the accredited veterinarian who issued the ICVI. This could take up to a week in the worst case scenario.

With the enhanced outreach and enforcement of CVI requirements, the accuracy of the CVIs information and timely distribution should increase.

4.4 Data Requirements

"This section should reflect a thorough examination of how animal disease traceability data are acquired; monitored for quality; organized; stored; secured; retrieved; used for surveillance; and shared when required."

4.4.1 Fully Describe Standards to be Used for Location Identification, If Used

CDFA will continue to use and to promote the USDA National Premises Allocator for issuing National Premises ID Numbers. State Location Identifiers could be used as a secondary option, if needed.

4.4.2 Fully Describe Standards to be Used for Official Animal Identification, including Arrangements with other States, Tribes, Territories, as well as Official Identification Methods/Devices Used within the Cooperator’s Jurisdiction

California standards for official animal identification matched those recognized in the code of federal regulations and general standards document. CDFA currently has brand agreements with Nevada, Washington and Oregon. These agreements do not exempt the cattle from bearing the official ID, but exempt them from writing the ID numbers on the CVI. These states can instead write the brand to ID the cattle on the CVI.

4.4.3 Will the State/Tribe/Territory be Using Official Metal Ear Tags Beyond the Current System involving Accredited Veterinarians only Applying the Tags at the Time of Performing Regulatory Animal Disease Work?
CDFA will distribute silver “brite” NUES tags to accredited veterinarians and producers. Veterinarians can distribute and/or apply these tags to any cattle even if it beyond regulatory work. With the requirements for official ID to move across state lines, there has been the need to adapt the policy to allow for easier access to these tags. Orange NUES tags will continue to only be used for brucellosis heifer vaccination by a contract veterinarian.

4.4.3.1 What Formats?

CDFA will continue to use the NUES format with the State two digit (93) code. Orange NUES have been changed to include CA in a shield to meet the criteria set in the federal regulation.

4.4.3.2 What Volume is Expected for Use?

In 2015, CDFA district offices distributed over 156,000 NUES silver “brite” tags to contract veterinarians, producers, tagging sites and animal health officials. Over 860,000 orange NUES (brucellosis) tags were distributed to brucellosis contract veterinarians. We expect this number to stay the same.

4.4.3.3 How Will They be Distributed?

A) NUES Silver “Brite” Tags

CDFA district office personnel place an order to the VS Area Office, which in turn orders “Brite” Tags from the Kansas City (KC) warehouse. The KC warehouse ships the tags to the CDFA district office. The tags are picked up by, shipped to, or delivered to veterinarians, producers, or tagging sites from the district office.

B) NUES Orange Tags

CDFA headquarter personnel purchase the tags. The manufacturer ships the tags directly to each district office. The tags are picked up by, shipped to, or delivered to the veterinarian from the district office.

4.4.3.4 What is the Plan for Distributing Taggers?

We will distribute taggers as needed from the district offices.

4.4.3.5 VS Memo 578.12 is to be Used for Reference Guidelines (Required to be Addressed within the Road Map).

CDFA is referencing this memo when developing distribution and
record keeping policy. CDFA in partnership with USDA staff will meet with DHIA organization in California to develop an agreement for tag distribution by CDFA.

4.4.4 What Tag Distribution Record Keeping Systems will be Used (Required to be Addressed within the Road Map)?

Currently, records for both NUES tags are kept in the ET database. We also record tags applied at brucellosis heifer vaccination in ET. More recently CDFA started recording the redistribution or application of silver “brite” tags from accredited veterinarians in the system.

4.4.5 What Data Requirements Exist for Commuter Herd Agreements

See inserted agreement on the next two (2) pages.
PASTURE-TO-PASTURE PERMIT

This agreement is for a Beef Breeding Herd for one (1) pasture grazing season, for the cattle, duration, and premises described. Permits are issued on a case-by-case basis. Requests must be submitted to the CDFA, Animal Health Branch, Livestock Movement section at least 30 days before the move. A copy of the approved permit will be sent to the applicant. Permit #:

Requested by: _______________________________ Return by: ☐ Mail ☐ Fax ☐ E-mail
Phone #: ___________________________ Fax #: ___________ E-mail: ___________________________

ORIGIN INFORMATION

Ranch Name: __________________________ Premises ID #: __________________________
Physical Cattle Location/GPS: __________________________________________________________
City: __________________________ State: __________________________ Zip Code: __________
Mailing Address: ________________________________________________________________
City: __________________________ State: __________________________ Zip Code: __________
Cattle Owner/Manager: __________________________ Phone #: __________________________
Ranch Owner/Manager: __________________________ Phone #: __________________________

HERD AND HERD HEALTH INFORMATION

Brand Description: __________________________ Brand Location: __________________________
Date Leaving: __________________________ Date Returning: __________________________
Official ID: ☐ Yes ☐ No Type of official ID: ☐ Brucellosis tag ☐ Silverbrite ☐ RFID
# Females _____ # Breed _____ # Calves ______ # Heifers: _____ # Bulls: _______ # Steers: _______
# Cattle moved to above destination: __________________________
Do cattle graze with other herds? ☐ Yes ☐ No If so, with whom: __________________________
Are fences intact and maintained? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Herd Veterinarian: __________________________ Phone #: __________________________
Are all female cattle over 12 months of age brucellosis vaccinated? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Has the herd been affected with or exposed to trichomoniasis within the last 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, one (1) negative DNA detection or amplification-based trichomoniasis test. Attach copy of test charts.
Were all bulls tested for trichomoniasis within the last 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Trich Test date: __________________________ # Tested: _____ Attach copy of trichomoniasis test charts.

AHB Form 76-074 (Rev. 10/15)
DESTINATION INFORMATION

Ranch Name: ___________________________ Premises ID #: ___________________________

Physical Cattle Location/GPS: _______________________________________________________

City: __________________ State: __________ Zip Code: ____________________________

Mailing Address: _________________________________________________________________

City: __________________ State: __________ Zip Code: ____________________________

Cattle Owner/Manager: ______________________________________________ Phone #: __________

Ranch Owner/Manager: ___________________________________________________ Phone #: __________

CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT

I understand and agree to all the following (please initial each):

_____ 1. Cattle are from a Beef Breeding Herd, established more than six (6) months, moving for grazing purposes without change of ownership.

_____ 2. All cattle as described in this agreement are accounted for.

_____ 3. The Department may modify the terms of this agreement due to a change in disease risk or status.

_____ 4. Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement may result in the termination of this Pasture to Pasture Permit and/or refusal to approve any future Pasture to Pasture Permits.

_____ 5. This Pasture to Pasture Permit is good for one (1) seasonal movement (to and return within eight (8) months) and shall expire within eight (8) months from the date signed by the destination state’s animal health official.

_____ 6. All sexually intact cattle over 18 months of age bear individual official identification.

_____ 7. No trader or recently assembled cattle are in the origin herd or the animals moving.

_____ 8. All female cattle over 12 months of age entering or returning to California are officially brucellosis vaccinated and bear legible official brucellosis tattoos as evidence of vaccination.

_____ 9. A Brand Inspection Certificate is required for all cattle within the 30 days prior to entering the destination state.

_____ 10. Copies of the Brand Inspection Certificate and the approved Pasture-to-Pasture Permit shall accompany each load or part of a shipment of cattle entering California.

Name of Herd Owner or Legal Representative: ______________________________________

Signature: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

APPROVAL (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Signature of Origin State Official: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

Signature of Destination State Official: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

Special Instructions: ________________________________________________________________

BRAND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS REMAIN IN EFFECT

AHP Form 76-074 (Rev. 07/15)
4.4.6 What Forms are Approved for Interstate Movement in Addition to ICVI’s?

CDFA accepts commuter herd agreements, owner shipper statements, and brand inspection certificates for certain cattle movements.

4.4.7 How and When will Data be Shared with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA (Required to be Addressed within the Road Map)?

A copy of all outgoing CVIs are sent to the receiving state: CVIs are mailed on Wednesday and Friday. CDFA shares information with USDA/VS and other state animal health officials as requested. Local USDA/VS personnel have access to the ET system and can retrieve information as needed.

4.4.8 How will Group/Lot Official Numbers be Handled within the System?

We have sought input from CDFA brand inspection personnel on using group lot IDs. In their opinion, cattle rarely move as a group from birth. CDFA will also seek input from the advisory group on when group lot ID could work. We will accept these for swine or poultry when requested.

4.5 Information Technology Plan

This section is to be devoted to specifying the IT needs as projected for FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018

No IT needs have been identified at this time. We will continue to do M&O on the ET database and look to add the CVI module during these years.

4.6 Resource Requirements

This section is intended to describe additional resources needed to implement the road map.

With the increase in enforcement and the publishing of the CDFA regulations, we will look to add an investigator in the third year of this roadmap. During the first year of the roadmap, we will look to hire individuals to enter the CVI data into the ET system once the module is complete.

4.7 Organizational Needs

“This section is intended to identify any organizational transformation that might be needed to implement the road map.”

4.7.1 Executive Support

“This section is intended to describe how current administrative authorities view the importance of a sound animal disease traceability system to the well being of the livestock and poultry industries affected”

The CDFA Secretary fully supports a traceability system that meets California’s needs and the national standards.
4.7.2 Coordination and Oversight Procedures

"This section is intended to describe who is responsible for advancing animal disease traceability and how an integrated plan is presented, monitored, and accounted for within the socio-political environment."

The office of the State Veterinarian, under the leadership of Dr. Annette Jones, oversees animal disease traceability programs. More specifically, the Animal Health Branch is in charge of animal disease surveillance and animal ID and movement related to animal health. The Livestock Identification Branch monitors animal movements related to change of ownership and theft.

4.7.3 Policy

"How do existing mandates assist, limit, or modify what is intended to be achieved?"

To the best of our knowledge, there are no State laws that would prevent the implementation of any components of this plan. However, interstate compliance issues not already included in State law need to be enforced by federal authorities. CDFA will be publishing a proposed rule during the first year of this roadmap.

4.7.4 Staffing

4.7.4.1 How is Full-Time, Paid Support Staff Justified?

CDFA has many staff working under ADT. However, no full time employees are solely paid using cooperative agreement funds.

4.7.4.2 What Qualifications are Needed?

Knowledge of livestock production practices in California and animal health management. Ideally, excellent IT and communication skills.

4.7.5 Budget Requirements

4.7.5.1 How are you Funded for ADT? State, Tribe, Territory versus Federal?

All animal health programs, including disease surveillance, emergency response, and animal disease traceability are funded by California General Fund. Brand inspection is funded by industry fees.
4.7.5.2 What are the Funding Requirements Projected by Year for FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018 for implementing this Plan?

This information will be provided in the yearly cooperative agreement work plans.

4.7.5.3 How is Cost Sharing Achieved?

Cost sharing is achieved by leveraging CDFA General Funds.

4.7.5.4 Can Other Funding Sources be Leveraged to Support this Plan?

Currently no other funding source is being leveraged.

4.7.6 Outreach (Required to be Addressed within the Road Map)

Accredited Veterinarians

What is the plan for informing accredited veterinarians of the new framework and the specific three-year plan for implementation?

CDFA staff are working closely with the USDA/VS Area Office and National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP) personnel to provide updated traceability information to all accredited veterinarians in California.

CDFA is providing information to veterinarians in the Animal Health Branch Newsletter, at industry meetings, during our normal interactions with producer groups, via our website, and through teaching efforts at colleges and veterinary schools.

What Continuing Education is Being Planned for Improving Data Quality Relative to Animal Health Information Systems Being Used? Submitting Official Forms in a Timely Manner?

CDFA personnel teach in the “junior wet laboratory” at the University of California, Davis (UCD) Veterinary School. CDFA staff review forms and have a pre-lab exercise for veterinary students to complete forms before the lab. CDFA also works with UCD veterinary students on interstate movement scenarios. This is a two-part class with an introduction to official ID, interstate and international movement, and a poster session with groups doing either an interstate or international movement scenario. We plan to take good and bad examples of forms (white out what needs to be hidden) and post the examples on the web.
for the students to review. Additionally, we will post and provide links on our web site to the NVAP module “Agencies and Health Certificates,” which has better guidance sheets for how to fill out forms.

What is the Plan for Enhancing the Use of eCVIs, if Any?

Our web site includes a section on eCVIs with links to VSPS, and Global Vet Link. We will add other companies as they are approved in CA. As previously discussed, we need to address private versus government e-certificates. We will also be working to develop an eCVI available to CA vets through our ET system.

What Role, if Any, Does the Accredited Veterinarian Have in Providing Low-Cost, Official Identification Tags/Devices to Producers?

We will continue to provide NUES tags to accredited veterinarians. We will be requiring the veterinarians to return records of redistribution or application of silver “brite” tags.

Livestock Markets

What Continuing Education Efforts Are Being Planned For Addressing the Concerns of the Livestock Markets in the Jurisdiction?

CDFA plans to attend the annual meetings of the California Livestock Marketing Association and has offered to visit markets to provide specific information. Furthermore, there are three livestock market owners in the advisory group. We also have three (3) markets involved with the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Pilot Project. Most Approved Livestock Marketing Facilities are also Approved Tagging Sites.

What is the Plan For Accessing or Requesting Traceability Information from Livestock Markets?

CDFA and USDA district staff review and monitor the retention of all saleyard consignments. We will continue to work with other markets that would like to become Approved Tagging Sites.

Industry as a Whole

How is Industry Being Informed of the Implementation Plan?

Every sector of the livestock industry is represented in the advisory group and is provided materials (ie., USDA fact sheets on ID) via e-mail. We also publish articles to several livestock associations and their respective magazines. We also attend and speak at annual and regional
meetings. ADT staff give an update at the bi-annual CDFA Cattle Health Advisory Meetings which includes representatives from multiple areas of the cattle industry.

*How is the Advisory Committee Being Leveraged for this Continuing Education Purpose?*

See previous bullet.

*What Constitutes Industry? What Species are Involved?*

Beef and dairy cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, camelids, and poultry.

4.8. **Monitoring and Reporting Interstate Movement Activity (Required)**

*How Will the Number of Animals and the Number of Shipments be Monitored that Move Interstate?*

Animals entering California will be monitored in the Interstate Entry Permit System, on the incoming ICVs and through Agriculture Inspection Border Stations.

*How will the Data be Verified or Validated?*

Entry permits are monitored by district personnel according to destination and the shipment paperwork is reviewed when appropriate. ICVs are reviewed for deficiencies by headquarters personnel. Border station reports are reviewed and followed up in the district offices.

**The Following Data must be Reported for Quarterly Reports Beginning with Calendar Year 2012:**

- Number of ICVs and other interstate movement documents created within the State/Tribe/Territory on a year-to-date basis for move-out animals
- Number of ICVs and other interstate movement documents received for move-in animals
- Number of animals by species and class for move-in events associated with ICVs and other interstate movement documents, indicating the number of animals officially identified and the number not officially identified
- Number of animals by species and class for move-out events associated with ICVs and other interstate movement documents, indicating the number of animals officially identified and the number not officially identified
• Volume of distribution for each official numbering system/device issued by the State/Tribe/Territory and/or VS Area Office, including backtags by market or processing (slaughter) facility

V. TRACEABILITY IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Ranking of Priorities for Advancement

CDFA will continue to work with the VS Area Office personnel throughout the years covered in this roadmap.