

Advancing Animal Disease Traceability 2018 Road Map for **Louisiana**

A Three-Year Plan

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF) is striving to develop a comprehensive, integrated animal disease traceability program that initially was built around its state law that requires an official Brand inspection of all animals that are presented for public sale: Louisiana RS 3:742. Inspection of cattle

No livestock shall be sold at any public sale until such livestock have been offered for inspection by the seller to brand inspectors or a designee of the Livestock Brand Commission appointed for such purpose. Brand inspectors are authorized to inspect any livestock being transported by any means, or being loaded or prepared to be transported. Brand inspectors shall have the authority to inspect all livestock together with accompanying health documentation for each animal in conjunction with the Louisiana Board of Animal Health. Whenever health documentation for any animal is not in compliance with the requirements of the Louisiana Board of Animal Health, the brand inspector may stop all movement of the animal until all required health documentation is provided or may require the person who has possession of the animal to return the animal to the place of origin.

Louisiana is primarily an export state and most of its livestock are sold through one of the 10 USDA Approved livestock markets, so LDAF concentrated its initial traceability efforts on upgrading animal identification collection at those markets. Prior to 2010, auction market information (seller, animal description, backtag, NUES tag, brucellosis test result) was captured on hand-written VS Form 4-54 charts and antiquated dos based handheld devices that had to be hand carried to the USDA Area Office in Baton Rouge, LA for data retrieval. USDA staff downloaded market information to floppy disks and then LDAF staff uploaded data to the USDA Generic Database (GDB). Hand-written Brand inspection forms, called Check-ins, captured seller information, animal description, and back tag numbers and these forms were individually scanned into a state document imaging system with hard copies archived in boxes. Those records were searchable by sale date only and animal ID was found by scanning all market Check-ins (hundreds to thousands of forms) to find an ID and seller. This process has produced successful results in past traces, but the process from collection to searching was labor and time intensive and a decision was made to move to a faster, more efficient method of capturing and managing data. The decision became urgent with the announcement that the LA USDA Area Office would close in 2011 and could no longer manage market data for the state.

So in 2011, LDAF introduced the USDA Mobile Information Management System (MIMS) into its markets and began the transition of market data from the GDB to the USDA hosted Surveillance Collaboration Services (SCS). Rugged handheld Trimble PCs were purchased and intensive statewide training was instituted for Board of Animal Health (BOAH) personnel. MIMS was able to capture market premises information and animal ID but did not address the Brand Check-in. So in 2012, LDAF introduced the Ft. Supply FaST Auction/Brand/eCVI system at one market for trial use in capturing all market data---Brand check-ins and official ID applied to replacement cattle that were run through the chute. The trial was successful and plans were made to leverage state funds, State Homeland Security Grant Program funds, and USDA Cooperative Agreement funds to purchase Archer Ultra Rugged Handheld PCs, laptops, routers, printers, and thumb drives to accommodate all 10

markets. Data is produced in an Extensible Markup Language (xml) file that can be emailed or transferred via thumb drive from the field to the Baton Rouge office for seamless uploading to the Ft. Supply FaST Brand Central Office system where data is housed in a MySQL 5.x database. Ft. Supply Auction/Brand/eCVI software was phased into use at all auction markets along with more intensive statewide training of both BOAH and Brand personnel. In 2016, LDAF further expanded its electronic capabilities by introducing the StateVet.com platform hosted by SCS (on trial basis initially) to upload ICVIs and herd testing data directly into SCS. Louisiana's investment and use of electronic systems has greatly reduced our labor costs and has improved our ability to collect, manage, and search for data as part of our comprehensive electronic program to advance animal disease traceability in the state.

II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

2.1 Who are we?

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry (LDAF), Veterinary Health Division is governed by the Board of Animal Health (BOAH) which was formerly known as the Livestock Sanitary Board (LSB). The prime mission of the LSB was to eradicate infectious diseases of livestock such as brucellosis, tuberculosis, and pseudorabies and LSB personnel tested cattle and swine at all markets and offered cattle brucellosis vaccinations to producers at no charge. The foundation of these disease eradication programs was the identification of cattle and swine with official identification (ID) that could be linked to an owner or point-of-sale in order to trace animal movements and contacts in an epidemiological investigation. Our efforts were successful and the state was declared brucellosis free in 2000, tuberculosis free in 1994, and pseudorabies free in 2003. After these landmarks, the LSB "modernized" by changing its name to the BOAH in 2008 and then discontinued its first-point-of-concentration brucellosis testing at auction markets and producer vaccination programs in 2010. We did continue Brand check-ins and ear tagging of livestock sold at public auction markets in order to maintain our database of animal ID.

2.2 Where are we now?

A major change was made to LDAF data collection and management protocols when we discarded paper forms and antiquated dos-based handheld computers to adopt state of the art Trimble and Archer PCs and the Ft. Supply Auction/Brand/eCVI systems for use at auction markets. LDAF personnel, BOAH and Brand Officers, work with livestock market personnel to inspect animals and to apply and record animal ID (Brite eartags, backtags) and to record seller information on all livestock offered for sale. Market data is entered into PCs in the field and then uploaded to the Ft. Supply Central office at the LDAF headquarters in Baton Rouge, LA for managing. Another upgrade was recently made in managing our disease testing data. In the past, we had to hand enter program test results into SCS because Ft. Supply captured "movement data" of livestock moving through auction markets vs "stationary data" such as brucellosis herd testing. We are now able to convert Ft. Supply xml files into comma-separated values (csv) files for uploading directly into SCS using the StateVet.com templates. The ability to rapidly and efficiently manage data and to search for an animal ID is vital to our program and we are committed to further developing and refining our integrated electronic disease management system based on standard data files

that can be shared when needed. Electronic databases used to manage and track information include:

- LDAF state server
- Ft. Supply Auction/Brand/eCVI
- Ft Supply Central Office
- SCS/Trace First
- StateVet.com/Trace First
- USDA Animal Identification Management System (AIMS)
- USDA Standardized Premises Identification System (SPIS)
- USA Herds (purchase agreement submitted in 2018 to manage disease cases, and both movement and stationary files)

2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

A weakness in Louisiana's traceability plan has been its records management of Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) which in the past had been mailed to our office and stored in filing cabinets under state-of-origin and destination. Accredited veterinarians typically waited to submit records until they reached the end of a tablet or at the end of the year, or some never submitted ICVIs to our office. We have worked diligently to educate veterinarians about timely submissions and have encouraged them to email or fax documents to our office or to use an electronic CVI service. Once certificates are received by our office, LDAF personnel date-stamp, proof, and scan certificates into our state server. The LDAF program specialist then sends a pdf copy to states of destination and enters pertinent data fields into a searchable excel spreadsheet. This process is time consuming, labor intensive and problematic over holidays or hurricane closure days when we don't receive mail. This system though has been adequate for our searches, but after several more years of compiling spreadsheet data, searches will become more cumbersome. So in 2016 we investigated using StateVet.com templates to upload ICVI data into the SCS searchable database and began uploading cattle ICVIs in Jan 2017. We also developed and unveiled a LA fillable pdf eCVI modeled after the KS/CO standardized health certificate and this document is seamlessly uploaded as a file attachment into SCS. The mobile CVI (mCVI) developed by AgConnect is also uploadable to SCS so we have been strongly pushing use of these two eCVIs in LA which has greatly improved our health certificate management.

LDAF has been proactive in equine identification because it has required permanent unique identification of horses being tested for equine infectious anemia (EIA) since 1994. Types of official ID accepted in the state are microchips, registration tattoos, or brands. The state's program was even recognized at a 2017 National Institute of Animal Agriculture (NIAA) and U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA) sponsored Equine ID forum. This system has served LDAF well in controlling EIA in Louisiana and has also been an asset to law enforcement and Animal Control in identifying animals in legal matters, welfare cases, and in natural disasters. However our document imaging storage data base is dated and requires labor intensive scanning of EIA test charts, so alternatives are being investigated.

2.4 Opportunities and Threats

Animal agriculture ranks 2nd to plant agriculture in LA but it still is a vital component to the state's economy and way of life. Agriculture was included in the State Homeland Security

Strategy and was named as State Critical Infrastructure, so by virtue of these designations, we were invited to participate in the State Homeland Security Grant Program. We were successful in acquiring grant money where we identified all-hazard risks to our sector with poultry, equine, and cattle being our top commodities. Primary threats identified included biological/zoonotic diseases, Agroterrorism, and natural disasters such as drought, flooding, and hurricanes. Animal Disease Traceability was included in our preparedness grants and we were able to use funds to purchase software vital to our electronic upgrades. As these grants have decreased, we now rely on state funding and cooperative agreement funds to continue our program. So far we have been successful in leveraging increasingly tight funds due to the savings in time and personnel costs afforded by our electronic systems. The development of faster, more efficient check-in systems at our auction markets has helped to identify and process animals during a hurricane. State auction markets have served as shelters in the past where animals were housed as groups and not checked-in which led to disputed ownership and tempers. A rapid and more efficient check-in system with LDAF personnel assisting with their equipment has led to better shelter options for our producers and markets.

An excellent outreach opportunity has developed as personnel trained to use the modern electronic equipment were able to network with industry and producers when showcasing our new capabilities at markets and on farms. A younger generation of employee has grasped the new technology and one LDAF AgSpecialist Supervisor has been working closely with Ft. Supply in implementing and trouble-shooting the electronic systems as they were introduced at the state auction markets. This LDAF employee even improved on the bar code reader function to capture backtags and was invited to speak at an International Livestock Identification Association (ILIA) brand conference on our Check-in program. Producers have asked us to teach them and their children how to use the PCs in managing their herds. This is especially exciting since we are partnering with the LSU AgCenter on using UHF RFID technology in their research herds in hopes of teaching industry and future generations of producers about the benefits of electronic herd management.

2.5 Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment

The LDAF Office of Animal Health currently has 1 Program Coordinator (Asst. St Vet), 3 Veterinary Medical Officers (VMO), 13 Agricultural Specialists (commonly called Animal Health Technicians-AHT), 2 Administrative Assistants, and 1 Program Specialist (BOAH) and 5 Brand Officers (Brand Division) working on the program. Gaps are filled with student workers and interns. Field personnel have PCs, thumb drives, laptops and printers. Check-in data is made available to market veterinarians electronically or in printed format to create ICVIs as needed. The USDA VS LA/MS District Epidemiologist and the Animal Identification Coordinator (AIC) assist with real and test traces. State VMOs and 4 USDA VS VMOs work on education and compliance activities with private Category II veterinarians, livestock markets, and producers in their assigned areas of responsibility in the state. Both State and federal personnel work very well together and animal traceability is a priority for both veterinary regulatory offices.

III. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

3.1 Vision Statement

Our vision is to work with stakeholders in a coordinated effort to promote and ensure animal health, well-being and productivity to benefit the state and its citizens.

3.2 Mission Statement

Our mission is:

- to protect livestock from infectious diseases through monitoring, surveillance, response, containment, and continuity of business activities;
- to protect the public health and general welfare of LA citizens by ensuring the health of livestock and poultry raised to enter the food chain; and
- to prepare for and respond to animal emergencies during declared disasters.

IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Strategic goals

Louisiana's goal is to develop and implement a state-wide infrastructure for advancing animal disease traceability that is consistent with USDA standards. Furthermore, the state hopes to partner with other agencies, industry and producers to promote better ID management of livestock with a better product for marketing that will impose minimal intrusion into their private businesses.

4.2 Programmatic goals (objectives)

LDAF plans to achieve the following objectives with this project:

- Trace Performance Measures (TPMs): administer trace exercises to measure the elapsed time it takes to complete the 4 performance activities outlined below.
- Maintain and enhance the LDAF animal disease traceability program with administration of official identification devices, data collection, records maintenance, and information sharing.
- Electronic Records: use information from other State/Federal programs such as bovine brucellosis vaccinations, bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis, and trichomoniasis testing to add to its traceability database.
- Outreach: support animal disease traceability with stakeholders--veterinarians, livestock markets, academia, and producers with emphasis on compliance and enforcement

4.3 Animal disease traceability performance measures

LA will complete at least 21 Trace Performance Measures (TPMs) using the 4 activities listed below by working with the USDA AIC to perform 6 each for actives #2-4 and 3 for #1. We will also use actual traces (slaughter reactors or LA Public Records Requests) to meet or exceed our quota if official ID is used in the trace. The USDA AIC will create a test trace and an email notice of a TPM will be sent from the Emergency Management Response System-2 (EMRS2) to the State. LDAF administrative personnel will then start the clock and search their databases for information to satisfy the performance measure. The LDAF Program Coordinator will complete the TPM in EMRS2 and will include Key Actions in the data entry to explain our processes taken to provide the information needed to complete the TPM. Louisiana received an excellent rating on its past TPMs and plans to maintain that rating and improve on times with our new eCVI capabilities.

Traceability Performance Activities		
1. In what State was an imported animal officially identified?		
Time it takes to determine the State/Tribe where an imported animal was officially identified	State/Tribe where the reference animal is located	Administering this activity is applicable only for AINS, in particular the 840 numbers
2. Where in the State was the animal officially identified?		
Time it takes to determine the ** physical location in the State where the animal was officially identified	State/Tribe where the reference animal was officially identified	This activity evaluates the accessibility and accuracy of records of tags applied to animals and tags distributed to producers and accredited veterinarians. Therefore, the official identification numbers selected do not need to be limited to animals that moved interstate.
3. From what State was an animal shipped?		
Time it takes to determine the State an imported animal was moved from when it moved interstate into the State	State/Tribe that imported the reference animal	The State conducting Activity 3 may contact the exporting State to initiate Activity 4 for that State to administer
4. From what location was an exported animal shipped?		
Time it takes to determine the ** physical location an exported animal was shipped from when it moved interstate	State/Tribe that exported the reference animal	
<p>** The physical location is to reflect the production unit (farm, ranch, etc.) where the animal was tagged (Activity 2) or moved from (Activity 4). If tagged at or moved from a market, the physical location of the animal prior to the market (typically the farm/ranch of the consignor) is to be provided. For ease of reporting, the State completing the exercise is to list the city/State, PIN, or LID of the farm or ranch.</p>		

4.4 Data requirements

LDAF plans to continue using official NUES metal eartags (Brite tags and orange vaccination tags) and will distribute and use them according to VS Memo 578.12 guidelines. We project distributing 10,000-20,000 tags quarterly from our office and by the USDA AIC. The state has used this alpha numeric system successfully in its disease programs and it offers a low cost method of identifying animals for interstate movement. Tags and pliers will be issued to regulatory veterinarians, private veterinarians, and producers while inventory lasts and we will continue using AIMS to maintain distribution records. We also have a supply of RFID tags and have distributed these to private veterinarians and producers when requested for bovine and cervid herd testing. LDAF has developed a tracking form for private veterinarians who apply official ID. They fill out the state form, return the range of tags applied with owner information and LDAF creates a Premises ID Number (PIN) and enters the tagging information into AIMS. Eartag distribution is tied to PIN and these records are maintained on

the USDA SPIS. Records will be shared upon request and official ID information on ICVIs is emailed to states of destination daily.

4.5 Information technology plan

The top priority in implementing Louisiana's Traceability plan has been upgrading systems to capture, store, and search for data electronically. Louisiana's historic methods of capturing market data on paper, using antiquated handheld computers, and searching in-house servers were time and labor intensive and were no longer adequate for our needs. Ft. Supply systems and SCS/StateVet.com are proving adequate for market (movement data) and program testing/vaccination data (stationary data) but maintaining 2 separate databases has led us to investigate USA Herds for uploading both types of data as well as for recording disease investigative reports and for handling Brand application/renewal requests. We currently rely heavily on USDA technical help in learning and maintaining the federally hosted databases. We also rely on Ft. Supply IT support with their real-time trouble shooting capability as they can manage our PDAs and Central Office to help identify problems and to give tutorials. Electronic systems are also becoming more compatible with eCVIs (mCVI, GlobalVetLink, LA eCVI, VetSentry) so many of our time sensitive/personnel issues with handling health certificates are being alleviated; but we still must increase our efforts in moving vets to these electronic documents. We are currently working with the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine to present electronic technology to veterinary students and we have a UHF RFID project with the LSU Extension service in hopes of presenting the new technology to agricultural students.

4.6 Resource requirements

Our plan has been expensive in implementing the new technology, but with a shrinking workforce we have been able to justify the labor saving technology and have received some state funding to offset disappearing Homeland Security funding and limited cooperative agreement funding. But all federal assistance with our program is greatly needed and appreciated.

4.7 Organizational needs

The loss of the LA USDA VS Area Office and the movement to Eastern vs Western Region and then to Districts brought quite a bit of turmoil and inconsistency to the LDAF Veterinary Health Division. But ultimately the changes have been positive because they forced us to become more independent and to explore new areas in technology. Recent changes in USDA personnel (long term AIC retired) caused some miscommunication in performing TPMs but again, problems were worked out by communication and working together with our federal partners. As of now our staffing resources are adequate but we could use another data entry person to process EIA data. So again, USDA cooperative agreement assistance to our program is important.

4.7.1 Executive support

Executive support for our program is excellent. The LDAF Commissioner of Agriculture is a former large animal veterinarian and he fully understands and supports the need for animal disease traceability. However, his extended family owns cattle and they have demanded privacy of records and our Commissioner pledged to the cattle industry that we would develop a private database to guard their market information. This overriding pledge has guided much of our development of private/public databases with information that can readily be shared when needed if faced with a disease outbreak in order to maintain continuity of business.

4.7.2 Coordination and oversight procedures

The LDAF Program Coordinator (Asst. State Vet) provides traceability updates to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner (State Vet) at quarterly BOAH meetings. Quarterly progress reports are submitted to the USDA Assistant Director (AD) for accountability. The Louisiana Government Performance and Accountability Act (LaPAS) requires our office to submit quarterly reports that detail program targets, accomplishments, and expenditures to the LDAF financial officer who then in turn submits them to the state legislative office to justify state funding for our program.

4.7.3 Policy

Our office adheres to all State hiring and spending policies. We have been audited by the State legislative office, US Homeland Security Grant Program, and USDA Cooperative Agreement Commodity personnel (ADT, ECSR) and have received positive results on all examinations; so we have no specific policy issues to address.

4.7.4 Staffing

We have gone through a difficult year with personnel turnover and hiring freezes on the state and federal sides but this year has seen some new hires with new energy injected into our program. A stand-out is a new Brand Director who has actively been working with law enforcement in LA and out-of-state to enforce state entry requirements. We could use 1 more administrative assistant but budget constraints will not allow that and we have leveraged LSU student workers and interns to help fill the data entry gap.

4.7.5 Budget requirements

Funding is decreasing across the board but our office introduced cross-training for all personnel several years ago, so we are succeeding in spite of financial constraints. We have demonstrated positive results in our traceability program as evidenced by our successful TPMs and actual traces from slaughter reactors, law enforcement requests, and public information requests. The LDAF Brand Commission will primarily fund the new USAHerds database and we will piggyback with the USAHerds ADT Light option. Some Ft. Supply systems are projected to be consolidated into the USAHerds program (i.e. Central Office) with elimination of some of the Ft. Supply annual IT fee. We will continue to use SCS for testing data that is routinely accessed by our USDA Epi for his status reports but it is unknown at this time if we will still use StateVet.com; but we will continue funding for these programs until we know the full extent of our consolidation efforts.

4.7.6 Outreach

LDAF has been very active with education, outreach, and enforcement of the traceability rule and will continue its proactive efforts to keep stakeholders informed of our efforts.

4.7.6.1 Accredited veterinarians

Category II accredited veterinarians are vital to the success of our traceability program with their insight into interstate movement of livestock and poultry. LDAF targeted veterinarians with mass emails when the program was introduced and with special news such as the introduction of the new FREE LA eCVI which can be used by both small animal and large animals; but we are

initially targeting Cat II vets. We presented the eCVI at the annual LA State Veterinary Medical Association (LVMA) Meeting and at the LSU SVM National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP). State/Federal personnel have given talks at local, state, regional, and national meetings to network and discuss traceability issues with stakeholders. Area VMOs work with private vets on veterinary accreditation renewals and use this time to discuss LDAF disease programs for Category II Accredited DVMs, such as our calf-hood brucellosis vaccination program as an incentive for veterinarians to vaccinate and submit their paperwork with official ID to our office. In this program, as long as the budget allows, we pay accredited vets \$1/head for each calf vaccinated if the vaccination chart is submitted to our office. VMOs have a Traceability packet of information in hard copy, CD, and on thumb drives that they present to vets with information that stresses official ID and submission timeframes for health certificates. VMOs will counsel private vets if an ICVI violation is reported and repeat offenders are issued a warning letter. Serious violations are escalated to the USDA AD for possible warning or investigation.

4.7.6.2 Livestock markets

State/Federal VMOs conduct quarterly inspections of USDA Approved Livestock Markets with emphasis on traceability and they counsel market personnel on any non-compliance found there. The LDAF BOAH has a livestock market representative who also serves on the Traceability Working Group to provide us with industry concerns. Most livestock leaving LA for interstate commerce do so through the auction markets and we work very well with market personnel while conducting Brand Check-ins. However there is great concern by the markets at having to accommodate the large volume of feeder calves if the temporary exemption is removed. We have worked to allay these fears by speeding the check-ins with our Ft. Supply electronic program. We've also addressed the industry as a whole by our participation in their regional and state meetings where Traceability is always on the agenda.

4.7.6.3 Industry as a whole

State administrative rules are being revised to be consistent with federal rules with concurrence of the BOAH that has representatives of all industry commodities. LDAF and USDA VS personnel attend local and state producer meetings to network and discuss traceability issues with stakeholders. The Commissioner holds a traceability session at the annual Farm Bureau Federation conference, the Asst. State Veterinarian speaks at the annual Cattleman's Association meeting on traceability and all VMOs attend parish cattlemen's and veterinary association meetings when possible. Industry overall has been very supportive of our efforts to educate them about the rule and to keep them apprised of listening sessions to hear their feedback.

4.8. Monitoring and reporting interstate movement activity

LDAF is focused on improving interstate monitoring activity by improving its ICVI collection and management capability. We initially tried to work with auction market veterinarians in using Ft. Supply data to populate an electronic health certificate, but this effort has not been very successful as market veterinarians still prefer paper ICVIs. But efforts to introduce eCVIs to private veterinarians have been more successful with private companies and now our LA eCVI that we are currently distributing to Cat II veterinarians. This standard eCVI is used by 24 states and can be uploaded directly to SCS. With this and other compatible eCVIs, we can electronically search a tag or name and refer to the date to find the scanned copy on our server. So we have electronic data and an actual copy of the ICVI. The following data will be reported for quarterly reports using the USDA templates:

- Number of ICVIs and other interstate movement documents issued within the State for animals moving out-of-state by species;
- Number of ICVIs and other interstate movement documents received for in-shipments by species;
- Number of animals by species for move-in events associated with ICVIs and other interstate movement documents;
- Number of animals by species for move-out events associated with ICVIs and other interstate movement documents;
- Volume of distribution for all official animal identification devices issued by the State or USDA; and
- Program data involving official ID-cattle brucellosis vaccination, cattle brucellosis, tuberculosis, and trichomoniasis testing.

V. Traceability Implementation

5.1 Ranking of our priorities for advancement are:

- Education and outreach to stakeholders
- Upgrade of data capture at auction markets
- Upgrade of data management in office-auction market and program testing and vaccination records
- Upgrade ICVI capture and management
- Premises ID revised to reflect a “LA” prefix for producer acceptance
- NUES tag distribution and recording
- Development of LA eCVI
- Partner with AgCenter on UHF pilot program
- Upgrade Brand management system

5.2 Implementation of objectives

Traceability will be implemented in phases, not only for financial considerations but also to gain acceptance and confidence in the enhanced electronic systems by our personnel, industry, and producers. First priority has been communication with stakeholders in upgrading data collection infrastructure at state auction markets. Next were improvements in data management in the office to monitor interstate movement where boxes of health certificates and Brand Check-ins were scanned or entered into databases and then archived. Managing test data was essential to be able to offer proof of surveillance testing to maintain state status and the ability to trace an animal’s ID became paramount with the introduction of mandatory TPMs. The implementation timeline is:

- Phase I: MIMS, SCS, PDAs, laptops to capture data at markets (2011)
- Phase II: PDAs, laptops, routers, printers, thumb drives, VetSentry eCVI agreement to capture data and Central Office to manage data (2012)
- Phase III: Ft. Supply FaST Auction/Brand/eCVI system in all markets to capture Brand Check-ins (2012-2015)
- Phase IV: SCS/StateVet.com to manage eCVIs, LA eCVI introduced; training on EMRS2 conducted to enter TPMs (2016-2018)
- Phase V: Possible use of USAHerd for complete disease management and Brand inspection management (2018-2019)