ADVANCING ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY
ROAD MAP FOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Three-Year Plan

Submitted by:

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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 all segments of the livestock industry affected by changes in traceability: 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 market 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.

USDA recently announced four goals for advancing traceability, including the transition to exclusively electronic forms of official ID for cattle currently covered by federal ADT regulations (all dairy cattle and sexually intact beef cattle 18 months and over). This transition to electronic ID (EID) is expected to be complete by January 1, 2023. Before the deadline of January 1, 2023, there will be deadlines at which point National Uniform Eartag System (NUES) metal tags will no longer be provided for free by the USDA (January 1, 2020) and NUES tags can no longer be produced by manufacturers (January 1, 2021). Planning and outreach will need to be done by CDFA in preparation for these deadlines.
During the operational period of this three-year roadmap, CDFA will assist the CA industry with switching from visual only to eID tags. Currently, NUES silver “brite” metal tags are provided to producers, accredited veterinarians, and Approved Tagging Sites for free by the USDA. CDFA requires anyone who applies or redistributes these silver “brite” tags to submit a form entitled “Report of Official Ear Tags Distributed or Applied” to CDFA every quarter. We will continue distribution of NUES orange metal (“bangs”) tags to accredited veterinarians who have a contract with CDFA to perform brucellosis vaccination. 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. Once the USDA stops providing NUES metal tags for free, CDFA will continue to distribute the remaining stores of these tags. Once the supplies are exhausted, producers, veterinarians, and Approved Tagging Sites will be allowed to purchase the eID tags from the manufacturer, and CDFA will ensure that records data on distribution of these tags is received and maintained by CDFA. The logistics of this new distribution and data collection system are still being determined.

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, border station 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. We are continuing to build a module for capturing data in incoming and outgoing eCVIs and recording all paper Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI), including individual identification. We are also developing a module to integrate the entry permit system with the rest of our ET database.

We recently launched an application for brand inspectors to capture field inspection data, which includes geographic information such as address, latitude, and longitude. We have migrated over fifty thousand (50,000) addresses into the ET information system. In the next few years, staff will continue 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 continue to 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 road map 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, camels), 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.

In addition to disease surveillance and response, CDFA staff monitor the movements of livestock entering California from others states and countries including Mexico and Canada. This is accomplished via livestock movement permitting, collection of ICVI information, brand inspections, and agriculture inspections at ports of entry (Border Protection Stations). Additionally, in partnership with USDA, CDFA monitors movements through livestock markets and most slaughter plants.

The Animal Disease Traceability program is managed and implemented by the ADT Unit within the Animal Health Branch, which directly reports to the California State Veterinarian. The ADT Unit is composed of a Supervising Veterinarian, a Veterinarian who serves as program lead, and two (2) livestock inspectors located at the Sacramento Headquarters office. Throughout the state, field veterinarians and livestock inspectors implement the ADT program. The Unit consults with and draws upon additional species experts for bovine, equine, poultry, swine, and small ruminant specific issues. The ADT Unit also works with other divisions and branches within CDFA including the Border Protection Stations and Brand Inspections to collect movement data.

This Unit and associated staff work closely with various external constituents to protect California’s animal agriculture. In 2017, California’s livestock and livestock products cash receipts totaled $11.2 billion. The State leads the nation in the production of many agriculture commodities including dairy products. In 2018, the State was the recipient of close to 48,000 shipments of livestock, representing over four (4) million head, and nearly 2,000 shipments of poultry and hatching eggs, representing 21 million head. Livestock shipments originate from every state in the nation and two (2) foreign countries.
California imports cattle from both Canada and Mexico. Over 31,000 Mexican feeder cattle were imported directly into California in 2018. 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 and electronic files. Movement of Mexican cattle into California is monitored through information provided by USDA/VS.

Of the over four (4) million head of livestock imported into California in 2018, approximately 660,000 were domestic feeder cattle. 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.

Over 278,000 slaughter cattle entered California in 2018 and were mostly consigned to three (3) 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” tag, 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.

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 helps to identify those differences and provide science-based recommendations. The advisory group was engaged in updating the California ADT regulations and will be engaged as CDFA develops a strategy for the transition from visual to electronic animal identification.

Individuals from the following entities have participated in the advisory group:

Baker Rendering Commodities
Calif. Beef Council
Calif. Cattlemen’s Association
Calif. Dairy Campaign
Calif. Depart. of Food & Ag.
Calif. Farm Bureau Federation
Calif. Grain and Feed Association
Calif. Horse Racing Board
Calif. Livestock Market Association
Calif. Pork Producers Association
Calif. Poultry Federation
Calif. State Fair
Calif. State University, Chico
Calif. State University, Fresno

Calif. Polytechnic State University, Pomona
Calif. Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Calif. Veterinary Medical Association
Calif. Woolgrowers Association
Lassen College
Merced College
Milk Producers Council
National Holstein Association
National Meat Association
Shasta and Turlock Livestock Auction
United States Depart. of Agriculture
University of California, Davis
Western United Dairymen
2.2 Where Are We Now?

Traceability is defined at CDFA as the ability to rapidly trace movements of diseased animals or at-risk animals exposed to disease to ensure a prompt response to an animal disease event.

To aid in the State’s authority to regulate and enforce animal traceability, in 2017, CDFA published ADT regulations for interstate movement that mirror those of USDA. The regulations 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.

CDFA activities to implement ADT include:

A. Interstate Movement Permits

Permits are issued by headquarters (HQ) staff using a web-based system. This system is operated by staff Monday – Friday, 8am – 5pm. Additionally, there is a recorded message for a temporary permit if the permit line is not open. District office personnel have access to the system to retrieve permits for animals entering their district. District field personnel may be tasked with performing inspection of permits. In 2018, our staff issued just over 9,650 permits representing over 980,000 head of animals entering the State.

B. CDFA Border Protection Station Information

Border Protection Station personnel collect livestock shipment information at the sixteen (16) border stations and enter the information into a database. AHB personnel retrieve and review border crossing data. AHB headquarter staff review the data daily, or as time permits, to clean the data and identify crossings that are a high priority for district staff to investigate.

C. Incoming and Outgoing ICVI Management

All incoming and outgoing ICVIs are sorted by species and issue date. Incoming ICVIs are reviewed for accuracy, and any ICVIs that are noncompliant with California’s requirements are returned to the state of origin with a letter of non-compliance. CDFA receives ICVI violation letters from other states for California veterinarians, which are forwarded to district staff for follow-up. In 2018, our staff processed about 35,000 ICVI documents of which, about 45% are electronic and the remainder are paper documents.

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. Consignment slips are collected by district personnel and stored at district offices.

F. Distribution of Official Identification Devices

Brucellosis NUES tags are currently 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 (including Approved Tagging Sites [ATS]) are recorded in the ET system. Veterinarians and ATS are required to submit application/ redistribution records for the tags they apply or distribute. This information is also recorded in the ET system. CDFA is planning to work with industry to explore the feasibility of different ways to manage the phase out of these NUES metal tags to exclusively EID tags, recognizing the need for efficiency and data integrity for traceability. We will continue allocation of USDA approved backtags and plastic NUES swine tags until they are no longer available.

2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths:

CDFA has a strong network of staff who are knowledgeable about the industry and operations within California.

- The Animal Health Branch has veterinarians and livestock inspectors who regularly interact with the industry at points of commerce as well as on individual premises.
- CDFA’s Bureau of Livestock Identification has brand inspectors that are familiar with cattle movements into and out of California.

CDFA was an early adopter of web-based technology.

- In 2003, the department developed a web-based interstate movement permit system. Nearly ten thousand (10,000) 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 is in the final stages of an update.
- We also developed a computer system for Border Protection Stations to capture livestock entry information. This captures information on livestock not requiring permits or ICVIs, and shipments not meeting CA entry requirements. Data entered at the border stations is retrieved and reviewed at HQ to identify at-risk movements for follow-up by district personnel.
- 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 (pending integration), border station animal crossing information, NUES tags record distribution, movement compliance, and brand inspection.

- We are actively engaged with our IT department on projects to update our permit system and integrate it with ET and on developing an electronic database for eCVI data that would also be integrated with ET.

CDFA staff monitor and record distribution of official identification.

- State regulations require brucellosis vaccination for dairy heifers and beef heifers over twelve (12) months of age to change ownership or enter California. CDFA manages the distribution of tags and records the vaccinations. Over 750,000 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 submit quarterly “application/redistribution” forms. This information is entered into the ET System.

CDFA staff review, process, and file ICVIs.

- CDFA personnel review ICVIs for accuracy. Most ICVIs are still in a paper format; however, the percentage of electronic ICVIs increases each quarter.
- Paper ICVIs are filed by species and issue date.
- CDFA personnel retrieve electronic ICVIs every day or every few days.

CDFA is actively engaged in teaching the next generation of veterinarians

- Our staff teach at both California veterinary schools and address reportable diseases as well as traceability. We have developed curriculum and modules on animal movement, use of eCVIs, and official identification, both visual and electronic. Now that the timeline for the transition to eID is adopted, the transition will be incorporated into the curriculum.

CDFA has existing industry advisory groups and relationships with industry

- As mentioned, we developed an ADT advisory group that meets on an as needed basis.
- CDFA also has a Cattle Health Advisory Group that meets semi-annually, and ADT is discussed at all the meetings.
- As a department, we have relationships with all the major industry representatives. These representatives can assist with dissemination of information such that during transitions, such as the upcoming transition to eID.

**Weaknesses/Challenges:**

CDFA faces staffing resource challenges.
Due to an aging workforce, the Department is expecting an increase in staff turnover in the next three (3) to five (5) years. We are working on succession planning as well as updating our onboarding and training processes for new hires.

During times of disease outbreaks, such as the current virulent Newcastle Disease outbreak in Southern California, resources are stretched. We address this by cross training many of our staff in ADT tasks as well as hiring seasonal or limited term employees to assist with the workload.

The web-based systems that the ADT program uses are not fully integrated.

- The web-based permit system is not integrated within the ET system, which houses the rest of the traceability and animal related activities and premises. Thus, there is no internal validation of premises within the system and data must be searched independently.
- We currently do not have a system to capture ICVI data electronically. So electronic ICVIs are printed and filed with the paper documents. ICVI data retrieval is a time-consuming process often requiring several staff members.
- Both of these challenges are being addressed through ongoing projects with our IT department to update the systems and achieve full integration with ET.

Delayed receipt of paper copies of identification or movements can negatively impact traceability.

- It can take up to two to three weeks to receive the hard copy on Mexican cattle, though this information is available on VSPL. The CDFA Bureau of Livestock Identification (brand inspection) 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. As previously mentioned, brand inspection records are being automated which will enhance traceability of ownership changes.
- Brand inspection records are available for certain changes of ownership, but until 2015 were primarily maintained in paper form. Brand may not receive the documents on feeder cattle for weeks or months if they are paper, but data come immediately to CDFA if the documents are electronic.
- Livestock market records are not always accessible in “real time.”

Traceability information is not always available on the records we receive.

- Some slaughter cattle may have moved through dealers or livestock markets before being shipped to California. Thus, records may be incomplete.
- The collection of all official ID devices at slaughter is still a weakness in the traceability system because not all official ID devices are collected.
- In the event of a traceback, documents often need to be retrieved from the state of origin. These documents are not always legible or easily interpreted, and most times, ID may not be required for the cattle or ID numbers may not be listed. In these instances, 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 when ID is recorded.
• Official ID is not often recorded on brand inspection records.

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.”

Opportunities:
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 transition from visual only to eID is an opportunity for the Department to engage with our industry network. We can leverage the outreach efforts for the transition to also remind industry about other ADT components.

Our traceability accuracy and timeframe for conducting traces will improve as more veterinarians choose to use eCVIs, as the technology becomes more widely adapted, and as we have a database to capture the electronic the data. CDFA will continue working on a repository for the eCVI data in our ET system during this roadmap period.

Threats:
Failure to implement a statewide ADT program will have severe consequences for the state of California and would greatly impede our ability to protect the state’s animal agriculture, economy, and safety of the food supply.

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, Bureau of Livestock Identification, and Pest Exclusion Branch.

The Animal Health Branch handles most of the work with tag distribution, movement permitting, reviewing ICVIs, and enforcement and compliance follow-up. In addition to the headquarters in Sacramento, AHB has four (4) 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, producers, and markets. The offices store Animal Identification Number (AIN) devices for use during official tests conducted by State and federal personnel. USDA backtags are also distributed from the district offices.

ADT tasks are shared by district and HQ staff. 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, review border crossing data, and prepare reports as needed. During disease investigations and when tracing is needed, headquarters and district office personnel have access to permit and border crossing information and official ID and back tag 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 where 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.

The Bureau of Livestock Identification handles daily brand inspections. Although entirely industry funded, the brand inspection program uses 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 manages 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.
III. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

3.1 Vision Statement
The vision of the Animal Health and Food Safety Services Division is that “We will always be a step ahead”

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)
CDFA supports the USDA’s ADT strategic goal “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.”

4.2 Programmatic Goals (Objectives)
CDFA also supports the recent 4 goals set forth by USDA for advancing ADT:
1. Advance the electronic sharing of data among federal and state animal health officials, veterinarians and industry; including sharing basic animal disease traceability data with the federal animal health events repository (AHER). – animal health officials to access only when needed
2. Use electronic ID tags for animals requiring individual identification in order to make the transmission of data more efficient. – industry must set standard practices (electronic technology), and USDA can help with the initial cost
3. Enhance the ability to track animals from birth to slaughter through a system that allows tracking data points to be connected.
4. Elevate the discussion with States and industry to work toward a system where animal health certificates are electronically transmitted from private veterinarians to state animal health officials.

To achieve these overarching programmatic goals, our specific goals are:

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. CDFA will continue to encourage the use of eICVIs, which increases compliance with ICVI regulations. Using eICVIs reduces the number of noncompliant ICVIs, since eICVIs are immediately available to both origin and destination states after issuance and the eICVI systems may contain steps to ensure data validation and integrity. The following table includes the major items that will be reviewed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All ICVIs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-date; shipper/receiver information; veterinarian information; issue date; inspection date; lack of signature; animal species information, including sex, age, breed; illegible CVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis vaccination; brucellosis test; official ID; Tuberculosis test; permit number; Trichomonosis test; Trichomonosis statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test info, including EIA date, EIA lab, EIA results; official ID, such as a complete description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep/Goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official ID; permit number; Scrapie statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official ID; permit #number; statements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Staff will continue to collect and summarize information about incomplete ICVIs each quarter. CDFA staff will mail a CVI violation letter to the State Veterinarian and USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) in the shipping state, to then be forwarded to the issuing veterinarian. This information will be logged for future reference and a list of repeat offenders will be shared with USDA staff for action. CDFA reviews and follows-up on letters sent to California veterinarians for ICVI violations. If a California 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 Integrate Surveillance and Traceability Data

A focus for this three (3) year period will be integrating all systems, including the permit and future eCVI system, with the Animal Health and Food Safety Services (AHFSS) Division’s information management system (ET). ET holds all existing AHFSS databases of demographic information for dairy, beef, poultry, swine, sheep, and goat farms; information for livestock markets, state and federal slaughter plants, ports of entry, feedlots, calf growing facilities, and laboratories; and 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. All interstate permit information is currently 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.

During this roadmap period, CDFA will work with a third-party vendor to create an ICVI module in the ET system. This module will allow the entry of information from paper ICVIs and the electronic transfer of data from other electronic ICVI systems. With this module integrated into the ET system, ICVIs can then be linked to other sources of information related to premises, testing, and movement such as permits.

### 4.2.3 Improve Retrieval of Available Traceability Information

Through required TPMs as well as real traces, we will continue to look for gaps within our state traceability system and seek ways to improve rate and accuracy of data retrieval. In 2018, we identified gaps in acquiring information from markets to complete TPM traces. We are working with our partners to find solutions to close these gaps.

We will continue to work with our district and VS Area Office staff to improve the recording of electronic ID. Partnering with the VS Area Office, we will work with private veterinary clinics throughout California to train their personnel on the use of the MIM software to collect brucellosis and tuberculosis information electronically. Dairy practitioners working with dairies that have implemented RFID technology will be the target for this outreach. This data will be imported and added to ET for easier retrieval.

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.

### 4.2.4 Transition from visual only to electronic official identification (eID)

CDFA will develop a strategy for the transition from visual only to eID. We will engage our ADT advisory committee in the development of this strategy. 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 be scheduling advisory committee meetings as we develop our plan for the transition to EID tags.
CDFA will employ the same outreach strategy that we did in 2016/2017 regarding the revised ADT regulations to inform our industry about the transition to eID.

4.2.5 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 ICVIs or test charts properly. Follow-up will occur if the problem is repetitive.

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

4.2.6 Establish Authority

CDFA finalized regulatory language for some components of traceability that mirrored federal regulation, while including existing CDFA regulations. We added 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 rule became effective in April 2017.

We will continue to engage in any national legislative changes pertaining to ADT and will assess and modify our state legislation as needed.

4.2.7 Develop Policy

CDFA will continue to review our state regulations and update as needed. Additionally, we will review Department and Branch policies for implementation of the ADT regulations and update as needed.

4.2.8 Enhance ADT IT Infrastructure

Where needed and appropriate, CDFA will acquire handheld devices and laptops to capture electronic traceability and surveillance data. To further support the industry, we can lend some wand readers to accredited veterinarians for trial or training purposes and will seek additional funding by for the distribution of wand readers to veterinarians.

4.2.9 Establish and/or Update Tag Distribution Record System
Currently, CDFA records the distribution of NUES silver “brite” and orange “bangs” metal tags from the district offices. CDFA headquarters orders orange tags, which are shipped directly to the district office. District personnel maintain records of the distribution to brucellosis contract veterinarians and producers. Veterinarians and others receiving silver “brite” tags are required to submit the application/redistribution record for these tags to the district office or headquarters on a quarterly basis.

This process for recording the distribution of these tags will need to be changed when these tags are no longer available for free by the USDA or even available at cost from the manufacturers. CDFA is still deciding on the process given the need to have tag numbers recorded for traceability but also have an efficient tag distribution system. 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. These measures are described in the ADT Traceability Performance Measures Administration Guidelines, Version 2.2, from April 2019”

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 ICVIs 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 ICVIs by issue or shipment date, depending on what is available on the ICVI, and by species and production type. However, this filing system only started in 2010.

CDFA will continue to work 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 ID match 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 NUES silver “brite” metal tags to any cattle even if it beyond regulatory work. 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 2018, CDFA district offices distributed nearly 350,000 NUES silver “brite” tags to veterinarians, producers, tagging sites and animal health officials. Over 840,000 orange NUES (brucellosis) tags were distributed to brucellosis contract veterinarians. Starting January 1, 2020, NUES metal tags will no longer be provided for free by the USDA. Tag manufacturers may continue to sell these tags for another year. We expect the number of NUES tags to decline significantly over the next few years, as supplies decrease, and they are no longer considered official ID.

4.4.3.3 How Will They be Distributed?

A) NUES Silver “Brite” Tags

Currently, 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. We will need to determine how distribution of these tags will work after they are no longer available from USDA for free or from the manufacturer at all.

B) NUES Orange Tags
Currently, CDFA headquarters 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. We will need to determine how distribution of these tags will work after they are no longer available from the manufacturer.

4.4.3.4 What is the Plan for Distributing Taggers?

We will distribute taggers as needed from the district offices and discontinue once the metal tags are no longer being distributed.

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. A few years ago, 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: _______

# Years 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.

AHBI 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

AHB Form 76-074 (Rev. 07/15)
4.4.6 What Forms are Approved for Interstate Movement in Addition to ICVIs?
CDFA accepts commuter herd agreements (pasture-to-pasture permits), owner shipper statements, self-inspection forms, 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 ICVIs are sent to the receiving state: ICVIs are emailed twice a week. 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 FY2019, FY2020, and FY2021
We will continue to integrate the permit system and develop an ICVI module for the ET database.

4.6 Resource Requirements
This section is intended to describe additional resources needed to implement the road map.
Once the ICVI module is developed, we may look into hiring individuals to help with manual data entry into the ET database.

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
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 Bureau of Livestock Identification 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.

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?

Staff must have knowledge of livestock production practices in California and animal health management, interpersonal skills, and technical skills to work with spreadsheets and databases.

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 FY2019, FY2020, and FY2021 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 regulatory laboratories at the University of California, Davis (UCD) Veterinary School and Western University Veterinary School. CDFA staff review forms and have a pre-lab exercise for veterinary students to complete forms before the lab. Students are shown official ID for livestock and poultry, wand readers, and how to appropriately complete an ICVI. CDFA also works with 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 website includes a section on eCVIs with links to multiple providers.

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

With the transition to EID tags, accredited veterinarians can apply orange RFID tags at the time of brucellosis vaccination if there is not already another RFID tag present.

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. Most Approved Livestock Marketing Facilities are also Approved Tagging Sites and are visited by CDFA district staff for regular audits.

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 has been represented in the advisory group. 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 ICVIs, and through Agriculture Inspection Border Protection 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. ICVIs are reviewed for deficiencies by headquarters personnel. Border crossing data are reviewing daily, or as time permits, and cleaned when necessary. Crossings that warrant further investigation are reported to the district Veterinarians-in-Charge.

The Following Data will be Reported for Quarterly Reports:

- Number of Category II veterinarians using eICVIs
- Number of eICVIs issued per species
- Listing of eICVI applications used by veterinarians within California

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.