

ADVANCING ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY ROAD MAP FOR OREGON

A Three-Year Plan

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) has the responsibility to take measures to prevent, control, and eradicate contagious and communicable diseases of livestock in Oregon. To this task, the ODA must rely on its ability to locate infected animals and animals at risk as quickly as possible. Having credible animal identification and other epidemiological information is key to a successful resolution of a disease outbreak. Oregon has an efficient animal disease traceability (ADT) system in place, however, continual upgrades and improvements must be made to stay current with evolving technologies, capabilities, and regulatory expectations. Our system contains both electronic and paper based form data. We continue to expand our electronic based forms and electronic based data entry capabilities to meet the ultimate goal of tracing animals at the speed of commerce.

Our functional traceability system includes databases that contain certain animal health related information as well as change of animal ownership transactions associated with livestock brand inspection requirements. Our program has the physical addresses for thousands of livestock operations as well as owner contact and animal species information for each transaction.

Oregon currently uses the following systems to aid in disease traceability:

- Animal health import permits and Interstate Certificate of Inspection (ICVI) are required for entry into Oregon and their data are stored in state database. This information is searchable by our staff and can be exported in various formats to communicate with other federal or state database systems if needed.
- Brucellosis Official Calfhood Vaccinate (OCV) ear tags and official USDA bright tag information are recorded in our state database. This information is searchable by our staff and can be exported in other formats if needed. This activity is heavily supported by APHIS funds.
- Key information on outgoing ICVI's is recorded in a state Animal Health Program (AHP) database. This information is searchable by our staff and can be exported in other formats if needed. This activity is solely supported by APHIS funds.
- Livestock auction market brand inspection records, including consignor address, buyer address, and destination address, are entered into state database within 24 hours of the sale. Data are searchable by our staff and can be exported in other formats if needed.
- Private party field brand inspections are partially entered into state databases and are on file in office. These documents are searchable by our staff. The paper-based forms can be scanned and exported in other formats if needed.

Oregon's long term plan is to continually review our current systems and determine how they can be improved in order to increase our ability to meet traceability goals established in USDA'S framework for animal disease traceability. It is our goal to reduce the amount of paper-based data we have to process. Electronic based formats are being expanded so that the information can be quickly searchable. ODA is mindful of USDA's 2017 ADT Working Group recommendations where there was unanimous support for the use of electronic identification (EID) in cattle. Additionally, the

Working Group supported implementation of mandatory EID for cattle by 2023. Oregon is capable of accepting EID at this point in time but will work to expand capabilities to accept electronic data automatically and the infrastructure to support wide scale use of EID.

Oregon currently relies on APHIS funding to pay for personnel for data input and data maintenance for the ADT program. Without this funding, Oregon would not be able to accomplish our goals with current personnel.

Projected three-year ADT Roadmap costs and goals are based on static USDA cooperative agreement allocations. Funding expectations and goals are as follows:

FY2018~\$171,000

- Continue with refinement of our current systems.
- Expand use of electronic based forms. Begin OVIS implementation.
- Expand the digitizing of key paper based forms so data can be stored and searched electronically.
- Expand capabilities to accept electronic data automatically.
- Expand promotion of using electronic based animal identification to the cattle industry.
- Expand use of hand held data loggers to brand inspection field staff.

FY2019~\$171,000

- Continue with refinement of our current systems.
- Expand use of electronic based forms including the AHID OVIS system.
- Expand the digitizing of key paper based forms so data can be stored and searched electronically.
- Expand capabilities to accept electronic data automatically and refine the infrastructure to accept electronic identification.
- Expand promotion of using electronic based animal identification to cattle industry.
- Expand use of hand held data loggers to brand inspection field staff.

FY2020~\$171,000

- Similar to FY2019 goals

II. VISION AND MISSION FOR ADVANCING ADT

2.1 Vision Statement

The main goal of the Animal Health and Identification programs is to enhance and promote the economic production of livestock in Oregon.

2.2 Mission Statement

Take all measures necessary and proper to control and eradicate diseases within the State of Oregon that may be transmissible to livestock and humans. Prevent livestock theft by denying a market for stolen animals through recording of brands and inspection of animals.

III. CURRENT TRACEABILITY STATUS

3.1 Who are we?

The Animal Health and Livestock Identification (AHID) activities are an integral part of the Food Safety and Animal Health Program located within the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Our stakeholders include livestock producers as well as the general public. Livestock based industries continue to be the top contributor to the state's economy. Additionally, we strive to partner closely with other states and nations to enhance trade and movement of livestock and their products. We provide the assurance that healthy animals and wholesome products are in commerce channels. We use our animal traceability capabilities to quickly trace and investigate reports of disease to source locations as well as any high-risk contacts. Our livestock traceability system is also used to assist food safety related trace backs and investigations.

3.2 Where are we now?

The work to build an efficient animal traceability system began over ten years ago. The AHID program decided to design its system around commercially available software rather than spending undue amount of time and money developing an in-house system. Ft. Supply Technologies was the company used to supply the on-line data management services. Data transfer hubs were installed in all of Oregon's livestock markets. Markets are the sites of the majority of change of ownerships for cattle and brand inspection protocols at those sites were already in place. A brand inspection for cattle is mandatory in Oregon when there is a change of ownership, when animals leave the state, and at slaughter. Hand held electronic data loggers are used by agency brand inspectors to record all change of ownership transactions during market sales. The data collected is downloaded automatically into our database at the end of every sale. Private party brand inspections are still paper based. Transitioning private party brand inspections to an electronic platform is a goal in our three-year ADT roadmap.

Currently, the AHID program has over 10 years of brand inspection related data stored in our database. This information, when coupled with the animal health program (AHP) related data (e.g., animal identification from CVIs, identification from brucellosis testing, identification TB testing and certain laboratory testing), provides powerful traceability capabilities. The AHP database and Livestock Identification program databases are closely linked allowing for quick and efficient traceability capabilities.

It should be mentioned that because Oregon is a "Brand State," we have a significant advantage over non-Brand States for ADT interests. Brand inspections provide a powerful metric for traceability. Unfortunately, few people understand how a livestock brand program works and the

concomitant information that is obtained during a brand inspection. Brand inspection works to provide assurance of ownership and important ADT related metrics are recorded including: name and address of owner/seller; name and address of purchaser; destination; place of inspection; date; time; number, sex, breed; color or breed; brand and brand location; premises ID number (if available); other brands, earmarks, and tag numbers are recorded. An additional and often overlooked benefit that a brand inspection program contributes to ADT are the people located in local communities. ODA has over 60 brand inspectors located in communities throughout the state. Local brand inspectors are residents in areas where livestock are grown. They know the owners, producers, types of livestock, management methods, marketing options and other information that can be used for ADT. Their knowledge can contribute greatly to those challenging traces that have incomplete ID or other missing information.

It should be noted that AHID decisions pertaining to ADT rely heavily on the input of our ADT Advisory Group. The Advisory Group includes cattle producers from the beef industry, dairy industry, feedlot industry and auction yard association. This group will be convened when AHID is in need of guidance on how to proceed with goals. This group will also be asked to assist in informing producers in our state of issues concerning animal disease traceability.

3.3 Strengths and Challenges of Oregon ADT

The first and foremost strength of our ADT program is the quality and knowledge base of our personnel. Our brand inspectors know the industry in which they work. They are known and respected by the producers and are part of the livestock community where they live. The brand inspectors also know who the cattle belong to, not only by the brands producers use, but who uses what ear tags or ear marks, who has what type and quality of cattle, the vehicles producers drive and even how producers sign their documents. Our office staff is knowledgeable of the livestock industry and are highly willing and motivated to assist producers to solve problems and other issues. Our office staff fully understands the significance of our data systems and provide important input for improving and refining our operations in order to maximize our capabilities.

Another strength is our agency's very capable and responsive Information Technology (IT) Department. Additionally, the Fort Supply Technologies company has provided outstanding support to our data systems over the years. Their commitment to excellence is unwavering. Our database systems can be searched, sorted and easily exported to other standardized formats such as Excel, XML, etc., if required.

Challenges for the AHID program includes: 1) lack of qualified personnel to do data entry; and 2) funding to provide more hand-held data loggers for field brand inspectors.

3.4 Opportunities

Fulfilling the goals of this three-year plan will improve efficiencies of information collection, storage, and sharing of data with other states and federal agencies.

Furthermore, in the event of a natural disaster or large scale animal disease outbreak, AHID staff will have the necessary information available to provide valuable assistance to the response effort. Data from our system can and will be used in mapping applications to give on the ground responders valuable information.

3.5 Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment

Human Resources:

- Currently our program is using 19 field brand inspectors to gather valuable consignor and purchaser information at auction markets around this state. This is information required by law for the Brand Inspection program and is also being utilized for animal health purposes. The brand inspection program pays for these inspectors.
- The AHP is paying for 5 clerks, one at each auction to assist brand inspectors in data entry and gathering of purchaser and destination data. These clerks then send this electronic information to the Salem office for entry into the main database. This data transfer occurs shortly after a sale but never longer than 24 hours after the sale is over.
- Up to two personnel will be tasked to input documents that ODA currently only receives in paper form. The areas of focus will be ICVIs, brucellosis vaccination and TB test reports, bright tag reports. These data will provide animal health officials with valuable information on original premises as well as destination.
- Animal health office staff will provide coordination of the current system. This staff will work directly with brand inspection personnel in order to provide computer support and insure quality of data being received into AHP databases. Staff will also provide field personnel with needed supplies and instruction.
- The State Veterinarian works closely with the Livestock Identification Program Manager to provide oversight and support of the ADT program.

Space availability:

- AHID has adequate office space.

Connectivity resources, both in office and in the field:

- Oregon Department of Agriculture follows the State of Oregon protocol for connectivity of our systems.
- With the use of prior APHIS funding, AHID worked hard to insure the connectivity of our personnel at the livestock auctions to our systems in Salem. This has provided AHID with all auction yard data within 24 hours of the end of the sale, and in most cases, within minutes of the sale ending.

Access to USDA ADT and state AHP resources:

- AHID uses SPRS premises allocator.
- AHID continuously updates databases that track ear tag allocations and inventories. Individual animal identification from ICVIs, brucellosis vaccination and TB test records and certain laboratory data are entered into our databases.

Organization of all existing paper record systems used to access ADT/Animal Health information.

- All paper records related to AHID are filed and stored in our office for approximately 1 year, after that time they are boxed and sent to archive storage. Documents can be retrieved from archives, but usually takes 2 to 3 business days.

Computerized data management capability, including present storage size, speed, security, etc.:

- AHID relies on the IT infrastructure of the Oregon Department of Agriculture. This infrastructure meets the requirements set forth by the State of Oregon.

Automated data capture capability:

- AHID does not routinely use any automated data capture systems but the capability exists. Scanners are available, and have been used in the past, for livestock presented with Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags in place.
- The AHID office staff uses document scanners to convert paper documents to electronic PDF format. The PDF images can then be entered in the database and are available for electronic based searches.
- We have the ability to receive scanned images with associated XML data files. These data can be captured automatically. Our three year plan will work to expand this capability.

IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Strategic goal(s)

To develop/build upon and implement a statewide infrastructure for advancing animal disease traceability compatible with State and USDA standards.

- It is important for AHID to closely look at current systems and build upon those current working systems in order to maximize our returns.

4.2 Programmatic goals (objectives)

- Encourage electronic based animal identification use by Oregon producers.
- Continue to have personnel enter crucial data into our database systems.
- Continue to enhance brand inspection data collection at livestock auction markets.
- Expand current brand inspection system used at livestock auctions, to private party field inspections.
 - As field inspectors perform inspections on handhelds and print inspections on ruggedized printers the data obtained will be downloaded into the current database system. This will increase the number of animal identifications as well as owner premises addresses into the system.
 - Brand inspection is required at; livestock auctions, upon change of ownership, prior to shipment out of state and at slaughter. Expansion of the current system to include data from more inspection points will strengthen the ODA ADT capabilities.

4.3 Animal disease traceability performance measures (required)

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

- ODA has the ability to meet the standard of 95% notification within 1 day.
- ODA will continue to strive to meet or exceed this standard.

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

- ODA has consistently met or exceed the standard 75% in 5 days.
- Developing more electronic based capabilities will certainly shorten the time it takes to complete this performance measure.
- ODA constantly evaluates the results from our performance measures and aggressively work to identify and improve any weaknesses.

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

- ODA believes that this performance standard will be the most difficult to measure, due to the many variables involved. ODA recognizes the current goals/standards of 95% in 7 days with a future goal of 95% in 3 days.
- ODA will work towards meeting the initial standard of 95% in 7 days.

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.

- ODA is convinced that traceability efficiencies will be increased as our databases are strengthened. As more and more data are entered into department databases, the time needed to provide this performance measure information will be shortened.

4.4 Data requirements

Fully describe standards to be used for location identification.

- When ODA works with a producer to document the physical location of animals under their care, we use Citrix Street Atlas, Goggle Earth and driving directions to assure the accuracy.
- On other occasions the documents received by ODA are taken at face value with basic corrections made. Many of our systems have the ability to look up producers, and when this happens, we routinely check to confirm that the address given matches information on file.
- ODA's ear tag distribution protocol collects name of the person tags are issued to, contact information, street address, city, state, and zip code. In addition, the protocol documents all AINs and the dates they were issued.

Will the State 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?

- Yes,

What formats?

- In accordance with VS Memo 578.12, ODA plans to use NUES tags with a state numeric prefix insuring that there is no chance of duplication.

What volume is expected for use?

- ODA has several thousand tags on hand. The number of tags requested by producers is cyclic. As our inventory diminishes, we will order additional tags.

What is the plan for distributing taggers?

- ODA has taggers available for those producers that order tags.

What tag distribution record keeping systems will be used?

- ODA has integrated our tag distribution into one of our current systems. This will allow for enhanced search ability.

What data requirements exist for commuter herd agreements?

- ODA requires physical addresses of points of origin and destination.
- ODA requires name and contact phone of owner and destination manager.

- ODA requires cows to be officially vaccinated, thus most cattle will have retained individual identification.
- ODA requires brand and location information.

What forms are approved for interstate movement in addition to ICVIs?

- ODA does have some agreements with other states to move cattle on a brand inspection if certain criteria are reached.

How and when will data be shared with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA? (required to be addressed within the Road Map)

- Data will be shared as needed or on a case-by-case basis when requested by the state animal health official. Sharing the data electronically is preferred, but other methods such as fax is available. The same policy applies to sharing data with tribes, territories and USDA.

How will group/lot official numbers be handled within the system?

- With the use of a brand inspection and ICVI and when agreed to by the state of destination.

4.5 Information technology plan

ODA has worked hard to build a solid IT infrastructure. Projected needs or IT are as follows:

- FY2018 It may be necessary to replace some old equipment used for data input and printing. Equipment was originally purchased with APHIS funds. This may consist of desktop computers or laptops and can vary depending on need. Additionally, ODA plans to extend the use of hand held data loggers by field inspectors. This will require the purchase of additional hand held units and ruggedized printers.
- FY2019 As in FY 2018 it may be necessary to replace some old equipment used for data input and printing. More hand held data loggers may be needed. Expansion of data base memory and other related details may be needed.
- FY2020 Similar to FY2019.

4.6 Resource requirements

Is specific expertise needed that is not currently available?

-No

Will consultants be needed?

-No

Is a continuity of operation plan (COOP) in place and how frequently is it tested?

-ODA has an agency wide plan.

Are automated data capturing resources needed?

-As the industry moves forward into a more technology based systems such as RFID and UHF tags, ODA will have a need to acquire automated data capturing equipment. A great deal of thought was put into the systems that have been put in place. Software presently in use will accept automated data capture.

Will additional or new space be required?

-No

4.7 Organizational needs

The State of Oregon has structured the AHID program to fall within the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Within this structure, all organizational needs are met.

4.7.1 Executive support

ODA has a clear and open chain of command that culminates with the Oregon Director of Agriculture. In reference to this plan, the State Veterinarian is the primary executive and the Director supports the vision and mission of this plan.

4.7.2 Coordination and oversight procedures

The Advisory Group that we have brought together includes cattle producers from the beef industry, dairy industry, feedlot industry and auction yard association. This group will be brought together when AHID is in need of guidance on how to proceed with goals. This group will also be asked to assist in informing producers in our state of issues concerning animal disease traceability.

ODA's State Veterinarian oversees the ADT program in Oregon. He is in constant contact with his peers, working with them to assure that information is available when needed. As systems are developed, emphasis is given to being able to share data across standard platforms. If changes were made within the AHID division the Director of Agriculture would appoint a new lead staff, most likely from within the division and with knowledge of ADT.

4.7.3 Policy

ODA has a clear and open chain of command that culminates with the Oregon Director of Agriculture. In reference to this plan, the State Veterinarian is the primary executive and the Director supports the vision and mission of this plan.

4.7.4 Staffing

See section 3.5, Human Resources section

4.7.5 Budget requirements

Currently, Oregon relies on our current APHIS funding to pay for personnel which input data into our databases. Without this funding, Oregon would not be able to accomplish our goals with current personnel.

Projected three-year ADT Roadmap costs are based on static USDA cooperative agreement allocations. Funding expectations are as follows

FY2018~\$159,917

FY2019~\$159,917

FY2020~\$159,917

The AHID program is funded by Other Funds and a small amount of General Funds. The current state of the economy in Oregon is pushing us to take further financial cuts in an already very lean program.

As mentioned in the staffing section, the Animal Health program has budgeted to pay for brand clerk personnel and other program staff to maximize data collection for the ADT program.

4.7.6 Outreach (required to be addressed within the Road Map)

4.7.6.1. Cattle Industry

- The State Veterinarian, Livestock Identification Program Manager, and other AHID staff meet regularly with our cattle industry through regional and statewide meetings and informs these groups of our progress. We also take this opportunity to gather input and direction from the industry.
- ADT related articles have been submitted to industry publications when the need arises.

4.7.6.2. Livestock markets

- Currently, auction yards are working closely with the brand inspection program in the process for collecting data. The data collected at these facilities has added thousands of addresses to the states data system, not to mention individual animal tracking data on every animal that passes through the markets.
- ODA will conduct extensive outreach with livestock markets to educate them about the requirements of the law and steps that they need to take in order to be in compliance. Outreach and ADT related subjects are commonly discussed during quarterly market inspections.

- 4.7.6.3. Accredited veterinarians
- ODA continues to plan to work closely with Accredited Veterinarians in an effort to keep them apprised of current USDA ADT expectations/ requirements. Outreach messages are provided in the AHID quarterly newsletter, our website, meetings/conferences and email.
 - ODA will provide practitioners with the latest information about the use of electronic ICVIs.
 - ODA requires ICVIs for all imported livestock and monitors export ICVIs for accuracy and timely submission.

4.8. Monitoring and reporting interstate movement activity (required)

Oregon currently uses the following systems to aid in disease traceability:

- Animal Health import permits and ICVIs are required for entry into Oregon and stored in state database. Most data are searchable by our staff and can be exported in various formats if needed.
- Brucellosis OCV ear tag and bright tag information is recorded in the state database. Individual animal identification from TB test forms are entered into our database. The information is searchable by our staff and can be exported in other formats if needed. This task is heavily supported by APHIS funds.
- Outgoing CVI's are recorded in the state database. Most data are searchable by our staff and can be exported in other formats if needed. This task is solely supported by APHIS funds.
- Livestock market brand inspection records (including ADT related information such as consignor address, buyer address, and destination address) are entered into state database within 24 hours of the end of a sale. The information is searchable by our staff and can be exported in other formats if needed.
- Private party field brand inspections are partially entered into state databases and on file in office. We are planning to enhance this task by scanning and converting all paper documents to a PDF format so it can be stored electronically. The data will then be quickly searchable electronically by our staff and can be exported in other formats if needed.

V. TRACEABILITY IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Ranking of priorities for advancement of ADT

ODA's ADT road map will build on previous accomplishments. The following activities are necessary to meet our objectives and that of USDA's framework for ADT.

FY2018

Goals: 1) Expand use of electronic based forms. Implement OVIS. 2) Expand the digitizing of key paper based forms so data can be stored and

searched electronically. 3) Expand capabilities to accept electronic data automatically. 4) Expand promotion of using electronic based animal identification to the cattle industry. 5) Expand use of hand held data loggers to brand inspection field staff.

Resources needed to meet FY2018 goals.

Personnel

- Continue to utilize up to two personnel to digitize paper based documents. Paper based forms with important individual animal identification information to be recorded include: 1) brucellosis vaccination and TB test reports; 2) ICVIs, both Oregon origin and out of state; 3) private party brand inspections; and 4) official identification (i.e., NUES bright tag) usage reports from private practitioners.
- AHP office staff (two FTE) for management and coordination of the current system. This staff will work directly with brand inspection personnel in order to provide computer support and insure quality of data being received. These staff will also provide personnel with needed supplies and are tasked with the distribution and documentation of the NUES metal tag program.

ADT related travel.

- Travel for ADT program staff will be within the state.
- Travel for regional or national meetings may be required for ADT program managers. All travel related expenses will be as per protocols set by Oregon Department of Administrative Services and directly follow the federally approved rates.

Equipment and Supplies

- It may be necessary to replace some old equipment used for data input and printing. Equipment was originally purchased with APHIS funds and includes: desktop computers or laptops, scanners, and printers.
- We are planning to add a number of hand held data loggers available for brand inspection field staff.
- Funding to pay for license renewals relating to software systems used at livestock auctions and in the Salem office

FY2019-2020

Goals: 1) Expand use of electronic based forms including the AHID OVIS system. 2) Expand the digitizing of key paper based forms so data can be stored and searched electronically. 3) Expand capabilities to accept electronic data automatically and refine the infrastructure to accept electronic identification. 4) Expand promotion of using electronic based animal identification to cattle industry. 5) Expand use of hand held data loggers to brand inspection field staff.

Resources needed to meet FY2019-2020 goals

Similar to FY2018 (see above). No additional resources anticipated.

5.2 Implementation of objectives/goals

FY2018

Goals: 1) Expand use of electronic based forms. Implement OVIS. 2) Expand the digitizing of key paper based forms so data can be stored and searched electronically. 3) Expand capabilities to accept electronic data automatically. 4) Expand promotion of using electronic based animal identification to cattle industry. 5) Expand use of hand held data loggers to brand inspection field staff.

AHID plans to begin the implementation of the Oregon Veterinary Information System (OVIS) in FY2018. OVIS was developed as a tool to provide Oregon practitioners an easy and efficient means to complete the paperwork associated with regulatory related tasks. The online application can be accessed on the web at <https://oda.direct/OVIS>. Electronic regulatory forms include: 1) Equine 6-month passport; 2) eCVI (will work for large and small animals); 3) Brucellosis vaccination record; 4) TB test record; 5) Official ID report form; and 6) a form to order ear tags and other supplies from the AHID office. The information is received electronically and is automatically added to our database. We feel that providing a user friendly platform for the completion of electronic based regulatory forms will assist us in accomplishing our long term goals, especially the use of electronic based forms and expanding our capabilities to accept electronic data automatically. As veterinarians begin to use the system and realize the ease and time savings of importing electronic based animal identification it is our anticipation that they will promote use of electronic identification devices to their clients. Exported data meets national data standards and can be forwarded to other states and federal systems. The OVIS tool will greatly assist ADT related efforts in Oregon.

Accredited veterinarians will be notified of the OVIS availability by direct email from the State Veterinarian; live demonstration and presentation at the annual Oregon Veterinary Conference; and by articles in the OVMA and AHID newsletters. Personal visits by AHID staff to clinics to provide on-site instruction will also be offered to assist in the implementation phase.

Resources needed for FY2018 implementation

Similar to FY2018 priority section (see above in section 5.1). No additional personnel or resources anticipated for OVIS implementation.

FY2019-2020

Goals: 1) Expand use of electronic based forms including the AHID OVIS system. 2) Expand the digitizing of key paper based forms so data can be stored and searched electronically. 3) Expand capabilities to accept electronic data automatically and refine the infrastructure to accept electronic identification. 4) Expand promotion of using electronic based animal identification to cattle industry. 5) Expand use of hand held data loggers to brand inspection field staff.

Resources needed for FY2019-2020 implementation

Similar to FY2018 priority section (see above in section 5.1).