

ADVANCING ADT ROAD MAP FOR IDAHO

A Three-Year Plan

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Animal agriculture in Idaho is a multibillion-dollar cornerstone to the state's economy. Idaho's annual milk yield—more than 13 billion pounds—is valued at over \$2.2 billion, making dairy Idaho's #1 agriculture industry and the nation's third largest cheese manufacturer, producing over 800 million pounds of cheese each year. Idaho ranks 13th in the nation for cattle and calves inventory, with more than 2.1 million animals raised by 7,500 beef cattle operations and home to one of the nation's largest producers of American-style Kobe beef. Sheep and goat inventory in Idaho ranks in the top 10 in the nation with more than 210,000 head, producing 5 million pounds of wool annually. Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) is of paramount importance in Idaho if there is any hope to maintain the primary economic driver in the State. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA), Division of Animal Industries has drastically improved animal disease traceability for Idaho livestock producers in recent years. Prior to 2018, cattle traces had been conducted using paper USDA-APHIS-VS program disease documents, slaughter plant records, livestock auction records, interstate certificates of veterinary inspection, brand slips, phone calls, and producer interviews. The Idaho Livestock Trace Program (ILTP), introduced in 2018, was a unique software development project that offered a management database for the regulatory agency and also an entry portal for private practice veterinarians to submit all regulatory documents at the speed of commerce. In 2021, an additional software project was implemented at Idaho livestock markets by partnering with Sale Time Systems to incorporate a veterinary module into their existing auction management software. The new Sale Time module allows for all animal identification numbers and results from bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis test records, brucellosis vaccination records, trichomoniasis test records tagging stations records and saleyard releases to be transmitted electronically from the saleyard veterinarian directly into the ILTP. ISDA has continued to move forward toward utilization of electronic databases to improve the practicality and accuracy of cattle identification storage and retrieval and accessibility of all livestock movement, testing and surveillance records.

- **What is the fundamental problem(s) this plan addresses?**

- Idaho's 2022 ADT Road Map identifies the areas of focus in livestock production that are of key importance to protect through the funding and maintenance of animal disease traceability.

- **What are the key elements in summary form?**

- Maintain and advance animal traceability infrastructure in Idaho through:

- Continuing to provide support to the Idaho Livestock Trace Program
 - Continuing to implement the Sale Time System Vet Module upgrade to eligible Idaho livestock markets
 - Distribution of electronic animal ID tags at no-cost to Idaho producers and veterinarians; encourage continued use of electronic traceability technology
 - Expanding and promoting outreach to veterinarians that have not chosen to take advantage of the tools ISDA is providing the industry

- **What are the primary benefits?**
 - Increase the speed and accuracy of cattle identification information retrieval in a disease trace-back situation.
 - Demonstrate to practicing veterinarians how current traceability technology and tools can improve their practice efficiency
 - Consistent and rapid retrieval of cattle identification information will be a valuable tool for conducting in-state cattle health and regulatory compliance investigations.
- **How does this plan build upon previous efforts to advance ADT?**

Advancements in Idaho's traceability technology has improved the speed, accuracy and efficiency of a program that was previously dependent upon paper and file cabinets. ISDA will continue to encourage cattle producers, saleyard owners and production veterinarians to embrace electronic traceability technology and recommend transitioning before a national mandate is put in place. The more saleyards and veterinarians that implement the ILTP and Sale Time Vet Module into their business plan, the closer Idaho's ADT program will come to truly moving at the speed of commerce.
- **How does this plan fit within USDA's new framework for ADT?**

Idaho will continue to follow USDA recommendations to phase out NUES tags, implement electronic ID tags, and move toward standardization of electronic movement documents to allow increased and improved data sharing among regulatory agencies, veterinarians, and industry members.

Idaho will also continue to promote and improve the ILTP for practicing veterinarians to make the system more user friendly and provide as much opportunity to capture and document electronic data.

Idaho will continue to purchase, distribute, and promote the use of RFID official identification devices, distributing RFID wand readers to veterinarians, and educating veterinarians, producers, livestock markets, and industry about the use and advantages of electronic identification and use of electronic health certificates.

Idaho will continue to promote universal acceptance of auction software upgrades at livestock markets that will improve the ease and efficiency of collecting and documenting official identification of livestock that pass through a saleyard without disrupting commerce.
- **How does this plan support animal health information systems within the State, Tribe, or Territory?**

The Idaho Livestock Trace Program is currently available to all Category 2 accredited veterinarians in Idaho at no cost. The Sale Time Systems Vet Module is currently available at 5 out of 8 Idaho livestock markets.
- **How does this plan support animal health information needs with other States, Tribes, Territories and USDA nationally?**

The ability to read, record and transmit data at the speed of commerce greatly improves all destination States/Tribes/Territories traceability capabilities.

- **What alternatives were explored?**

Multiple different online databases were considered prior to building the ILTP. The successful vendor that built the ILTP was selected via open competitive bid, pursuant to Idaho state purchasing rules.

- **What are the projected costs and benefits for the first, second and third years of the plan?**

Current total projected cost for the first, second and third years of the plan: \$222,849

I. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

1.1 Who are we?

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is the state regulatory agency responsible for administering 29 statutes and 19 state rules that encompass all domestic livestock regulatory programs that operate in the state of Idaho, which represents multiple different state and tribal territories. The primary mission of those programs is based upon maintaining healthy livestock, mitigating disease risk, protecting animal resources, ensuring a safe food supply for the state, nation, and global markets and facilitating interstate commerce. ISDA has worked with the diverse livestock industries within the state for over a century, which are comprised of pork, cattle (dairy and beef), sheep, goat, poultry and aquaculture. ISDA continues to collaborate with other state animal health officials and USDA through participation in United States Animal Health Association (USAHA), Western States Livestock Health Association, USAHA – Western District, National Association of State Animal Health Officials and multiple USDA committees and sub-committees

- **How are traceability data used internally, externally?**

Traceability data is used for tracking animal movements, animal identification, and to conduct foreign animal disease (FAD) investigations. Upon receipt of information indicating the presence of a suspected FAD or improper interstate animal movement, information is gathered externally and from internal databases to conduct a thorough intrastate investigation. If information discovered during an investigation indicates the involvement of animals located in another state, the information is forwarded to that state for their consideration and investigation. Information provided to ISDA from another state indicating a possible source or trace of infectious disease is followed up with an intrastate investigation which will include the use of information held in our internal databases.

- **What values guide the ADT system?**

Provide the greatest ability to preserve and protect our livestock industries from the threat of disease and to maintain the best and

most efficient methods available to promote and encourage interstate commerce.

- **What is the make-up of the ADT advisory group? How and how often are they engaged?**
 - USDA
 - Idaho Dairymen's Association
 - Idaho Farm Bureau Federation
 - Milk Producers of Idaho
 - Idaho Milk Processors Association
 - Idaho Cattleman's Association
 - Regional Cattle Associations
 - Idaho Pork Producers
 - Idaho Elk Breeders Association
 - Idaho Veterinary Medical Association
 - Idaho Wool Growers Association
 - Regional Veterinary Medical Associations
 - Idaho Livestock Market AssociationISDA meets with stakeholder groups at least once a year.

1.2 Where are we now?

- **How is ADT currently defined? Is it viewed as a cross-cutting component to animal health information systems? Is it viewed as a stand-alone initiative?**

Idaho follows current federal ADT requirements for all livestock species. Official IDs of livestock must be documented on certificates of veterinary inspection for all interstate movement. These requirements are complimentary to state brand inspections requirements that are administered by the Idaho State Brand Board.

- **What measures of traceability capability are currently being used? What are the specific values and associated interpretation?**

Traceability capability is currently measured in Idaho using the ADT trace exercise system. The ability to identify the source of individual animals within 24-48 hours for a given investigation is used as an interpretation of success.

Idaho is a mandatory brucellosis vaccination state. All veterinarians vaccinating heifer calves for brucellosis must submit vaccination certificates either electronically or via VS form 4-26 to be entered into the ILTP. Official identification for livestock (RFID & metal tags) are issued by ISDA and USDA VS to support the cattle, sheep, goat and elk industries in Idaho. Official IDs are submitted by veterinarians and stored in the ILTP.

CVIs for interstate movement of livestock into Idaho are sorted by issuing state and species and are retained in our files for 5 years.

- **How is coordination being currently achieved within the unit?**

This is done through the efforts of office staff members as well as ILTP users (private practice veterinarians) efforts to submit required official documents as soon and as accurate as is feasible.

- **How is coordination currently being achieved statewide, tribal-wide, territory-wide?**

All distribution of animal movement forms and official identification devices is handled through the state office or USDA Veterinary Services. This requirement has been in place for several years and has been communicated to all Idaho accredited veterinarians and auction markets. All Idaho Auction Markets are Approved Tagging Sites.

- **How does the present unit coordinate activities with other existing agencies/units?**

ISDA works closely with the local USDA, Veterinary Services office to share information for traceability and disease investigations. The Brucellosis records are submitted/entered into the ILTP at ISDA. For the purposes of traceability, foreign animal disease investigation and eradication efforts state district veterinarians and USDA Veterinary Medical Officers are shared through defined cooperative districts setup throughout Idaho.

- **What standards for traceability are currently being used? Are they appropriate?**

Idaho law requires a certificate of veterinarian inspection (CVI) for all animals moving into the state other than livestock moved directly to slaughter or an approved auction market. This may be in the form of a traditional paper CVI or approved electronic CVI. All paper documents are date stamped upon arrival at ISDA, sorted and filed in two locations (by species and state of origination). All brucellosis calfhood vaccination forms completed by Idaho licensed accredited veterinarians are entered into the ILTP. Idaho licensed accredited veterinarians vaccinated over 400,000 vaccinates in 2021, which are fully searchable in the ILTP. The move toward the use of 840 RFID tags for calfhood vaccination will allow for a simpler and more timely trace by ISDA and USDA personnel within the ILTP. Idaho Code and

Administrative Rules require veterinarians to report all calfhood vaccination of heifer calves within 14 days.

- **What is the state of technology infrastructure? Capability in terms of size? Compatibility within and outside the agency/unit/dept. etc. for sharing data when needed.**

The ILTP has been operational for 3 ½ years. All data in the ILTP can be exported to a variety of sources and formats. All CVIs produced within the system are compatible with the national data standard. The capacity of the database can easily handle the 100-200 large animal veterinarians and their clients, within the state.

- **Are requests for information available 24/7, or only available M-F, 40 hours per week, if authorized personnel are present?**

Requests for information are available Monday through Friday, 8am to 5pm.

- **What is the impact of state, tribe, or territory funding on capability?**

The Idaho Legislature determines all funding sources and spending authorities for traceability related programs, which is then approved by the Governor.

- **How does Federal funding fit into the plan?**

Federal funding plays a critical role in maintaining the FTEs that support the program, as well as software support for the database systems utilized by ISDA.

1.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

- **What are the strengths of the organization in terms of technology, human resources, personnel capabilities, etc.?**

Idaho is a mandatory brucellosis vaccination state which results in over 400,000 heifers receiving an official identification device annually. In 2021, 242,435 heifers received an RFID tag at the time of vaccination.

The ILTP allows the ADT Program Manager to verify that veterinarians are up to date on their vaccination reporting before shipping additional RFID tags. Prior to the ILTP, paper vaccination records were filed with no way to track the total number of tags reported per veterinarian/allocation. Idaho veterinarians are aware that RFID tag requests will not be fulfilled until their previous allocation is accounted for.

Idaho's livestock auction owners and veterinarians are receptive to new technologies, even though it often requires a

change in the business structure and/or daily operations of the saleyard. The Sale Time Systems (STS) Vet Module increases the amount of movement information received from the livestock markets and provides Idaho and the destination state relevant movement data in real-time.

Personnel strengths include a network of staff familiar with the livestock industry and animal disease traceability requirements. ISDA office and field staff interact with producers and veterinarians daily and can effectively communicate ISDA's mission of advancing animal disease traceability.

- **What are the weaknesses in terms of “lack of” technology, human resources, personnel capabilities, etc.?**

Livestock market and tagging station records are not as accessible as other movement forms. Additionally, the collection and documentation of official identification at these locations needs to improve.

Delayed submission of paper vaccination/testing forms and movement documents can affect ISDA's ability to quickly locate an animal in the event of a disease outbreak or investigation.

Staff turnover for entry-level positions typically creates a substantial backlog in data entry. The ADT Program Manager will update and streamline the training process for new hires.

1.4 Opportunities and Threats

- **Does this plan enable or avoid consequences of potential threats?**

This plan greatly mitigates consequences of potential threats.

- **Does this plan provide for better use of available resources than current approaches?**

Yes.

- **Does this plan enhance networking opportunities?**

Yes.

- **If this plan is not implemented, what are the threats?**

Response times to potential disease threats will be longer and reporting efficiency will decrease.

- **If this plan is not implemented, will others be tasked with doing so?**

No. IDAPA 02.04.03 - Rules Governing Animal Industry provides regulatory authority to the Division of Animal Industries to prevent and control the eradication of diseases.

- **Have previous efforts to coordinate with other entities within the applicant's boundaries, and outside the applicant's**

boundaries, been complicated or unavailable for not having this plan in place?

As mentioned previously, prior to implementing this plan and the launching of the ILTP, Idaho's response times and document efficiency practices were considerably more complicated and, at time, unavailable.

1.5 Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment

- **Human resources**

ISDA office personnel includes an ADT Program Manager and three (3) full time technical records specialists responsible for reviewing documents for compliance and entering forms into the ILTP. ISDA has six (6) field inspectors responsible for monitoring import/export, saleyard and routine ADT compliance.

- **Space availability**

ISDA has adequate office space for staff.

- **Connectivity resources, both in office and in the field**

ISDA follows the State of Idaho protocol for the connectivity of our systems. ISDA office and field personnel have adequate connectivity resources for ADT activities.

- **Access to USDA ADT and animal health information resources**

ISDA staff have access to CoreOne, EMRS and the Animal Health Services (AHS) Dashboard. These platforms enable staff to issue/manage premise identification numbers, submit RFID allocation information and obtain historical official identification device information.

- **Organization of all existing paper record systems used to access ADT or animal health information**

All paper records related to ADT and animal health information are saved for at least five (5) years. Records are filed in the main office for three (3) years and are subsequently moved to ISDA's onsite storage facility for the remaining two (2) years. Files can be retrieved from the storage facility as needed.

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

The Office of IT Services (ITS) is responsible for the IT services across all state agencies in Idaho, including ISDA. Storage size, speed and security are mandated by ITS Policies and associated standards/guidelines.

- **Automated data capture capability**

The ILTP has automated data capture capability. Import eCVI XML files that are received from platforms consistent with the data standards are sent via email to our database.

The information is uploaded into the system, saving time and decreasing data entry errors.

RFID readers also provide automated data capture capability. ISDA has provided several accredited veterinarians with EID readers. This provides a way to collect and submit electronic vaccination, testing and export documents through the ILTP rather than submit paper charts and certificates. This also saves time and decreases data entry errors.

II. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

2.1 Vision Statement

Optimize the acquisition, storage, and searchability of animal disease traceability data from interstate certificates of veterinary inspection, brucellosis vaccination certificates, brucellosis and tuberculosis test charts, trichomoniasis test charts and saleyard releases that submitted electronically and via paper to ISDA.

Mission Statement

Safeguard Idaho's livestock industries with every resource available to maintain traceability, disease surveillance and mitigation, interstate commerce and market access.

III. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Strategic goal(s)

To develop and implement a statewide infrastructure for advancing animal disease traceability compatible with State and USDA standards. ISDA will apply USDA's four overarching goals to continue to build an efficient and accurate traceability system.

1. Enhance electronic sharing of data among Federal and State animal health officials, veterinarians, and industry; including sharing basic ADT data with the Federal Animal Health Events Repository (AHER);
2. Increase use of electronic ID tags for animals requiring individual identification in order to make the transmission of data more efficient;
3. Enhance the ability to track animals from birth to slaughter through a system that allows tracking data points to be connected; and
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.

3.2 Programmatic goals (objectives)

- Encourage accredited veterinarians and livestock producers to utilize electronic identification tags
- Encourage accredited veterinarians to utilize electronic platforms for program disease reporting as well as CVI submission
- Implement the Sale Time Systems (STS) Vet Module at all Idaho livestock auctions
- Increase ADT outreach and education

3.3 ADT Trace Performance Measures (TPMs)

ISDA completes trace performance measures as requested. Trace performance measures include:

1. In what State was an imported animal officially identified?
2. Where in your State was the animal officially identified?
3. From what State was an animal shipped?
4. From what location in your State was an exported animal shipped?

3.4 Data requirements

- **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.**

All official identification of livestock must meet USDA standards for movement of animals in interstate and intrastate commerce. State regulations regarding official identification of livestock parallel USDA regulations.

- **What tag distribution record keeping systems are being used?**
AIMS and Microsoft Excel
- **What data requirements exist for commuter herd agreements?**
Compliance with all ADT and state import requirements for both states and a valid CVI. Reporting exemptions apply for states that have a mutually agreed upon brand agreement for herds with a common brand that possess individual official ID.
- **What forms are approved for interstate movement in addition to ICVIs?**
VS 1-27s
- **How and when will data be shared with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA?**
Available upon request pursuant to state public records laws
- **How will group/lot official numbers be handled within the system?**
No current system is in place to manage group lot numbers in Idaho.

3.5 **Information technology plan**

The Idaho Livestock Trace Program will continue to serve as the primary database to manage the storage of all regulatory documents pertaining to livestock movement and disease surveillance. The ILTP data can be easily exported and uploaded into a variety of other management databases, including MIMS and AHER.

3.6 Resource requirements

- **Is specific expertise needed that is not currently available?**

No

- **Will consultants be needed?**

Current software developers and programmers are sufficient.

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

Paper documentation is available if necessary

- **Are automated data capture resources needed?**

No

3.7 **Organizational needs**

- **Does a need for organizational change exist?** No.
- **Is it recognized?** NA
- **Can additional resources be leveraged within the current administrative structure?** Possibly

3.7.1 **Executive support**

- **Is additional support from executive management needed?**

No.

- **How is accountability provided?**

Daily records review by administrative assistants.

- **How are officials briefed on progress and baseline measures of performance?**

The Division Administrator updates the Director on key ADT issues during monthly management meetings. Quarterly reports and other performance documents are provided to the Director when requested.

3.7.2 **Coordination and oversight procedures**

- **What is the make-up of the applicant's ADT advisory group? How frequently are they engaged?**

The animal disease traceability advisory group consists of several state and federal staff, as well as the Idaho Brand Board and several of Idaho's animal industry groups.

Industry meetings typically take place at least once per calendar year. Other correspondence takes place as needed via email or conference call.

- **How are emergency preparedness resources engaged or responded to when necessary?**

ISDA operates the Idaho Veterinary Emergency Response Team (IVERT), which teaches veterinarians how to rapidly detect, respond to and contain foreign animal diseases affecting livestock and poultry. The program will also increase the number of veterinarians who are trained and able to assist the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and USDA in responding to a foreign animal disease outbreak.

- **How is compatibility with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA monitored?**

ILTP meets all compatibility requirements for livestock movement data standards

- **How are responsibilities assigned for implementing the plan?**

Trained personnel within ISDA.

- **How are disputes arbitrated?**

Informal settlement meetings, if necessary

- **How is feedback obtained relative to perception of successful implementation above and below the administrative authority?**

Annual updates and presentations to stakeholder groups such as the Idaho Legislature, Idaho Dairymen's Association and the Idaho Cattleman's Association

- **How is transition achieved when administrators are replaced?**

Transition meetings are held with existing SAHOs and incoming administrators.

3.7.3 Policy

- **How do the applicants' policies align with the ADT general standards document and achievement of traceability goals?**

Current policies align with ADT standards. ISDA's current mandates meet federal interstate movement requirements.

- **Is there a need to address or change a state policy to align with 9CFR part 86 or the ADT General Standards document?**

No. Current standards align with 9 CFR Part 86 and the General Standards document.

3.7.4 Staffing

- **How is full-time, paid support staff justified?**

Full-time staff are justified by the program workload.

- **What qualifications are needed?**

Qualifications are set by the Idaho Department of Human Resources (DHR) and ISDA.

- **What personnel are needed to implement the plan?**

Personnel requirements are as follows:

- ADT Coordinator – implement and monitor ADT program and activities
- Technical Records Specialist III – monitor ICVIs for compliance with ADT rule
- Technical Records Specialist I (2 FTE) – enter all program disease vaccination and testing forms, movement documents and tagging station records submitted by accredited veterinarians and livestock producers

- **Can other human resources be leveraged to assist in implementing the plan?**

Yes.

- **Are professional credentials and certification an issue?**

No.

- **Are job descriptions for the roles needed provided?**

Yes. Job descriptions contain the key responsibilities required of each employee. Job duties can be modified/added during the annual performance evaluation process.

- **Is ADT information a distinct function within the unit or an add-on “coordinated by committee” versus an individually coordinated, stand-alone sub-unit?**

ADT information is a distinct function/program within the ISDA Division of Animal Industries.

3.7.5 Budget requirements

- **How are you funded for ADT? State, Tribe, Territory versus Federal?** State and federal dollars
- **What are the funding requirements projected by year for first, second and third year for implementing this plan?**
\$222,849
- **How is cost sharing achieved?**
General and dedicated funding sources are both allocated to the Idaho Traceability program on an annual basis.
- **How can the applicant insulate against budget cuts and shortfalls?**
Not practically feasible, but in the event key personnel are cut or lost, multiple other staff have been cross trained to operate and function within the ILTP.
- **Can other funding sources be leveraged to support this plan?**
No.

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

4.7.6.1. Accredited veterinarians

- **What is the plan for informing accredited veterinarians of the new guidelines for official ID and the specific three-year plan for implementation?**
ISDA communicates frequently with accredited veterinarians and their staff regarding official identification requirements and the three (3) year implementation timeline. Communications with state and federal staff include emails, on-site visits, and routine conversations. When the final timeline is implemented, ISDA will work closely with veterinarians and producers to ensure compliance with the new ADT rule.
- **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?**
Veterinarians will be encouraged to use electronic certificates and forms and submit documents in a timely manner. ISDA has and will continue to withhold additional (free) RFID tags until veterinarians are up to date on their reporting.
- **What is the plan for enhancing the use of eICVIs, if any?**
The Idaho Livestock Trace Program offers Idaho accredited veterinarians and their staff an eCVI platform with several user-friendly features. ISDA continually modifies the online

portal based on user feedback. ISDA will also eventually eliminate paper CVIs, but a timeline for this has not been established.

- **What role, if any, does the accredited veterinarian have in providing low-cost, official identification tags/devices to producers?**
 - ISDA currently manages the distribution of the free orange and white RFID tags, so producers must contact the Division of Animal Industries directly to obtain tags. Accredited veterinarians have and continue to promote the use of RFID tags to their livestock clients, but their direct role in providing tags to producers has been minimal.

4.7.6.2. Slaughter plants

- **What continuing education efforts are being planned for addressing the concerns of the slaughter plants in the jurisdiction?** Improving data collection and upgrading to better technology (electronic)
- **What is the plan for accessing or requesting traceability information from slaughter plants?** Electronic ID collection and access to a database that can communicate with both the ILTP and existing slaughter plant software

4.7.6.3. Industry as a whole

- **How is industry being informed of the implementation plan?**

The industry is informed of the plan (and important changes) by state and/or federal staff. This is typically through meetings/correspondence with industry groups.
- **How is the advisory committee being leveraged for this continuing education purpose?**

Multiple training opportunities are offered and encourage for industry groups.
- **What other resources are available for industry outreach?**

The following are utilized for industry outreach:

 - ISDA website
 - Newsletters
 - Conferences
 - Industry Meetings
- **What constitutes industry? What species are involved?**

Beef and dairy cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, and poultry.
- **How are under-represented and under-served communities being included in the outreach plan?**

Every effort is made to include under-served communities by using ISDA's website and by being available by phone to answer questions/facilitate dialogue

4.8. **Monitoring and reporting interstate movement activity**

- **How will the number of animals and the number of shipments be monitored that move interstate?**

The ILTP provides advanced interactive reporting capabilities to ISDA and USDA staff. Users can modify data points to generate various interstate movement reports, including the number of animals and number of shipments moved interstate. The multiple conditions available allow users to view the data specific to the time and/or location of movement (I.e.- number of animals shipped from 'X' county between Jan 1 – March 31).

- **How will the data be verified or validated?**

Once a report is created, the ILTP allows users to select individual data points to view the relevant source data. If the information is inconsistent with what we would expect to see, we can look at the source data to identify outliers or data entry mistakes.

IV. ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

4.1 Ranking of priorities for advancement

- Increase number of official identification tags distributed in Idaho
- Increase number of accredited veterinarians utilizing electronic platforms to report program disease work and submit electronic certificates of veterinary inspection
- Develop plan for data integration with AHER
- Implement quarterly newsletter updates to distribute to accredited veterinarians, livestock markets, and the livestock industry

- **Is a phased-in approach appropriate over the three-year period?**

Yes.

- **Are various components dependent upon measurable successes rather than defined time periods?**

Yes.

4.2 Implementation of objectives

Increase number of official identification tags distributed in Idaho

- Continue to promote the use of electronic identification to accredited veterinarians and livestock producers. Purchase video equipment to create training videos that demonstrate RFID technology.

Increase number of accredited veterinarians utilizing electronic platforms to report program disease work and submit electronic certificates of veterinary inspection

- Continue on-site trainings with accredited veterinarians and their staff to promote the Idaho Livestock Trace Program. Additionally, implement a timeline for phasing out paper certificates of veterinary inspection.

Develop plan for data integration with AHER

- Coordinate with CRI programmers and USDA to determine next steps for data integration

Implement quarterly newsletter updates to distribute to accredited veterinarians, livestock markets, and the livestock industry

- Establish email/ mailing list and develop schedule for distribution.