

Summary of Official ID and ICVI by Species

Cattle and Bison

Official Identification Device and Methods

- An official eartag; or
- Group/lot identification when a group/lot identification number (GIN) may be used.

Official Identification Requirement:

Cattle and bison moved interstate must be officially identified prior to the interstate movement unless they are moved:

- As a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement.
- From a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.
- Interstate directly to an approved tagging site and are officially identified before commingling with cattle and bison from other premises.
- Between any two States or Tribes with another form of identification as agreed upon by animal health officials in those two States or Tribes.
- Directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or directly to no more than one approved livestock facility approved to handle “for slaughter only” animals (cattle or bison that, when marketed, are presented/sold for slaughter only) and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment; and
 - They are moved interstate with a USDA-approved backtag; or
 - A USDA-approved backtag is applied to the cattle or bison at the recognized slaughtering establishment or federally approved livestock facility approved to handle “for slaughter only” animals.

ICVI/movement requirements:

Cattle and bison moved interstate must be accompanied by an ICVI unless:

- They are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, or directly to an approved livestock facility approved to handle “for slaughter only” animals and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, and they are accompanied by an owner-shipper statement.
- They are moved directly to an approved livestock facility with an owner-shipper statement and do not move interstate from the facility unless accompanied by an ICVI.
- They are moved from the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership.
- They are moved directly from one State through another State and back to the original State.
- They are moved as a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement.
- Additionally, cattle and bison under 18 months of age may be moved between any two States or Tribes with documentation other than an ICVI, as agreed upon by animal health officials in those two States or Tribes.
- The official identification number of cattle or bison must be recorded on the ICVI or alternate documentation unless:
 - The cattle or bison are moved from an approved livestock facility directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment; or
 - The cattle and bison are sexually intact cattle or bison under 18 months of age or steers or spayed heifers; Except that: This exception does not apply to dairy cattle or to cattle or bison used for rodeo, exhibition, or recreational purposes.

Captive cervids

Official Identification Device and Methods

Captive cervids that are required to be officially identified for interstate movement must be identified by a device or method authorized by part 81 of this chapter.

Reference: 9 CFR 81.2. Specifically, each animal required to be identified must have at least two forms of animal identification attached to the animal. The means of animal identification must be approved for this use by APHIS and must be an electronic implant, flank tattoo, ear tattoo, tamper-resistant eartag, or other device approved by APHIS.

One of the animal identifications must be an official animal identification as defined in the regulations (9 CFR part 81) with a nationally unique animal identification number that is linked to that animal in the chronic wasting disease (CWD) national database.

The second animal identification must be unique for the individual animal within the herd and also must be linked to that animal and herd in the CWD national database.

Official Identification Requirement:

Captive cervids moving interstate must be officially identified prior to interstate movement in accordance with part 81 of this chapter.

ICVI/movement requirements:

Captive cervids moved interstate must be accompanied by documentation as required by part 81 of this chapter

Horses and other equine species

Official Identification Device and Methods

- A description sufficient to identify the individual equine, as determined by a State or Tribal animal health official in the State or Tribe of destination or APHIS representative, including, but not limited to, name, age, breed, color, gender, distinctive markings, and unique and permanent forms of identification when present (e.g., brands, tattoos, scars, cowlicks, or blemishes); or
- Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785; or
- Digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual equine, as determined by a State or Tribal animal health official in the State or Tribe of destination or APHIS representative; or
- For equines being commercially transported to slaughter, a device or method authorized by 88 of this chapter.

Official Identification Requirement:

- Horses and other equines moving interstate must be officially identified prior to interstate movement or, if being commercially transported to slaughter, in accordance with part 88 of this chapter.

ICVI/movement requirements:

- Horses and other equines moved interstate must be accompanied by an ICVI or other interstate movement document, as agreed to by the States or Tribes involved in the movement.
- Equines moving commercially to slaughter must be accompanied by documentation in accordance with part 88 of this chapter.
- Equine infectious anemia reactors moving interstate must be accompanied by documentation as required by part 75 of this chapter.

Poultry

Official Identification Device and Methods

Poultry that are required to be officially identified for interstate movement must be identified by one of the following methods:

- Sealed and numbered leg bands in the manner referenced in the National Poultry Improvement Plan regulations (parts 145 through 147 of this chapter); or
- Group/lot identification when a group/lot identification number (GIN) may be used; or
- Identification devices or methods agreed upon by animal health officials in any two States or Tribes that are involved in an interstate movement.

Official Identification Requirement:

- Poultry moving interstate must be officially identified prior to interstate movement or as agreed to by the States or Tribes involved in the movement.

ICVI/movement requirements:

Poultry moved interstate must be accompanied by an ICVI unless:

- They are from a flock participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) and are accompanied by the documentation required under the NPIP regulations (parts 145 through 147 of this chapter) for participation in that program.
- They are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment.
- They are moved from the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination, treatment, or diagnostic purposes and either returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership or euthanized and disposed of at the veterinary facility.
- They are moved directly from one State through another State and back to the original State.
- They are moved between any two States or Tribes with a VS Form 9-3 or documentation other than an ICVI, as agreed upon by animal health officials in those two States or Tribes.
- They are moved under permit in accordance with part 82 of this chapter

Sheep and Goats

Official Identification Device and Methods

Sheep and goats that are required to be officially identified for interstate movement must be identified by a device or method authorized by part 79 of this chapter.

Official Identification Requirement:

Sheep and goats moved interstate must be officially identified prior to the interstate movement unless they are exempt from official identification requirements under 9 CFR part 79 or are officially identified after the interstate movement, as provided in 9 CFR part 79.

ICVI/movement requirements:

Sheep and goats moved interstate must be accompanied by documentation as required by part 79 of this chapter.

Swine

Official Identification Device and Methods

Swine that are required to be officially identified by a device or method authorized by § 71.19 of this chapter.

Reference: 71.19 Identification of Swine in Interstate Commerce

Swine that are required to be officially identified for interstate movement must be identified by one of the following methods (9 CFR 71.19(a) and (b)):

- Official eartags, when used on any swine
- USDA backtags, when used on swine moving to slaughter
- Official swine tattoos, when used on swine moving to slaughter, when the use of the official swine tattoo has been requested by a user or the State animal health official, and the Administrator authorizes its use in writing based on a determination that the tattoo will be retained and visible on the carcass of the swine after slaughter
- Tattoos of at least 4-characters when used on swine moving to slaughter, except sows and boars as provided in 9 CFR 78.33
- Ear notching when used on any swine, if the ear notching has been recorded in the book of record of a purebred registry association
- Tattoos on the ear or inner flank of any swine, if the tattoos have been recorded in the book of record of a swine registry association
- For slaughter swine and feeder swine, an eartag or tattoo bearing the PIN assigned by the State animal health official to the premises on which the swine originated
- Any other official identification device or method that is approved by the Administrator

Official Identification Requirement:

Swine moving interstate must be officially identified in accordance with § 71.19 of this chapter.

ICVI/movement requirements:

Swine moved interstate must be accompanied by documentation in accordance with § 71.19 of this chapter.

Phase-in of Official Identification – Cattle and Bison

Official Identification		
Step I – Foundation	Step II – Assessment	Step III – Full Implementation
<p>Unless exempt as provided below, require official identification for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sexually intact cattle and bison 18 months of age or over • Dairy cattle of any age • Cattle and bison of any age used for rodeo or recreational events • Cattle and bison of any age used for shows or exhibitions 	<p>Assess Step I to determine implementation plan for Step III for cattle under 18 months of age.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% compliance rate with the official identification requirements for all cattle that are required to be officially identified in the initial phase 	<p>Unless exempt as provided below, require official identification for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All cattle
Temporary Exemption		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beef cattle under 18 months (feeder cattle) 		
Exemptions to Official Identification		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle moved as a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement. • Cattle moved directly from one State through another State and back to the original State. • Cattle moved directly to slaughter (including through one approved livestock facility; for example, auction/market) with a USDA-approved backtag. • Cattle moved to a custom slaughter facility in accordance with State or Federal regulations for preparation of meat for personal consumption. • Cattle may be moved interstate between any two States/Tribes with other identification methods (other than what is defined as official), as agreed upon by animal health officials in those two States/Tribes. • Cattle may be moved interstate without official identification during transit if destined to an approved tagging site (may be a market/auction barn) and identified before commingling with cattle from other premises. 		

Preliminary Traceability Performance Standards

Table 4. Interstate Traceability Performance Standards			
Number	Action or Activity Being Measured	Performed by	Preliminary Standards
1.	Determines the State/Tribe in which the animal was officially identified and notifies that State/Tribe of the reference animal's official identification number	State/Tribe that received the reference animal	95% of the time within 1 business day
2.	Confirms that it has documentation that an official ID number was issued within its jurisdiction and that it has contact information for the person who received that number	State/Tribe where the reference animal was officially identified	Initial: 75% of the time within 5 business days Future: 95% of the time within 2 business days
3.	Determines the State or Tribe from which the animal was moved interstate into its jurisdiction and notifies that State or Tribe of the reference animal's official ID number	State/Tribe that received a reference animal	Initial: 95% of the time within 7 business days Future: 95% of the time within 3 business days
4.	Determines the address or location from which the reference animal was shipped	State/Tribe that receives notification that a reference animal moved interstate from its jurisdiction (may be the same State/Tribe in #2)	Initial: 75% of the time within 5 business days Future: 95% of the time within 2 business days

Traceability Tiers

A three-tiered approach, referred to as Traceability Tiers, is being considered to categorize States and Tribes according to their progress in developing tracing capability. The explanation of each tier follows.

- **Traceability Tier I.** The State or Tribe meets all traceability performance standards for the species.
- **Traceability Tier II.** In this interim or provisional classification, the State or Tribe does not fully meet all traceability performance standards for the species, but performance is within an acceptable range. (An acceptable range will be defined and added to this document later.) No additional traceability requirements are imposed for interstate movement of that species from the State or Tribe. The State or Tribe implements corrective actions and will be reevaluated within 1 year. APHIS will reevaluate the State or Tribe upon request of State or Tribal animal health officials. If the State or Tribe does not meet all traceability performance standards for the species after 3 years, the State or Tribe will be assigned Traceability Tier III for that species.
- **Traceability Tier III.** The State or Tribe does not qualify for Traceability Tier I or II for that species. A State-Federal-industry group will conduct an audit when performance standards are not met. Additional requirements may apply to interstate movements of that species from the State or Tribe to enhance traceability of that species. In each case, the Administrator will establish additional interstate movement requirements, taking into consideration the results of the traceability evaluation. The additional requirements could include applying or recording official identification that would otherwise not be required under the regulation or supplemental documentation, such as permits. Additional interstate movement requirements applicable to a particular species from a State or Tribe classified as Traceability Tier III for that species will be made public. APHIS will reevaluate the State or Tribe at the request of State or Tribal animal health officials.