



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

# Animal Disease Traceability (ADT)

## Summary of Federal Interstate Movement Requirements by Species

July, 2014





# Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 86—Traceability for Livestock Moved Interstate

## One-page Summary<sup>1</sup> of Requirements for Cattle and Bison

Effective Date: March 11, 2013



### Official ID Methods

- An official eartag.
- Brands registered with a recognized brand inspection authority and accompanied by an official brand inspection certificate, when agreed to by the shipping and receiving State or Tribal animal health authorities.
- Tattoos and other identification methods acceptable to a breed association for registration purposes, accompanied by a breed registration certificate, when agreed to by the shipping and receiving State or/Tribal animal health authorities.
- When applicable, a group/lot identification number (GIN) may be used.

### Official identification required for:

- All sexually intact cattle and bison 18 months of age or over
- All female dairy cattle of any age and all dairy males born after March 11, 2013
- Cattle and bison of any age used for rodeo, recreational events, shows, and exhibitions

### Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection required except when moved:

- Directly to slaughter or to slaughter through one market
- Directly to an approved livestock facility with an owner-shipper statement
- To a vet clinic for medical examination or treatment
- As a commuter herd with commuter herd agreement
- With documentation other than an ICVI as agreed on by State officials

### Official ID numbers **do not** need to be recorded on movement documents for:

- Cattle moving to slaughter
- Steers or spayed heifers
- Sexually intact beef cattle under 18 months

*Note: These exemptions do not apply to cattle used for rodeo, exhibition, etc.*

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<sup>1</sup> See Animal Disease Traceability Web site for complete details: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/>

# Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Cattle (Effective March 11, 2013)



Version: July 2014

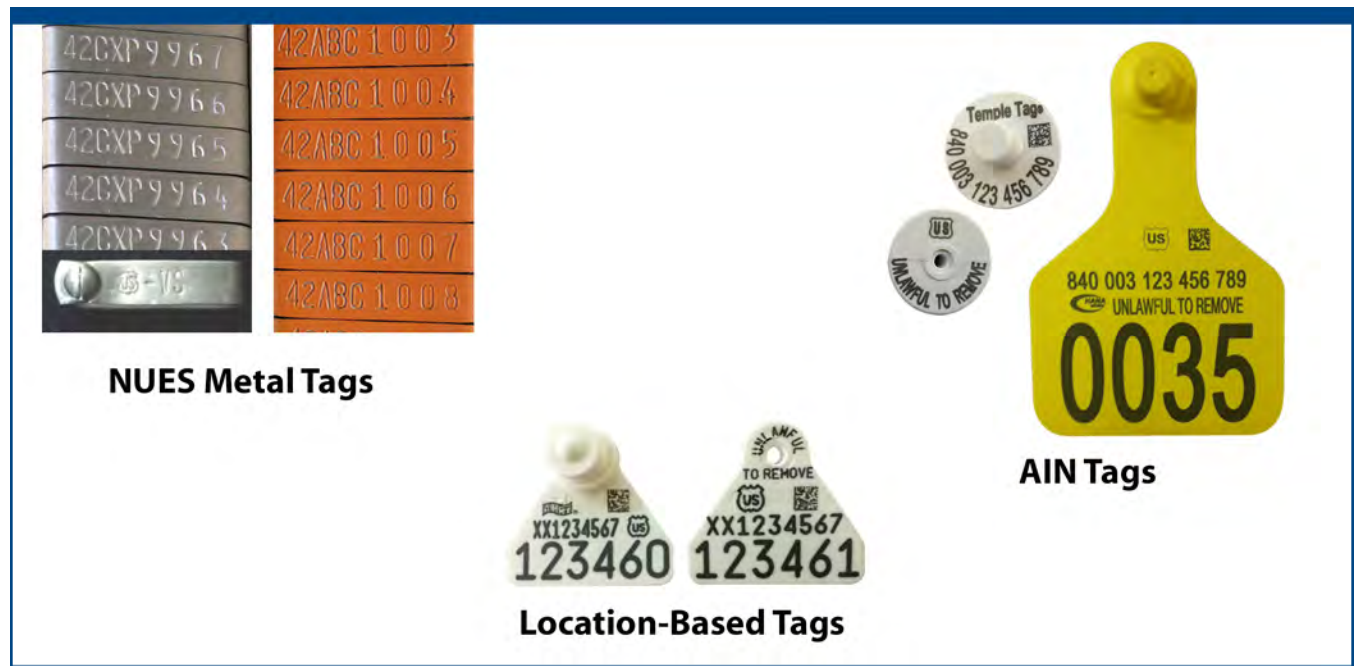
Title 9, *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 86 (Animal Disease Traceability) applies only to cattle moving interstate. Cattle moving entirely within a single State, even if in slaughter channels, are not covered by the traceability rule.

## Official ID Methods

- Official eartag** – Bears the official eartag shield (shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield) with “US” or the State postal code (e.g., PA) or Tribal alpha code within the shield; only one type of official eartag per animal unless in accordance with 9 CFR 86.4; must be one of the following:
  - National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) typically metal tags e.g., 23AAC1234
    - The unique identification number will begin with a two-character alphanumeric code representing the State/Tribe of origin (e.g., 23 for PA, 42 for IA)
    - Silver tags (aka: Bright tags)
    - Brucellosis (Bangs) vaccination tags (orange)
  - Animal Identification Number (AIN) visual identification only or with radio frequency e.g., 840 003 123 234567
    - 15-digit tags starting with 840 for U.S.-born cattle
    - Other AIN formats official through a transition period:
      - 900 prefix series tags (e.g., 982, 984) when applied before 3/11/2015
      - “USA” prefix tags when applied before 3/11/2015
  - Location-based numbering system tags, e.g., PA1234 0012 tags with a Premises Identification Number (PIN) or Location Identification Number (LID) and a unique within-herd ID number



*Note: Eartags accepted for imported animals are official ID, are used as the animal’s official identification number in the United States, and may not be removed. Official eartags for animals imported from Canada typically start with “124” (Canada’s country code). Some tags have “484” for Mexico.*



**NUES Metal Tags**

**AIN Tags**

**Location-Based Tags**

## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Cattle (cont'd)

2. **Brands registered with a recognized brand inspection authority** when the animal is accompanied by an official brand certificate and both the sending and receiving State veterinarians agree to accept this as official ID.
3. **Tattoos acceptable to a breed association for registration** when the animal is accompanied by the breed registration certificate and sending and receiving State veterinarians agree to accept this as official ID.
4. **Group/lot identification** which uniquely identifies a unit of animals managed as one group throughout the preharvest production chain.



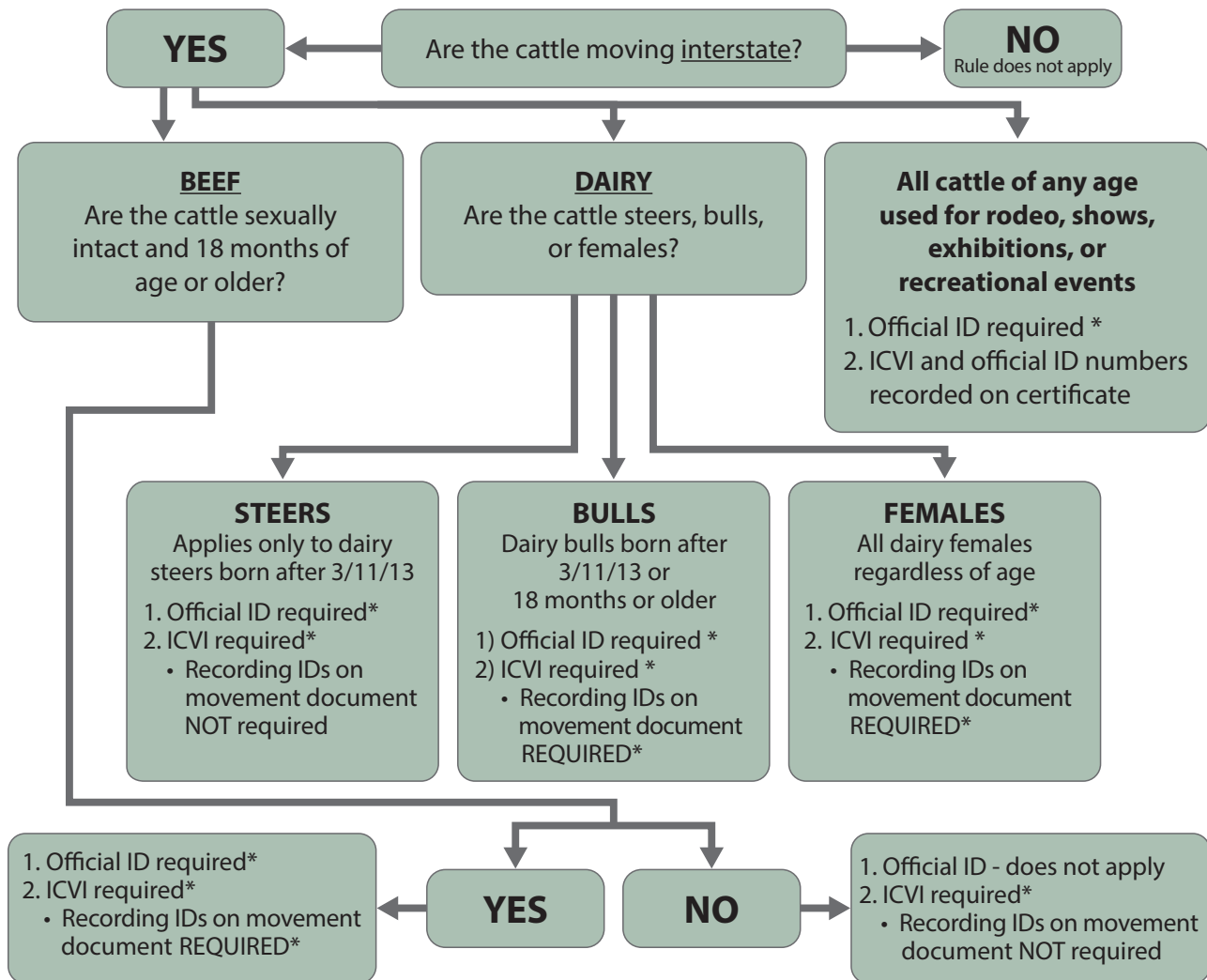
### USDA Approved Backtags

- While USDA-approved backtags are not an official identification method for cattle, USDA continues to provide backtags to markets, dealers, etc. as was practiced before publication of the traceability rule.
- Backtag numbers start with two numbers representing the State code (e.g., 84 for CO).
- USDA-approved backtags may be used instead of official ID when cattle are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment (such as FSIS, State, or USDA Listed Custom Exempt Slaughter Facility) or directly to an approved livestock facility and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, and are accompanied by an owner-shipper statement.
- “Direct to slaughter cattle” identified with backtags must be slaughtered within 3 days of arrival at the plant. If held longer, the animal must have an official eartag put in at the plant.



*Note: This is a summary of the official identification requirements for cattle. Please see 9 CFR §86 for complete federal requirements.*

### ADT Rule - Interstate Movement Requirements for Cattle



\* See exemptions for official ID, ICVIs and recording IDs on movement documents on the following page

**OFFICIAL EARTAGS FOR CATTLE**

- NUES tags
  - “Bright” tags
  - OCV / Bangs tags (orange)
- AIN Tags
  - “840” prefix
  - “900” series (mfr. codes) and “USA” prefix (official ID only for tags applied before 3/11/2015)

See ADT materials for description of all official ID methods and devices for cattle

**USDA APPROVED BACKTAGS**

- USDA approved backtags may be used in lieu of official ID for “direct to slaughter” cattle.
- Cattle moved interstate to slaughter on a backtag must be harvested within 3 days of arrival at the plant (otherwise, official ID must be applied)

*Note: Backtags continue to be provided by USDA APHIS VS for use at markets, slaughter plants, etc.*

### NEW ADT RULE - Effective March 11, 2013

#### EXEMPTIONS TO OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

Cattle are exempt from the official identification when moved:

1. Directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.
2. Directly to an approved tagging site and are officially identified in accordance with established protocols.
3. Between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with another form of identification, as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes.
4. Directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or directly to no more than one approved livestock facility and then to a recognized slaughter establishment.

#### EXEMPTIONS TO ICVI REQUIREMENTS

ICVIs are not required for movements:

1. Directly to slaughter or to slaughter through one market
2. Directly to an approved livestock facility with an owner-shipper statement
3. To a veterinarian clinic for medical examination or treatment
4. As a commuter herd with commuter herd agreement
5. When a movement document other than an ICVI is agreed on by shipping and receiving State officials

#### EXEMPTIONS TO RECORDING OFFICIAL ID NUMBERS ON MOVEMENT DOCUMENTS

Official ID numbers do not need to be recorded on movement documents for:

1. Cattle moving to slaughter
2. Steers or spayed heifers
3. Sexually intact beef cattle under 18 months

**These exemptions do not apply to cattle used rodeo, shows, exhibitions, or recreational events. See ADT documents for full explanation.**

# Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Cervids (Effective March 11, 2013)



Version: March 3, 2014

## Basic requirements

Captive cervids (includes all cervids raised in captivity as well as wild animals captured and translocated) moving interstate must be officially identified prior to interstate movement in accordance with 9 CFR, part 77, which can be found at: <http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=1ecaa110f3ff22654fe79c562470eafb&node=9:1.0.1.3.30&rgn=div5>



Captive cervids from TB accredited herds

- May move interstate without testing within 36 months of their last accreditation test.
- Must be identified by an official ID and be listed on an ICVI.

Captive cervids moving interstate from a non-accredited herd

- Must be identified by an official ID and be listed on an ICVI.
- ICVI must state:
  - The herd from was negative to a whole herd test conducted within 1 year prior to the date of movement, and
  - The individual animals to be moved were negative to an additional test within 90 days prior to the date of movement; *Except that:* The additional test is not required if the animals are moved within 6 months following the whole herd test.

The above movement restrictions in part 77 do not apply to animals moving directly to slaughter. However, the ***Interim Final CWD Rule*** in part 81 does require that CWD susceptible cervids (deer, elk, and moose) moving interstate must have at least two forms of animal identification attached to the animal.

- 1st ID: Official ID with a nationally unique animal identification number that is linked to that animal in the CWD National Database or in an approved State database.
- 2nd ID: ID device with a number unique for the individual animal within the herd and linked to that animal and herd in the CWD National Database or in an approved State database.
- This is a requirement for these animals regardless of the destination, i.e., slaughter or non-slaughter.
- 9CFR 81.3 [www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c66ea3da027ff71af09c9c30d5a05848&node=9:1.0.1.3.26.0.40.3&rgn=div8](http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c66ea3da027ff71af09c9c30d5a05848&node=9:1.0.1.3.26.0.40.3&rgn=div8)

It is always advisable to contact the importing state to find if they have more stringent entry requirements than APHIS does for interstate movement.

**Note:** Beginning March 13, 2013, no more than one official eartag may be applied to an animal unless the second official eartag bears the same number as the existing official ID.

## Official ID Devices

Official identification numbers are nationally unique numbers permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adhere to one of the following systems:

- National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES)
- Animal Identification Number (AIN)
- Location-based number system
- Flock-based number system
- Any other numbering system approved by the Administrator for the official identification of animals.

A summary of the criteria and options for official eartags can be found at:

- [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT\\_eartags\\_criteria.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_eartags_criteria.pdf)

A summary of approved identification devices can be found at the following links:

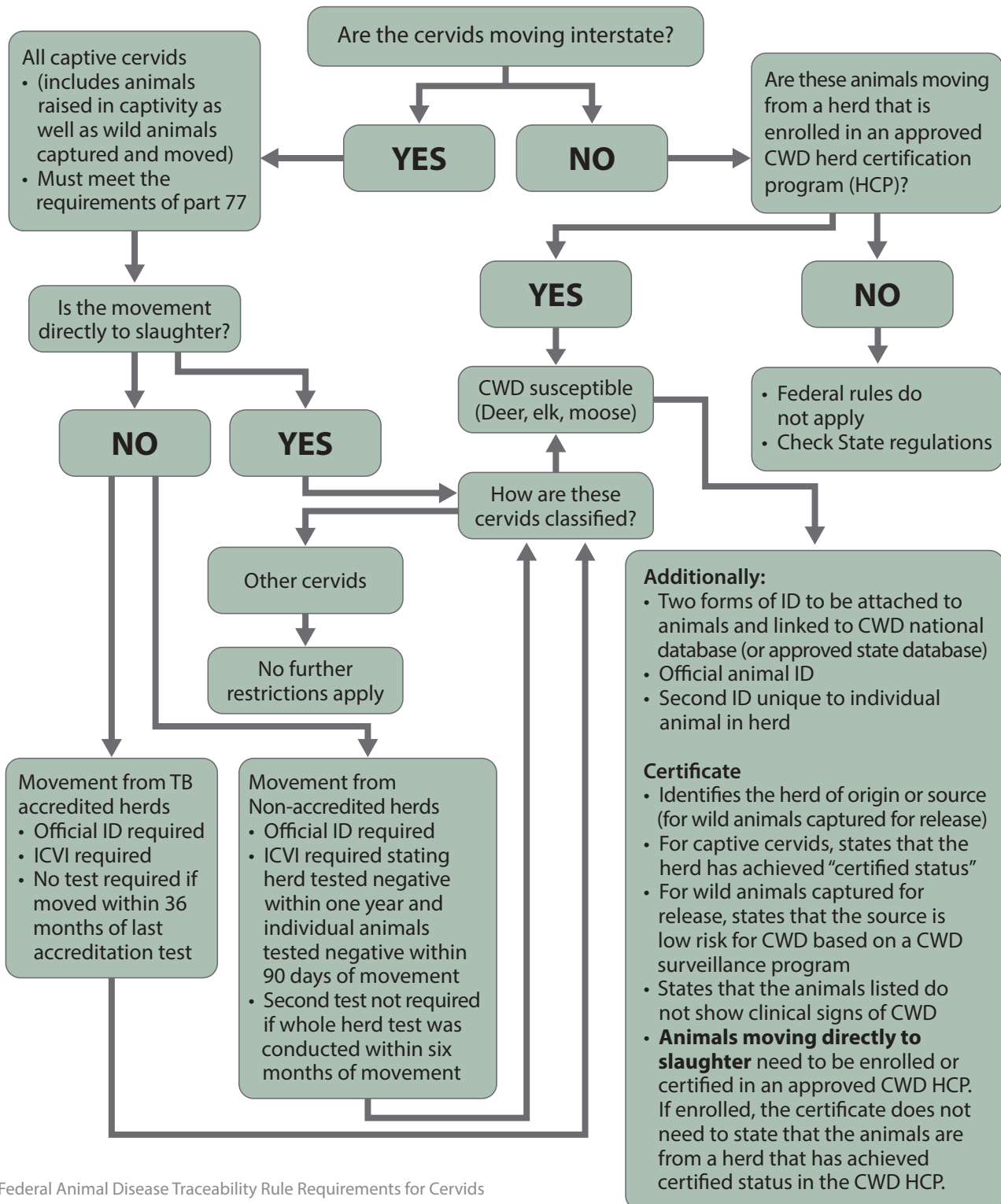
- [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT\\_device\\_ain.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_device_ain.pdf)
- [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT\\_device\\_nues.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_device_nues.pdf)

## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Cervids (cont'd)

### Records required for interstate movement

Persons responsible for animals leaving their farm or ranch for interstate movement are required to ensure that a copy of the ICVI or other interstate movement document accompanies the shipment. This applies to captive cervids as well as free-ranging cervids captured for the purpose of translocation to another state. There is no requirement for these persons to maintain a copy of these documents in their records. However, it is highly encouraged that these movement documents be maintained as part of the herd's permanent records in the event of an animal disease investigation.

## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Cervids





# Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Equines (Effective March 11, 2013)



Version: January 29, 2014

Title 9, *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 86—Traceability for Livestock Moved Interstate regulates the interstate movement of equines, except those equine moved interstate for slaughter or equine infectious anemia (EIA) reactors — see Part 88 and Part 75.4 respectively (summarized on page 2).

## Part 86: Traceability for Livestock Moved Interstate (Summary for Equines)

### Official Identification Methods

Horses and other equine species that are required to be officially identified for interstate movement under this part must be identified by one of the following methods:

- A description sufficient to identify the individual equine 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, blemishes, or biometric measurements)
- Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785
- Non-ISO electronic identification injected to the equine on or before March 11, 2014
- Digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual equine



### When Official Identification is Required

Horses and other equines moving interstate must be officially identified before the interstate movement, using an official identification device or method listed above unless:

- They are used as the mode of transportation (horseback, horse and buggy) for travel to another location and then returned directly to the original location.
- They are moved from the farm or stable for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the same location without change in ownership.
- They are moved directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.
- They are moved between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with another form of identification as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes.

### Movement Documentation Requirements

Horses and other equines moved interstate must be accompanied by an ICVI unless:

- They are used as the mode of transportation (horseback, horse and buggy) for travel to another location and then returned directly to the original location.
- They are moved from the farm or stable for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the same location without change in ownership.
- They are moved directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.

Additionally, equines may be moved between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with documentation other than an ICVI, e.g., an equine infectious anemia test chart, as agreed to by the shipping and receiving States or Tribes involved in the movement.

The following references cover the identification and movement documentation requirements of equine moved interstate for slaughter and those equines that are EIA reactors. In either situation, these regulations noted below supersede the requirements of Part 86. Refer to the CFR Part 88 and Part 75.4 for the complete regulations.

## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Equines (cont'd)

### Part 88: Commercial Transportation of Equines Transportation of Equines for Slaughter

#### §88.4 Requirements for transport. (#2 and #3 listed below pertain to identification and movement documentation)

Prior to the commercial transportation of equines for slaughter, the owner/shipper must:

2. Apply a USDA backtag to each equine in the shipment;
3. Complete and sign an owner-shipper certificate<sup>1</sup> for each equine being transported. The owner-shipper certificate for each equine must accompany the equine throughout transit to slaughter and must include the following information, which must be typed or legibly completed in ink:
  - a. Owner/shipper's name, address, and telephone number;
  - b. Receiver's (destination) name, address, and telephone number;
  - c. Name of the auction/market, if applicable;
  - d. A description of the conveyance, including the license plate number;
  - e. A description of the equine's physical characteristics, including such information as sex, breed, coloring, distinguishing markings, permanent brands, tattoos, and electronic devices that could be used to identify the equine;
  - f. The number of the USDA backtag applied to the equine;
  - g. A statement of fitness to travel at the time of loading, which will indicate that the equine is able to bear weight on all four limbs, able to walk unassisted, not blind in both eyes, older than 6 months of age, and not likely to give birth during the trip;
  - h. A description of any preexisting injuries or other unusual condition of the equine, such as a wound or blindness in one eye, that may cause the equine to have special handling needs;
  - i. The date, time, and place the equine was loaded on the conveyance; and
  - j. A statement that the equine was provided access to food, water, and rest prior to transport as prescribed by regulation.



### Part 75: Communicable Diseases in Horses, Assess, Ponies, Mules, and Zebras

#### §75.4 Interstate movement of equine infectious anemia reactors and ...

*Officially identified.* The permanent identification of a reactor using the National Uniform Tag code number assigned by the United States Department of Agriculture to the State in which the reactor was tested, followed by the letter "A", which markings shall be permanently applied to the reactor by an APHIS representative, State representative or accredited veterinarian who shall use for the purpose a hot iron or chemical brand, freezemarking or a lip tattoo. If hot iron or chemical branding or freezemarking is used, the markings shall be not less than two inches high and shall be applied to the left shoulder or left side of the neck of the reactor. If a lip tattoo is used, each character of the tattoo shall be not less than one inch high and three-fourths of an inch wide and shall be applied to the inside surface of the upper lip of the reactor.

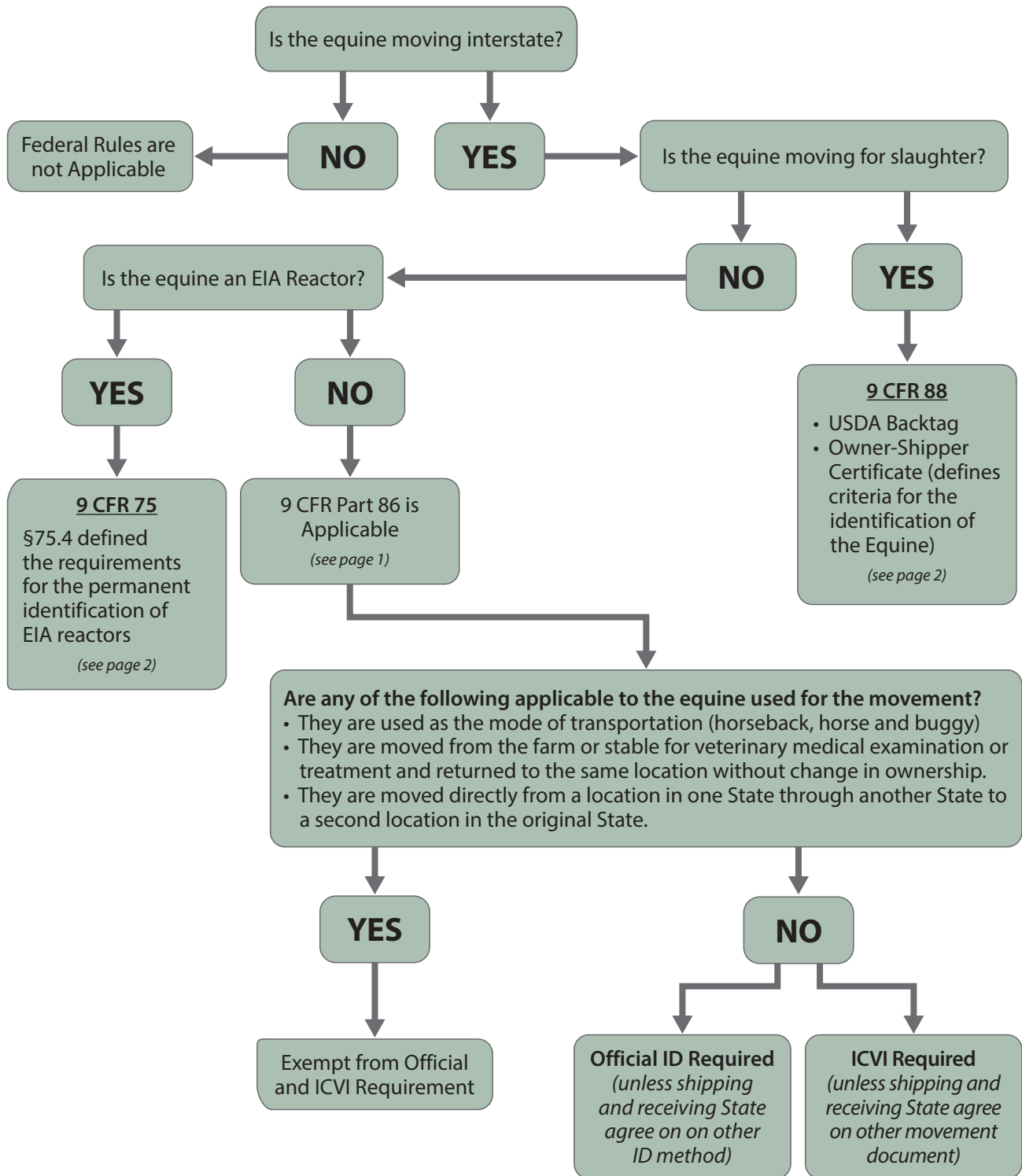
*Note: See 9 CFR for the complete information. Additionally, States may impose additional requirements for the movement of equines into their State.*

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<sup>1</sup> Owner-shipper certificate. VS Form 10-13,1 which requires the information specified by §88.4(a)(3).

## Interstate Movement Requirements for Equines

9 CFR Parts 75, 86 & 88



Note: See previous pages of this report and CFR for the complete information. Additionally, States may impose additional requirements for the movement of equines into their State.

# Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Sheep and Goats (Effective March 11, 2013)



Version: February 24, 2014

The ADT Rule references the requirements already in 9 CFR 79 for sheep and goats. Official identification methods for sheep and goats are:

## Official ID Tags

1. **Flock ID tags** – have 2 letter state postal code and numbers or letters. Although there are many styles and shapes, colors and materials, ALWAYS look for the 3 identifiers of official sheep & goat flock ID:



### Official Eartag Shield



### Flock ID Number

MD23

### Individual Animal ID Number

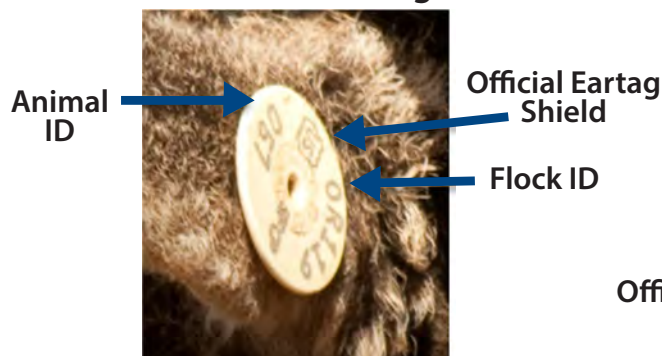
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### Plastic Bangle Tag

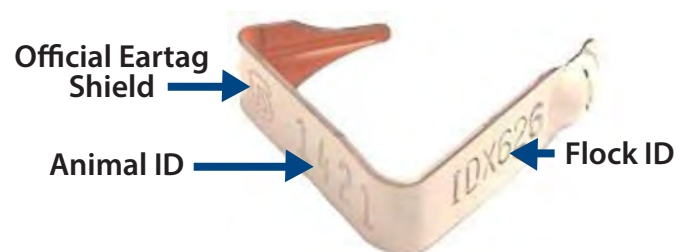
Flock ID Number  
Official Eartag Shield  
Individual Animal ID Number



### Plastic Button Tag

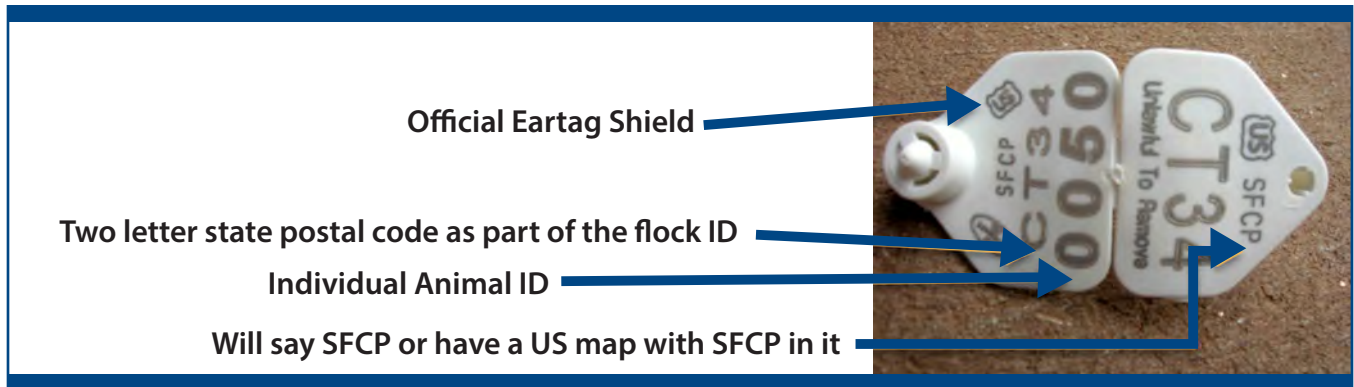


### Metal Flock Tag



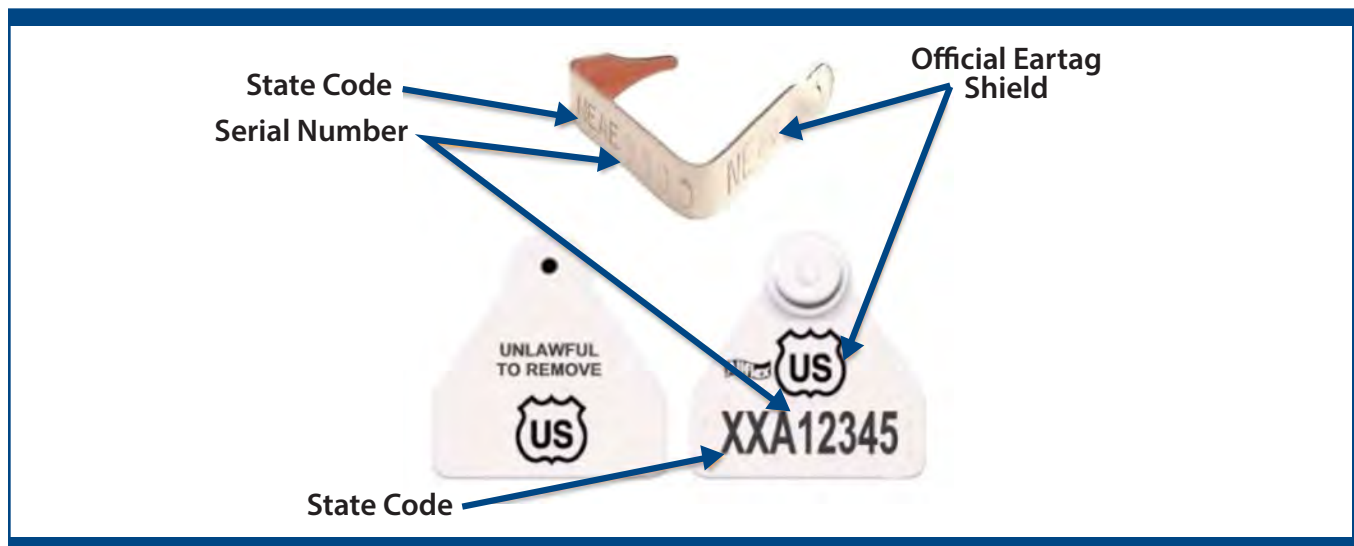
## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Sheep & Goats (cont'd)

### 2. Scrapie Free Certification Program Tags



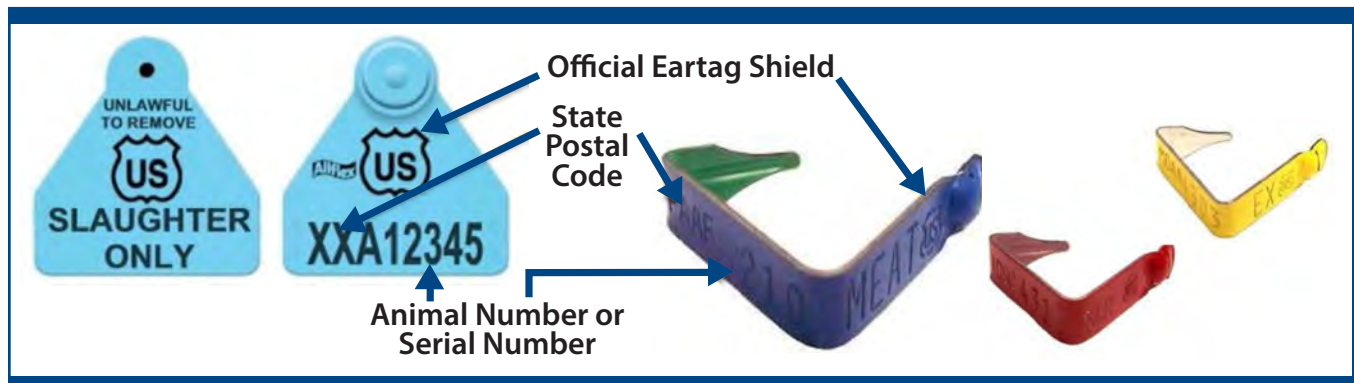
### 3. Serial ID Tags

- a. White plastic or metal (NY also has unpainted metal). Always have an official eartag shield, 2 letter state postal code, and a serial number (letters & numbers).



#### Some colors also have meaning for sheep/goat ID tags

- b. **Blue tags** metal or plastic are for animals that must be sold for slaughter only. These tags will say “Meat” or “Slaughter Only” on them
- c. **Yellow metal tags** = scrapie high risk sheep
- d. **Red metal tags** = scrapie positive sheep

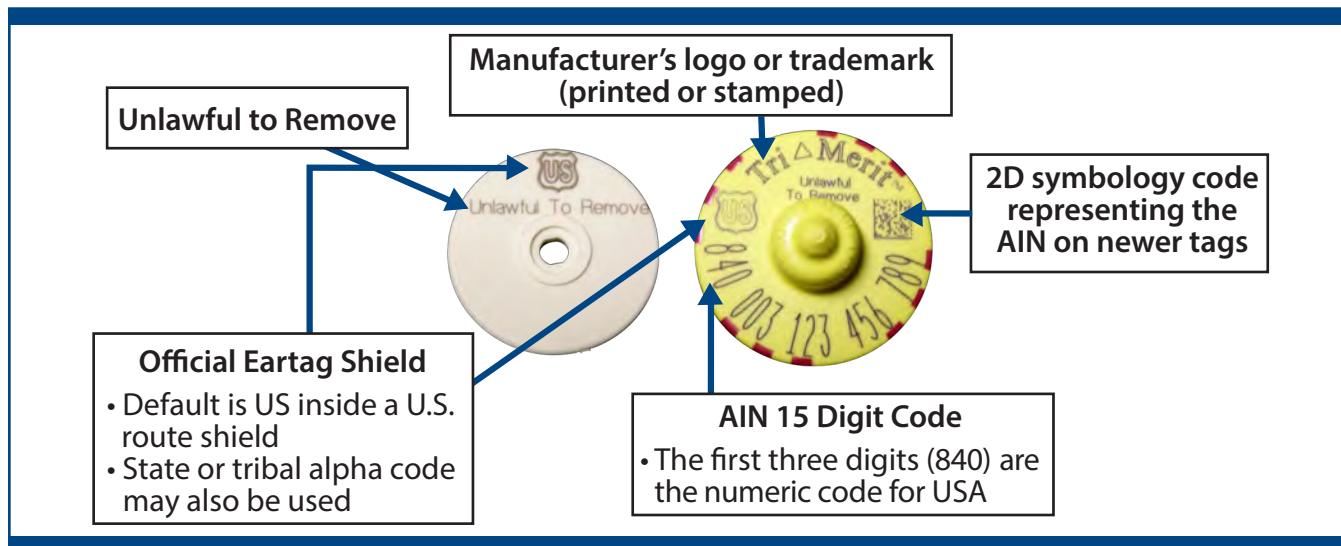


## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Sheep & Goats (cont'd)

### 4. Animal Identification Number (AIN) ear tags

- Plastic; various colors, sizes, and shapes.
- With or without RFID: the visual number is the standard; RFID is supplemental; however, currently no visual only AIN tags are approved for sheep/goats.
- Tags must be approved by APHIS and specify that they can be used in sheep and goats.
- List of approved AIN devices: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT\\_device\\_ain.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_device_ain.pdf)

#### Print requirements:



### Official Tattoos

Two types –

#### 1. Flock ID + Individual Animal ID

- Flock ID in the right ear – State Postal Code and letters/numbers (e.g., NJS6500)
- Individual Animal ID in the left ear

#### 2. Registration Tattoo

- Animal must travel with its registration certificate or a CVI that includes the registry name, tattoo number and address of the flock of origin.
- Registration tattoo on registration certificate must match the tattoo in the animal's ear
- Owners are encouraged to provide their registry prefix when requesting a flock ID number



For example, ADGA tattoos are:

- Herd ID: up to 4 letters/numbers, always more than one letter. e.g., HH8
- Animal ID: a letter ADGA assigns for the year of birth (e.g., 2013 is "D") plus the birth order of the kid during that year. For example, the third kid born in 2013 would be tattooed D3 in its left ear.

## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Sheep & Goats (cont'd)

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### Breed registry electronic implantable devices (EIDs, a.k.a. microchips)

Sheep or goats registered with national associations that allow the use of microchips may use EIDs as official identification if:

- The EID number is recorded by the registry on the registration certificate.
- The animal travels with the registration certificate & a reader that can read the EID.
- At shows, a reader for the implant in the animal is available for APHIS or State officials.
- If the animal is sold, the new owner must have a reader that can read the EID.
- Implants applied after March 14, 2014 must be ISO 11784 and 11785 compliant, i.e. consisting of 15 digits with a country or manufacturer code and with a frequency of 134.2 kHz. After March 14, 2015 only EID with a country code of 840 (the country code for the US) may be applied to US born sheep and goats as official ID.
- If not meeting the above, the animal must be officially ear tagged or tattooed.

### Movement of Most Sheep and Goats from Scrapie Consistent\* States

The previous sheep/goat identification requirements remain the same.

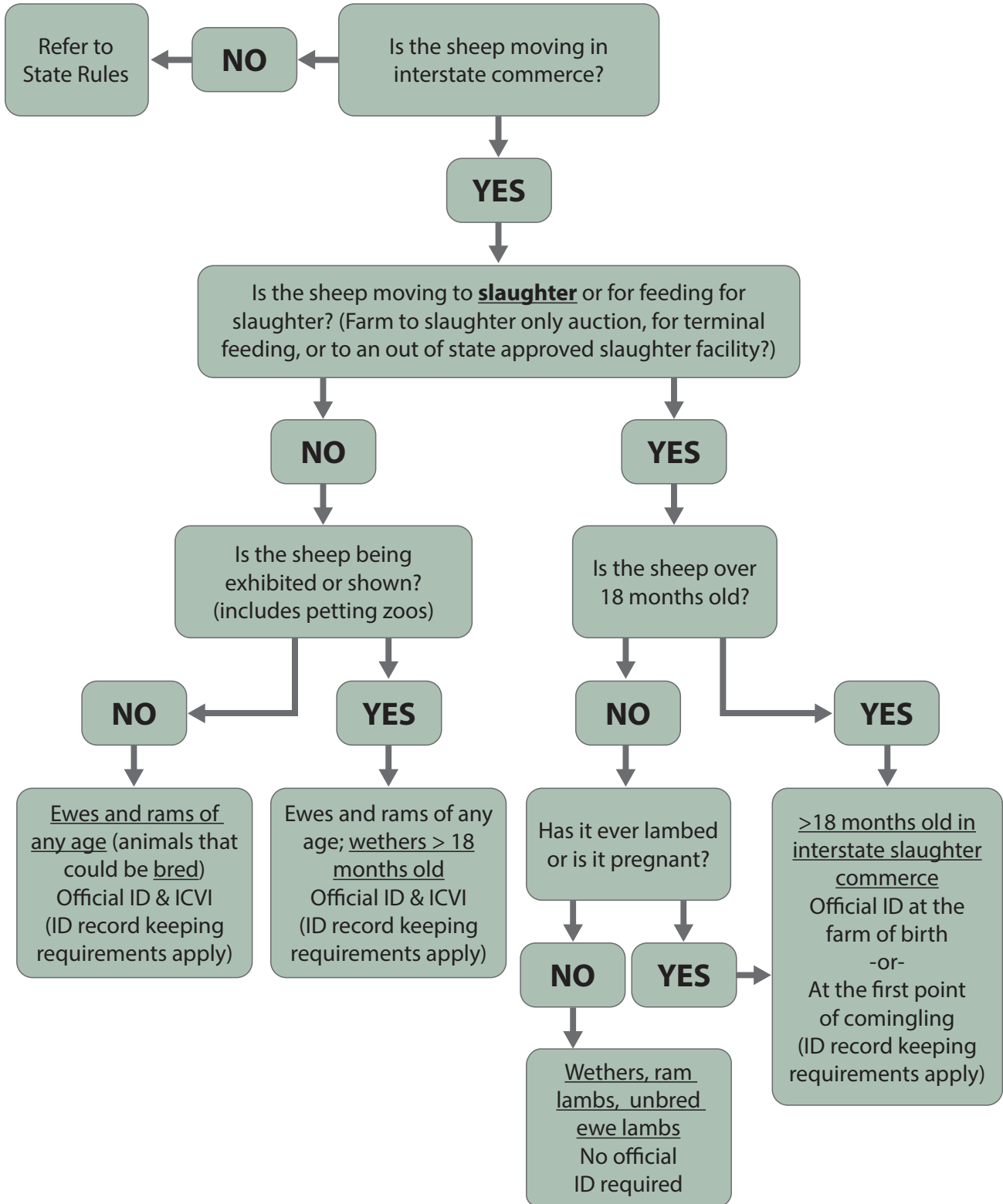
\*As defined in 9 CFR 79.1, a Consistent State is:

1. A State that the Administrator has determined conducts an active State scrapie control program that either:
  - i. Meets the requirements of §79.6; or
  - ii. Effectively enforces a State designed plan that the Administrator determines is at least as effective in controlling scrapie as the requirements of §79.6.

Consistent States require identification of sheep and goats on change of ownership with some exceptions which vary between states. To be sure you are in compliance, check the regulations of your state and any state you are moving animals to. When in doubt, identify the animals.

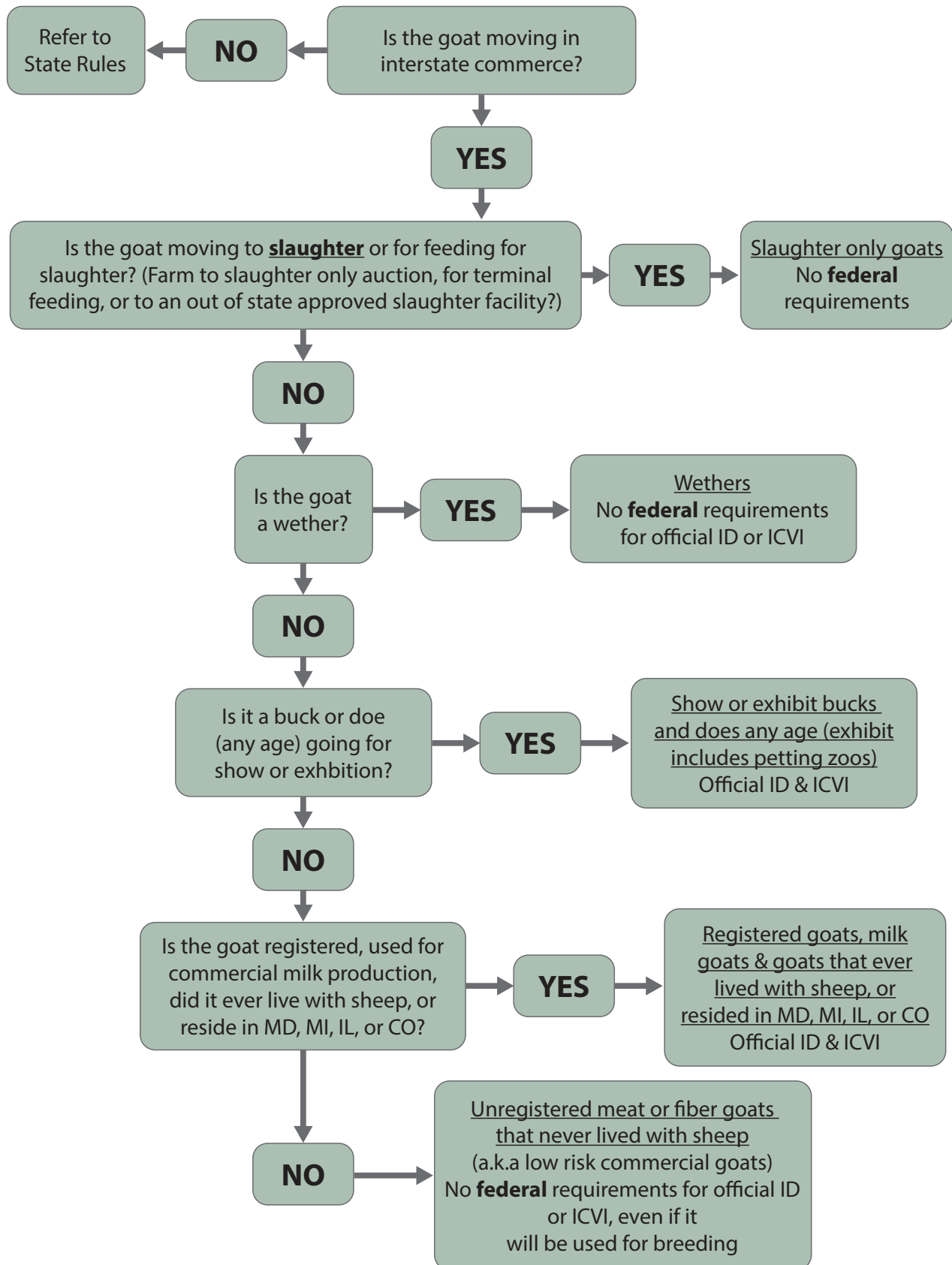
- Unlike cattle, sheep & goats must be identified when they **enter interstate commerce**, move across a state line or change owners, with some exceptions.
  - Interstate commerce means the animal moved or will move across a state line or is offered for sale where out-of-state-buyers may bid, e.g., selling animals at a livestock auction where anyone may bid is considered entering interstate commerce, even if the sheep or goats moved from a premises in a state to an auction within in the same state and is bought by an in-state buyer.
- For movement of scrapie positive, exposed, high-risk, or suspect animals, see 9 CFR 79.
- For movement of any sheep or goats from scrapie inconsistent states, see 9 CFR 79.3.

Federal ID & ICVI Requirements for Sheep in Interstate Commerce





Federal ID & ICVI Requirements for Goats in Interstate Commerce



# Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Swine (Effective March 11, 2013)



Version: February 14, 2014

- The ADT rule applies to existing federal identification requirements for swine. The main change is only **one** official ear tag may be placed in the pig's ear.
- Unlike cattle, swine must be identified when they **enter interstate commerce**, move across a state line and change owners, or move across a state line to a new home farm.
- Interstate commerce means that the swine are sold, transported, received for transportation, or offered for sale or transportation between parties in different states.



## Official ID Types for Swine

### 1. Official ear tags –

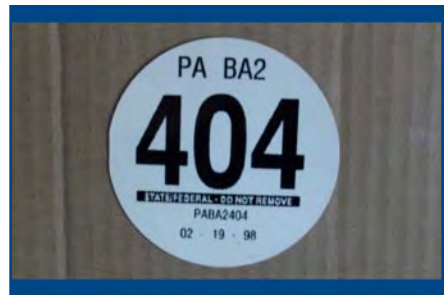
- Only **ONE** official ear tag per animal
- Must bear the official eartag shield, which is a U.S. Route shield graphic with “US” or a State or Tribal alpha code inside
- Imprinted with “Unlawful to Remove” and the manufacturers’ logo or trademark.
- Must use one of the following numbering systems
  - National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES)
    - May be metal or plastic
    - 9 character NUES
      - 2 character (alpha or numeric) State or Tribal code (e.g., 23 or PA for Pennsylvania)
      - 3 alpha characters
      - 4 numeric characters
    - 8 character NUES
      - 2 character State or Tribal numeric code (alpha codes are reserved for the scrapie program for this tag)
      - 2 alpha characters
      - 4 numeric characters
  - Animal Identification Number (AIN)
    - 15 digits; 840 are the first three digits (numeric code for USA) for swine born in the US
    - ICAR manufacturer codes or “USA” can be used as the first three characters for tags manufactured before March 11, 2014 and applied to the animal before March 11, 2015
  - Country of Origin eartags
    - Tags applied in a foreign country for import into the U.S. are official for interstate movement, and no additional identification need be applied
  - Location-based numbering system tags e.g. PA1234 0012
    - Either a premises identification number (PIN) or location identification number (LID) with a unique herd management number
    - PINs have 7 character and LIDs may have 6, 7 or 8 characters
    - The herd management number may have up to 6 characters. May be metal or plastic.
  - Premises Identification Number tag (PIN tag)
    - Uses the 7 character PIN as referenced in the General Standards document
    - Intended for use on swine going to slaughter
    - Only identifies the premises where the pigs were tagged
    - No individual animal identification number is required
    - If the tag includes a unique management number that is imprinted by the manufacturer, the tag would also qualify as a location-based number tag and be official for interstate movement of individual animals.



## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Swine (cont'd)

### 2. Approved USDA back tags

- 8 character number
  - 2 character State or Tribal alpha or numeric code (e.g. PA or 23 for Pennsylvania)
- Only for animals in slaughter channels (moving between slaughter only swine auctions, moving to a slaughter plant)



### 3. Approved Tattoos

- Official swine tattoos
  - When using tattoos has been requested by a user or the State veterinarian
  - For slaughter swine only
  - Specifically described in 9CFR 71.19 in more detail
- Tattoos of at least 4 characters
  - Only for swine moving in slaughter channels
  - Cannot be used on sows or boars
  - Example: slap tattoo applied at auction on pig's shoulder
- Ear or inner flank registry tattoo
  - Must have been recorded in a swine registry association's book of record
- Premises ID number tattoo (without an individual animal number)
  - Only for slaughter and feeder swine
  - PIN assigned by the State veterinarian

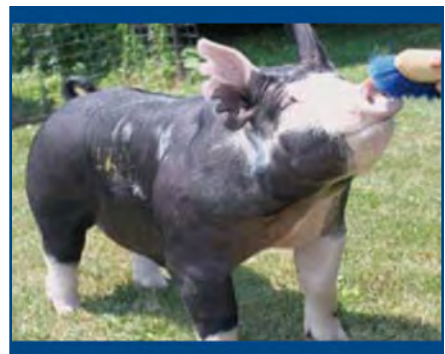


### 4. Registered ear notches

- Must have been recorded by a purebred registry association's book of records

### 5. Group Identification Number (GIN)

- For pigs born and raised on the same premises –and–
- Moving in the group direct to a slaughter facility –and–
- Not mixed with swine from any other premises from the time of birth to slaughter –and–
- Slaughtered one after another as a group and not mixed with other pigs at slaughter.
- Appears on documents moving with the pigs; GIN number/tags do not have to be attached to the actual pigs.
- Also can be used for pigs moving within a production system but across state lines following various restrictions (see 9CFR 71.19 for details).

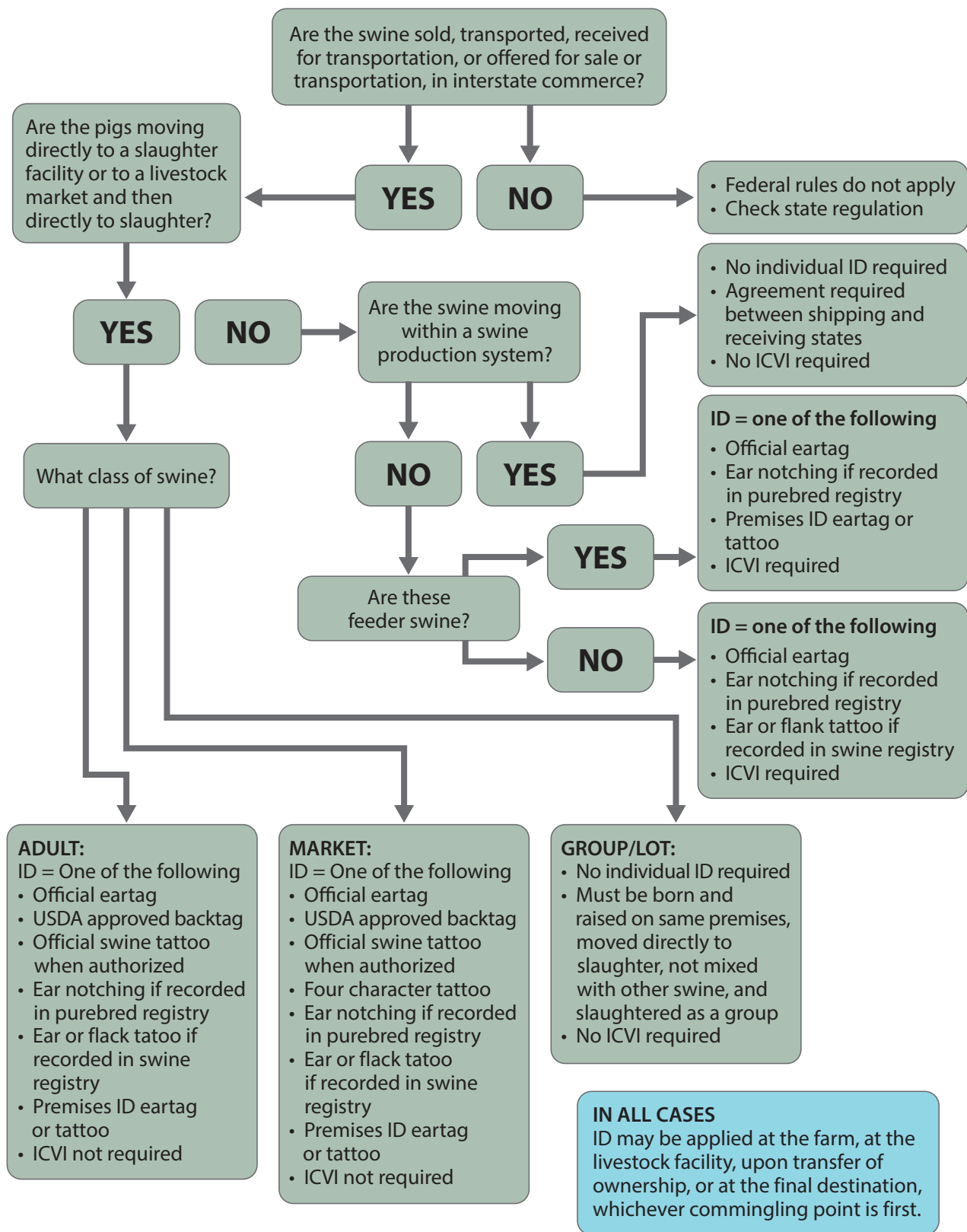


**NOTE:** While pigs can only have one official ear tag, they may have one official ear tag **and** an approved official tattoo, approved USDA back tag, registered ear notches, and/or GIN.

## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule and Swine Interstate Movement

- The ADT rule refers to existing swine ID requirements (9CFR 71.19).
- The main change is a pig can only have one official ear tag in its ear.
- Swine ID rules apply to pigs moving in interstate commerce.

## Interstate Movement Requirements for Swine



# Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Poultry (Effective March 11, 2013)



Version: April 21, 2014

ADT rule applies only to poultry which are moving Interstate. Poultry moving entirely within a single state, even if in slaughter channels, are not covered by the traceability rule.

## Official ID Types

NPIP (National Poultry Improvement Plan) “approved” identification devices or methods required for NPIP testing include sealed and numbered leg bands or wing bands. These may be used for interstate movement when needed to satisfy State entry requirements.

- State requirements should be checked prior to moving birds into or out of a state.
- Individual states approve what they will accept under NPIP.
- NPIP does not approve official identification for poultry; no NPIP symbol or US shield will be included on the bands.



## Movement Documentation

- Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI)
  - Default document required for interstate movement of poultry
  - Other documentation may be agreed upon by shipping and receiving states
  - Some exemptions apply (see flow chart)
- VS Form 9-3: Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, and Poults
  - Required for all interstate sales of hatching eggs, chicks, and poults from NPIP flocks
  - May be used in lieu of ICVI for this class of poultry
  - For detail on how to complete the form, check out NPIP NVAP training Module 17 (<http://aast.cfsph.iastate.edu/NPIP/index.htm>)

## Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Poultry

