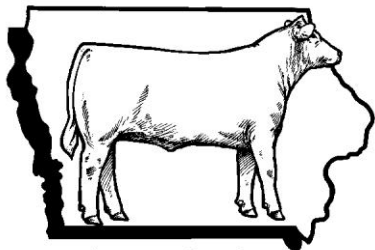


Iowa Cattlemen's



Association

Animal Disease Traceability Ruling for Livestock Moving Interstate

ICA Fact Sheet

April 2013

Animal Disease Traceability Overview

The Traceability for Livestock Moved Interstate rule was finalized in December of 2012 and took effect on March 11, 2013. This ruling establishes official national identification and documentation requirements for the traceability of livestock moving interstate.

Cattle need to be officially identified and accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI) or other movement document if being transported from Iowa to another state.

Cattle Subject to Identification:

- Sexually intact cattle older than 18 months.
- Female dairy cattle of any age - Male dairy cattle born after March 11, 2013.
- Cattle of any age that are exhibited or used in rodeo.

Cattle Exempt from Identification:

- Animals destined for slaughter.
- Beef cattle under 18 months of age.
- Moved directly from a location in State A through State B to a new location in State A.
- Moved directly to an approved tagging site (livestock markets) and are officially identified before commingling with cattle from other premises. *Backtags are acceptable prior to official tagging.*
- Moved between State A and State B with another form of identification. *ID method must be agreed upon by both State A and B.*

The current rule exempts cattle under 18 months of age. However, rules for these animals will be released soon.

USDA-Approved Identification:

- An official eartag.
 - Calfhood/Brucellosis vaccination tag.
 - National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) silver 9-digit tag.
 - Animal Identification Number (AIN) tags (Panel, RF Button, RF Panel, Logo AIN Tag).



- Tattoos or other breed association acceptable ID methods. *Breed certificate must accompany animal.*
 - Shipping and receiving states must agree on this ID method.
- Group/lot identification when a group/lot identification number (GIN) may be used.

Documentation Requirements (*Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection*)

ICVI's are only authorized for a 30 day period within original veterinarian inspection date. Once the cattle are delivered the purchaser now becomes the holder of the ICVI. Veterinarians are required to keep a copy of the ICVI, and sellers are encouraged to keep a copy for personal records.

The following information is required to complete an ICVI: consignor name and address; consignee name and address; point of origin and destination; examination date; number of animals examined; identification method; sex, age and breed of each animal; test results and herd/state disease status; and a statement by the issuing veterinarian that the animals identified on the ICVI are free of signs of infections or communicable disease.

Cattle transported interstate **must have** an ICVI **unless** the following exemptions apply:

- Moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment; or to an approved livestock facility, then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment. *Must be accompanied by an owner-shipper statement.*
- Moved directly to an approved livestock facility with an owner-shipper statement and do not move interstate from the facility.
 - If moved interstate, must be accompanied by an ICVI.
- Moved from farm of origin for veterinary examination/treatment and returned to farm of origin without changing ownership.
- Moved directly from State A through State B, back to State A.
- Moved between shipping and receiving States with documentation other than an ICVI.

USDA-approved identification must be recorded on the ICVI or alternate documentation unless:

- Cattle are moved from an approved livestock facility directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment.
- Cattle are sexually intact and under 18 months of age. *Not applicable to dairy, show or rodeo cattle.*
- Cattle are steers or spayed heifers.

Preparing for Interstate Travel:

1. Research destination state's identification requirements to determine if current identification method is acceptable.
2. Contact your veterinarian and schedule a farm visit. *Do not wait until the day before!*
3. Gather information that is required for an ICVI (listed above).
4. On day of inspection, move cattle into working system.
5. Veterinarian will officially tag cattle if necessary and will prepare an ICVI.
 - a. If cattle already have official identification, prepare a list of ID numbers prior to vet visit.
 - b. Once identification method has been established it becomes a **permanent ID.**

Cattle can receive identification at an official tagging site as well. Approved tagging sites for the state can be found at: <http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/pdf/2013/TaggingSiteList.pdf>

Additional Resources:

USDA APHIS – Animal Disease Traceability <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/>
Iowa Animal Industry Bureau <http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/animalAdmissionRegs.asp>
GlobalVetLink - <http://www.globalvetlink.com/resource-center/regulations>
Individual State Regulations:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_states.shtml