

Livestock Auction Market Owner-Manager Handbook 2020

Welcome and Introduction

Dear Livestock Auction Market Owner/Manager,

Livestock auction markets have a rich and lively history in South Dakota. The tradition of marketing cattle through live auction and finding a fair price is one that has continued for generations of South Dakota families. In fiscal year 2020, nearly 2.8 million livestock were marketed through 28 South Dakota livestock auction agencies, accounting for billions in economic activity in the livestock industry.

Underpinning the confidence in the live animal marketing system is the animal health infrastructure that provides assurance to buyers that animals being marketed are healthy and that interstate health requirements are being met. As the owner/manager of a licensed South Dakota livestock auction market, you provide this assurance at the auction market and play a critical role in these crossroads of the livestock industry. This handbook is designed to help you succeed in your efforts to manage all facets of animal health at your auction market. Thank you for your support of the livestock industry.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dustin Oedekoven DVM". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the "DVM" part being more abbreviated.

Dustin Oedekoven, DVM, DACVPM
State Veterinarian and Executive Secretary
South Dakota Animal Industry Board

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Table of Contents

Welcome and Introduction

I.	The Livestock Auction Market's Role in Animal Health, Welfare, and Traceability	2 - 6
	A. SD Codified Law and Administrative Rule	
	B. Role in Animal Health	
	C. Role in Animal Welfare	
	D. Traceability-Interstate and Intrastate Animal Health Requirements	
	E. Livestock Auction Market Facilities-Inspections	
II.	Animal Disease Traceability Requirements	7- 9
	A. Background	
	B. Official Identification	
	C. Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) Requirements	
	D. Livestock Auction Markets as Approved Tagging Sites	
	E. Definitions	
III.	Interstate and Intrastate Movement Requirements by Species	10 - 19
	A. Cattle & Bison	
	B. Sheep & Goats	
	C. Swine	
	D. Horses	
	E. Poultry	
	F. Other Species	
IV.	Recordkeeping	20
	A. Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (ICVIs)	
	B. Change of Ownership Reports	
	C. Scrapie Tag Records	
	D. Backtag Records	
	E. Official Tag Replacement	
V.	Resources	21
	A. Forms	
	B. Tags	
	C. Equipment	
VI.	Contact Information	22
VII.	References	23

I. The Livestock Auction Market's Role in Animal Health, Welfare, and Traceability

A. South Dakota Codified Law and Administrative Rule

1. Responsibilities per SD Codified Law Chapter 40-15 - [Appendix A & B](#)

- a) Licensure of livestock auction markets (LAMs) includes requirements for financial considerations, physical facility and animal handling equipment, and animal health.
- b) Livestock leaving the market must meet the requirements of the state of destination.
 - (1) All livestock traveling interstate are required by federal and state regulation to be accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI). Many classes of livestock must also be officially identified.
 - (2) The inspecting veterinarian serves as a valuable resource and service provider for the market in meeting this statutory obligation.
- c) Facilities
 - (1) Must be adequate for the care and handling of livestock.
 - (2) Must be maintained in a safe and sanitary manner.
 - (3) Provide adequate livestock handling and working facilities for the inspecting veterinarian.
 - (4) One or more pens must be designated and maintained as quarantine pens.
 - (5) Sanitation – cleaning and disinfecting must be done in collaboration with the inspecting veterinarian.
- d) Inspecting veterinarian
 - (1) Recommended by the livestock market agency and approved by the South Dakota Animal Industry Board (Board or SDAIB.)
 - (2) Responsible for inspecting all livestock on the auction market premises for evidence of disease and fitness for sale.
 - (3) Is an employee of the SDAIB when conducting inspections at the market and is paid by the Board from the inspection fees collected by the auction market agency.
 - (4) Is not considered an agent of the livestock auction agency.
 - (5) Minimum inspection fees are established in rule; however, the actual inspection fee is set by the market agency. Ten percent of the inspection fee is deposited in the Livestock Disease Emergency Fund, and 90% of the fee is paid to the inspecting veterinarian.
 - (6) May provide a number of services at the auction market which are not covered in the law.

2. Requirements per SD Administrative Rule Article 12:68:07 - **Appendix C & D**

a) Construction and sanitation requirements for auction market facilities:

- (1) Sales rings, sorting pens, and incoming alleys at auction agencies must be equipped with floors of hard impervious texture not less than three inches thick and constructed to drain well for cleaning and disinfection.
- (2) Upon the buyer's request, cattle may be yarded in earth-floored pens after being purchased.
- (3) Pens, sales rings, and alleys at livestock auction agencies must be thoroughly cleaned following each sale.
- (4) The supervising veterinarian, upon finding a possible disease condition of livestock, shall order the premises to be disinfected in a manner approved by the Board.

b) The minimum inspection fees:

- (1) Cattle - 15 cents a head;
- (2) Horses - 25 cents a head;
- (3) Hogs - 10 cents a head;
- (4) Sheep and goats - 10 cents a head.

B. Role in Animal Health

➔ Maintaining animal health is crucial to preserving South Dakota's live animal marketing system. The livestock auction market plays a pivotal role in ensuring the health and wellbeing of animals sold through the market.

1. Per SD regulations, facilities must allow for -

- a) Proper care and handling of livestock
- b) Proper health assessment of livestock by the inspecting veterinarian
- c) Isolation, examination, and testing for disease on livestock when necessary

2. The inspecting veterinarian provides

- a) Oversight on animal health, well-being, and biosecurity
- b) Oversight on livestock handling facilities
- c) Recommendations on facility cleaning and disinfection

3. Disease response

- a) Detection through inspection prior to sale
- b) Appropriate actions taken upon detection
- c) Quarantine pens – required per SD CL 40-15-15 - **Appendix A, page 7**
 - (1) Provide for the immediate segregation of unhealthy animals.
 - (2) Must be clearly marked and prevent contact with other livestock
 - (3) When in use, appropriate biosecurity must be observed by all personnel

- d) Contingency plan – Market management and inspecting veterinarians are encouraged to develop contingency plans in order to be prepared to respond quickly and appropriately should an animal become injured or show signs of disease while at the facility.

C. Role in Animal Welfare - [Appendix P - Beef Quality Assurance Link](#)

➔ **Be considerate of what the public sees and how it reflects on the industry and the auction market.** Auction market customers and the general public expect that livestock will be handled efficiently and humanely at an auction market facility. The inspecting veterinarian is a valuable resource concerning animal handling and welfare.

1. Animal handling –

- a) Feed and water
 - (1) “Shrink” or “Fill” should not take precedence over animal well-being.
 - (2) Animals that remain at the facility for any length of time before or after the sale should have access to feed and water.
 - (3) Feed and water availability should be adjusted as needed during weather extremes.
- b) Loading and unloading
 - (1) Facilities should be safe for livestock and personnel.
 - (2) Personnel should be trained to move livestock in a humane manner.

2. Animal fitness for sale -

- a) Non-ambulatory
 - (1) If an animal is non-ambulatory on arrival, it should not be unloaded at the facility.
 - (2) If an animal becomes non-ambulatory after arrival, it should be treated or humanely euthanized.
- b) Cancer eyes, extremely lame, thin, or weak animals, and other conditions:
 - (1) Severely affected animals present concerns with humane handling, aesthetics, and disease spread.
 - (2) Alternatives include:
 - (a) Encourage customers to humanely euthanize these animals on the farm or ranch and dispose of properly.
 - (b) Such animals that are delivered must:
 - (i) Return to the farm or ranch for proper handling; OR
 - (ii) Be placed in quarantine pens and be humanely euthanized and disposed of properly; OR
 - (iii) Be sold directly from the quarantine pen if the animal(s) can be transported humanely and accepted at a slaughter facility.
 - (c) Cows with minor cancer eye lesions may continue to be marketed with routine humane handling practices.
- c) Euthanasia - [Appendices Q through S](#)
 - (1) A plan for humane euthanasia should be in place for all types of livestock.

- d) Carcass disposal - **Appendix T**
 - (1) SD Administrative Rule 12:68:03:05 states: "Carcasses of animals which have died from noncommunicable causes shall, within 36 hours, be burned, buried to a depth of four feet, incorporated into a composting system, or disposed of by a licensed rendering plant."
 - (2) To expedite carcass removal from the facility, a prior plan for proper carcass disposal should be in place.
- 3. Weather concerns and other emergency situations - **Appendix BB - Heat Index chart**
 - a) Includes extreme heat, wind chills, storms, shipping delays, truck wrecks, equipment breakdowns, others.
 - b) Adverse outcomes can be avoided with proper precautions.
 - (1) Consider altering scheduling of sales, shipping, and handling in weather extremes
 - (2) Consider measures to protect animal welfare in extreme situations, such as panels over portholes in extreme cold, sprinkling in extreme heat, etc.
 - c) Planning for emergency situations will help to protect continuity of business and the welfare of animals and personnel.
 - d) Local emergency response contact information should be compiled and readily available. **Appendix AA - Emergency Contact Form Template**
- 4. Complaints regarding neglect or mistreatment of livestock species should be directed to the SDAIB.

D. Traceability - Interstate and Intrastate Animal Health Requirements

- 1. Individual official identification is required on most classes of livestock that move interstate and intrastate.
- 2. Required documentation
 - a) Interstate: interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI)
 - b) Intrastate: change-of-ownership records on breeding cattle
- 3. Services to prepare animals to sell and move intra- and interstate can be provided at the market.
- 4. **Livestock auction markets are responsible for ensuring that any required official identification has been applied and documentation has been completed prior to load-out.**
- 5. Efficient preparation of animals for their timely movement out of the market is dependent on good communication between the market staff, the inspecting veterinarian, and the buyer.
- 6. Buyers are responsible for communicating with the markets and the inspecting veterinarians about the destination of the livestock so that necessary preparation and ICVIs may be completed in a timely manner.
- 7. SD import laws and requirements: <https://aib.sd.gov/mainimport.html>
- 8. Contact information for State Animal Health Officials - **Appendix O**.
Online link: [USAHA State Animal Health Officials Listing](#)

E. Livestock Auction Market Facilities - Inspections by State and Federal Animal Health Officials

1. South Dakota Animal Industry Board Inspections:

- a) Conducted by the SDAIB Area Veterinary Supervisor - **Appendix Y**
 - (1) Minimum of 2 times per year
 - (2) Occur on non-sale days so the yard-manager and the market owner or manager are more readily available.
 - (3) Focus on sanitation of physical facilities to include:
 - (a) Sales ring
 - (b) Receiving and load-out areas
 - (c) Veterinary facilities
 - (4) Other areas of focus include:
 - (a) Tagging supplies
 - (b) Animal disease traceability compliance
 - (c) Record keeping
 - (d) Humane handling considerations
- b) SDAIB compliance officers - **Appendix Z**
 - (1) Minimum of 4 times per year
 - (2) Both sale day and non-sale days
 - (3) Focus same as described above for veterinary supervisors

2. USDA APHIS Veterinary Services Inspections:

- a) APHIS Area Veterinarians conduct quarterly inspections to ensure that approved livestock facilities are in compliance with the Code of Federal Regulations.

II. Animal Disease Traceability Requirements

A. Background

1. In the event of a disease outbreak, accurate and efficient traceability results in:
 - a) Less time that industry is affected by trade and animal movement restrictions.
 - b) Fewer herds affected by disease response activities such as quarantines, testing, depopulation.
2. USDA's Animal Disease Traceability rule, effective March 11, 2013, established standardized requirements for livestock that move interstate - **Appendix F**. Unless specifically exempted, livestock moved interstate must be:
 - a) Officially identified
AND
 - b) Accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI).

B. Official Identification

1. Eartags - **Appendix H**
 - a) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES)
 - Also known as the USDA metal tag, silver tag, "brite" tag, orange Bang's tag or brucellosis vaccination tag.
 - b) Animal Identification Number (AIN) or "840" tag
 - RFID/EID or visual tag with a 15-digit number starting with the official country code. The official US code is '840'.
 - Tags with 15-digit numbers beginning with 'USA' or manufacturer-coded tags beginning with a number between 900-998 are official only if applied to the animal prior to 3/11/2015.
 - c) Scrapie tag numbers for sheep and goats
 - Scrapie flock identification number – placed by flock owners
 - Scrapie serial program tags – placed by auction markets, dealers, and veterinarians on animals that arrive without official ID.
 - d) Premises identification number (PIN) tags for adult slaughter swine – required by most swine slaughter plants
 - e) DO NOT REMOVE OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION EARTAGS - If there is a problem with an official eartag on an animal – call SDAIB.
 - f) DO NOT ADD ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL EARTAGS TO AN ANIMAL.
2. USDA-approved backtags
 - a) Temporary identification used in place of official eartags only on livestock moving directly to a slaughter facility.
 - b) PROPER PLACEMENT
 - Use plenty of warm, fresh glue. Glue orders may take 4 weeks for delivery.

- Proper placement = a few inches from the midline and just behind the shoulder - [Appendix I.](#)
- c) DO NOT REMOVE BACKTAGS
 - **Backtags may be removed only at the time of slaughter or when replaced with an official eartag.** The official eartag must be recorded and correlated to the backtag.
- d) Backtags should be replaced by official eartags on slaughter animals that stand at the auction market for more than 3 days before moving to slaughter. Both tags should be recorded in correlation.
- 3. Alternative Identification – may be used in place of official eartags on animals moving interstate if both the shipping and receiving states agree.
 - South Dakota allows the use of registration tattoos if recorded with the registration certificate number and accompanied by a copy of the registration certificate.
- 4. Records of tagging events must be retained for 5 years.
- 5. [Appendix G - USDA Animal Disease Traceability website](#)

C. Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) Requirements

The ICVI must include the following:

- a) Species
- b) Number
- c) Purpose of movement
- d) **Physical address** -where loaded
- e) **Physical address** - where destined to be offloaded
- f) Consignor name and address (if different than where loaded)
- g) Consignee name and address (if different than destination)
- h) Individual official ID number of each animal (if required)
- i) Any other items required depending on the state of destination.

D. Livestock Auction Markets as Approved Tagging Sites

1. Authorized to officially identify out-of-state cattle on arrival at the auction market.
 - If an auction market is not an approved tagging site, all cattle originating from out-of-state must arrive at the market with any required official identification listed on an ICVI.
2. Have signed agreements on file stating that the LAM will be responsible for applying official tags to livestock in compliance with ADT regulations.
3. [Appendix CC - Auction market tagging site agreement.](#)

E. Definitions

1. **Direct to slaughter** - To move from an auction market to a slaughter plant without stopping to unload while in route, except for stops of less than 24 hours to feed, water, or rest the animals being moved, and with no commingling of animals at such stops.
2. **Feeding Purposes** - Feeding to enhance the animal's condition for slaughter. Any animal that may be used for breeding must be identified as required for breeding stock.

III. Interstate and Intrastate Movement Requirements by Species

A. Cattle & Bison

1. APPROVED OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION FOR CATTLE

- a) USDA approved eartags
 - (1) NUES tags (USDA eartags – silver clip tags, orange OCV Bang’s tags, plastic NUES tags)
 - (2) AIN tags (15-digit RFID or visual only eartags)
- b) Alternative identification
 - (1) USDA approved backtag in place of official eartags on cattle moving directly to slaughter.
 - (2) Registration tattoos when listed with the registration certificate number and accompanied by a copy of the registration certificate.

2. INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS

- a) **All cattle coming from another auction market or a non-adjacent state require an Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI):**
 - (1) Any ICVI’s that accompany cattle from another state must be collected by the auction market and kept at the auction market for 5 years.
 - (2) ICVI must list official ID for:
 - (a) Cattle of any age to be sold for breeding
 - (b) Intact cattle over 18 mos. of age
 - (c) **All** sexually intact dairy cattle
 - (d) Any cattle sold for exhibition or recreational purposes
 - (3) Dairy steers and spayed heifers must have official identification, but the official ID numbers do not need to be listed on the ICVI.
- b) **All cattle arriving at a SD auction market that originate from a farm or ranch in an adjacent state:**
 - (1) Official identification and movement documentation requirements may be met on arrival at the approved auction market if the market is an approved tagging site.
 - (a) The official ID must be recorded on a South Dakota change-of-ownership (COO) form or an ICVI.
 - (b) Official ID must be recorded for:
 - (i) Cattle of any age to be sold for breeding
 - (ii) Intact cattle 18 mos. and older
 - (iii) All intact dairy cattle
 - (iv) All dairy steers and spayed heifers received at the market without official ID
 - (v) Any cattle sold for exhibition or recreational purposes
 - (c) USDA approved backtags may be used in lieu of official eartags on intact cattle 18 mos. and older and all dairy cattle that will be sold to move directly to slaughter.

- (2) If the auction market is not an approved tagging site, any cattle arriving from a farm or ranch from a neighboring state must have a CVI and any applicable official identification before arrival.
 - (3) Any ICVI's that may accompany cattle from a neighboring state must be collected by the auction market and be kept at the auction market for 5 years.
- c) **Intact cattle over 18 mos. of age and all Dairy cattle (including dairy steers) sold direct to slaughter**
 - (1) Must be officially identified.
 - (2) Official USDA backtags may be used as temporary official identification in place of official eartags on cattle moving directly from the auction market to a slaughter facility.
 - (3) Official ID eartags are required on direct-to-slaughter cattle with delayed movement from the market to the plant. The official eartag must be correlated to any backtag. Record both numbers, including any prefix information on the backtag, and the date. Keep the correlation records for 5 years or submit to SDAIB.
- d) **Intact beef over 18 months of age and all intact dairy cattle leaving the auction market to move interstate to a destination that is not a slaughter plant**
 - (1) Must be officially identified with an official eartag and be listed on an ICVI.
 - (2) The state of destination may have additional requirements.
- e) **Dairy steers and spayed heifers of any age leaving the market to move interstate to a destination that is not a slaughter plant**
 - (1) Must be officially identified with an official eartag
 - (2) Official identification does not need to be listed on the ICVI
 - (3) The state of destination may have additional requirements.
- f) **Beef steers of any age and beef heifers under 18 months of age moving interstate directly to slaughter**
 - (1) No documentation or official identification requirements.
- g) **Beef steers of any age and beef heifers under 18 months of age moving interstate for feeding purposes only**
 - (1) Must have a CVI.
 - (2) Official identification is not required.
 - (3) The state of destination may have additional requirements

3. INTRASTATE MOVEMENTS – SD Administrative Rule 12:68:29 – Appendix D

- a) **Official ID is required on in-state origin cattle over 18 months of age sold for breeding purposes.**
 - (1) The official ID must be recorded either on an ICVI, a VS Form 4-54, or on a South Dakota change-of-ownership (COO) form.

- b) **Intact cattle over 18 mos. of age sold direct to a slaughter plant** are required by State regulations to have an official eartag or a backtag.
- c) **Intact adult feeding cattle 2 years and older that move to a non-slaughter destination in SD** are required by State regulations to have an official eartag or a brand release.
- d) **Intact cattle 18 mos. and older that move from one SD auction market to another SD auction market** on an approved backtag must be officially identified. The official eartag number must be correlated to the original backtag.

4. **CATTLE TRACEABILITY FLOWCHARTS** **APPENDICES J - M**

5. **TRICHOMONIASIS REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL CATTLE – SD Administrative Rule 12:68:27 - Appendix E**

- a) Prior to being sold, loaned or leased in South Dakota for breeding purposes, any non-virgin bull must be tested negative for Trichomoniasis.
- b) Any non-virgin bull entering South Dakota for breeding purposes must be tested negative for Trichomoniasis.
- c) No non-virgin and non-pregnant female cattle may be imported, loaned, leased or acquired for breeding purposes in South Dakota.

6. **CANADIAN ORIGIN CATTLE**

- a) Marked by a “CAN” brand on the right hip or “CAN” tattoo in the right ear and an official Canadian eartag.
- b) May be marketed the same as USA origin cattle as they have already satisfied any international and interstate import requirements.

7. **MEXICAN ORIGIN CATTLE**

- a) Marked by an “M” or “Mx” brand on the right hip and an official Mexican eartag.
- b) SD resident Mexican origin animals may be marketed the same as USA origin cattle as they have already satisfied any international and interstate import requirements.
- c) Mexican origin cattle from another state must be officially identified and IDs must be listed on an ICVI or change-of-ownership report.
- d) Mexican cattle from another State must have proof of a negative TB test done by a US veterinarian within the past 60 days. If no proof of TB test exists, the cattle must be TB tested before leaving the LAM.

8. **RECREATIONAL CATTLE – Appendix D**

- a) Cattle sold for rodeo events, roping events, cattle cutting events, cattle penning events, steer wrestling events, and training for such events are recreational cattle.
- b) Recreational cattle from another state must be officially identified and have proof of a negative TB test within the past 12 months.

- c) Recreational cattle moving from the auction market to another state must be officially identified with an official eartag and be listed on an ICVI.
- d) The state of destination may have additional requirements.

B. Sheep & Goats - Appendix N - ID Flow Chart

1. APPROVED OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION FOR SHEEP & GOATS

- a) USDA approved eartags
 - (1) Scrapie tags
 - (2) AIN tags (15-digit RFID or visual only eartags)
 - (3) Registration tattoos when listed with the registration certificate number and accompanied by a copy of the registration certificate.

2. INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS

- a) **Sheep and goats coming from another auction market or a farm or ranch in a non-adjacent state require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) with official ID listed:**
 - (1) Any ICVI's that accompany sheep and goats from another state must be collected by the auction market and kept at the auction market for 5 years.
 - (2) ICVI must list official ID for:
 - (a) Sheep and goats of any age to be sold for breeding
 - (b) Sheep and goats over 18 mos. of age to be sold for feeding or slaughter
 - (c) Sheep and goats under 18 months of age sold for feeding or slaughter that have lambed, kidded, or are pregnant
 - (3) **Brucella ovis**: Breeding rams 6 months of age and older, must be tested negative within 30 days prior to entry or ORIGINATE from a **Brucella ovis** free flock with a current test record. Goats are exempt.
 - (4) Sheep and goats sold for feeding under 18 months of age that have not lambed, kidded, and are not pregnant do not require official identification. If animals are diverted to breeding, they must be officially identified prior to leaving the market.
- b) **Sheep and goats arriving at a SD auction market that originate from a farm or ranch in an adjacent state may move without an ICVI with ID listed provided that:**
 - (1) Official identification requirements must be met on arrival at the approved auction market.
 - (a) The auction market must verify that official ID is present on ALL sheep and goats EXCEPT:
 - (i) Sheep and goats under 18 months of age that have not been pregnant and are to be sold for feeding and slaughter purposes only.
 - (ii) ***If diverted to breeding*** the animals must be officially identified prior to leaving the market.
 - (b) Official ID must be applied by the auction market on sheep and goats that arrive without ID. The following must be recorded and kept at the auction market for 5 years:
 - (i) Tag numbers applied
 - (ii) Date the tags were applied
 - (iii) Name, address and phone of the seller

- (c) **Brucella ovis**: Breeding rams 6 months of age and older, must be tested negative within 30 days prior to entry or ORIGINATE from a **Brucella ovis** free flock with a current test record. Goats are exempt.
- (2) Any ICVI's or other documentation that may accompany sheep & goats from a neighboring state must be collected by the auction market and be kept at the auction market for 5 years.
- c) **Sheep and goats moving from an auction market to another state must have an ICVI. Official identification must be listed if required**
 - (1) ICVI must list official ID for:
 - (a) Sheep and goats of any age sold for breeding
 - (b) Sheep and goats over 18 mos. of age sold for feeding or slaughter
 - (c) Sheep and goats under 18 months of age sold for feeding or slaughter that have lambled, kidded, or are pregnant
 - (d) Contact the state of destination for specific requirements

3. INTRASTATE REQUIREMENTS FOR CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP THROUGH AUCTION MARKETS - SHEEP & GOATS ORIGINATING IN SD – Appendix D

- a) The auction market must verify that official ID is present on ALL sheep and goats EXCEPT:
 - (1) Sheep and goats under 18 months of age that have not been pregnant and are to be sold for feeding and slaughter purposes only.
 - (2) ***If diverted to breeding*** the animals must be officially identified prior to leaving the market.
- b) Official ID must be applied by the auction market on sheep and goats that arrive without ID. The following must be recorded and kept at the auction market for 5 years:
 - (1) Tag numbers applied
 - (2) Date the tags were applied
 - (3) Name, address and phone of the seller
- c) **Brucellas ovis**: Breeding rams 6 months of age and older, must be tested negative within 30 days prior to entry or ORIGINATE from a Brucella ovis free flock with a current test record. Goats are exempt.

C. Swine

1. APPROVED OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION FOR SWINE

- a) Individual identification
 - (1) NUES tags (USDA eartags – silver clip tags, plastic NUES tags)
 - (2) AIN tags (15-digit RFID or visual only eartags)
 - (3) State-assigned premises ID tag with individual herd number
 - (4) USDA-approved premises ID tag with individual herd number
 - (5) USDA approved backtag on swine moving directly to slaughter
 - (6) Registration tattoos when listed with the registration certificate number and accompanied by a copy of the registration certificate.
- b) Group identification
 - (1) State-assigned premises tattoo or tag when all animals originate from the same premises.
 - (2) USDA-approved premises ID tattoo or tag when all animals originate from the same premises.

2. INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS

- a) **Swine entering the market from another auction market or a farm or ranch in a non-adjacent state require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) with official ID listed:**
 - (1) Any ICVI's that accompany swine from another state must be collected by the auction market and kept at the auction market for 2 years.
- b) **Swine arriving at a SD auction market that originate from a farm or ranch in an adjacent state may enter without an ICVI with ID listed provided that:**
 - (1) Official identification requirements must be met on arrival at the approved auction market.
 - (a) Official ID must be applied by the auction market on swine that arrive without approved identification.
 - (i) Swine to be sold for breeding or feeding
 - Individual official identification eartags
 - (ii) Swine sold to move directly to slaughter
 - Official backtag or state-assigned auction market slap tattoo
 - (b) The following must be recorded and kept at the auction market for 120 days for slaughter swine and for 2 years for swine of other classes:
 - (i) Tag numbers or slap tattoos applied
 - (ii) Date the tags/tattoos were applied
 - (iii) Name, address and phone of the seller
 - (2) Any ICVI's or other documentation that may accompany swine from a neighboring state must be collected by the auction market and be kept at the auction market for 2 years.

c) Swine moving from an auction market to another state must have an ICVI with official identification listed EXCEPT:

- (1) Swine moving directly to slaughter may move interstate on a backtag or slap tattoo
- (2) Contact the state of destination for specific requirements

**3. INTRASTATE REQUIREMENTS FOR CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP THROUGH AUCTION MARKETS
- SWINE ORIGINATING IN SD – Appendix D**

- a) The auction market must verify that official ID is present on all swine.
- b) Official ID must be applied by the auction market on swine that arrive without approved identification.
 - (1) Swine to be sold for breeding or feeding
 - Individual official identification eartags
 - (2) Swine sold to move directly to slaughter
 - Official backtag or state-assigned auction market slap tattoo
- c) The following must be recorded and kept at the auction market for 120 days on slaughter swine and for 2 years for swine of other classes:
 - (3) Tag numbers or slap tattoos applied
 - (4) Date the tags/tattoos were applied
 - (5) Name, address and phone of the seller

D. Horses

1. APPROVED OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION FOR EQUINES

- a) A description sufficient to identify the individual equine, including brands and lip tattoos. **The information on a completed EIA form will satisfy ID requirements for most horses.**
- b) Microchip.
- c) Digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual equine.
- d) If commercially transported to slaughter, a device or method authorized by Title 9, Part 88 of the CFR is required. **(Green Equine Backtag).**

2. INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS

- a) All horses that enter an auction market from another state must be **officially identified and must be accompanied by an ICVI.**
- b) **Negative Coggins (EIA) test** required within the past 12 months.
 - (1) Exemptions:
 - (a) Native North Dakota Horses
 - (b) Suckling foals accompanying a test negative mare
- c) Horses leaving the auction market to move interstate must have an ICVI and a negative Coggins (EIA) test unless specifically exempted by the state of destination.

3. INTRASTATE –

- a) No official identification or testing requirement for horses moving within the state of SD.

E. Poultry

1. Import Requirements:

a) Domestic & nondomestic live poultry and hatching eggs

- (1) Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or VS Form 9-3
- (2) Import permit
- (3) **Pullorum disease:** Negative PULLORUM test (within 30 days of entry); OR originate from a Pullorum free state; OR originate from a Pullorum free flock.

2. Intrastate:

a) Domestic & nondomestic live poultry and hatching eggs

- (1) **Pullorum disease:** Negative PULLORUM test (within 30 days of movement); OR originate from a Pullorum free flock.
- (2) Documentation used by flocks qualifying as free of Pullorum disease include:
 - (a) VS Form 9-3 USDA NPIP Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, and Poults
 - (b) AIB Form PTC102 (02-10) SD Intrastate Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, and Poults

b) Slaughter

- (1) Sales records retained for one year.

All sales records are to be retained for one year.

F. Other Species

Call SDAIB in advance of sale date for specific requirements

IV. Recordkeeping

A. Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (ICVIs)

1. ICVIs received with in-coming livestock: Copies must be kept by the auction market for 5 years for most livestock species (2 years for poultry and swine.)

B. Change of Ownership reports – breeding cattle, adult cull cattle, and any dairy cattle

1. Completed and submitted to SDAIB within 30 days by inspecting veterinarian - [Appendix U & V](#).

C. Scrapie tag records

1. Records of tags applied and business records of sheep and goats that change ownership must be recorded by the producer, veterinarian, or auction market that applies or reads the tags.
2. Scrapie tag records should include: scrapie tag numbers, date sold, and seller's name, address, and phone.
3. The records must be kept for at least 5 years from the time the animals are transported or sold.
4. Scrapie tag recordkeeping forms are available from SDAIB - [Appendix W](#).

D. Backtag records - [Appendix X](#)

1. Reports should include:
 - a) The auction market prefix as well as the 4-digit individual tag ID
 - b) The seller name and address
 - c) Date sold
2. Backtag reports should be submitted to SDAIB within 30 calendar days
3. Reports may be submitted in hard copy or electronically.

E. Official tag replacement or backtag replacement

1. If an animal loses an official tag and needs a new one, the person applying the new tag must record the following and maintain the record for 5 years:
 - a) The date the new tag was applied
 - b) The official ID on the tag
 - c) The official ID on the old tag if known
2. Replacement of an official backtag (temporary ID) with a new official eartag is considered to be a retagging event and must be handled as listed above.
3. Replacement of official ID tags for reasons other than loss must be authorized by a State or

Federal animal health official.

V. Resources

A. Forms

1. Back tag reports
 - a) Paper forms - available from SDAIB, USDA VS (VS Form 4-52A), or use auction market generated report - **Appendix X**.
 - b) Electronic – please contact SDAIB for options.
2. Scrapie tag reports – although most auction markets and veterinarians maintain their own reports, paper and electronic forms are available from SDAIB (Appendix W)
3. Tagging site agreement – SDAIB - **Appendix CC**.

B. Tags

1. NUES (metal or plastic silver or “Brite” tags) – may be distributed by accredited veterinarians
2. AIN – purchase from approved tag manufacturers, requires a USDA premises identification number
3. Scrapie serial tags – available through USDA Veterinary Services (VS) at no charge
4. Swine premises tag – purchase from approved tag manufacturers
5. USDA-approved backtags, glue, sticks – available through USDA VS – **allow 4 weeks for delivery**

C. Equipment

1. Metal tag applicators – NUES taggers limited supply at USDA VS, otherwise purchase from tag manufacturers
2. Slap tattoo applicators – available through USDA VS
3. RFID tag readers – available from livestock equipment distributors

VI. Contact Information

The South Dakota Animal Industry Board and the USDA APHIS Veterinary Services for South Dakota are both located in Pierre, SD. You can contact either office as listed below.

South Dakota Animal Industry Board

411 S Fort Street
Pierre, SD 57501

Phone: (605) 773-3321
Fax: (605) 773-5459
Email: aibmail@state.sd.us
Webpage: <http://aib.sd.gov/>

Pierre Office

Dustin Oedekoven, DVM / State Veterinarian
Mendel Miller, DVM / Assistant State Veterinarian
Tammy Anderson, DVM / Staff Veterinarian
Susan Reenders, DVM / Staff Veterinarian
Todd Tedrow, DVM / Staff Veterinarian

Field Veterinarians

Marc Hammrich, DVM / Area I
Adam Wiechmann, DVM / Area II
Carolyn Geis, DVM / Area III
Janice Hallstrom, DVM / Area IV

USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services

PO Box 640
314 South Henry, Suite 100
Pierre, SD 57501

Phone: (605) 224-6186
Fax: (605) 224-8451
Email: VSDD@aphis.usda.gov
USDA APHIS Website: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/home/>

Lynn Tesar, DVM / Area Veterinarian In Charge, SD/ND

USAHA State Animal Health Officials Contact List

VII. References

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix

	State and Federal Laws and Regulations
A	- SDCL 40-15: Livestock Auction Agencies
B	- SDCL 40-15A: Livestock Dealers, Packers and Packer Buyers
C	- SD Administrative Rule 12:68:07.01: Livestock Dealers
	- SD Administrative Rule 12:68:07: Livestock Auctions and Stockyards
D	- SD Administrative Rule 12:68:29: Livestock Identification
E	- SD Administrative Rule 12:68:27: Trichomoniasis Control
F	- 9 CFR Part 86-Animal Disease Traceability Rule
	Official Identification
G	- USDA Traceability Website
H	- Official Eartags USDA General Criteria
I	- Backtag Guidelines
	Animal ID Flow Charts - Cattle
J	- Beef and Dairy Breeding
K	- Beef and Dairy over 18 months Feeding/Slaughter
L	- Beef Feeding under 18 months, beef steers, beef spayed heifers
M	- Dairy Cattle under 18 months, dairy steers, dairy spayed heifers
N	Sheep and Goat ID Requirements
O	State Animal Health Official contact list
P	BQA – Information Source for Auction Markets
	Euthanasia Guidelines
Q	- Euthanasia Guidelines - Links
R	- Euthanasia – Multi-Species
S	- Practical Euthanasia of Cattle
T	Carcass Disposal guidelines
	Records and Forms
U	- Change of Ownership form
V	- VS Form 4-54
W	- Scrapie tag report form
X	- Backtag Report Form 4-52A
	SDAIB Supervisor and Compliance area maps
Y	- AIB Area Veterinarian Map
Z	- AIB Compliance Officer Map
AA	Emergency Contact Form Template
BB	Heat Index Information
CC	Tagging Site Agreement

CHAPTER 40-15

LIVESTOCK AUCTION AGENCIES

- 40-15-1 Business constituting livestock auction agency--Exceptions.
- 40-15-1.1 Buying stations subject to chapter.
- 40-15-1.2 "Mobile market" defined.
- 40-15-1.3 "Livestock" defined.
- 40-15-2 License required for auction agency--Display at place of sales--Violation as petty offense.
- 40-15-3 Application for auction agency license--Contents.
- 40-15-4 Hearing on application for license--Notice to livestock associations of application.
- 40-15-5 Publication and public notice of application for license.
- 40-15-6 Hearing on application for license--Issuance on finding of conformity.
- 40-15-7 Factors considered in determining whether to issue license.
- 40-15-8 Annual fee for issuance or renewal of license.
- 40-15-9 Notice and hearing dispensed with on renewal of license.
- 40-15-10 Bond required to operate auction agency--Terms of bond--Approval--Amount--Violation as misdemeanor.
- 40-15-11 Cancellation of auction agency bond by surety--New bond before continuing business.
- 40-15-12 Action on auction agency bond.
- 40-15-13 Livestock handling and testing facilities required for auction agency license--Revocation or suspension if facilities inadequate or unsanitary.
- 40-15-13.1 Approved scales to be used.
- 40-15-13.2 Promulgation of rules--Scales--Fees.
- 40-15-14 Rules specifying facilities needed by veterinary inspector.
- 40-15-15 Separate pens for segregation of diseased animals--Marking of quarantine pens.
- 40-15-16 Auction agency services available without discrimination--Filing and posting of rate schedules--Rebates prohibited--Violation as petty offense.
- 40-15-17 Minimum inspection fees established by Animal Industry Board.
- 40-15-18 Inspection fees paid to Animal Industry Board.
- 40-15-19 Inspection service to be provided at auction agency--Veterinarian employed by board--Qualifications--Assistant veterinarian--Violation as petty offense.
- 40-15-20 Inspection of livestock by veterinarian--Compensation from fees collected.
- 40-15-21 Testing and treatment required before removal of animal from auction agency.
- 40-15-22 Veterinary inspection of premises and equipment--Supervision of cleaning of facilities and vehicles.
- 40-15-23 Inspection in manner prescribed by Animal Industry Board or federal government.
- 40-15-24 Veterinary inspector supervised by animal industry board--Discontinuance for failure to perform--Supervising veterinarians.
- 40-15-25 Auction agency not liable for negligence of inspector--Inspector not agent of agency.
- 40-15-26 Responsibility for inspection of livestock before shipment from auction agency--Certificate to comply with requirements at destination.
- 40-15-27 Records of livestock agency--Contents--Violation as petty offense.
- 40-15-28 Records open to inspection--Preservation--Copies furnished.
- 40-15-29 Revocation or suspension of license for failure to keep records.
- 40-15-30 Uniform accounting system for agencies.

40-15-31 Segregation and safeguarding of customers' funds by auction agency--Misuse of funds as felony.

40-15-31.1 Electronic auction--Regulation--Licensure.

40-15-31.2 Electronic auction--Delivery.

40-15-32 Revocation or suspension of license for violations--Effect of revocation or suspension.

40-15-32.1 Grounds for revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew license.

40-15-32.2 Board authorized to assume control of funds when agency's license revoked.

40-15-33 Appeal to circuit court from revocation or suspension of license.

40-15-34 Operation of auction agency without license as misdemeanor--Each day as separate offense.

40-15-35 Repealed.

40-15-35.1 Sanitary board allowed to apply for injunction.

40-15-36 Enforcement of chapter--Orders, rules, and regulations--Publication and posting.

40-15-37 Disposition of fees--Apportionment between disease emergency fund and inspectors fund.

40-15-38 Use of livestock disease emergency fund--Authorization by Governor required.

40-15-39 "Livestock fraud" defined--Evidence--Felony.

40-15-1. Business constituting livestock auction agency--Exceptions. Any person operating a place of business where livestock are bought and sold through public auction, including livestock buying stations not buying and selling through public auction, is a livestock auction agency, except any place or operation where future farmers or 4-H groups or fair associations or private fairs conduct sales of livestock, any place or operation conducted for a dispersal sale of the livestock of a farmer, dairyman, livestock breeder, or feeder who is discontinuing said business and no other livestock is sold or offered for sale, and any place of operation where a breeder or an association of breeders of livestock assemble and offer for sale and sell under their own management any livestock.

Source: SDC 1939 § 40.2001; SL 1961, ch 204, § 1; SL 1970, ch 232, § 1; SL 1990, ch 325, § 235.

40-15-1.1. Buying stations subject to chapter. The term, livestock buying station, refers to any person who buys, sells, or solicits livestock for the purpose of resale within the State of South Dakota, whether such livestock are raised in the state or brought into South Dakota from another state. However, any person who sells only livestock which he has produced and raised in South Dakota and such agencies that buy or sell livestock for slaughter only and those bonded dealers whose business is buying and selling livestock so far as the buying or selling is conducted at licensed and South Dakota inspected markets, are not livestock buying stations.

Source: SL 1970, ch 232, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 236.

40-15-1.2. "Mobile market" defined. The term, livestock mobile market refers to any livestock auction agency conducted with mobile facilities as necessary for the receiving, handling, and care of livestock consigned or entrusted to it for sale and sold competitively by means of the marketing and merchandising services it renders.

Source: SL 1970, ch 232, § 3; SL 1990, ch 325, § 237.

40-15-1.3. "Livestock" defined. For purposes of this chapter, the term, livestock, means cattle, sheep, horses, mules, swine, goats, and buffalo.

Source: SL 2002, ch 191, § 1.

40-15-2. License required for auction agency--Display at place of sales--Violation as petty offense. No livestock auction agency may operate without a license, which shall always be displayed at a conspicuous place on the premises where sales are conducted. A violation of this section is a petty offense. Each day of violation is a separate offense.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002; SL 1941, ch 166; SL 1949, ch 147; SL 1955, ch 141, § 1; SL 1957, ch 203, § 1; SL 1961, ch 204, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 238; SL 1992, ch 158, § 89.

40-15-3. Application for auction agency license--Contents. All applications for a license to operate a livestock auction agency shall be made in writing to the Animal Industry Board in the form prescribed by the board and shall contain:

- (1) The name and addresses of the applicant and all persons having any financial interest in the application and the amount of such interest;
- (2) Financial responsibility of the applicant in the form of a statement of assets and liabilities;
- (3) A legal description of the property and its location together with a description of the facilities proposed to be used in the operation of such livestock auction agency;
- (4) A statement of the facts upon which the applicant relies, the benefits to be derived by the livestock industry and the services proposed to be rendered regularly through the year;
- (5) Applicant's experience in the livestock industry including any past operation of a livestock auction agency.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002 as added by SL 1961, ch 204, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 239.

40-15-4. Hearing on application for license--Notice to livestock associations of application. Upon filing of an application pursuant to § 40-15-3, the Animal Industry Board shall determine whether a hearing need be held upon such application. If the board determines that a hearing need be held, it shall fix a reasonable time and place for hearing. The board shall cause a copy of such application, together with notice of time and place of hearing thereon, to be served by mail not less than fifteen days prior to such hearing upon all statewide livestock associations in the state who have filed written notice with the board of a request to receive notice of such hearings and such other livestock associations, as in the opinion of the board would be interested in such application.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002 as added by SL 1961, ch 204, § 2; SL 1968, ch 157; SL 1990, ch 325, § 240.

40-15-5. Publication and public notice of application for license. The Animal Industry Board shall give further notice of a hearing on an application for a license to operate a livestock auction agency by publication of the notice thereof once in a daily or weekly newspaper circulated in the municipality where such applicant intends to conduct a livestock auction agency, and such other notice as the board deems necessary to give public notice of such time and place of hearing to persons interested therein.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002 as added by SL 1961, ch 204, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 241; SL 1992, ch 60, § 2.

40-15-6. Hearing on application for license--Issuance on finding of conformity. If after a hearing upon an application for a license to operate a livestock auction agency, at which interested persons may appear in support or opposition thereto, the Animal Industry Board finds from the evidence presented that the physical facilities of such livestock auction agency conforms to the requirements of the rules of the Animal Industry Board and the statutes applicable to such agencies, such license shall be issued to the applicant.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002 as added by SL 1961, ch 204, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 242.

40-15-7. Factors considered in determining whether to issue license. In determining whether a license to operate a livestock auction agency should be granted or denied, the Animal Industry Board shall give reasonable consideration to:

- (1) The ability of the applicant to comply with the Federal Packers and Stockyard Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. § 181 et seq.) and the rules of the Animal Industry Board;
- (2) The continuing financial stability, business integrity, and fiduciary responsibility of the applicant;
- (3) The livestock industry marketing benefits to be derived from the establishment and operation of the livestock auction agency proposed in the application;
- (4) The adequacy of the facilities set forth to permit the performance of livestock agency services proposed in the application;
- (5) Whether the proposed livestock auction agency would be permanent and continuous.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002 as added by SL 1961, ch 204, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 243.

40-15-8. Annual fee for issuance or renewal of license. The fee for a license to operate a livestock auction agency shall be one hundred dollars. The license shall be issued for a period of one year and may be renewed from year to year upon the payment of a like sum for each renewal. The fee shall be paid to and license and renewals issued by the Animal Industry Board.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002; SL 1941, ch 166; SL 1949, ch 147; SL 1955, ch 141, § 1; SL 1957, ch 203, § 1; SL 1961, ch 204, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 244.

40-15-9. Notice and hearing dispensed with on renewal of license. Upon application for the renewal of any existing license, the Animal Industry Board may dispense with the notice and hearing required by §§ 40-15-4 to 40-15-6, inclusive, if it is satisfied from the application for renewal and applicant's prior record that the applicant has been in active business under its existing license during the term covered by such license and has complied with statutes of the state applicable to livestock auction agencies and the rules of the Animal Industry Board during the period covered by the license sought to be renewed.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002 as added by SL 1961, ch 204, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 245.

40-15-10. Bond required to operate auction agency--Terms of bond--Approval--Amount--Violation as misdemeanor. No person may operate a livestock auction agency without first filing with the Animal Industry Board a corporate surety bond as required under the provisions of the Federal Packers and Stockyard Act, 1921, as amended to January 1, 2002, for livestock agencies selling on commission. The bond shall be filed with the Animal Industry Board and a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the chief of the Packers and Stockyards Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The obligee of the bond is the Animal Industry Board with the executive secretary thereof as trustee, with full power and authority to consider claims and pay valid claims from bond proceeds, subject to applicable federal law. The bond shall be for the benefit of all persons sustaining loss which may be covered by the obligation of the bond. The bond shall be approved by the Animal Industry Board as to its sufficiency and by the attorney general as to form prior to filing. The amount of the bond may not be less than twenty thousand dollars. Any person who operates a livestock auction agency in violation of this section is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2003; SL 1941, ch 167; SL 1947, ch 178; SL 1965, ch 170; SL 1977, ch 190, § 491; SL 1990, ch 325, § 246; SL 2002, ch 191, § 2.

40-15-11. Cancellation of auction agency bond by surety--New bond before continuing business. The bond required by § 40-15-10 may be canceled by the surety thereon by not less than thirty days' prior written notice to the Animal Industry Board and such cancellation does not in any manner affect the liability of the surety as to anything occurring prior thereto. In the event of such cancellation, no further operations may be conducted by the livestock auction agency until a bond or security has been provided, approved, and filed as required in § 40-15-10.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2003; SL 1941, ch 167; SL 1947, ch 178; SL 1965, ch 170; SL 1990, ch 325, § 247.

40-15-12. Action on auction agency bond. Action may be brought by any person upon the bond required by § 40-15-10 without the necessity of joining the State of South Dakota or securing leave therefor.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2003 as added by SL 1941, ch 167; SL 1947, ch 178; SL 1965, ch 170.

40-15-13. Livestock handling and testing facilities required for auction agency license--Revocation or suspension if facilities inadequate or unsanitary. Every livestock auction agency shall provide adequate facilities for care, sorting, feeding, and handling of livestock and for proper inspection, examination, and testing for disease according to specifications determined by the Animal Industry Board. No license shall be issued or renewed by the board until the facilities are deemed adequate by it; and any time after issuance of the license, it may revoke or suspend the license of the agency until faults are corrected whenever it determines that the facilities of the agency are then inadequate or that the premises are not being maintained and operation conducted in a sanitary and safe manner to prevent the spread of livestock disease.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2005; SL 1957, ch 203, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 248.

40-15-13.1. Approved scales to be used. No livestock subject to this chapter may be weighed on any scale, except a livestock scale certified by the Division of Commercial Inspection and Licensing approved for purposes of this chapter.

Source: SL 1970, ch 231; SL 2004, ch 17, § 293.

40-15-13.2. Promulgation of rules--Scales--Fees. The board shall promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 1-26 to ensure:

- (1) That livestock for immediate slaughter sold on a carcass basis are weighed on livestock scales certified by the United States Packers and Stockyards Administration for weighing livestock on a carcass basis;
- (2) That livestock for immediate slaughter sold on a live basis are weighed on livestock scales certified by the United States Packers and Stockyards Administration for weighing such livestock; and
- (3) That a fee is assessed for all livestock sold by electronic auction on a per head basis in an amount equal to ten percent of the minimum inspection fees as provided for in § 40-15-17.

Source: SL 1997, ch 230, § 3.

40-15-14. Rules specifying facilities needed by veterinary inspector. The Animal Industry Board may promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 1-26 to require the maintenance or installation of facilities such as the paving of alleys or holding pens, squeeze chutes, and quarters for the veterinary inspector that are reasonably necessary to test or treat cattle for disease.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2005 as added by SL 1957, ch 203, § 2; SL 1986, ch 326, § 87; SL 1990, ch 325, § 249.

40-15-15. Separate pens for segregation of diseased animals--Marking of quarantine pens. Each livestock auction agency shall maintain one or more pens separate and apart from other pens for the purpose of holding animals consigned to the sales that show symptoms of any contagious, communicable, or infectious disease and for cattle branded and tagged as brucellosis reactors, tuberculosis reactors, or livestock otherwise marked or identified as being diseased. These animals shall be sold from these quarantine pens for slaughtering purposes only. Such pens shall be marked as quarantine pens and labeled as such with the top rail of such pens to be painted yellow in color.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2005 as added by SL 1957, ch 203, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 250.

40-15-16. Auction agency services available without discrimination--Filing and posting of rate schedules--Rebates prohibited--Violation as petty offense. Every livestock auction agency shall furnish its service to every person who requests it, without discrimination. Its rates shall be reasonable and nondiscriminating and shall be filed with the Animal Industry Board before a license is issued. The rates may be changed from time to time by filing new schedules with the board thirty days before they are to take effect. Rates shall be posted plainly, visibly, and conspicuously with the license on the premises. No livestock auction agency may rebate any service charge or render its services to anyone without charging the rate posted and filed. A violation of this section is a petty offense. Each violation is a separate offense.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2006; SL 1977, ch 190, § 492; SL 1990, ch 325, § 251; SL 1992, ch 158, § 90.

40-15-17. Minimum inspection fees established by Animal Industry Board. The livestock auction agencies shall collect fees for inspection and examination of livestock as provided in this chapter which may not be less than the minimum established by the Animal Industry Board.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002 as added by SL 1957, ch 203, § 1; SL 1961, ch 204, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 252.

40-15-18. Inspection fees paid to Animal Industry Board. The Animal Industry Board shall collect from all livestock auction agencies, all fees collected by the agency for the inspection required by §§ 40-15-19 to 40-15-25, inclusive.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002; SL 1941, ch 166; SL 1949, ch 147; SL 1955, ch 141, § 1; SL 1957, ch 203, § 1; SL 1961 ch 204, § 2; SL 1970, ch 233, § 1; SL 1990, ch 325, § 253.

40-15-19. Inspection service to be provided at auction agency--Veterinarian employed by board--Qualifications--Assistant veterinarian--Violation as petty offense. Every livestock auction agency shall be provided with inspection and examination to determine evidence of disease in any livestock handled on the premises. Such examination and inspection shall be made by a veterinarian who has been recommended by the livestock auction agency to be examined and inspected and employed by the Animal Industry Board, and with the approval of the veterinarian in charge of the animal disease eradication branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, and at any livestock auction agency which is engaged in the interstate shipment of livestock. Such veterinarian shall be a local veterinarian, or a veterinarian of the vicinity, accredited, capable, and qualified, unless there is no such veterinarian available. If the livestock auction agency fails to recommend such a veterinarian within a reasonable time, the board may after ten days' notice to such agency appoint such a veterinarian. In the event of a temporary absence or in the event that a sale is too large for one veterinarian to properly handle, the veterinarian so employed may employ an assistant who shall be a licensed veterinarian of the State of South Dakota and qualified as above. A violation of this section is a petty offense.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2007; SL 1939, ch 152; SL 1945, ch 173; SL 1957, ch 203, § 3; SL 1990, ch 325, § 254; SL 1992, ch 158, § 91.

40-15-20. Inspection of livestock by veterinarian--Compensation from fees collected. The veterinarian employed pursuant to § 40-15-19 shall inspect and examine all livestock handled on the premises to determine evidence of disease. The veterinarian so employed shall be paid by the Animal Industry Board with ninety percent of the fees collected for such inspection, as provided in § 40-15-37.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2007; SL 1945, ch 173; SL 1957, ch 203, § 3; SL 1970, ch 233, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 255.

40-15-21. Testing and treatment required before removal of animal from auction agency. The Animal Industry Board may require the testing or treatment of any animal before being removed from any auction agency, by methods prescribed by such board, if deemed necessary for protection of the health of livestock within the state.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2007; SL 1939, ch 152; SL 1945, ch 173; SL 1957, ch 203, § 3; SL 1990, ch 325, § 256.

40-15-22. Veterinary inspection of premises and equipment--Supervision of cleaning of facilities and vehicles. The veterinary inspector provided for in § 40-15-19 shall examine all premises and equipment used in handling livestock at the agency and shall direct and supervise the cleaning and disinfection of such premises and equipment with the object of maintaining such premises in a sanitary and safe manner to prevent the spread of livestock disease. He shall also supervise the cleaning and disinfection of all vehicles used to transport or otherwise handle livestock delivered to or removed from such agency as may be required from time to time and in a manner prescribed by the Animal Industry Board.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2007; SL 1939, ch 152; SL 1945, ch 173; SL 1957, ch 203, § 3; SL 1990, ch 325, § 257.

40-15-23. Inspection in manner prescribed by Animal Industry Board or federal government. The veterinary inspector provided for in § 40-15-19 shall perform and report the inspection and examination of livestock in the manner prescribed by the Animal Industry Board or the animal disease eradication branch in all interstate shipments of livestock.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2007; SL 1939, ch 152; SL 1945, ch 173; SL 1957, ch 203, § 3; SL 1990, ch 325, § 258.

40-15-24. Veterinary inspector supervised by animal industry board--Discontinuance for failure to perform--Supervising veterinarians. The service and duties of the veterinary inspector provided for in § 40-15-19 shall be under the direction and supervision of the Animal Industry Board, and the inspector shall be discontinued at the agency if he fails to perform the services and duties required of him by the board. The board may employ as many supervising veterinarians as may be deemed necessary to assist in the enforcement of the law relating to livestock auction agencies.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2007; SL 1939, ch 152; SL 1945, ch 173; SL 1957, ch 203, § 3; SL 1990, ch 325, § 259.

40-15-25. Auction agency not liable for negligence of inspector--Inspector not agent of agency. No livestock auction agency is liable for the negligent acts of any veterinary inspector, nor may any such veterinary inspector be considered an agent of the livestock auction agency.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.9926 as added by SL 1957, ch 203, § 4; SL 1990, ch 325, § 260.

40-15-26. Responsibility for inspection of livestock before shipment from auction agency--Certificate to comply with requirements at destination. The livestock auction agency shall ensure that any livestock passing through a livestock auction agency for interstate or intrastate traffic, are inspected, examined, and tested before being removed from the premises as required by the state of destination. Shipment of such livestock shall be covered by such certificate of health as may be required by the state of destination before such livestock is removed from the premises of the auction agency; but if such certificate is made from physical examination only, it shall be issued without charge by the veterinary inspector to the shipper.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2007; SL 1939, ch 152; SL 1945, ch 173; SL 1957, ch 203, § 3; SL 1990, ch 325, § 261.

40-15-27. Records of livestock agency--Contents--Violation as petty offense. Every livestock agency shall keep complete records as prescribed by the Animal Industry Board in rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26. Such information may include the names of all persons or organizations bringing to or offering livestock for sale at the agency and a description of the livestock as prescribed by the Animal Industry Board to fulfill the intent of this chapter. A violation of this section is a petty offense. Each violation is a separate offense.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2004; SL 1990, ch 325, § 262; SL 1992, ch 158, § 92; SL 2013, ch 202, § 143.

40-15-28. Records open to inspection--Preservation--Copies furnished. The records required by § 40-15-27 shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time to any person interested as prescribed by the Animal Industry Board in rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26 to fulfill the intent of this chapter. Every livestock auction agency shall keep and preserve all records for at least three years and shall furnish copies thereof to peace officers without charge and to any other person upon payment of reasonable charge for making such copy.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2004; SL 1990, ch 325, § 263; SL 2013, ch 202, § 144.

40-15-29. Revocation or suspension of license for failure to keep records. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of §§ 40-15-27 and 40-15-28 is cause for revocation or suspension of the agency license as the Animal Industry Board may decide.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2004; SL 1990, ch 325, § 264.

40-15-30. Uniform accounting system for agencies. All livestock auction agencies shall maintain a uniform accounting system as prescribed by the Animal Industry Board.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2008; SL 1955, ch 141, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 265.

40-15-31. Segregation and safeguarding of customers' funds by auction agency--Misuse of funds as felony. No livestock auction agency may make such use or disposition of funds in its possession or control as endangers or impairs the faithful and prompt accounting for any payment or such portion thereof as may be due the owner or consignor of livestock or any other person having an interest therein, and to this end shall so handle all such funds as to prevent their being commingled or confused with other accounts or funds of the auction agency kept or used for other purposes. The misuse of such funds, resulting in their loss to the owner or consignor of livestock or any other person having an interest therein, is a Class 5 felony.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2003 as added by SL 1941, ch 167; SL 1947, ch 178; SL 1965, ch 170; SL 1988, ch 325; SL 1990, ch 325, § 266.

40-15-31.1. Electronic auction--Regulation--Licensure. The term, electronic auction, refers to computer-accessible auctions where livestock are bought and sold through public auction. The Animal Industry Board shall regulate electronic auctions. Any livestock auction agency licensed under this chapter may also be licensed to operate electronic auctions of livestock for immediate slaughter if the application and licensure procedures for the electronic auctions are in compliance with §§ 40-15-1 to 40-15-10, inclusive. The provisions of §§ 40-15-11, 40-15-12, 40-15-14, 40-15-16, 40-15-21, 40-15-26 to 40-15-34, inclusive, 40-15-35.1, 40-15-36, 40-15-38, and 40-15-39 also apply to electronic auction agencies.

Source: SL 1997, ch 230, § 1.

40-15-31.2. Electronic auction--Delivery. Livestock sold by electronic auction not delivered directly from the farm of origin to a United States Department of Agriculture or state inspected slaughter establishment may pass only through a United States Department of Agriculture approved stockyard for all classes of livestock.

Source: SL 1997, ch 230, § 2.

40-15-32. Revocation or suspension of license for violations--Effect of revocation or suspension. The Animal Industry Board may revoke or suspend for such time as it deems necessary the license of any livestock auction agency for any violation of the provisions of § 40-15-32.1. If a license is revoked, the licensee may not engage in the business authorized by his license for a period of one year. If a license is suspended, the licensee may not, directly or indirectly, operate the agency or the premises on which the agency is located during the period of suspension.

Source: SL 1988, ch 326, § 1; SL 1990, ch 325, § 267.

40-15-32.1. Grounds for revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew license. The Animal Industry Board may revoke or may suspend an existing license or may refuse to renew a license if the holder or applicant:

- (1) Makes a material false statement in an application for a license or testifies falsely on behalf of such application;
- (2) Misuses, withdraws, diverts, or fails to directly deposit custodial funds in the custodial account required by the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 and § 40-15-31;
- (3) Has not filed or maintained a surety bond or an equivalent security in the form and amount required under the provisions of § 40-15-10;
- (4) Has not satisfactorily demonstrated that the current assets of the agency exceed the current liabilities of the agency;
- (5) Has been convicted, pled guilty, or pled nolo contendere before any state or federal court to charges of forgery, theft, theft by deception, bribery, embezzlement, theft by threat, conspiracy to defraud or other like offense, or violation of the livestock laws of this state;
- (6) Has been suspended by order of the secretary of agriculture of the United States Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921; or
- (7) Has failed to comply with the provisions of § 40-15-27 or 40-15-28, or willfully falsifies records required under this chapter.

Source: SL 1988, ch 326, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 268.

40-15-32.2. Board authorized to assume control of funds when agency's license revoked. If a livestock auction agency's license is relinquished, revoked, or suspended by the Animal Industry Board, subject to applicable federal law, the Animal Industry Board may assume control of any account and funds described in § 40-15-31, including collection of any deposit items, identification and processing of claims to the funds, and payment of valid claims from the available funds.

Source: SL 2002, ch 191, § 3.

40-15-33. Appeal to circuit court from revocation or suspension of license. Any licensee aggrieved at the revocation or suspension of the license may appeal from the decision to the circuit court of this state for the county in which the agency was located, licensed, and operated, at any time within sixty days after notice of such revocation or suspension has been mailed by registered or certified mail to the business address of the agency as shown by its application, license, or other records on file with the Animal Industry Board. The appeal shall be taken by notice of the same stating the substance of the decision appealed from sufficiently to identify the same, copy of which notice shall be served on the animal industry board or by registered or certified mail addressed to the office at Pierre, South Dakota, and by filing the original of such notice and proof of the service thereof with the clerk of the court to which appeal is taken. Thereafter the appeal shall be brought on for hearing and tried upon all issues of law and fact relative thereto under the same procedure as court or equity cases are tried by the court.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2009; SL 1990, ch 325, § 269.

40-15-34. Operation of auction agency without license as misdemeanor--Each day as separate offense. Any person who operates as a livestock agency without the license required by this chapter or while such license has been suspended is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. Each day of operation constitutes a separate offense.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.9926 as added by SL 1957, ch 203, § 4; SL 1977, ch 190, § 493; SL 1990, ch 325, § 270.

40-15-35. Repealed by SL 1992, ch 158, § 93

40-15-35.1. Sanitary board allowed to apply for injunction. The Animal Industry Board may apply for an injunction in any court of competent jurisdiction to restrain any violation of chapter 40-15 or 40-16.

Source: SL 1988, ch 327; SL 1990, ch 325, § 271.

40-15-36. Enforcement of chapter--Orders, rules, and regulations--Publication and posting. The Animal Industry Board shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and may promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 1-26 concerning:

- (1) The licensure of livestock auction agencies;
- (2) The requirements for facilities;
- (3) The handling of any animal found to be affected with any infectious, contagious, or transmissible disease;
- (4) The requirements for inspecting, examining, and testing of livestock passing through a livestock auction agency;
- (5) The reporting and record keeping requirements for livestock auction agencies; and
- (6) Procedures for the consideration, processing, and payment of claims from bond proceeds and, if a livestock auction agency's license is relinquished, revoked or suspended, procedures for the collection of deposit items, processing of claims to the funds, and payment of valid claims in accordance with §§ 40-15-10 and 40-15-32.2.

Such rules shall be sent to each licensed auction agency, there to be posted by such agency plainly, visibly, and conspicuously, and with the license on the premises so as to be available to any person using the service of such agency.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2010; SL 1986, ch 326, § 88; SL 1990, ch 325, § 272; SL 2002, ch 191, § 4.

40-15-37. Disposition of fees--Apportionment between disease emergency fund and inspectors fund. The license and renewal fees and the inspection fees shall be paid by the livestock auction agency to the Animal Industry Board and by it remitted to the state treasurer within thirty days after receipt. The state treasurer shall issue a receipt for the same to the Animal Industry Board.

The state treasurer shall credit ten percent of the amount received to a fund to be known as the livestock disease emergency fund and shall distribute and apply such fund as provided by law. The remaining ninety percent of the amount received shall be credited to a fund to be known as the livestock auction market inspectors fund, all of which shall be distributed and applied by the Animal Industry Board as compensation to the livestock auction market inspectors on a monthly basis.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2008; SL 1955, ch 141, § 2; SL 1970, ch 233, § 3; SL 1990, ch 325, § 273.

40-15-38. Use of livestock disease emergency fund--Authorization by Governor required. The Animal Industry Board shall deposit all funds collected by it to the credit of a fund to be known as the livestock disease emergency fund in the Office of the State Treasurer as provided by § 40-15-37. The livestock disease emergency fund shall be available for use to the Animal Industry Board only pursuant to determination of the Governor that an emergency exists and an order from the Governor authorizing the use of said funds for the eradication and control of virulent diseases among livestock.

Source: SDC 1939, § 40.2002; SL 1941, ch 166; SL 1949, ch 147; SL 1955, ch 141, § 1; SL 1957, ch 203, § 1; SL 1961, ch 204, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 274.

40-15-39. "Livestock fraud" defined--Evidence--Felony. Any person who purchases livestock from a livestock auction agency, as defined in this chapter, with intent to defraud is guilty of livestock fraud. The failure of such purchaser to tender payment in full within four days of the date of purchase, is prima facie evidence of intent to defraud.

Livestock fraud is a Class 4 felony.

Source: SL 1981, ch 292; SL 1990, ch 325, § 275.

CHAPTER 40-15A

LIVESTOCK DEALERS, PACKERS AND PACKER BUYERS

40-15A-1 Definition of terms.

40-15A-1.1 License as dealer, packer, or packer buyer required--Violation as misdemeanor.

40-15A-2 Auction agencies, farmers, ranchers, and livestock feeders exempt.

40-15A-3 Annual application for dealer's, packer's, or packer buyer's license--Contents.

40-15A-4 Fee for license--Duration of license.

40-15A-5 Bond required of dealer, packer or packer buyer--Proof of bond filed under federal law--Exemption for employees of bonded packers--Board as obligee--Promulgation of rules--Violation as misdemeanor.

40-15A-6 Time and place for hearing on application--Notice to livestock associations.

40-15A-7 License posted in place of business--Pocket card.

40-15A-8 Facilities provided by dealer--Unloading and inspection of livestock.

40-15A-8.1 Partial payment of purchase price at time of sale or delivery--Payment of balance.

40-15A-8.2 Records required to be kept by licensees.

40-15A-9 Fees credited to general fund.

40-15A-10 Grounds for revocation or refusal of license.

40-15A-11 Suspension in lieu of revocation of license--Administrative procedure law governs.

40-15A-12 Repealed.

40-15A-13 to 40-15A-19. Repealed.

40-15A-1. Definition of terms. Terms used in this chapter mean:

(1) "Animal Industry Board" or "board," ' ' the Animal Industry Board of the State of South Dakota;

(2) "Licensed, accredited veterinarian," a veterinarian licensed by the state of livestock shipment origin to practice veterinary medicine within that state and accredited by the federal government for the purpose of issuing interstate certificates;

(3) "Livestock," cattle, sheep, horses, mules, swine, buffalo, and goats;

(4) Deleted by SL 2005, ch 220, § 1.

(5) "Livestock dealer," any person engaged in the business of buying, selling, and dealing in livestock from producers or livestock auction markets for resale or shipment within or without the state or for resale in the local market;

(6) Deleted by SL 2005, ch 220, § 1.

(7) "Packer," any firm conducting business involved in the slaughter or processing of meat or meat products if the firm is not subject to state inspection;

(8) "Stocker and feeder livestock," any livestock used for feeding or breeding purposes, except feeder pigs.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 1; SL 1975, ch 259, § 1; SL 1985, ch 318, § 1; SL 1990, ch 325, § 276; SL 1991, ch 332, § 1; SL 2002, ch 191, § 5; SL 2005, ch 220, § 1.

40-15A-1.1. License as dealer, packer, or packer buyer required--Violation as misdemeanor. No person may transact business as a livestock dealer, packer, or packer buyer unless the person is licensed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. A violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Source: SL 1982, ch 283, § 1; SL 1991, ch 186, § 13; SL 2003, ch 217, § 1.

40-15A-2. Auction agencies, farmers, ranchers, and livestock feeders exempt. This chapter does not apply to persons licensed under chapter 40-15 or to farmers, ranchers, or livestock feeders who buy or sell livestock in the ordinary course of their business.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 277.

40-15A-3. Annual application for dealer's, packer's, or packer buyer's license--Contents. Before any person is licensed to transact business as a livestock dealer, packer, or packer buyer, he shall file annually with the Animal Industry Board on or before July first, an application for a license to transact such business on a form prescribed by the board. The application shall contain the following information:

- (1) The nature of the business to be conducted by the applicant;
- (2) The name of any person applying for license, together with his address and permanent residence;
- (3) The full name of each member thereof, if the applicant is a firm, association, or partnership or the names of the officers thereof if the applicant is a corporation;
- (4) The post office and principal place of business of the applicant;
- (5) If the applicant is a foreign corporation its principal place of business, without the state, the name of the state in which it is incorporated;
- (6) A copy of the financial statement showing current assets and current liabilities, as submitted to the bonding company to secure a bond under the terms of this chapter; and

(7) Such other information as the board may prescribe.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 3; SL 1975, ch 259, § 2; SL 1982, ch 283, § 2; SL 1990, ch 325, § 278.

40-15A-4. Fee for license--Duration of license. With the filing of an application for a license, the applicant shall submit to the Animal Industry Board a fee of fifty dollars. If the license is issued, it shall be for a period of one year commencing July first.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 4; SL 1990, ch 325, § 279.

40-15A-5. Bond required of dealer, packer or packer buyer--Proof of bond filed under federal law--Exemption for employees of bonded packers--Board as obligee--Promulgation of rules--Violation as misdemeanor. Every livestock dealer, packer or packer buyer applying for a license under this chapter shall file with the animal industry board and maintain a fully executed duplicate of a valid and effective bond in the form and amount to be determined by the board. If the livestock dealer, packer, or packer buyer is registered and bonded under the provisions of an act of Congress cited as the "Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921," adopted August 15, 1921, as amended to January 1, 2002, and codified at 7 U.S.C. Chapter 9, the livestock dealer, packer, or packer buyer shall file a statement in the form prescribed by the board evidencing that the livestock dealer, packer, or packer buyer is maintaining a valid and effective bond or its equivalent under said act. If a packer buyer is in full-time employ of a packer bonded under this section, the packer buyer need not be bonded. The bond shall be for the benefit of all persons sustaining a loss which may be covered by the obligation of the bond. The obligee of the bond shall be the Animal Industry Board with the executive secretary of the board as trustee, with full power and authority to consider claims and pay valid claims from bond proceeds subject to applicable federal law. The Animal Industry Board may promulgate rules, pursuant to chapter 1-26, to establish procedures for the consideration, processing, and payment of claims from bond proceeds in accordance with this section. Any livestock dealer, packer, or packer buyer in violation of this section is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 10; SL 1975, ch 259, § 3; SL 1990, ch 325, § 280; SL 2002, ch 191, § 6.

40-15A-6. Time and place for hearing on application--Notice to livestock associations. Whenever an applicant has made proper application and paid the prescribed fee, the Animal Industry Board may fix a reasonable time and place for hearing thereon. The board may cause a copy of such application, together with notice of time and place of hearing thereon, to be served by mail not less than fifteen days prior to such hearing upon all statewide livestock associations in the state who have filed written notice with the Animal Industry Board of a request to receive notice of such hearings and such other livestock associations, as in the opinion of the secretary of the board, would be interested in such application.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 5; SL 1990, ch 325, § 281.

40-15A-7. License posted in place of business--Pocket card. Each license shall be posted in a conspicuous place in or at the place of business of the licensee for inspection by any person. Each licensee under this chapter shall be issued a pocket card containing the license number of the applicant and his authority as a livestock dealer, packer, or packer buyer. Such card shall be carried and maintained and be displayed upon demand as authority as a licensed livestock dealer, packer, or packer buyer.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 6; SL 1975, ch 259, § 4; SL 1990, ch 325, § 282.

40-15A-8. Facilities provided by dealer--Unloading and inspection of livestock. Each livestock dealer shall provide facilities where all stocker and feeder livestock purchased or consignments of such dealer shall be unloaded and inspected by a licensed, accredited veterinarian, within forty-eight hours after arrival, before being sold or moved. Each livestock dealer shall provide adequate facilities as determined by the Animal Industry Board.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 11; SL 1990, ch 325, § 283.

40-15A-8.1. Partial payment of purchase price at time of sale or delivery--Payment of balance. Every licensee under this chapter shall pay, upon request by the seller, eighty percent of the negotiated value of livestock sold at the time of the sale or delivery of the livestock sold, if the term of the sale is on the grade or carcass basis. Thereafter, upon the livestock slaughtered and the determination of the yield and final grade are established, the balance shall be paid on the day following sale determination.

Source: SL 1975, ch 259, § 7; SL 1990, ch 325, § 284.

40-15A-8.2. Records required to be kept by licensees. The Animal Industry Board may, by rule, require any person licensed pursuant to this chapter to maintain adequate records of all livestock transactions to enable the board to follow the movement of diseased livestock. The licensee shall maintain such records for a period of two years after the transaction and shall make such records available to the board on request.

Source: SL 1982, ch 283, § 3; SL 1990, ch 325, § 285.

40-15A-9. Fees credited to general fund. All fees provided for under this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury and shall be placed in the general fund by the state treasurer.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 7; SL 1990, ch 325, § 286.

40-15A-10. Grounds for revocation or refusal of license. The Animal Industry Board shall revoke or refuse to issue or renew a license if the applicant:

- (1) Has not filed or maintained a surety bond in the form and amount required under the provisions of § 40-15A-5; or
- (2) Has not satisfactorily demonstrated that his current assets exceed his current liabilities; or
- (3) Has been found by the board to have failed to pay without reasonable cause obligations incurred in connection with livestock transactions; or
- (4) Has violated the livestock laws or rules of this state or the laws of the United States; or
- (5) Has made false or misleading statements knowingly made as to the health or physical condition of the animals or practiced fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the buying or receiving of animals or the selling, exchanging, soliciting, or negotiating the sale of livestock or the weighing of such animals; or
- (6) Has failed to keep and maintain suitable records, which disclose all purchases and sales of livestock or refused, during reasonable time, to allow the board to inspect and to copy any records relating to his business;
- (7) Has been suspended by the order of the secretary of agriculture of the United States Department of Agriculture under provisions of the "Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921," adopted August 15, 1921, as amended and codified at 7 U.S.C. Chapter 9; or
- (8) Has failed to comply with any lawful order of the board.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 8; SL 1990, ch 325, § 287.

40-15A-11. Suspension in lieu of revocation of license--Administrative procedure law governs. If the Animal Industry Board finds that any livestock dealer, packer, or packer buyer has violated the provisions of § 40-15A-10, the board may, by order, in lieu of revocation, suspend the license of such offender for a period not to exceed one year. Actions of the board relating to licensing hereunder shall be governed and appeals taken therefrom as provided by chapter 1-26.

Source: SL 1972, ch 221, § 9; SL 1975, ch 259, § 5; SL 1990, ch 325, § 288.

40-15A-12. Repealed by SL 1990, ch 325, § 289

40-15A-13 to 40-15A-19. Repealed by SL 2005, ch 220, §§ 2 to 8.

CHAPTER 12:68:07.01

LIVESTOCK DEALERS

Section

12:68:07.01:01 Record keeping requirements of livestock dealers.

12:68:07.01:01. Record keeping requirements of livestock dealers. Each livestock dealer shall keep complete records of all business transactions concerning livestock handled by the dealer. The records must contain the following information:

- (1) The names and addresses of all persons who have purchased, sold, consigned, or taken consignment of livestock;
- (2) The dates of all purchases, sales, and deliveries of livestock; and
- (3) A description of the livestock, including brands.

The records must be available to the board or its authorized agent, the Brand Board or its authorized agent, and any authorized peace officer. Such records must be maintained for a minimum of seven years.

Source: 12 SDR 41, effective September 17, 1985; 12 SDR 128, 12 SDR 154, effective July 1, 1986; 18 SDR 55, effective September 23, 1991; 34 SDR 100, effective October 22, 2007.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-15A-8.2.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-15A-8.2.

CHAPTER 12:68:07

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS AND STOCKYARDS

Section

- 12:68:07:01 Construction requirements of pens, sales rings, and alleys.
- 12:68:07:02 Exception for purchased cattle.
- 12:68:07:03 Sanitation requirements of pens, sales rings, and alleys.
- 12:68:07:04 Minimum veterinary inspection fees.

12:68:07:01. Construction requirements of pens, sales rings, and alleys. Sales rings, sorting pens, and incoming alleys at auction agencies must be equipped with floors of hard impervious texture not less than three inches thick and constructed to drain well for cleaning and disinfection.

Source: SL 1975, ch 16, § 1; 10 SDR 61, effective December 18, 1983; 12 SDR 128, 12 SDR 154, effective July 1, 1986; 18 SDR 55, effective September 23, 1991.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-15-13.

12:68:07:02. Exception for purchased cattle. Upon the buyer's request, cattle may be yarded in earth-floored pens after being purchased.

Source: SL 1975, ch 16, § 1; 12 SDR 128, 12 SDR 154, effective July 1, 1986; 18 SDR 55, effective September 23, 1991.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-15-3, 40-15-13.

12:68:07:03. Sanitation requirements of pens, sales rings, and alleys. Pens, sales rings, and alleys at livestock auction agencies must be thoroughly cleaned following each sale. The supervising veterinarian of an auction market, upon finding a possible disease condition of livestock, shall order the premises to be disinfected in a manner approved by the board as specified in 9 C.F.R. § 71 (January 1, 2012).

Source: SL 1975, ch 16, § 1; 10 SDR 61, effective December 18, 1983; 12 SDR 128, 12 SDR 154, effective July 1, 1986; 18 SDR 55, effective September 23, 1991; 34 SDR 100, effective October 22, 2007; 37 SDR 47, effective September 20, 2010; 39 SDR 32, effective September 3, 2012.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-15-14, 40-15-36.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-15-13, 40-15-14, 40-15-22.

12:68:07:04. Minimum veterinary inspection fees. The minimum inspection fees are as follows:

- (1) Cattle, 15 cents a head;
- (2) Horses, 25 cents a head;
- (3) Hogs, 10 cents a head;
- (4) Sheep and goats, 10 cents a head.

Source: SL 1975, ch 16, § 1; 12 SDR 128, 12 SDR 154, effective July 1, 1986; 14 SDR 116, effective March 13, 1988; 21 SDR 36, effective September 1, 1994.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-15-36.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-15-17.

CHAPTER 12:68:29

LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION

Section

12:68:29:01	Removal of official identification.
12:68:29:02	Individual identification of animals tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis.
12:68:29:03	Confidentiality of records.
12:68:29:04	Obligation to identify owner or producer of swine.
12:68:29:05	Obligation to identify sows, boars, or stags.
12:68:29:06	Maintenance of swine records.
12:68:29:07	Identification records for animals in channels of trade.
12:68:29:08	Identification of recreational cattle.
12:68:29:09	Identification of breeding cattle and bison in intrastate commerce.
12:68:29:10	Identification of rams tested for <i>B. ovis</i> .
12:68:29:11	Scrapie control identification requirements for sheep and goats.

12:68:29:01. Removal of official identification. No person other than agents of the board or USDA may intentionally remove any official identification, as defined in subdivision 12:68:01:01(18), from animals in South Dakota. If the board has determined that such official identification has been intentionally removed, the state veterinarian may place a quarantine on the animals, as deemed necessary for disease control. The quarantine shall be released following a determination by the state veterinarian that disease risks are mitigated.

Source: 29 SDR 152, effective May 21, 2003; 37 SDR 47, effective September 20, 2010; transferred from § 12:68:03:11, 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-5-8.

12:68:29:02. Individual identification of animals tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis. Each animal tested shall be officially identified, as defined in 9 C.F.R. § 86.1 (January 1, 2018).

Source: SL 1975, ch 15, § 1; 12 SDR 128, 12 SDR 154, effective July 1, 1986; 18 SDR 55, effective September 23, 1991; transferred from § 12:68:04:30, 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-3-27 to 40-3-29, inclusive.

12:68:29:03. Confidentiality of records. Records containing information concerning the identification of livestock shall be confidential and closed to the public, except for records requested by law enforcement officers of the state.

Source: 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-29.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-29, 40-3-27.

12:68:29:04. Obligation to identify owner or producer of swine. Each person transporting sows, boars, or stags from a producer or owner to a livestock dealer, livestock market, stockyard commission company, other concentration point, or to a slaughter establishment that is subject to or maintaining a meat inspection service must supply the receiving agent or agency with the name and address of the producer or owner so that the sows, boars, or stags may be identified to the herd of origin.

Source: SL 1975, ch 16, § 1; 12 SDR 128, 12 SDR 154, effective July 1, 1986; 18 SDR 55, effective September 23, 1991; transferred from § 12:68:10:01, 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-5-8.

12:68:29:05. Obligation to identify sows, boars, or stags. Each agent or agency livestock dealer, livestock market operator, stockyard operator, commission company, buying station, operator of any concentration point at which the herd of origin of swine might be lost, and each slaughtering establishment that maintains a meat inspection service or receives sows, boars, or stags from a transport agent must identify the sows, boars, or stags brought to it unless the swine have been previously identified with identification authorized and applied as directed by the board in accordance with 9 C.F.R. § 78.33 (January 1, 2018). Failure of a previous agent or agency receiving the swine to identify the swine to the herd of origin does not relieve other agents or agencies from identifying them to the herd of origin.

Source: SL 1975, ch 16, § 1; 12 SDR 128, 12 SDR 154, effective July 1, 1986; 18 SDR 55, effective September 23, 1991; 34 SDR 100, effective October 22, 2007; 37 SDR 47, effective September 20, 2010; 39 SDR 32, effective September 3, 2012; transferred from § 12:68:10:02, 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-5-8, 40-3-14.

12:68:29:06. Maintenance of swine records. Each agent or agency identifying swine must maintain, for at least one hundred twenty days, a record specifying the identification used, the date of application, and the name and address of the producer of all swine identified. These records must be made available to the board or its authorized agents at any reasonable time.

Source: SL 1975, ch 16, § 1; 12 SDR 128, 12 SDR 154, effective July 1, 1986; 18 SDR 55, effective September 23, 1991; transferred from § 12:68:10:03, 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-5-8.

12:68:29:07. Identification records for animals in channels of trade. The origin and destination of animals moved or sold within the state must be identified and recorded by a licensed accredited veterinarian at the first concentration point, as follows:

(1) Animals over two years of age that are returned to farms or ranches, including feeding cattle, shall be identified by an official identification or by a brand and if identified by a brand, the animals must be accompanied by a brand release;

(2) Animals that are marketed for immediate slaughter shall be identified by official identification or USDA backtag, except that an official brand release is acceptable identification for lots of animals, of unmixed origin, that are shipped directly to slaughter; and

(3) Animals without individual identification may be moved directly to and maintained in a feedlot under quarantine and under control of the state Animal Industry Board official, provided they are inspected in the feedlot and moved to slaughter under permit at the end of the feeding period.

Source: SL 1975, ch 16, § 1; 12 SDR 128, 12 SDR 154, effective July 1, 1986; 18 SDR 55, effective September 23, 1991; transferred from § 12:68:04:31, 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-14.

Cross-Reference: State Brand Board, SDCL 40-18.

12:68:29:08. Identification of recreational cattle. All cattle imported to South Dakota for recreational purposes, including rodeo events, roping events, cattle cutting events, cattle penning events, steer wrestling events, and training for such events, must be officially identified by means defined in 9 C.F.R. § 86.1 (January 1, 2018).

Source: 34 SDR 100, effective October 22, 2007; 37 SDR 47, effective September 20, 2010; 39 SDR 32, effective September 3, 2012; transferred from § 12:68:04:37, 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-14.

12:68:29:09. Identification of breeding cattle and bison in intrastate commerce. All cattle or bison, for breeding purposes and over eighteen months of age, shall have their official identification recorded when a change of ownership occurs. The official identification shall be by official eartag as defined in 9 C.F.R. § 86.1 (January 1, 2018), or by individual animal registration tattoos, if the cattle or bison are registered by breed associations recognized by U.S. Department of Agriculture, APHIS, Veterinary Services. Records of identification must be submitted to the board by a licensed and accredited veterinarian on forms provided by the board.

Source: 27 SDR 96, effective April 1, 2001; 34 SDR 100, effective October 22, 2007; transferred from § 12:68:05:02.02, 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-5-8.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-14.

12:68:29:10. Identification of rams tested for *B. ovis*. Rams six months old and older imported into this state for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be individually identified by an official identification.

Source: 14 SDR 116, effective March 13, 1988; 18 SDR 55, effective September 23, 1991; transferred from § 12:68:19:06, 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14, 49-5-5.1.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-5-5.1.

12:68:29:11. Scrapie control identification requirements for sheep and goats. Sheep and goats required to be identified in 9 C.F.R. 79 (January 1, 2018) shall be officially identified as described in 9 C.F.R. 79 (January 1, 2018). Sheep and goats required to be identified before being moved from a premises include:

- (1) Breeding sheep and goats intended for use for reproduction;
- (2) Sheep and goats for exhibition;
- (3) Sheep and goats over eighteen months of age;
- (4) Sheep and goats exposed to scrapie or at risk of being infected with scrapie as determined by the state veterinarian;
- (5) Sheep and goats determined to be suspect or positive for scrapie by test methods described in the scrapie UM&R; and
- (6) Sheep and goats from flocks not in compliance with the scrapie eradication program.

Source: 31 SDR 191, effective June 6, 2005; 34 SDR 100, effective October 22, 2007; 37 SDR 47, effective September 20, 2010; 39 SDR 32, effective September 3, 2012; transferred from § 12:68:28:04, 45 SDR 82, effective December 11, 2018.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-5-8.6.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-9, 40-3-14, 40-3-16, 40-5-8, 40-5-8.2, 40-5-8.6.

SD ADMINISTRATIVE RULE 12:68:27 – TRICHOMONIASIS CONTROL

12:68:27:01. Importation requirements for bulls. Any bull entering South Dakota must meet the following import requirements for trichomoniasis control:

(1) The bull must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection as defined in SDCL 40-14-2; and

(2) The following statement must be on the certificate of veterinary inspection: "The bull(s) identified on this certificate of veterinary inspection have been tested and found to be negative for trichomoniasis by testing conducted by a laboratory accredited by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians." The testing must be by methods approved by the board and may be by isolation of the organism or polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Source: 31 SDR 191, effective June 6, 2005; 34 SDR 100, effective October 22, 2007; 43 SDR 41, effective September 26, 2016.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-5-8.6.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-9, 40-3-14, 40-3-16, 40-5-8, 40-5-8.2, 40-5-8.6.

12:68:27:02. Exemptions to the importation requirements of § 12:68:27:01. The following bulls entering South Dakota are exempt from the provisions of § 12:68:27:01 providing such exemption qualifications are stated on the official certificate of veterinary inspection:

- (1) Virgin bulls;
- (2) Bulls imported to South Dakota for feeding or slaughter only;
- (3) Bulls imported to South Dakota to be held in confined dairies as determined by the board;
- (4) Bulls imported for exhibition or rodeo purposes and held in confined facilities to prevent breeding as determined by the board; and
- (5) Bulls imported as part of seasonal grazing operations and not changing ownership as determined by the board, following a risk assessment.

Source: 31 SDR 191, effective June 6, 2005.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-5-8.6.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-9, 40-3-14, 40-3-16, 40-5-8, 40-5-8.2, 40-5-8.6.

12:68:27:03. Intrastate trichomoniasis testing requirements for bulls. The following intrastate trichomoniasis testing requirements apply to bulls:

(1) Any owner or operator adjacent to or exposed to a herd that has confirmed trichomoniasis shall test any animals in the herd as directed by the board. The board may quarantine the entire herd until the testing has been completed to the satisfaction of the board;

(2) Any nonvirgin bull sold, loaned, or leased in South Dakota for breeding purposes must be tested negative for trichomoniasis by testing conducted by a laboratory accredited by The

American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians. The testing must be by methods approved by the board and may be by isolation of the organism or polymerase chain reaction (PCR);

(3) Any bull sold, loaned, or leased for the purposes of feeding, slaughter, use in confined dairies, rodeos, or exhibitions is exempt from the requirements of subdivision (2) of this section. The board shall determine eligibility for any such exemption.

Source: 31 SDR 191, effective June 6, 2005; 34 SDR 100, effective October 22, 2007.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-5-8.6.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-9, 40-3-14, 40-3-16, 40-5-8, 40-5-8.2, 40-5-8.6.

12:68:27:04. Trichomoniasis control requirements for females. No nonvirgin and nonpregnant female cattle may be imported, loaned, leased, nor acquired for breeding purposes in South Dakota. However, nonvirgin and nonpregnant female cattle registered with a breed registry, or to be used in confined dairy operations, may be exempt from the provisions of this section as determined by the board. Nonvirgin and nonpregnant female cattle, each accompanied by its own offspring and prior to rebreeding are exempt from the provisions of this section. Nonvirgin nonpregnant female cattle used in embryo transplant operations may be exempted from this section based upon a risk assessment by the board.

Source: 31 SDR 191, effective June 6, 2005; 34 SDR 100, effective October 22, 2007.

General Authority: SDCL 40-3-14, 40-5-8.6.

Law Implemented: SDCL 40-3-9, 40-3-14, 40-3-16, 40-5-8, 40-5-8.2, 40-5-8.6.



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Part IV

Department of Agriculture

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9 CFR Parts 71, 77, 78, et al.

Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate; Final Rule

■ a. In paragraphs (a) and (b), by adding the word “further” after the word “without” each time it occurs.

■ b. In paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), and (d)(4), by removing the words “a certificate” and adding the words “an ICVI” in their place each time they occur.

■ 37. A new part 86 is added to subchapter C to read as follows:

PART 86—ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY

Sec.

86.1 Definitions.

86.2 General requirements for traceability.

86.3 Recordkeeping requirements.

86.4 Official identification.

86.5 Documentation requirements for interstate movement of covered livestock.

86.6 [Reserved]

86.7 [Reserved]

86.8 Preemption.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 8301–8317; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

§ 86.1 Definitions.

Animal identification number (AIN). A numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal. The AIN consists of 15 digits, with the first 3 being the country code (840 for the United States or a unique country code for any U.S. territory that has such a code and elects to use it in place of the 840 code). The alpha characters USA or the numeric code assigned to the manufacturer of the identification device by the International Committee on Animal Recording may be used as an alternative to the 840 or other prefix representing a U.S. territory; however, only the AIN beginning with the 840 or other prefix representing a U.S. territory will be recognized as official for use on AIN tags applied to animals on or after March 11, 2015. The AIN beginning with the 840 prefix may not be applied to animals known to have been born outside the United States.

Approved livestock facility. A stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point, or any other premises under State or Federal veterinary inspection where livestock are assembled and that has been approved under § 71.20 of this chapter.

Approved tagging site. A premises, authorized by APHIS, State, or Tribal animal health officials, where livestock may be officially identified on behalf of their owner or the person in possession, care, or control of the animals when they are brought to the premises.

Commuter herd. A herd of cattle or bison moved interstate during the course of normal livestock management operations and without change of ownership directly between two premises, as provided in a commuter herd agreement.

Commuter herd agreement. A written agreement between the owner(s) of a herd of cattle or bison and the animal health officials for the States or Tribes of origin and destination specifying the conditions required for the interstate movement from one premises to another in the course of normal livestock management operations and specifying the time period, up to 1 year, that the agreement is effective. A commuter herd agreement may be renewed annually.

Covered livestock. Cattle and bison, horses and other equine species, poultry, sheep and goats, swine, and captive cervids.

Dairy cattle. All cattle, regardless of age or sex or current use, that are of a breed(s) used to produce milk or other dairy products for human consumption, including, but not limited to, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Milking Shorthorn, and Red and Whites.

Directly. Moved in a means of conveyance, without stopping to unload while en route, except for stops of less than 24 hours to feed, water, or rest the animals being moved, and with no commingling of animals at such stops.

Flock-based number system. The flock-based number system combines a flock identification number (FIN) with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique identification number for an animal.

Flock identification number (FIN). A nationally unique number assigned by a State, Tribal, or Federal animal health authority to a group of animals that are managed as a unit on one or more premises and are under the same ownership.

Group/lot identification number (GIN). The identification number used to uniquely identify a “unit of animals” of the same species that is managed together as one group throughout the preharvest production chain. When a GIN is used, it is recorded on documents accompanying the animals moving interstate; it is not necessary to have the GIN attached to each animal.

Interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI). An official document issued by a Federal, State, Tribal, or accredited veterinarian certifying the inspection of animals in preparation for interstate movement.

(a) The ICVI must show the species of animals covered by the ICVI; the

number of animals covered by the ICVI; the purpose for which the animals are to be moved; the address at which the animals were loaded for interstate movement; the address to which the animals are destined; and the names of the consignor and the consignee and their addresses if different from the address at which the animals were loaded or the address to which the animals are destined. Additionally, unless the species-specific requirements for ICVIs provide an exception, the ICVI must list the official identification number of each animal, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this definition, or group of animals moved that is required to be officially identified, or, if an alternative form of identification has been agreed upon by the sending and receiving States, the ICVI must include a record of that identification. If animals moving under a GIN also have individual official identification, only the GIN must be listed on the ICVI. An ICVI may not be issued for any animal that is not officially identified if official identification is required. If the animals are not required by the regulations to be officially identified, the ICVI must state the exemption that applies (e.g., the cattle and bison do not belong to one of the classes of cattle and bison to which the official identification requirements of this part apply). If the animals are required to be officially identified but the identification number does not have to be recorded on the ICVI, the ICVI must state that all animals to be moved under the ICVI are officially identified.

(b) As an alternative to typing or writing individual animal identification on an ICVI, if agreed to by the receiving State or Tribe, another document may be used to provide this information, but only under the following conditions:

(1) The document must be a State form or APHIS form that requires individual identification of animals or a printout of official identification numbers generated by computer or other means;

(2) A legible copy of the document must be stapled to the original and each copy of the ICVI;

(3) Each copy of the document must identify each animal to be moved with the ICVI, but any information pertaining to other animals, and any unused space on the document for recording animal identification, must be crossed out in ink; and

(4) The following information must be written in ink in the identification column on the original and each copy of the ICVI and must be circled or boxed, also in ink, so that no additional information can be added:

(i) The name of the document; and
 (ii) Either the unique serial number on the document or, if the document is not imprinted with a serial number, both the name of the person who prepared the document and the date the document was signed.

Interstate movement. From one State into or through any other State.

Livestock. All farm-raised animals.

Location-based numbering system. The location-based number system combines a State or Tribal issued location identification (LID) number or a premises identification number (PIN) with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal.

Location identification (LID) number. A nationally unique number issued by a State, Tribal, and/or Federal animal health authority to a location as determined by the State or Tribe in which it is issued. The LID number may be used in conjunction with a producer's own unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal. It may also be used as a component of a group/lot identification number (GIN).

Move. To carry, enter, import, mail, ship, or transport; to aid, abet, cause, or induce carrying, entering, importing, mailing, shipping, or transporting; to offer to carry, enter, import, mail, ship, or transport; to receive in order to carry, enter, import, mail, ship, or transport; or to allow any of these activities.

National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES). A numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal.

Official eartag. An identification tag approved by APHIS that bears an official identification number for individual animals. Beginning March 11, 2014, all official eartags manufactured must bear an official eartag shield. Beginning March 11, 2015, all official eartags applied to animals must bear an official eartag shield. The design, size, shape, color, and other characteristics of the official eartag will depend on the needs of the users, subject to the approval of the Administrator. The official eartag must be tamper-resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.

Official eartag shield. The shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the State postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield.

Official identification device or method. A means approved by the Administrator of applying an official identification number to an animal of a specific species or associating an official identification number with an animal or group of animals of a specific species or otherwise officially identifying an animal or group of animals.

Official identification number. A nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one of the following systems:

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

Officially identified. Identified by means of an official identification device or method approved by the Administrator.

Owner-shipper statement. A statement signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock being moved stating the location from which the animals are moved interstate; the destination of the animals; the number of animals covered by the statement; the species of animal covered; the name and address of the owner at the time of the movement; the name and address of the shipper; and the identification of each animal, as required by the regulations, unless the regulations specifically provide that the identification does not have to be recorded.

Person. Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company, or other legal entity.

Premises identification number (PIN). A nationally unique number assigned by a State, Tribal, and/or Federal animal health authority to a premises that is, in the judgment of the State, Tribal, and/or Federal animal health authority a geographically distinct location from other premises. The PIN may be used in conjunction with a producer's own livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal. It may be used as a component of a group/lot identification number (GIN).

Recognized slaughtering establishment. Any slaughtering facility operating under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*), or State meat or poultry inspection acts that is

approved in accordance with 9 CFR 71.21.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved backtag. A backtag issued by APHIS that provides a temporary unique identification for each animal.

§ 86.2 General requirements for traceability.

(a) The regulations in this part apply only to covered livestock, as defined in § 86.1.

(b) No person may move covered livestock interstate or receive such livestock moved interstate unless the livestock meet all applicable requirements of this part.

(c) The regulations in this part will apply to the movement of covered livestock onto and from Tribal lands only when the movement is an interstate movement; i.e., when the movement is across a State line.

(d) In addition to meeting all applicable requirements of this part, all covered livestock moved interstate must be moved in compliance with all applicable provisions of APHIS program disease regulations (subchapter C of this chapter).

(e) The interstate movement requirements in this part do not apply to the movement of covered livestock if:

(1) The movement occurs entirely within Tribal land that straddles a State line and the Tribe has a separate traceability system from the States in which its lands are located; or

(2) The movement is to a custom slaughter facility in accordance with Federal and State regulations for preparation of meat.

§ 86.3 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) *Official identification device distribution records.* Any State, Tribe, accredited veterinarian, or other person or entity who distributes official identification devices must maintain for 5 years a record of the names and addresses of anyone to whom the devices were distributed.

(b) *Interstate movement records.* Approved livestock facilities must keep any ICVIs or alternate documentation that is required by this part for the interstate movement of covered livestock that enter the facility on or after March 11, 2013. For poultry and swine, such documents must be kept for at least 2 years, and for cattle and bison, sheep and goats, cervids, and equines, 5 years.

§ 86.4 Official identification.

(a) *Official identification devices and methods.* The Administrator has approved the following official

identification devices or methods for the species listed. The Administrator may authorize the use of additional devices or methods for a specific species if he or she determines that such additional devices or methods will provide for adequate traceability.

(1) *Cattle and bison*. Cattle and bison that are required to be officially identified for interstate movement under this part must be identified by means of:

(i) An official eartag; or
(ii) 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; or

(iii) 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; or

(iv) Group/lot identification when a group/lot identification number (GIN) may be used.

(2) *Horses and other equine species*. 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:

(i) 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). When the identity of the equine is in question at the receiving destination, the State or Tribal animal health official in the State or Tribe of destination or APHIS representative may determine if the description provided is sufficient; or

(ii) Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785; or

(iii) Non-ISO electronic identification injected to the equine on or before March 11, 2014; or

(iv) Digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual equine; or

(v) For equines being commercially transported to slaughter, a device or method authorized by 88 of this chapter.

(3) *Poultry*. Poultry that are required to be officially identified for interstate movement under this part must be identified by one of the following methods:

(i) Sealed and numbered leg bands in the manner referenced in the National Poultry Improvement Plan regulations (parts 145 through 147 of this chapter); or

(ii) Group/lot identification when a group/lot identification number (GIN) may be used.

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

(5) *Swine*. Swine that are required to be officially identified for interstate movement under this part must be identified by a device or method authorized by § 71.19 of this chapter.

(6) *Captive cervids*. Captive cervids that are required to be officially identified for interstate movement under this part must be identified by a device or method authorized by part 77 of this chapter.

(b) *Official identification requirements for interstate movement—*

(1) *Cattle and bison*. (i) All cattle and bison listed in paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(A) through (b)(1)(iii)(D) of this section must be officially identified prior to the interstate movement, using an official identification device or method listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section unless:

(A) The cattle and bison are moved as a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement or other documents as agreed to by the shipping and receiving States or Tribes. If any of the cattle or bison are shipped to a State or Tribe not included in the commuter herd agreement or other documentation, then these cattle or bison must be officially identified and documented to the original State of origin.

(B) The cattle and bison are moved directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.

(C) The cattle and bison are moved interstate directly to an approved tagging site and are officially identified before commingling with cattle and bison from other premises or identified by the use of backtags or other methods that will ensure that the identity of the animal is accurately maintained until tagging so that the official eartag can be correlated to the person responsible for shipping the animal to the approved tagging site.

(D) The cattle and bison 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.

(ii) Cattle and bison may also be moved interstate without official identification if they are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or directly to no more than one approved livestock facility and then directly to a recognized

slaughtering establishment, where they are harvested within 3 days of arrival; and

(A) They are moved interstate with a USDA-approved backtag; or

(B) A USDA-approved backtag is applied to the cattle or bison at the recognized slaughtering establishment or federally approved livestock facility.

(C) If a determination to hold the cattle or bison for more than 3 days is made after the animals arrive at the slaughter establishment, the animals must be officially identified in accordance with § 86.4(d)(4)(ii).

(iii) Beginning on March 11, 2013, all cattle and bison listed below are subject to the official identification requirements of this section:

(A) All sexually intact cattle and bison 18 months of age or over;

(B) All female dairy cattle of any age and all dairy males born after March 11, 2013;

(C) Cattle and bison of any age used for rodeo or recreational events; and

(D) Cattle and bison of any age used for shows or exhibitions.

(2) *Sheep and goats*. 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.

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

(4) *Horses and other equines*. Horses and other equines moving interstate moved interstate must be officially identified prior to the interstate movement, using an official identification device or method listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section unless:

(i) They are used as the mode of transportation (horseback, horse and buggy) for travel to another location and then return direct to the original location.

(ii) They are moved from the farm or stable for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the same location without change in ownership.

(iii) They are moved directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.

(iv) 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.

(5) *Poultry*. Poultry moving interstate must be officially identified prior to interstate movement unless:

(i) The shipment of poultry is from a hatchery to a redistributor or poultry

grower and the person responsible for receiving the shipment maintains a record of the supplier; or

(ii) The shipment is from a redistributor to a poultry grower and the person responsible for receiving the chicks maintains a record of the supplier of the chicks; or

(iii) The poultry are identified as agreed upon by the States or Tribes involved in the movement.

(6) *Captive cervids*. Captive cervids moving interstate must be officially identified prior to interstate movement in accordance with part 77 of this chapter.

(c) *Use of more than one official eartag*. Beginning on March 13, 2013, no more than one official eartag may be applied to an animal, except that:

(1) Another official eartag may be applied providing it bears the same official identification number as an existing one.

(2) In specific cases when the need to maintain the identity of an animal is intensified (e.g., such as for export shipments, quarantined herds, field trials, experiments, or disease surveys), a State or Tribal animal health official or an area veterinarian in charge may approve the application of an additional official eartag to an animal that already has one or more. The person applying the additional official eartag must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years: The date the additional official eartag is added; the reason for the additional official eartag device; and the official identification numbers of both the new official eartag and the one(s) already attached to the animal.

(3) An eartag with an animal identification number (AIN) beginning with the 840 prefix (either radio frequency identification or visual-only tag) may be applied to an animal that is already officially identified with one or more National Uniform Eartagging System tags and/or an official vaccination eartag used for brucellosis. The person applying the AIN eartag must record the date the AIN tag is added and the official identification numbers of both official eartags and must maintain those records for 5 years.

(4) A brucellosis vaccination eartag with a National Uniform Eartagging System number may be applied in accordance with part 78 of this chapter to an animal that is already officially identified with one or more official eartags under this part. The person applying the vaccination eartag must record the date the tag is added and the official identification numbers of both the existing official eartag(s) and the

vaccination eartag and must maintain those records for 5 years.

(d) *Removal or loss of official identification devices*. (1) Official identification devices are intended to provide permanent identification of livestock and to ensure the ability to find the source of animal disease outbreaks. Removal of these devices, including devices applied to imported animals in their countries of origin and recognized by the Administrator as official, is prohibited except at the time of slaughter, at any other location upon the death of the animal, or as otherwise approved by the State or Tribal animal health official or an area veterinarian in charge when a device needs to be replaced.

(2) All man-made identification devices affixed to covered livestock unloaded at slaughter plants after moving interstate must be removed at the slaughter facility by slaughter-facility personnel with the devices correlated with the animal and its carcass through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS). If diagnostic samples are taken, the identification devices must be packaged with the samples and be correlated with the carcasses through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by FSIS. Devices collected at slaughter must be made available to APHIS and FSIS by the slaughter plant.

(3) All official identification devices affixed to covered livestock carcasses moved interstate for rendering must be removed at the rendering facility and made available to APHIS.

(4) If an animal loses an official identification device and needs a new one: (i) A replacement tag with a different official identification number may be applied. The person applying a new official identification device with a different official identification number must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years: The date the new official identification device was added; the official identification number on the device; and the official identification number on the old device if known.

(ii) Replacement of a temporary identification device with a new official identification device is considered to be a retagging event, and all applicable information must be maintained in accordance with paragraph (d)(4)(i) of this section.

(iii) A duplicate replacement eartag with the official number of the lost tag may be applied in accordance with APHIS' protocol for the administration of such tags.

(e) *Replacement of official identification devices for reasons other than loss*.

(1) Circumstances under which a State or Tribal animal health official or an area veterinarian in charge may authorize replacement of an official identification device include, but are not limited to:

(i) Deterioration of the device such that loss of the device appears likely or the number can no longer be read;

(ii) Infection at the site where the device is attached, necessitating application of a device at another location (e.g., a slightly different location of an eartag in the ear);

(iii) Malfunction of the electronic component of a radio frequency identification (RFID) device; or

(iv) Incompatibility or inoperability of the electronic component of an RFID device with the management system or unacceptable functionality of the management system due to use of an RFID device.

(2) Any time an official identification device is replaced, as authorized by the State or Tribal animal health official or area veterinarian in charge, the person replacing the device must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for 5 years:

(i) The date on which the device was removed;

(ii) Contact information for the location where the device was removed;

(iii) The official identification number (to the extent possible) on the device removed;

(iv) The type of device removed (e.g., metal eartag, RFID eartag);

(v) The reason for the removal of the device;

(vi) The new official identification number on the replacement device; and

(vii) The type of replacement device applied.

(f) *Sale or transfer of official identification devices*. Official identification devices are not to be sold or otherwise transferred from the premises to which they were originally issued to another premises without authorization by the Administrator or a State or Tribal animal health official.

§ 86.5 Documentation requirements for interstate movement of covered livestock.

(a) The persons responsible for animals leaving a premises for interstate movement must ensure that the animals are accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI) or other document required by this part for the interstate movement of animals.

(b)(1) The APHIS representative, State or Tribal representative, or accredited

veterinarian issuing an ICVI or other document required for the interstate movement of animals under this part must forward a copy of the ICVI or other document to the State or Tribal animal health official of the State or Tribe of origin within 7 calendar days from the date on which the ICVI or other document is issued. The State or Tribal animal health official in the State or Tribe of origin must forward a copy of the ICVI or other document to the State or Tribal animal health official the State or Tribe of destination within 7 calendar days from date on which the ICVI or other document is received.

(2) The animal health official or accredited veterinarian issuing or receiving an ICVI or other interstate movement document in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section must keep a copy of the ICVI or alternate documentation. For poultry and swine, such documents must be kept for at least 2 years, and for cattle and bison, sheep and goats, cervids, and equines, 5 years.

(c) *Cattle and bison.* Cattle and bison moved interstate must be accompanied by an ICVI unless:

(1) They are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, or directly to an approved livestock facility and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, and they are accompanied by an owner-shipper statement.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) They are moved directly from one State through another State and back to the original State.

(5) They are moved as a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement or other document as agreed to by the States or Tribes involved in the movement.

(6) Additionally, cattle and bison may be moved between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with documentation other than an ICVI, e.g., a brand inspection certificate, as agreed

upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes.

(7) The official identification number of cattle or bison must be recorded on the ICVI or alternate documentation unless:

(i) The cattle or bison are moved from an approved livestock facility directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment; or

(ii) 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 sexually intact dairy cattle of any age or to cattle or bison used for rodeo, exhibition, or recreational purposes.

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

(e) *Swine.* Swine moved interstate must be accompanied by documentation in accordance with § 71.19 of this chapter or, if applicable, with part 85.

(f) *Horses and other equines.* Horses and other equines moved interstate must be accompanied by an ICVI unless:

(1) They are used as the mode of transportation (horseback, horse and buggy) for travel to another location and then return direct to the original location.

(2) They are moved from the farm or stable for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the same location without change in ownership.

(3) They are moved directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(g) *Poultry.* Poultry moved interstate must be accompanied by an ICVI unless:

(1) They are from a flock participating in the National Poultry Improvement

Plan (NPPI) and are accompanied by the documentation required under the NPPI regulations (parts 145 through 147 of this chapter) for participation in that program; or

(2) They are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering or rendering establishment; or

(3) 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; or

(4) They are moved directly from one State through another State and back to the original State; or

(5) They are moved between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with a VS Form 9–3 or documentation other than an ICVI, as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes.

(6) They are moved under permit in accordance with part 82 of this chapter.

(h) *Captive cervids.* Captive cervids moved interstate must be accompanied by documentation as required by part 77 of this chapter.

§ 86.6 [Reserved]

§ 86.7 [Reserved]

§ 86.8 Preemption.

State, Tribal, and local laws and regulations may not specify an official identification device or method that would have to be used if multiple devices or methods may be used under this part for a particular species, nor may the State or Tribe of destination impose requirements that would otherwise cause the State or Tribe from which the shipments originate to have to develop a particular kind of traceability system or change its existing system in order to meet the requirements of the State or Tribe of destination.

Done in Washington, DC, this 19th day of December 2012.

Edward Avalos,

Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.

[FR Doc. 2012–31114 Filed 1–8–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

USDA Traceability Website

For further information about animal disease traceability and official identification please visit the site below:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth?1dmy&uril=e=wcm%3apath%3a%2FAPHIS_Content_Library%2FSA_Our_Focus%2FSA_Animal_Health%2FSA_Traceability%2F


Animal Disease Traceability Framework

Official Eartags – Criteria and Options

May 14, 2013

This report summarizes the criteria and options for official identification eartags.

Minimum criteria for official identification eartags for individual animals:

- Imprinted with a nationally unique official animal identification number
- Official eartag  shield¹

Basic characteristics:

- Tamper evident, high retention
- Other characteristics defined through tag specifications

Table 1. Official Identification Numbers for Individual Animals

Number	Format of Animal Number	Number Examples
National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES)	9 character <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 State or Tribal² code 3 alpha series 4 digits in a sequential numerical series 	23 ELV 4574 PA ELV 4574
	8 character <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swine and other species (except sheep and goats) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 numeric State or Tribal code 2 alphabetical series 4 digits in a numerical series 	23 AB 4574
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheep and goats (exclusive to scrapie program) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 alpha postal abbreviation 2 alphabetical or alphanumeric series 4 digits in a numerical series 	PA AB 4574 or PA A2 4574
Animal identification number (AIN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 digits; 840 are the first three digits (numeric code for USA) <p>Note: 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.</p>	840 003 123 456 789 900 152 123 456 789 USA 000 097 499 999
Flock-based number with herd management number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flock identification number (maximum of 9 characters prefixed with State’s postal abbreviation) with a unique herd management number (up to 6 characters). Does not include I, O or Q except as part of a postal abbreviation. 	MN0456 4275
Location-based number³ With the herd management number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and the herd management number may have up to 6 characters. 	006ER2A 4275

¹ The official eartag shield is the U.S. Route Shield graphic with “U.S.” or the State postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield. Beginning March 11, 2014 all official eartags manufactured must bear an official eartag shield. Beginning March 11, 2015 all official eartags applied to animals must bear an official eartag shield. APHIS VS authorizes approved tag manufacturers to imprint the official eartag shield on approved tags.

² Tribal alpha and numeric codes are assigned by APHIS when requested by a Tribe (see ADT General Standards for listing: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_standards.pdf).

³ Location identifiers include both the premises identification number (PIN) issued through the PIN allocator and the Location Identification (LID) numbers administered by the State or Tribe

Table 2. Summary of USDA Official Eartags (does not include official reactor tags, etc.)

Official Identification Eartags	General Explanation
Official Vaccination Eartag (Brucellosis) (See Table 3.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restricted use for bovine and bison brucellosis calfhood vaccination.
National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) Tags (See Tables 4 and 5.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commonly referred to as “Silver” or “Brite” tags. - Historically used for disease testing and interstate movement. - VS Memorandum 578.12 revised March 15, 2011 to allow distribution to producers through State and Tribal authorities.
Animal identification number (AIN) “840” Tags (See Table 6.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided directly to producers from manufacturers [or their distributors], or to producers through accredited veterinarians or animal health officials. Various sizes, shapes, colors. Visual only or with variable frequency RFID technology. The visual imprinting of the AIN on the tag is the official identifier for AIN tags with radio frequency technology. AIN tags may be imprinted with additional information for program identity, e.g., age, source programs. <p>Note: 840 AINs are available in microchip implants for equine and other species.</p>
Sheep and goat tags (See Tables 7 and 8.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serial and flock identification tags including scrapie flock certification program tags approved through the scrapie program and provided at no cost to producers, markets, veterinarians, etc., through State or AVIC offices. “840” tags are also provided for regulatory work in infected and exposed flocks. Producers may purchase customized flock identification or “840” tags from approved tag manufacturers.
Premises identification number (PIN) tags – Slaughter swine (See Table 9.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imprinted with premises identification number. Various tags approved through authorized manufacturers.

Table 3. Official Vaccination Eartag (Brucellosis)

Tag Information	Description
Program use	Brucellosis
Material type	Metal
Color	Orange (APHIS 91–45–013 “Brucellosis Eradication: Uniform Methods and Rules”, October 1, 2003)
Species used on	Cattle and bison, applied to the right ear only
Information on the tag	Front of tag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 State code - “V” followed by 2 alpha characters in series - 4 numbers in a sequential numerical series Example: 23VFE0578
	Back of tag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “VAC” to reflect the brucellosis vaccination and official eartag shield
Additional printing specifications	“T” and “S” is used following the State code to avoid duplication of numbers when the “V” series has been completely used.
Issued/distributed to	State/Federal employees & accredited veterinarians performing official brucellosis vaccination
Distribution records/reporting	Record of tags issued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The date, receipt, and the first and last serial number of the tags issued should be recorded. Record of tags applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent record of tags applied. - Record of brucellosis vaccination (VS Forms 4-24 and 4-26)
Other comments	CFR definitions: Official vaccination eartag. An APHIS approved identification eartag conforming to the alpha-numeric National Uniform Eartagging System which provides unique identification for each animal. The eartag shall have a “V” followed by 2 letters and 4 numbers. States which require more official vaccination eartags than the number of combinations available in the “V” series of tags shall use a “T” or “S” followed by 2 letters and 4 numbers. Duplicate reissue of official vaccination eartags shall not be made more often than once each 15 years.
How to obtain	State and Federal animal health officials, accredited veterinarians. For use only when bovine/bison calves are being vaccinated against brucellosis.



Table 4. National Uniform Eartagging System – NUES Tag
9-character Format
(Commonly referred to as a “Silver” or “Brite” tag)

Tag Information	Description
Program use	Not a specific disease program tag
Material type	Primary metal. Small plastic tag options have also been approved.
Color	Silver and some color options (orange is reserved for brucellosis vaccination)
Species used on	Cattle most common. Acceptable for other species except sheep/goats.
Information on the tag	<p>Front of tag</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 numeric representing State or Tribal code, or 2 alpha characters for State postal abbreviation or Tribal code - 3 alpha characters in an alphabetical series (omit “V” and “T” as first alpha in the series) - 4 digits in a sequential series <p>Example: 60 ABC 0502</p>
	<p>Back of tag</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official eartag shield - “VS” is imprinted adjacent to the shield on tags purchased by APHIS VS - “VS” is not imprinted on NUES tags purchased by States or Tribes.
Additional printing specifications	Printing other information is allowed as long as the print size specification of the required information is maintained.
Issued/distributed to	Federal & State animal health officials, accredited veterinarians. Distribution directly to producers from accredited veterinarians or State/Tribe Animal Health Officials is optional and determined by the State or Tribe.
Distribution records/reporting	Tag distribution records maintained by the State or Tribe. In some States, the administration of the NUES tags may be shared with the VS Area office. The Animal Identification Management System may be used for maintaining the distribution records.
Other comments	States and Tribes may have up to 2 NUES tag types provided through the APHIS warehouse. Options could include using an alpha prefix instead of the standard numeric format or a different color.
How to obtain	Contact the State and Federal animal health officials, Tribal authority, or accredited veterinarians. Approved NUES tag listing is provided at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_device_nues.pdf .



Table 5. National Uniform Eartagging System – NUES Tag
8-character Format with State/Tribe numeric code

Tag Information	Description
Program use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 character NUES tags with State/Tribe numeric code are not used for a specific disease program and may not be used in place of a scrapie program tag for sheep and goats <p>NOTE: 8 character NUES tags with State/Tribe alpha code are reserved for the scrapie program. See scrapie program serial tags for more information.</p>
Material type	Metal
Color	Silver and other color options
Species used on	Most commonly used on species with smaller ears (deer/elk, swine, etc., except sheep and goats).
Information on the tag	<p>Front of tag</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 numeric characters representing State or Tribal code or - 2 alpha characters for State postal abbreviation for scrapie program tags - 2 alpha characters in an alphabetical series - 4 digits in a sequential series <p>Example: 23BG0575</p> <p>Back of tag</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official eartag shield - "VS" is imprinted adjacent to the shield on tags procured by APHIS VS - "VS" is not imprinted on NUES tags purchased by States or Tribes.
Additional printing specifications	Printing other information is allowed as long as the print size specification of the required information is maintained.
Issued/distributed to	Federal & State animal health officials, accredited veterinarians. Distribution to producers through accredited veterinarians or State/Tribe Animal Health Officials is optional and determined by the State or Tribe according to VS Memorandum 578.12 revised March 15, 2011.
Distribution records/reporting	Tag distribution records maintained by the State or Tribe. In some States, the administration of the NUES tags may be shared with the AVIC office. The Animal Identification Management System may be used for maintaining the distribution records.
Other comments	
How to obtain	Contact the State and Federal animal health officials, Tribal authority, accredited veterinarians. Approved NUES tag listing is provided at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_device_nues.pdf .



Table 6. Animal Identification Number (AIN) “840” Tags

Tag Information	Description
Program use	Applicable for all official identification requirements
Material type	Plastic: With or without RFID
Color	Various colors
Species used on	Various sizes and shapes. Eartags are approved separately and specify for which species they can be used. Either ear application, but left ear recommended to avoid conflict with placing of brucellosis calfhood vaccination tattoo in right ear of female bovine/bison eligible calves.
Information on the tag For describing 2-piece tags, the designation of “Tag Piece A,” is the piece attached to the inside of the animal’s ear (visual from the front of the animal). “Tag Piece B” is the piece attached to the outside of the animal’s ear (visual from behind the animal).	Tag Piece A: Inside of ear; visible from the front of the animal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official eartag shield - 15-digit code with 840 as first 3 digits (numeric code for USA) - Manufacturer’s logo or trademark (printed or impression of) - 2D symbology code representing the AIN (tags printed after July, 2013)
	Tag Piece B: Outside the ear; visible from behind the animal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official eartag shield - UNLAWFUL TO REMOVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imprinting the AIN on Tag Piece B is optional. If this is the case, the tag set is packaged so that the tag pieces stay together as a pair before being applied. <i>Note: Print specification for swine tags is different due to species anatomical differences in providing functional visibility of information imprinted on swine tags.</i>
	Additional printing specifications All tags have minimum print size specifications for required information imprinted on the tags. Other information, most applicable to the panel tags, may be imprinted on the tag if it does not reduce the readability of the required information. Tags with RFID must have all 15 digits of the AIN printed on the tag pieces that contain the transponder.
Issued/distributed to	USDA approves all “840” AIN devices and allocates AINs only to authorized manufacturers that use the numbers on approved devices. AIN manufacturers distribute tags through AIN managers with whom they have an agreement and directly to State/Federal animal health officials. AIN manufacturers may be AIN managers.
Distribution records/reporting	The entity (animal health officials or AIN manufacturer or managers) that provides the tag to the producer is responsible for having the distribution records entered/submitted to the Animal Identification Management System (AIMS). Likewise, if the tag is distributed to an AIN distributor, the distribution record is to be submitted to the AIMS. When issued for sheep and goats, the tag record must be administered through the scrapie program tag application of AIMS. A premises identification number (PIN) or Location Identifier (LID) of the farm or ranch is required and is used for reporting the distribution record to the Animal Identification Management System.
Other comments	Tag pairs displaying the same AIN (duplicate AINs) are available for application

	to the same animal only (combination of visual tags or visual and RFID).
How to obtain	Producers and State Animal Health Officials may purchase AIN tags from AIN managers representing authorized AIN tag manufacturers (contact AIN manufacturers for information on their AIN managers). See listing at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/AIN_device_list.pdf

AIN Tags with 840 prefix

AIN Panel Tag (Visual Only)	AIN RF Button Tags	AIN RF Panel Tags
		
Example of "Industry Logo" AIN Tag	Paired AIN Visual/RFID Tag Set	
		

AIN Tags with ICAR Manufacturer Code and “USA” prefix




Mfr Code and USA Prefix AIN Tags	AIN Tag with Mfr Code	AIN Tag with “USA” Prefix
<p>AIN Tags that use the manufacturer codes (900 series) or the “USA” prefix are official for tags manufactured before March 11, 2014 and applied to animals before March 11, 2015.</p> <p>These tags do not have the Official Eartag Shield imprinted on the tag.</p>		<p>Photo Not Available</p>
AIN tags with “USA” and Truncated Animal Number		
<p>APHIS has recognized as official a variation of the AIN with the USA prefix.</p> <p>Eartags imprinted with “USA” followed by the 8- or 9-digit number applied to animals before March 11, 2015 are recognized as official for the life of the animal.</p> <p>For example, the 15 character number, “USA 000 097 499 999” may have USA 97 499 999 imprinted on the tag.</p>		

Table 7. Flock Identification Tags

Tag Information	Description
Program use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scrapie eradication program - Applicable for all official identification needs of sheep or goats; however, tags must be applied in accordance with scrapie program application and recordkeeping requirements.
Material type	Plastic or metal
Color	USDA-provided tags are white or blue (slaughter only). Producers can purchase tags in various colors.
Species used on	Sheep and goats
Information on the tag For describing 2-piece tags, the designation of "Tag Piece A," is the female piece typically attached to the inside of the animal's ear (visual from the front of the animal). "Tag Piece B" is the male piece typically attached to the outside of the animal's ear (visual from behind the animal).	Plastic –Tag Piece A: Inside of ear; visible from the front of the animal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official eartag shield - Flock identification number (maximum of 9 characters with first two the State abbreviation) - Unique herd management number (maximum of 6 characters) - Manufacturer's logo or trademark (printed or impression of) Plastic – Tag Piece B: Outside the ear; visible from behind the animal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official eartag shield - UNLAWFUL TO REMOVE - May include the flock identification number (maximum of 9 characters with first two the State abbreviation) and/or unique herd management number
	Metal single piece – Front of tag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flock identification number (maximum of 8 characters with first two the State abbreviation) Metal single piece – Back of tag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official eartag shield - Unique herd management number up to 6 digits in a sequential series Example: PA0575 4567
Additional printing specifications	May include customized printing in addition to the required printing on producer purchased tags. May include "SFCP" (Scrapie Flock Certification Program) when issued to participating producers.
Issued/distributed to	Producers who own flocks
Distribution records/reporting	Distributed through AIMS directly from approved tag manufacturer to producer
Other comments	Mandatory USDA identification program for sheep and goats. Producers in the voluntary SFCP program may have tags imprinted with SFCP. All sheep over 18 months of age; sexually intact sheep under 18 months of age that are sold for breeding or exhibition; sheep sold unrestricted, sheep not in slaughter channels; and sheep that have lambled or are pregnant. Sexually intact goats not in slaughter channels of any age that do not meet the requirements to be considered low risk commercial goats, such as those that are registered, sold for commercial milk production, sold or used for exhibition or commingled with sheep.
How to obtain	Producers order tags through AVIC or State office or purchase directly from approved tag manufacturers.

Flock Identification Tags



XX represents State postal code.

Table 8. Scrapie Program Serial Tags

Tag Information	Description
Program use	Scrapie program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applicable for all official identification needs of sheep or goats; however, tags must be applied in accordance with scrapie program application and recordkeeping requirements.
Material type	Plastic or metal
Color	White for sheep and goats eligible to move as breeding animals and blue for “slaughter only” animals. Red metal is used for live scrapie positive animals. Yellow metal is used for permanently restricted high risk animals.
Species used on	Sheep and goats
Information on the tag For describing 2-piece tags, the designation of “Tag Piece A,” is the female piece typically attached to the inside of the animal’s ear (visual from the front of the animal). “Tag Piece B” is the male piece typically attached to the outside of the animal’s ear (visual from behind the animal).	Tag Piece A: Inside of ear; visible from the front of the animal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official eartag shield - 8 characters - State postal abbreviation followed by a letter and number or a number and a letter, then 4 numbers (Examples: PAA12345 or PA1A2345) - Manufacturer’s logo or trademark (printed or impression of)
	Tag Piece B: Outside the ear; visible from behind the animal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official eartag shield - UNLAWFUL TO REMOVE
	Metal single piece – Front of tag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 characters - State postal abbreviation followed by two letters and 4 numbers (Example: PABG0575) Metal single piece – Back of tag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State postal abbreviation and Official eartag shield Metal – inside tag, tag company name
Additional printing specifications	Blue tags are printed with “SLAUGHTER ONLY,” “MEAT ONLY,” or “MEAT” on the back or Tag Piece B (male part). Red metal has SCR printed on the back. Yellow metal has HR or EX printed on the back.
Issued/distributed to	Markets, dealers, veterinarians, feedlot operators and others who do not own breeding flocks
Distribution records/reporting	Distributed through AIMS
Other comments	Mandatory USDA identification program for sheep and goats. All sheep over 18 months of age; sexually intact sheep under 18 months of age that are sold for breeding or exhibition; sheep sold unrestricted, sheep not in slaughter channels; and sheep that have lambed or are pregnant. Sexually intact goats not in slaughter channels of any age that do not meet the requirements to be considered low risk commercial goats, such as those that are registered, sold for commercial milk production, sold or used for exhibition, or commingled with sheep.
How to obtain	Markets, dealers, veterinarians, feedlot operators and others who do not own breeding flocks order tags through AVIC or State office.

Scrapie Program Serial Tags

White - applied to sheep/goats that meet the requirements to move for any purpose.



Blue Slaughter Only / MEAT Tags



Red Scrapie Positive Tag



Yellow High Risk Animal Tag – applied only to retained permanently restricted scrapie high risk animals



Table 9. Premises Identification Number (PIN) Tag for Slaughter Swine

Tag Information	Description
Program use	Swine
Material type	Plastic
Color	Various colors (contact tag manufacturer)
Species used on	Slaughter swine
Information on the tag For describing 2-piece tags, the designation of "Tag Piece A," is the piece attached to the inside of the animal's ear. "Tag Piece B" is the piece attached to the outside of the animal's ear.	Tag Piece A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official eartag shield - UNLAWFUL TO REMOVE
	Tag Piece B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State postal abbreviation or Tribe 2 character alpha code ¹ - PIN - Official eartag shield - UNLAWFUL TO REMOVE - Manufacturer's logo or trademark (printed or impression of) - Barcode of corresponding PIN on the reverse side.
Additional printing specifications	All tags have minimum print size specifications for required information imprinted on the tags. Other information may be imprinted on the tag if it does not reduce the readability of the required information. The herd management number is optional.
Issued/distributed to	Swine producers
Distribution records/reporting	Manufacturers report distribution of tags by product code to APHIS VS.
Other comments	If a PIN tag includes a unique within-herd management number that is imprinted by the manufacturer to ensure its permanency, the tag it qualifies as an official eartag for interstate movement of individual animals.
How to obtain	Producers may obtain directly from authorized manufacturers. See listing at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/swine_device_listing.pdf



Tag Piece B ²
(Back of ear)



Inside of Tag Piece B ²
(Not in View while tags is on the pig)



Tag Piece B ³
(Inside of ear)

¹ State postal abbreviation imprinted on PIN tags shipped from manufacturer after August 1, 2009. Since Tribes do not have postal abbreviations, APHIS will reserve a 2 character alpha code upon request.

² The piece attached to the outside of the animal's ear

³ The piece attached to the inside of the animal's ear

BACKTAG APPLICATION

WHY BACKTAG?

- USDA-approved backtags are used in place of official eartags to provide traceable identification on cattle that are sold directly to slaughter.
 - Beef heifers/cows and bulls 18 months and older sold directly to slaughter
 - All dairy cattle – even steers - sold directly to slaughter
- Backtag numbers must be recorded to correspond with owner information.

PLACEMENT:

- Tags must be securely affixed with an adequate amount of glue.
- Place tags a few inches from the midline and just behind either shoulder of the animal in the small hollow behind and near the top of the shoulder.



DO NOT REMOVE BACKTAGS!

- Backtags are to stay on until
 - slaughter, OR
 - the cattle are no longer in commerce, OR
 - the backtag has been properly recorded in correlation with an official eartag.

IMPORTANCE: If disease is found at slaughter, the backtag allows traceback to the seller. If a carcass has no official ID at the time of slaughter, traceback investigation and any testing for disease will involve multiple owners that marketed cattle on the same sale day.



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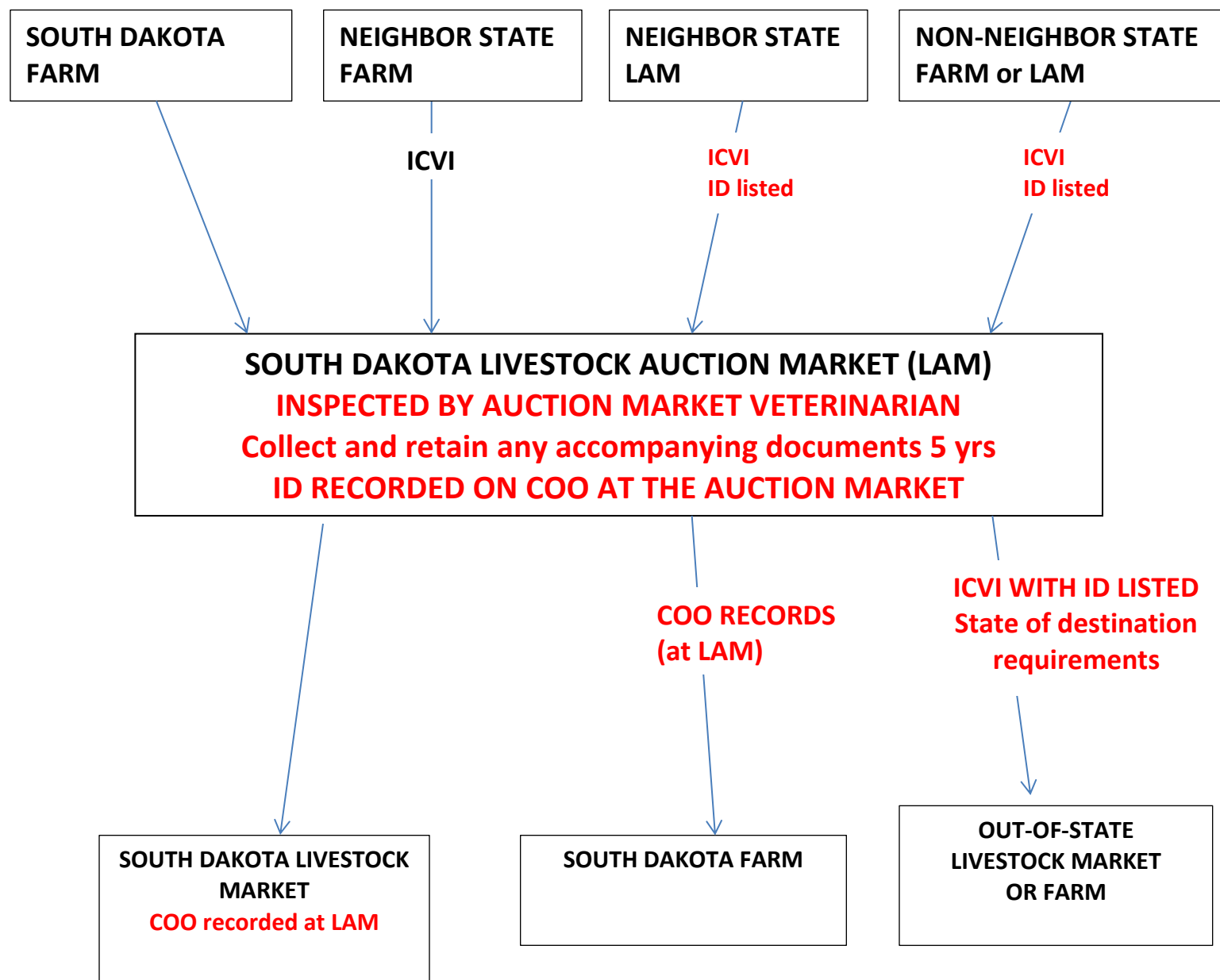
Pierre, SD 57501

Phone: (605) 773-3321

Fax: (605) 773-5459

Website: <http://aib.sd.gov/>

DAIRY & BEEF > 18 MONTHS OLD BREEDING FEMALES AND BULLS



Red = required

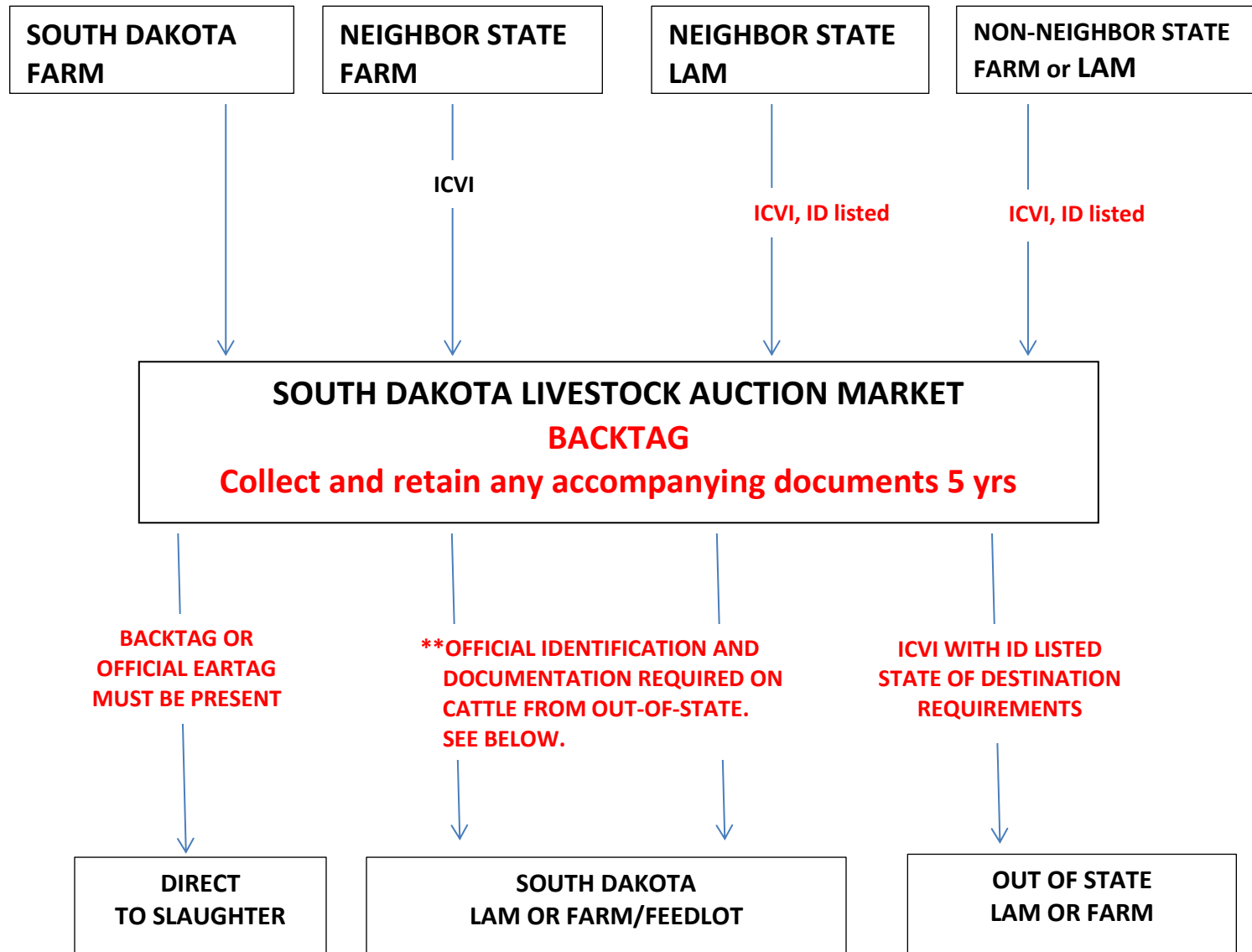
COO = change of ownership form

ICVI = interstate certificate of veterinary inspection

LAM = livestock auction market

QUESTIONS? Please contact the South Dakota Animal Industry Board at 605-773-3321 or aibmail@state.sd.us

BEEF & DAIRY > 18 MONTHS OLD INTACT CULL FEMALES AND CULL BULLS



****Any Cull Cattle originating from out-of-state that move from an auction market to a location that is not a slaughter plant must be:**

- officially identified on an import ICVI
- officially identified at the auction market on a COO correlating the backtag number to the ID

Red = required

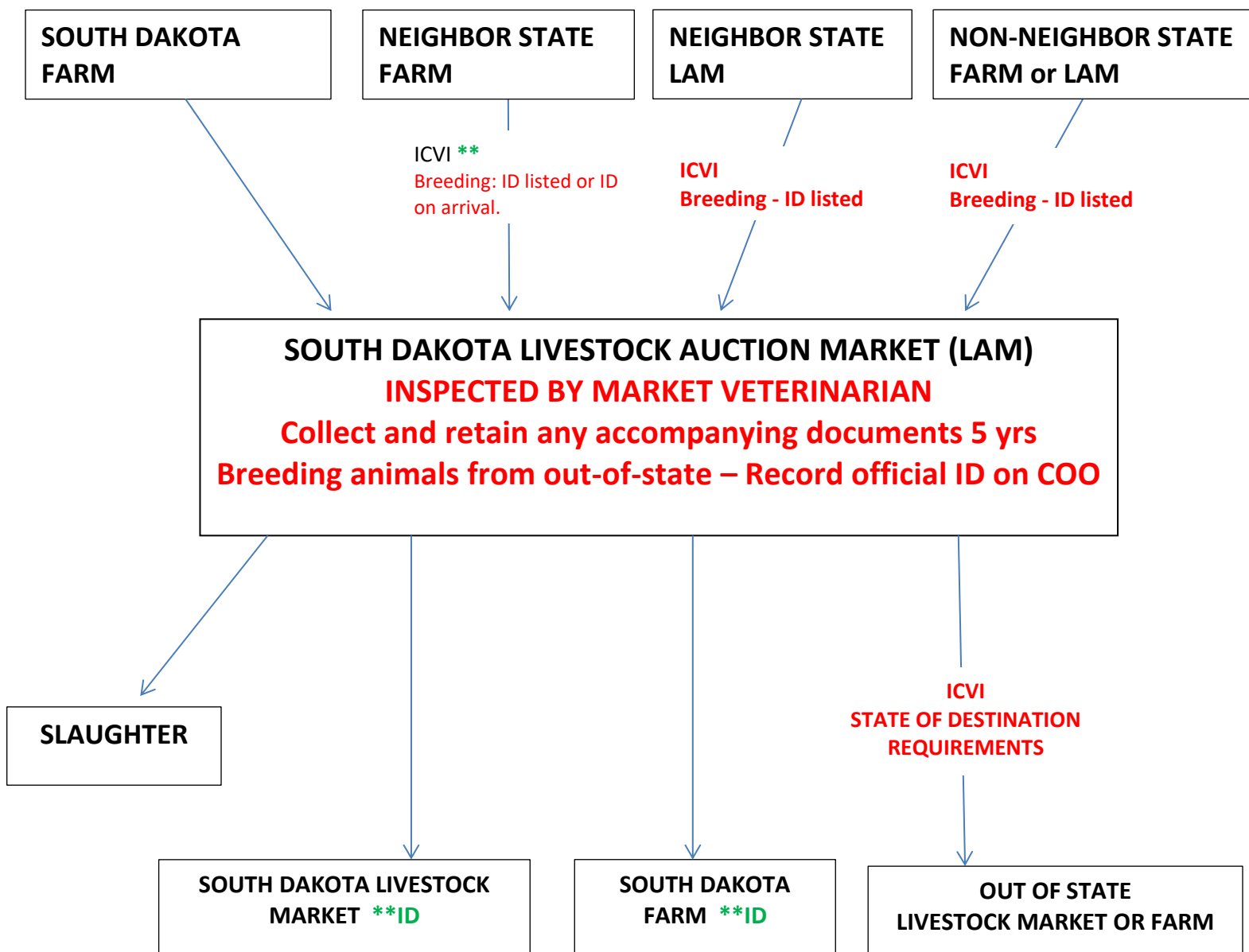
COO = change of ownership form

ICVI = interstate certificate of veterinary inspection

LAM = livestock auction market

QUESTIONS? Please contact the South Dakota Animal Industry Board at 605-773-3321 or aibmail@state.sd.us

**BEEF STEERS ALL AGES
BEEF SPAYED HEIFERS ALL AGES
BEEF INTACT HEIFERS & BULLS <18 MONTHS OLD**



****NOTE:** Any time heifers and bulls that originate from another state are diverted to breeding; official ID must be recorded.

Red = required

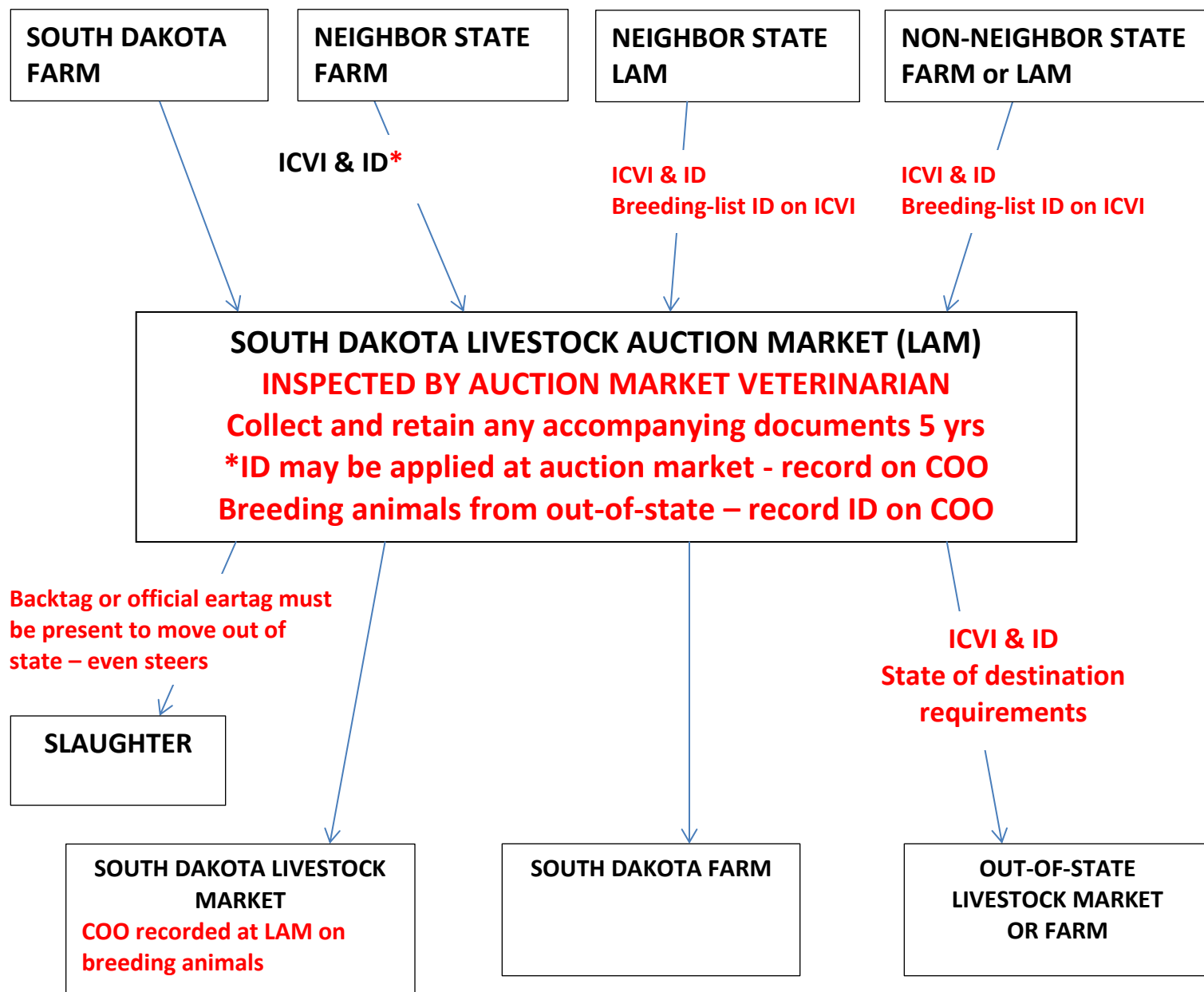
COO = change of ownership form

ICVI = interstate certificate of veterinary inspection

LAM = livestock auction market

QUESTIONS? Please contact the South Dakota Animal Industry Board at 605-773-3321 or aibmail@state.sd.us

DAIRY STEERS & SPAYED HEIFERS ALL AGES INTACT DAIRY < 18 MONTHS



NOTE: Federal rule requires official ID on all dairy animals that move interstate. The official ID numbers do not need to be recorded on ICVI's for steers and spayed heifers. The following statement should be on the ICVI to indicate that the animals have official ID: "All animals to be moved under this ICVI are officially identified." **Always check with the destination state on specific requirements for dairy animals.**

Red = required

COO = change of ownership form

ICVI = interstate certificate of veterinary inspection

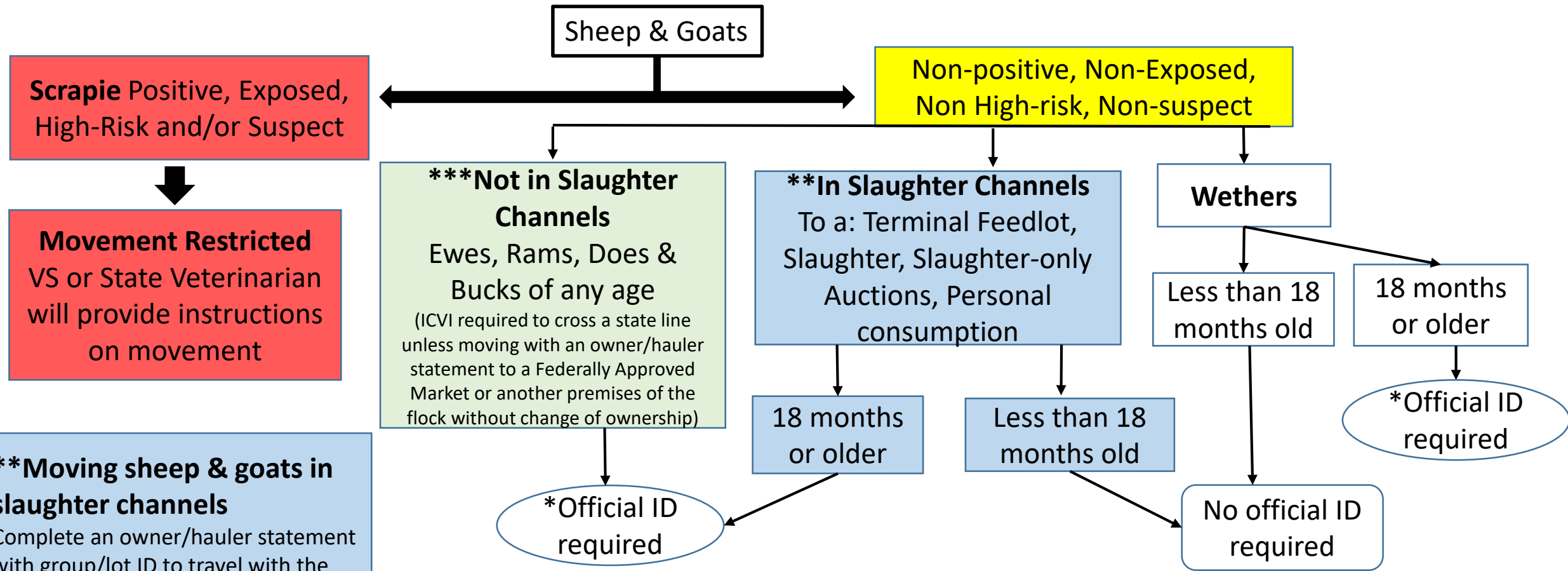
LAM = livestock auction market

QUESTIONS? Please contact the South Dakota Animal Industry Board at 605-773-3321 or aibmail@state.sd.us

SHEEP & GOAT Official Identification Decision Tree

4/10/19

Easiest = if it is leaving your farm, put in an official eartag (for some exceptions see below)



****Moving sheep & goats in slaughter channels**
Complete an owner/hauler statement with group/lot ID to travel with the animals
Tattoos and implanted microchips may not be used for animals in slaughter channels or moving through a livestock sale. When individual ID is required apply an official ear tag.

* Group/lot ID and owner/hauler statement may be used for some movements in place of individual ID

***Registry or Flock ID tattoos or implanted microchips may be used with additional requirements

For more information, visit <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-health/scrapie>

Contact Information for Animal Health Departments across the United States

ALABAMA Dept of Agriculture Animal Industries Div 1445 Federal Dr Rm 228 Montgomery AL 36107 OFFICE: 334-240-7255 FAX: 334-240-7198 www.aqi.alabama.gov/divisions/animal-industries stvet@aqi.alabama.gov	ALASKA Environmental Health Lab Office of the State Veterinarian 5251 Dr MLK Jr Ave Anchorage AK 99507 OFFICE: 907-375-8215 FAX: 907-929-7335 http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/vet	ARIZONA Dept of Agriculture 1688 W Adams Phoenix AZ 85007-2617 OFFICE: 602-542-4293 FAX: 602-542-4290 PERMITS: 602-542-4293; after hours leave message https://agriculture.az.gov/	ARKANSAS Livestock & Poultry Comm One Natural Resources Dr Little Rock AR 72205 OFFICE: 501-225-1598 FAX: 501-907-2425 Permits aft hrs call next day www.aad.arkansas.gov/cvlar/agriculture.arkansas.gov	CALIFORNIA Dept of Food & Agriculture Animal Health Branch 1220 N St Sacramento CA 95814 OFFICE: 916-900-5002 FAX: 916-900-5333 PERMITS: 916-900-5052 http://www.cdffa.ca.gov/AHFSS/Animal_Health/	COLORADO Dept of Agriculture Animal Health Division 305 Interlocken Pkwy Broomfield CO 80021 OFFICE: 303-869-9130 FAX: 303-466-8515 PERMITS: 303-869-9130 www.colorado.gov/ag/animals	CONNECTICUT CT Dept of Agriculture Bureau of Regulatory Services 450 Columbus Blvd Ste 702 Hartford CT 06103 OFFICE: 860-713-2505 FAX: 860-713-2515 PERMITS: 860-713-2504 www.ct.gov/doag ctdeptag@po.state.ct.us	DELAWARE Dept of Agriculture Poultry & Animal Health 2320 S DuPont Hwy Dover DE 19901 OFFICE: 302-698-4500 FAX: 302-697-4451 DEAnimalHealth@delaware.gov	FLORIDA Dept of Agriculture & Consumer Services Div of Animal Industry 407 S Calhoun St Rm 315 Tallahassee FL 32399 OFFICE: 850-410-0900 FAX: 850-410-0946 PERMITS: 850-410-0900 freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Animal-Industry
GEORGIA Dept of Agriculture Animal Industry 19 MLK Jr Dr SW Rm 104 Atlanta GA 30334 OFFICE: 404-656-3667 FAX: 404-651-9024 http://agr.georgia.gov/animal-health.aspx AnimalHealth@agr.georgia.gov	HAWAII Dept of Agriculture 99-941 Halawa Valley St Aiea HI 96701-5602 OFFICE: 808-483-7102 FAX: 808-483-7110 PERMITS: 808-483-7151 Cats & Dogs: 808-483-7151 Swine: 808-483-7113 http://hdoo.hawaii.gov/ai/	IDAHO Div of Animal Industries PO Box 7249 Boise ID 83707-9985 OFFICE: 208-332-8540 FAX: 208-334-4062 PERMITS: 208-332-8560 or 208-332-8540 https://agri.idaho.gov	ILLINOIS Bureau of Animal Health & Welfare PO Box 19281 State Fairgrounds Springfield IL 62794-9281 OFFICE: 217-782-4944 FAX: 217-558-6033 http://agr.state.il.us www.agr.state.il.us/AnimalH/W/animalregistry/login.php	INDIANA State Board of Animal Health Discovery Hall Ste 100 1202 E 38 th St Indianapolis IN 46205 OFFICE: 317-544-2400 FAX: 317-974-2011 www.in.gov/BOAH	IOWA Bureau of Animal Industry IDALS 502 E 9 th St, 2nd Flr Des Moines IA 50319 REQUIREMENTS: FAX: 515-281-5547 FAX: 515-281-4282 https://iowaagriculture.gov/AnimalIndustry.asp	KANSAS Kansas Dept of Agriculture Div of Animal Health 1320 Research Park Dr Manhattan KS 66502-5000 OFFICE: 785-564-6601 FAX: 785-564-6778 PERMITS: 785-564-6616 http://agriculture.ks.gov kda.ksimports@ks.gov (imports)	KENTUCKY Dept of Ag, Animal Health 109 Corporate Dr Frankfort KY 40601 OFFICE: 502-782-5901 FAX: 502-573-1020 PERMITS: 502-573-0282 StateVet@ky.gov	LOUISIANA Dept of Agriculture & Forestry, Veterinary Health Division 5825 Florida Blvd, Ste 4000 Baton Rouge LA 70806 OFFICE: 225-925-3980 FAX: 225-273-5555 www.ldaf.state.la.us VetReports@ldaf.state.la.us
MAINE Dept of Agriculture, Conservation & Forestry 28 State House Station Augusta ME 04333-0028 OFFICE: 207-287-3701 FAX: 207-287-5576 www.maine.gov/agriculture/ahi AnimalHealth.AGR@maine.gov	MARYLAND Maryland Dept of Ag Animal Health Program 50 Harry S Truman Pkwy Annapolis MD 21401 OFFICE: 410-841-5810 FAX: 410-841-5999 animalhealth.mda.md.gov	MASSACHUSETTS Division of Animal Health Dept of Agr Resources 251 Causeway St Ste 500 Boston MA 02114-2151 OFFICE: 617-626-1795 FAX: 617-626-1850 PERMITS: 617-626-1810 Cattle: 617-626-1810 Swine: 617-626-1797 www.mass.gov/agr	MICHIGAN Dept of Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Industry Division PO Box 30017 Lansing MI 48909 OFFICE: 517-284-5674 FAX: 517-241-1560 www.michigan.gov/animalimport	MINNESOTA Board of Animal Health 625 Robert St N St Paul MN 55155 OFFICE: 651-296-2942 FAX: 651-296-7417 PERMITS: 651-296-2942 www.mn.gov/bah	MISSISSIPPI Board of Animal Health PO Box 3889 Jackson MS 39207 OFFICE: 601-359-1170 FAX: 601-359-1177 www.mbah.state.ms.us msstatevet@mdac.ms.gov import	MISSOURI Division of Animal Health Attn: HC Coordinator PO Box 630 Jefferson City MO 65102 OFFICE: 573-751-3377 FAX: 573-751-6919 PERMITS: 573-751-3377 Health.certificates@mda.mo.gov www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/2csr/2c30-2.pdf	MONTANA Dept of Livestock Animal Health Division PO Box 202001 Helena MT 59620-2001 OFFICE: 406-444-2043 FAX: 406-444-1929 PERMITS: 406-444-2976 livepermits@mt.gov liv.mt.gov/ah/default.mcpv	NEBRASKA Dept of Agriculture Animal & Plant Health Protection PO Box 94787 Lincoln NE 68509 OFFICE: 402-471-2351 FAX: 402-471-6893 www.nda.nebraska.gov agr.cvi@nebraska.gov
NEVADA Dept of Agriculture Animal Industry Division 405 S 21 st St Sparks NV 89431 OFFICE: 775-353-3718 FAX: 775-353-3659 PERMITS: 775-778-0277 http://agri.nv.gov/Animals/Animal_Home/entrpermits@agri.nv.gov	NEW HAMPSHIRE Dept of Agriculture, Markets & Food Division of Animal Industry PO Box 2042 Concord NH 03302-2042 OFFICE: 603-271-2404 FAX: 603-271-1109 http://agriculture.nh.gov/	NEW JERSEY Division of Animal Health PO Box 330 Trenton NJ 08625 OFFICE: 609-671-6400 FAX: 609-671-6413 www.nj.gov/agriculture CVIs: NJADT@ag.nj.gov	NEW MEXICO Livestock Board 300 San Mateo Blvd NE Ste 1000 Albuquerque NM 87108 OFFICE: 505-841-6161 FAX: 505-841-6160 PERMITS: online or call 800-432-6889 http://nmlbonline.com	NEW YORK Dept of Ag & Markets Division of Animal Industry 10 B Airline Drive Albany NY 12235 OFFICE: 518-457-3502 FAX: 518-485-0839 PERMITS: 518-457-3971 www.agriculture.ny.gov/AI/import_export.html	NORTH CAROLINA Dept of Agriculture Veterinary Division 1030 Mail Service Center Raleigh NC 27699-1030 OFFICE: 919-707-3250 FAX: 919-733-2277 https://www.ncagr.gov/vet/Livestock/ImpExp.htm	NORTH DAKOTA ND BOAH-NDDA 600 E Blvd Ave Dept 602 Bismarck ND 58505-0020 OFFICE: 701-328-2655 FAX: 701-328-4567 AFTER HOURS PERMITS: 701-220-5194, 701-220-0092, or 701-202-6251 https://www.nd.gov/ndda/animal-health-division	OHIO Animal Health 8995 E Main St Bldg 6 Reynoldsburg OH 43068 OFFICE: 614-728-6220 FAX: 614-728-6310 CVIs/PERMIT REQUESTS: agrcvi@agri.ohio.gov www.agri.ohio.gov	OKLAHOMA AIS Division 2800 N Lincoln Blvd Oklahoma City OK 73105 OFFICE: 405-522-6141 FAX: 405-522-0756 http://ag.ok.gov/ais/oir.pdf
OREGON Dept of Agriculture Animal Health & ID Div 635 Capitol St NE Salem OR 97301 OFFICE: 503-986-4680 FAX: 503-986-4734 www.oregon.gov/ODA/AHID	PENNSYLVANIA Dept of Agriculture Bureau of Animal Health & Diagnostic Services 2301 N Cameron St Harrisburg PA 17110 OFFICE: 717-772-2852 FAX: 717-787-1868 www.agriculture.pa.gov	RHODE ISLAND Dept Environmental Mgmt Div of Ag & Animal Health 235 Promenade St Rm 370 Providence RI 02908 OFFICE: 401-222-2781 FAX: 401-222-6047 www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bnatres/agricult/animal	SOUTH CAROLINA Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health Div PO Box 102406 Columbia SC 29224-2406 OFFICE: 803-788-2260 FAX: 803-788-8058 www.clemson.edu/public/lph/ahp/	SOUTH DAKOTA Animal Industry Board 411 S Fort St Pierre SD 57501-4503 OFFICE: 605-773-3321 FAX: 605-773-5459 aibmail@state.sd.us (accepts emailed CVIs) www.aib.sd.gov	TENNESSEE Dept of Agriculture Animal Health Section PO Box 40627 Nashville TN 37204 OFFICE: 615-837-5120 FAX: 615-837-5250 animal_health@tn.gov (accepts emailed CVIs)	TEXAS AH Commission PO Box 12966 Austin TX 78711-2966 OFFICE: 512-719-0700 FAX: 512-719-0729 PERMITS: 512-719-0777 Dogs/Cats: 512-776-7255 Large Animal: 512-719-0777 or 1-800-550-8242 ext. 777 www.tahc.texas.gov	UTAH Dept of Agriculture & Food 350 N Redwood Rd Box 146500 Salt Lake City UT 84114 OFFICE: 801-538-7100 FAX: 801-538-7169 PERMITS: 801-538-7100 http://aq.utah.gov/cvi@utah.gov	VERMONT Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets 116 State St Montpelier VT 05620-2901 OFFICE: 802-828-2421 FAX: 802-828-5983 agrculture.vermont.gov agr.animalhealth@vermont.gov No after-hours permits
VIRGINIA Dept of Agriculture & Consumer Services Office of Veterinary Services 102 Governor St Richmond VA 23219 OFFICE: 804-786-2483 FAX: 804-371-2380 www.vdacs.virginia.gov	WASHINGTON (State) Dept of Agriculture Animal Services Division PO Box 42577 Olympia WA 98504-2577 OFFICE: 360-902-1878 FAX: 360-902-2087 PERMITS: 360-902-1878 AFTER HOURS PERMITS: 800-942-1035 http://agr.wa.gov	WASHINGTON, DC DC Health Animal Services Program 899 N Capitol St NE, 2 nd Flr Washington DC 20002 OFFICE: 202-535-2323 FAX: 202-442-8117 http://doh.dc.gov/service/animal-services	WEST VIRGINIA Dept of Agriculture Division of Animal Health State Capitol 1900 Kanawha Blvd E Charleston WV 25305-0172 OFFICE: 304-558-2214 FAX: 304-558-2231 www.agriculture.wv.gov WVVCV1@wvda.us	WISCONSIN DATCP Division of Animal Health PO Box 8911 Madison WI 53708-8911 OFFICE: 608-224-4872 FAX: 608-224-4871 INFO ONLY: 608-224-4879 No after-hours permits – obtain ahead of time animalmovement.datcp.wi.gov	WYOMING Livestock Board 1934 Wyott Dr Cheyenne WY 82002 OFFICE: 307-777-7515 PERMITS (incl. after hours): 307-777-7515 http://wlsb.state.wy.us	PUERTO RICO Dept of Agriculture Box 10163 Sancti Spiritus PR 00909 OFFICE: 787-721-2120 FAX: 787-722-2283 https://www.agricultura.pr/	US VIRGIN ISLANDS Virgin Islands Dept of Agriculture RR1 Box 10345 Kingshill VI 00850 OFFICE: 340-778-0997 FAX: 340-778-7977 http://vifresh.com/vitnary.php	For information on exporting animals out of the United States, go to www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/regs/animals/ If you have more questions, contact your local office of the USDA/APHIS.

Refer to the animal import laws and regulations of the state of destination. The information is current as of **August 12, 2019**. Be aware that changes occur periodically. If you have problems with any information on this form, please call 605-773-3321.

BQA – Beef Quality Assurance

Beef Quality Assurance is a national program that provides guidelines for best management practices for beef cattle production. The program raises consumer confidence through offering proper management techniques and a commitment to quality within every segment of the beef industry – including livestock auction market facilities.

Use the link below to access the National BQA website. You will find information about topics such as unloading and loading cattle, cattle handling, pen management, and facility design.

<http://www.bqa.org/>

Links to Euthanasia Guidelines

Cattle:

https://www.aabp.org/Resources/AABP_Guidelines/EUTHANASIA-2019.pdf

Sheep and Goats:

https://ucanr.edu/sites/UCCE_LR/files/228027.pdf

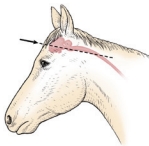
Swine:

<https://www.aasv.org/documents/2016EuthRec-EN.pdf>

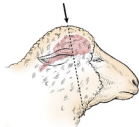
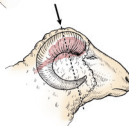
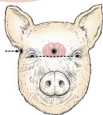
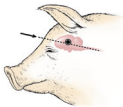
Horses:

<https://aaep.org/guidelines/euthanasia-guidelines>

Anatomical Sites for Livestock Euthanasia



NOT BETWEEN THE EYES!
Above the eyes as illustrated



Firearm and Bullet/Shotshell Selection for Euthanasia of Livestock

Handguns and rifles - A .22 caliber rifle is sufficient for young animals, but results are not consistent in adult animals. A .22 magnum or larger caliber firearm is preferred.

Shotguns - A 12, 16 or 20 gauge are preferred loaded with slugs are best, but birdshot No. 2, 4, or 6 can be used.

Confirmation of Death

Regardless of the method of euthanasia used, death must be confirmed before disposal of the animal. The following should be used to evaluate consciousness or to confirm death.

1. Lack of a heartbeat
2. Lack of respiration
3. Lack of a corneal reflex
4. Presence of rigor mortis



IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
University Extension

<http://vetmed.iastate.edu/HumaneEuthanasia>



8/10/2012

PRACTICAL EUTHANASIA OF CATTLE



CONSIDERATIONS FOR SELECTION OF METHOD OF EUTHANASIA

IN THIS ISSUE

Overview	2
Considerations for Selection of Method of Euthanasia	2
Indications for Euthanasia	3
Decision making	3
Mechanisms of Euthanasia	4
Accepted Primary Euthanasia Methods	4
Determination of Unconsciousness	5
Confirmation of Death	6
Consideration for Euthanasia of Calves and Bulls	6
Unacceptable Methods of Euthanasia	7
Conclusion	7

OVERVIEW

Livestock caretakers have an obligation to ensure the welfare of animals under their care. Euthanasia of an animal that is suffering from irreversible disease or injury is a primary responsibility caretakers assume. As per the “AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals (2013)” euthanasia is defined as: “A method of killing that minimizes pain, distress, and anxiety experienced by the animal prior to loss of consciousness, and causes rapid loss of consciousness followed by cardiac or respiratory arrest and death”. The contents of this pamphlet are intended to aid caretakers, animal owners, livestock market operators, animal transporters, and veterinarians in choosing effective euthanasia methods.

The “AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals (2013)” recognizes and accepts three primary methods (two have conditions) of euthanasia for cattle:

- Intravenous (IV) administration of a lethal dose of a barbiturate or barbituric acid derivative to induce a transition from consciousness to unconsciousness and then death.
- Gunshot using an appropriate firearm and ammunition to cause physical disruption of brain activity by direct destruction of brain tissue.
- Penetrating captive bolt to induce unconsciousness in combination with an adjunctive step such as exsanguination, administration of IV potassium chloride, or pithing (increasing destruction of brain and spinal cord tissue) to ensure death.

When properly applied, the above euthanasia methods can cause rapid loss of consciousness and death with no detectable distress to the animal.

When euthanasia is the most reasonable option for a compromised animal, the following elements should be considered to aid in the selection of the appropriate method:

1. HUMAN SAFETY: The first consideration in the choice of euthanasia method is human safety. For example, the use of a firearm carries greater safety risks when compared to other methods.

2. ANIMAL WELFARE: All methods of euthanasia should produce a rapid death with no detectable pain and distress. Select a euthanasia technique that considers human safety as well as animal welfare and is appropriate for the specific situation.

3. RESTRAINT: When performing euthanasia procedures, appropriate methods of restraint should be used. Some methods, such as captive bolt, require excellent restraint of the animal. Quality and availability of cattle chutes, halters, gates or other forms of restraint make certain forms of euthanasia more practical than others.

4. PRACTICALITY: An appropriate euthanasia technique must also be practical to use. For example, not all individuals responsible for carrying out euthanasia procedures have access to pharmaceuticals or firearms.

5. SKILL: Certain techniques require skill and training to accomplish correctly. Individuals responsible for conducting euthanasia should be trained in proper euthanasia protocol and should have access to appropriate, well-maintained equipment and/or medications.

6. COST: Euthanasia options vary in cost. Certain techniques, such as the use of firearms or captive bolt, require a larger initial investment, which may be defrayed over time if used often.

7. AESTHETICS: Certain euthanasia techniques, such as use of a barbiturate overdose, may appear more humane to the general public when compared to other techniques. Some methods, such as a penetrating captive bolt, may cause significant involuntary movements by the animal that may be misinterpreted as a voluntary painful response to those inexperienced in bovine euthanasia. When selecting a euthanasia method, potential negative reactions by the animal or observer should be considered.

8. DIAGNOSTICS: The selected euthanasia method should not compromise diagnostic sample collection.

9. CARCASS DISPOSAL: Carcass disposal is a critical consideration when selecting a euthanasia technique. Carcasses must be handled and disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations. Options may include rendering, burial, composting, incineration and potentially landfills. Cattle euthanized using a barbiturate overdose may not be accepted at rendering facilities since the drug persists in residual material following the rendering process. In some regions, regulations require animals euthanized with barbiturates to either be incinerated or buried. Appropriate disposal of the carcass prevents scavenging and potential toxicity issues among wildlife. Gunshot or captive bolt is often a viable option that may facilitate ease of disposal.

DECISION MAKING

Actions involving compromised cattle include treatment, slaughter or euthanasia. The following criteria should be considered when making a decision:

1. Pain and distress of animal
2. Likelihood of recovery
3. Ability to get to feed and water
4. Drug withdrawal time
5. Economic considerations
6. Condemnation potential
7. Diagnostic information

INDICATIONS FOR EUTHANASIA

The following conditions or situations may lead to an animal being compromised to such an extent that euthanasia is indicated:

- Fracture, trauma or disease of the limbs, hips or spine resulting in immobility or inability to stand
- Loss of production and quality of life (advanced age, severe mastitis, etc.)
- Disease conditions for which no effective treatment is known (i.e. Johne's disease, lymphoma)
- Diseases that involve a significant threat to human health (i.e. rabies)
- Advanced ocular neoplastic conditions ("cancer eye")
- Disease conditions that produce a level of pain and distress that cannot be managed adequately
- Emaciation and/or debilitation from disease, age or injury that resulting in an animal being too compromised to be transported or marketed
- Disease conditions for which treatment is cost prohibitive
- Extended drug withdrawal time for clearance of tissue residue
- Poor prognosis or prolonged expected recovery



Bud Adams, Adams Ranch

MECHANISMS OF EUTHANASIA

The agents of primary or adjunct euthanasia cause death by one of the three following mechanisms:

1. Direct depression of the central nervous system or organs necessary for life function (barbiturate overdose, intravenous administration of saturated potassium chloride or magnesium sulfate).
2. Hypoxia associated with agents or procedures that displace or block the uptake of oxygen (such as that caused by exsanguination).
3. Physical disruption of brain activity (such as that caused by gunshot, penetrating captive bolt, or pithing).

TABLE 1: APPROVED METHODS FOR PRACTICAL EUTHANASIA

Method	Risk to Human Safety	Skill Required	Potential Public Perception Issues	Adjunctive Method Required
Gunshot	High	Moderate*	Moderate: Some blood and motion	No
Penetrating Captive Bolt	Moderate	Moderate*	Moderate: Some blood and motion	Yes
Barbiturate Overdose	Low	Moderate*	Perceived well	No

* Operator training required

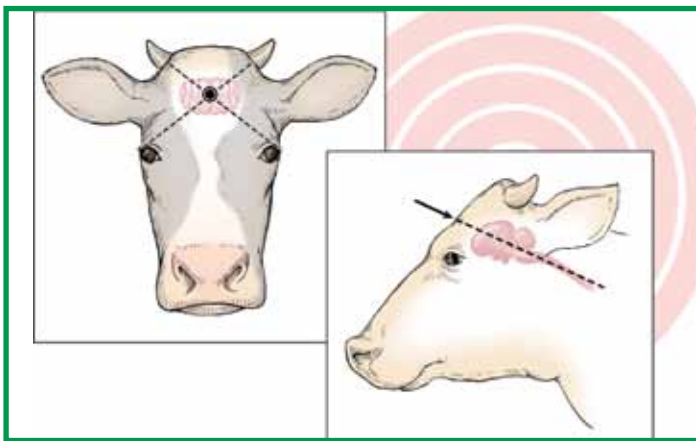


Figure 1. Optimal point of entry for bovine euthanasia with gunshot or captive bolt described as on the intersection of two lines each drawn from the lateral canthus (outer corner) of the eye to the center of the base of the opposite horn (or where horn would be).

ACCEPTED PRIMARY EUTHANASIA METHODS

1. GUNSHOT: When properly executed, gunshot induces instantaneous unconsciousness and death, is inexpensive and does not require close contact with the animal. It should be emphasized that this method should only be attempted by individuals trained in the use of firearms and who understand the potential associated dangers. Firearm options include handguns (pistols), rifles or shotguns. Current recommendations suggest that the .22

caliber handgun or rifle loaded with a solid point bullet is sufficient for calves, but may not be the best choice for consistent use on adult animals.

The "AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals (2013)" recommends the use of solid-point bullets. Muzzle energy available from a .22 LR is in the range of 100 to 150 ft./ lb. (135 to 216.8 joules), whereas larger calibers such as the .38 Special, .357 magnum or 9 mm will push muzzle energies well above the 300 lb. (407 joules or greater) range. Rifles are capable of higher muzzle energies compared with handguns and are often a better choice in situations where a fractious animal must be shot from a distance. Finally, shotguns are very lethal at close range (less than 2 feet from point of intended entry) whether

loaded with shot-shells or slugs. The 12-, 16-, and 20-gauge shotguns are a good choice for euthanasia of adult cattle.

The 28 or .410 gauge shotgun is an excellent choice for use in calf euthanasia. If using a shotgun loaded with shot shells the operator should be very conscious of the distance

from the gun barrel to the animal as projectiles will spread out into a larger pattern that can greatly increase the risk of ricochet and operator and bystander injury. The firearm should be held within 1 to 2 feet from the intended target and the bullet should be directed perpendicular to the front of the skull to minimize the likelihood of ricochet. In cattle, the point of entry of the projectile should be at the intersection of two imaginary lines, each drawn from the outside corner of the eye to the base of the opposite horn as shown in Figure 1.

2. PENETRATING CAPTIVE BOLT: Captive bolt devices ("guns" or "stunners") are either penetrating or non-penetrating. Only penetrating captive bolt devices are approved for euthanasia of mature bovines and, according to "AVMA Guidelines for Euthanasia of Animals (2013)", must not

be used as the sole method of euthanasia. The bolt gun must be placed firmly against the skull at the same entry point previously described for a gunshot. Since use of the captive bolt gun requires close proximity to the animal, adequate restraint and prior sedation or tranquilization may be required. It is critical to maintain and clean the





Grant Dewell, DVM

bolt gun as described by the manufacturer. Additionally, selection of cartridge strength may vary among manufacturers and the appropriate type and strength for the size of the animal must be used. The optimal point of entry

for the penetrating captive bolt is depicted in Figure 1.

3. BARBITURATE AND BARBITURIC ACID DERIVATIVES: When properly administered by the intravenous route, barbiturate overdose (60-80 mg/kg sodium pentobarbital IV) produces rapid unconsciousness and anesthesia followed by respiratory depression, hypoxia, and cardiac arrest. The barbiturate selected should be potent, long acting, and stable in solution. The carcass of barbiturate treated animals is considered unfit for human or animal consumption. Ingestion by wildlife or other animals can induce toxicities. (FDA-CVM 2003 <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/NewsEvents/CVMUpdates/ucm119205.htm>).

Finally, as mentioned previously, the use of pharmaceuticals limits carcass disposal options as renderers are less likely to accept animals euthanized by these methods.

DETERMINATION OF UNCONSCIOUSNESS

A state of apparent unconsciousness must be established immediately following the initial euthanasia procedure. In the field, the surrogate to unconsciousness is "lack of response" described below, as true unconsciousness can only be determined by EEG. The person performing euthanasia must be prepared to immediately apply an accepted euthanasia technique if any sign of consciousness is detected by the observer or demonstrated by the animal.

Secondary or adjunct euthanasia methods must not be performed until the animal has been determined to be unconscious.

SECONDARY OR ADJUNCT EUTHANASIA METHODS

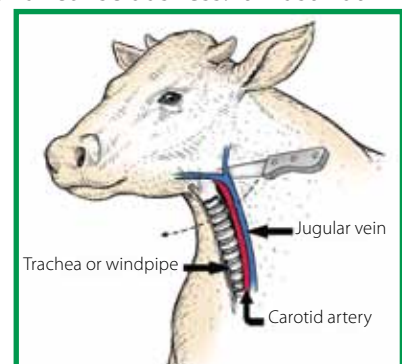
A second shot, exsanguination, pithing and rapid intravenous injection of a concentrated solution of potassium chloride or magnesium sulfate may serve as adjunct

methods to ensure death following use of an acceptable primary euthanasia method.

EXSANGUINATION

This method can be used to ensure death subsequent to stunning, anesthesia, or unconsciousness. It must not be used as the sole method for euthanasia.

The most common exsanguination method in the bovine is to lacerate both the jugular vein and carotid artery. A 6-inch long sharp knife is fully inserted behind the point of the jaw and directed downwards until blood



J.K. Shearer

Figure 3. Exsanguination technique

is freely flowing. Brachial vasculature can be lacerated by lifting a forelimb, inserting the knife deeply at the point of the elbow and cutting skin and vasculature until the limb can be laid back against the thorax of the animal. The aorta can be transected via the rectum, by a trained individual, so that blood pools within the abdominal cavity.

PITHING

Pithing is an adjunctive technique designed to cause death by increasing the destruction of brain and spinal cord tissue. It is performed by inserting a pithing rod or similar tool through the entry site produced in the skull by a bullet or penetrating captive bolt device. The operator



Dr. Dee Griffin

manipulates the pithing tool to destroy both brain stem and spinal cord tissue, which results in death.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE (KCL)

Rapid IV administration of a saturated solution potassium chloride (KCl) induces cardiac arrest. Cattle must be anesthetized or unconscious prior to administration. The injection of xylazine or any other alpha-2 agonist has not been shown to induce anesthesia and must not be used alone. The use of a captive bolt is also acceptable if a state of unconsciousness is achieved. The specific dose of KCl will vary according to the size of the animal, but an injection of 250 ml of a saturated KCl solution is appropriate for most mature cows. The KCl solution should always be given to effect (i.e., until death).

MAGNESIUM SULFATE

Similar to potassium chloride (KCl), magnesium sulfate is approved for use only in anesthetized animals. Compared to the use of IV KCl, death is usually much slower.

CONFIRMATION OF DEATH

Confirmation of death following a euthanasia procedure is absolutely essential regardless of what method of euthanasia is chosen. Keep personal safety in mind when confirming death because animals can make sudden involuntary movements.

The following combination of criteria recommended by the AVMA includes: "...lack of pulse, breathing, corneal



Renee Dewell

reflex and response to firm toe pinch, inability to hear respiratory sounds and heartbeat by use of a stethoscope, graying of the mucous membranes and rigor mortis. None of these signs alone, except rigor mortis, confirms death."

The presence of a heartbeat can be best evaluated with a stethoscope placed under the left elbow. Observation for movement of the chest indicates respiration. However, respiration rates may be very erratic in unconscious animals; therefore, one must be cautious in the interpretation of respiration for confirmation of death. Lack of heartbeat and respiration for three to five minutes should be used to confirm death. The corneal reflex may be tested by touching the surface of the eye. Normal or conscious animals will blink when the eye's surface is touched. Lack of a corneal reflex alone is not sufficient for confirmation of death. Continued monitoring of animals for a period of 20 to 30 minutes after euthanasia has been performed is also good advice to livestock owners and managers.

CONSIDERATION FOR EUTHANASIA OF CALVES AND BULLS

Calves and bulls require special consideration in selecting the proper method of euthanasia. Ethical considerations do not change for the calf because it is small or more easily handled. Blunt trauma by physical blow to the head is not acceptable for euthanasia of calves because the skull is too hard to consistently achieve immediate and lethal destruction of brain tissue. This method is also difficult to apply



Michelle Christianson

consistently because of restraint and complications in positioning the calf for effective use of blunt trauma methods. In addition to the methods outlined in Table 1 for mature bovines, the use of a purpose-built non-penetrating captive bolt stunner is an acceptable (with conditions) method of euthanasia for calves.

Euthanasia of bulls presents unique challenges because of their size, temperament, and thickness of their skull. Operator safety is of primary concern in euthanasia of bulls, and for certain techniques such as barbiturate overdose or captive bolt, proper restraint is critical. Bulls may be euthanized with specialized heavy-duty captive bolt guns or firearms capable of muzzle energies of 1000 ft. / lb., or by barbiturate overdose.

CONCLUSION

UNACCEPTABLE METHODS OF EUTHANASIA

Based on ethical and humane considerations, the “AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals (2013)” considers the following methods unacceptable techniques:

- Manually applied blunt trauma to the head of calves or mature cattle
- Injection of unapproved chemical agents or substances (e.g. disinfectants, non-anesthetic pharmaceutical agents)
- Sedation with alpha-2 agonist such as xylazine followed by potassium chloride, magnesium sulfate, or any other euthanasia method that requires the animal to be unconscious prior to its use
- Air injection into the vein
- Electrocution with a 120-volt electrical cord
- Drowning
- Exsanguination of conscious animals

Personnel at sites that routinely handle cattle should be prepared with the knowledge, necessary skills, and well-maintained equipment to conduct euthanasia. Penetrating captive bolt and gunshot are the only two acceptable methods typically available to non-veterinarians for emergency euthanasia of cattle. Animal transporters should also be properly trained in euthanasia techniques and should have contact information for appropriate personnel in case of an emergency. An action plan for routine and emergency euthanasia should be developed and followed wherever animals are handled. Persons who perform this task must be technically proficient, mentally capable and possess a basic understanding of the anatomical landmarks and equipment used for humane euthanasia of animals. If there is any degree of question or discomfort with a proposed euthanasia procedure, a veterinarian should be consulted.

Livestock markets and sale yards should have written euthanasia protocols to follow and trained personnel should be available for emergency euthanasia during all shifts. When practical, select a location where the carcass can be easily reached by removal equipment.

Dead animals should be disposed of promptly and in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.



Bud Adams, Adams Ranch



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS

P.O. Box 3610

Auburn, Alabama 36831-3610

Phone: 334.821.0442 • Fax: 334.821.9632

www.aabp.org • email: aabphq@aabp.org



SD ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD

411 South Fort Street

Pierre, South Dakota 57501-4503

Phone: (605) 773-3321

Fax: (605) 773-5459

GUIDELINES FOR ON-FARM CARCASS DISPOSAL

SDCL 40-5-15 states carcasses must be disposed of in such a manner as the Board prescribes.

The South Dakota Animal Industry Board Regulation 12:68:03:05 Procedures for Disposal of Animal Carcasses, states "Carcasses of animals which have died from noncommunicable causes shall be burned, buried to a depth of four feet, incorporated into a composting system, or disposed of by a licensed rendering plant within 36 hours."

Environmental impact is a real concern with burial or burning. Some Good Management Practices are described for burial and burning of carcasses. These are recommendations, which when used with good judgement, can ensure the livestock carcasses and other associated wastes are disposed of responsibly in an environmentally-safe manner.

BURIAL

- ➔ Call before you dig – SD One Call 1-800-781-7474 or Dial 811
- ➔ Burial should **not** take place:
 - Within 1,000 feet of surface water or within the boundaries of a floodplain or a river.
 - Within a wetland.
 - Within 1,000 feet of an occupied dwelling (without permission of the owner).
 - Within 1,000 feet of any private or public drinking water well.
 - Within 200 feet of a road right-of-way or property boundary (without permission of adjacent property owner).
 - Where the primary subsurface material 20 feet below the bottom of the burial trench is primarily sand or gravel.
 - Where the depth to an aquifer is less than 20 feet from the bottom of the burial trench.
- ➔ The burial site should be covered with at least four feet of soil to allow for compaction of soil to occur.
- ➔ Maintenance of the burial site will be necessary to ensure water **does not** collect over the burial site. Additional soil cover will be necessary as compaction and subsidence occurs with carcass decay.

SITE SELECTION

- ➔ Access to site in varying climate conditions.
- ➔ Site should be aesthetically acceptable and not in close proximity to public roadways or viewing public.

BURNING – INCINERATION

- ➔ Fuels such as tires, railroad ties, or treated wood are **not** allowed to fuel an open fire in South Dakota.
- ➔ The burn should be conducted at a minimum of 1,000 feet from an occupied dwelling, propane tank, fuel tank, or other tank or container storing flammable substances.
- ➔ Burning of carcasses should take place only during appropriate weather conditions.
- ➔ The smoke plume should be monitored **not** to impact neighbors, or highway and airport traffic.
- ➔ Local fire departments should be notified before carcass burning commences.

RENDERING

If rendering plant service is available in your area, schedule carcass removal within 36 hours of animal death.

For more information: www.aib.sd.gov/carcass.html

SD Animal Industry Board 411 S Fort Street Pierre, SD 57501 605-773-3321	SOUTH DAKOTA CATTLE CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP FORM	Slaughter Establishment Number Or Auction Prefix: <div></div>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

☐ Livestock Market ☐ Slaughter Establishment ☐ Private Change of Ownership

AUCTION OR PRIVATE NAME AND ADDRESS: <div></div>			I CERTIFY THE CATTLE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED						
			VETERINARIAN: <div></div>						
			DATE: <div></div>		LICENSE #: <div></div>				
	Back Tag	<u>Official ID #</u> <small>Separate multiple ID's using a / or - or ,</small>	Vacc Tattoo	Age	Breed	Sex	Owner's Name	Address	Comments Feeding/Breeding

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0032. The time required to complete this collection of information is estimated to average .5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the form.

BRUCELLOSIS TEST RECORD MARKET CATTLE TESTING PROGRAM										STATE					
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL & PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES				ESTAB. NUMBER				TESTING LABORATORY		TEST RESULTS					
SAMPLES DRAWN AT ("X" One) <input type="checkbox"/> LIVESTOCK MARKETS <input type="checkbox"/> SLAUGHTER ESTAB.				CERTIFICATION I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE COLLECTED AND CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED EACH BLOOD SAMPLE LISTED BELOW.				LABORATORY		NEG.					
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PLACE WHERE SAMPLES WERE DRAWN				SIGNATURE				ADDRESS		SUS.					
DATE				DATE				DATE		REA.					
DATE				SIGNATURE				TOTAL		TOTAL					
TUBE NO.	SALES TAG OR BRAND	BACK TAG NUMBER	EAR TAG NUMBER	VACC. TAT. TOO	AGE	BREED	SEX	LABORATORY RESULTS				COUNTY	HERD OWNER'S NAME	ADDRESS	
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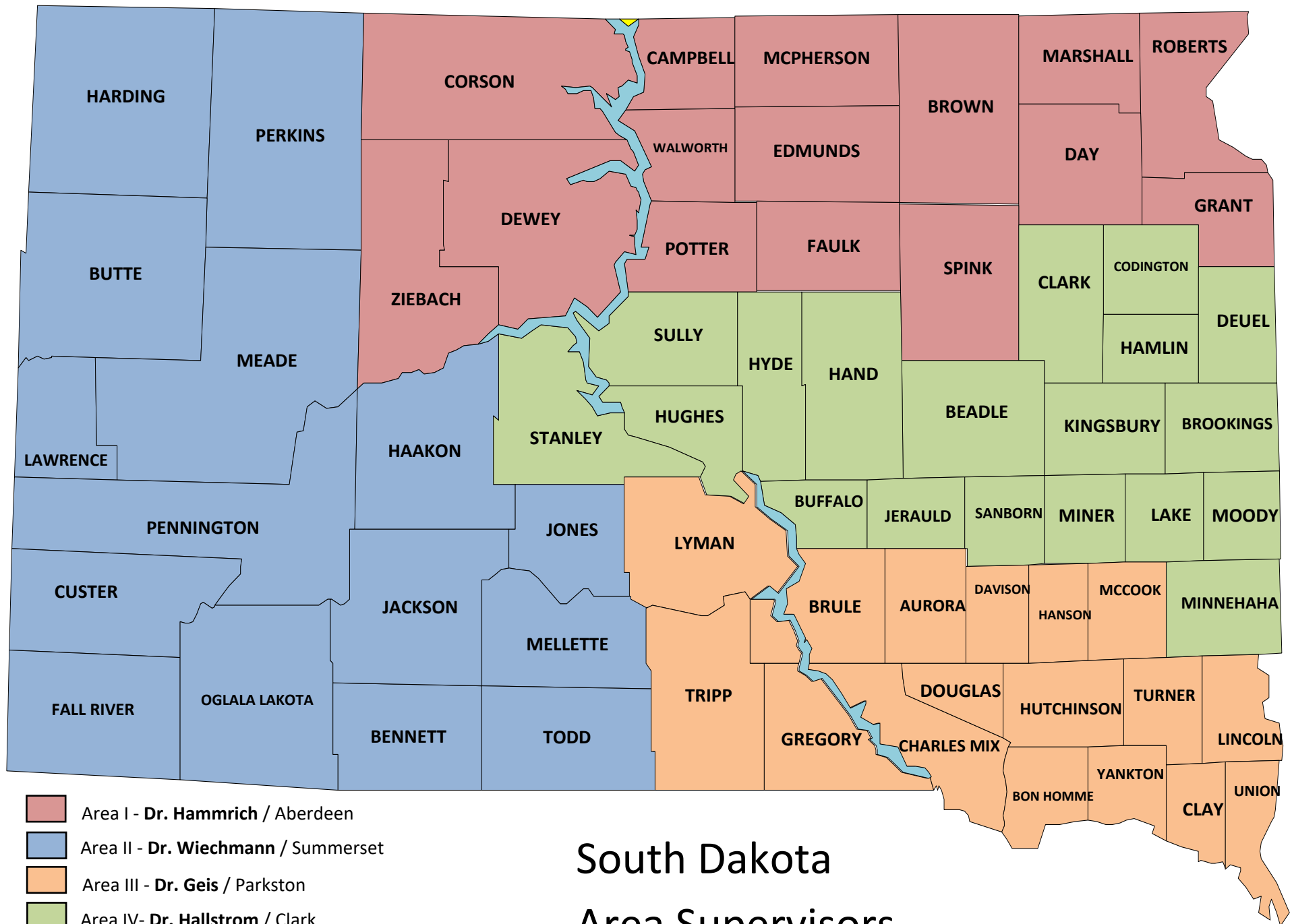
SD Animal Industry Board 411 S Fort Street Pierre, SD 57501 605-773-3321	<h2 style="margin: 0;">SOUTH DAKOTA SCRAPIE TAG</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">RECORDING FORM</h3>	Auction Market:						
Directions: Complete all fields with the information as labeled. When applying tags in series record the first tag applied and the last tag applied per owner. When individual tags are used list them separately in the column labeled "beginning tag #". When recording tag numbers include all characters as they appear on the tag.		I CERTIFY THE ANIMALS LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED <div style="text-align: center;"> NAME OF APPLICATOR: _____ Person responsible for applying and recording scrapie tags. <u>Records must be retained for five years.</u> </div> DATE: _____						
Date	Beginning tag #	Ending tag #	<18mo	>18mo	Sex	Owner's Name	Address	Comments

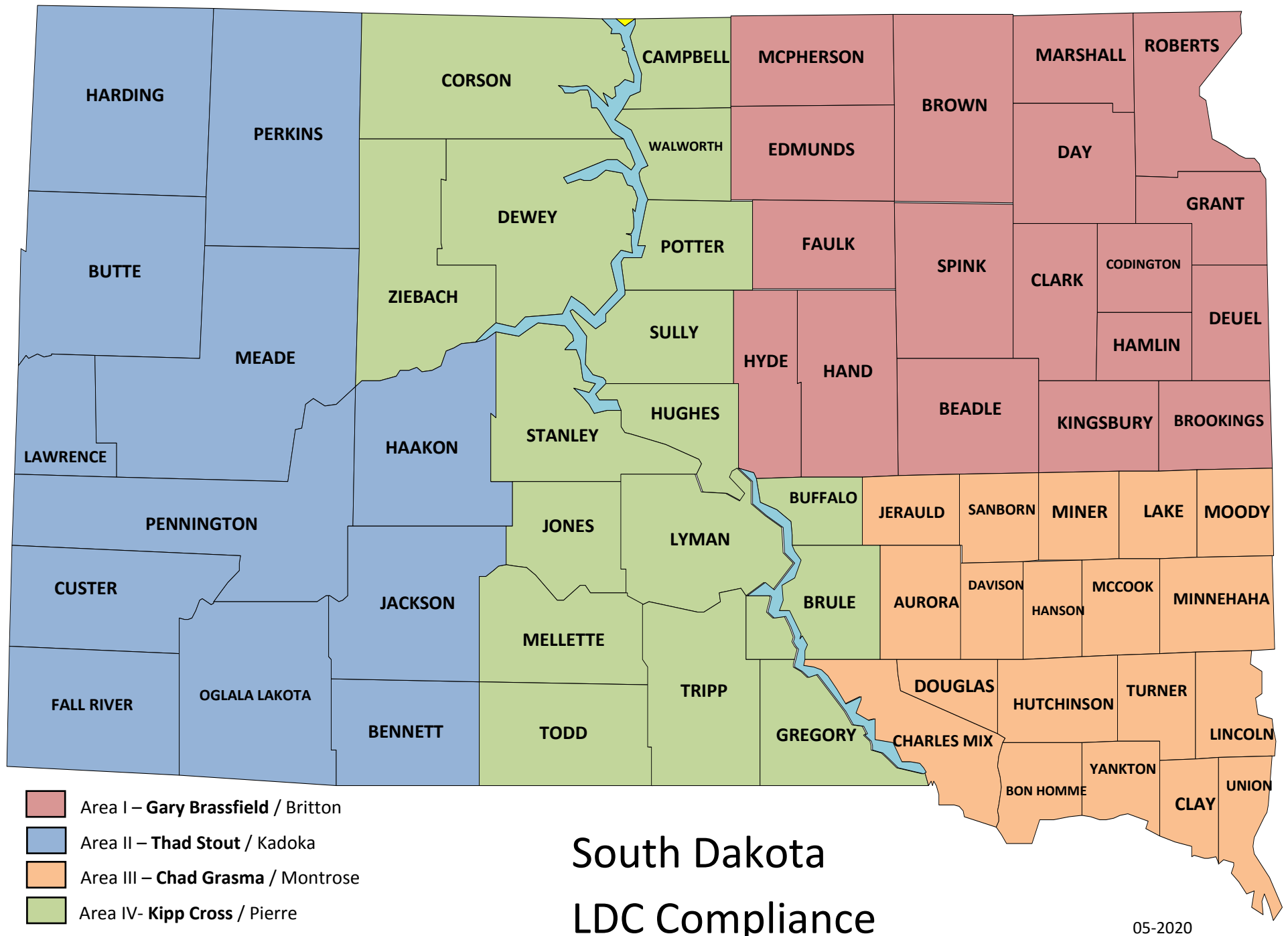
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
VETERINARY SERVICES

WHERE APPLIED - NAME AND ADDRESS

BLOOD
TEST
RESULTS

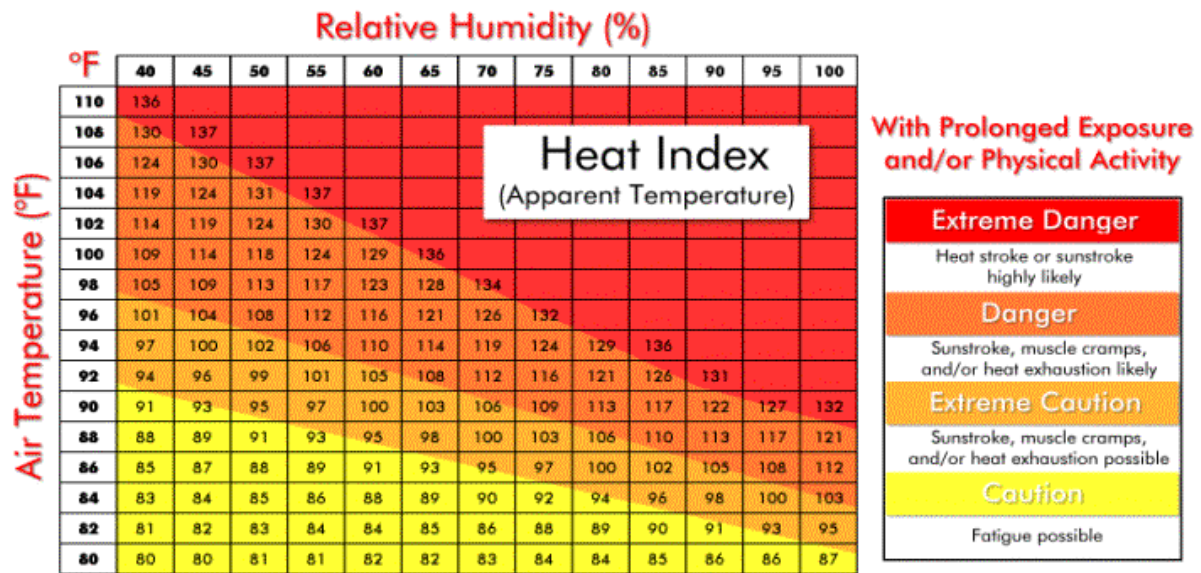
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Emergency Contact List

	Phone	Alternate Phone
County Emergency Manager		
City/County Maintenance		
Contractor – Portable Livestock Handling Equipment		
Electrician		
Fire department		
Gas Company		
Hospital/Emergency Medical Services/Ambulance		
Insurance Agent		
Poison control center		
Police/Sheriff		
Power Company		
Rendering Hauler		
Water Company		
Welding Company		



Heat index information ARS website

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/plains-area/clay-center-ne/marc/docs/heat-stress/main>

SD AUCTION MARKET
APPROVED TAGGING SITE
Application/Agreement

APPLICANT INFORMATION			
Name of Entity:			
Person Responsible:			
Address:			
City:		State:	ZIP Code:
Office Phone:		Cell Phone:	
Fax:	Email Address:		
RESPONSIBILITIES OF APPROVED TAGGING SITE			
<p>The person responsible agrees to administer the official tagging of livestock at the above specified location in accordance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain official identification eartags only as directed by the animal health official(s) listed on this agreement. Unload animals requiring official identification only when the owner or the person in possession, care, or control of the animals brought to the tagging site agrees to have the animals officially identified in accordance with approved tagging site protocols. Officially identify all animals in accordance with 9 CFR 86, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officially identify animals required to be identified before commingling with animals from different premises, or use a backtag or other method to accurately maintain the animal's identity until the official eartag is applied. Then the official identification can be correlated to the person responsible for shipping the animal. Only apply official eartags to animals <u>not</u> already officially identified (except as provided in 9 CFR 86.4(c)) Do not remove official identification devices unless authorized by an Animal Health Official (see 9 CFR 86.4(d) and (e)) Maintain tagging records using forms or electronic systems as directed by the animal health officials to include, at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name, street address, city, state, and zip code of the owner or person responsible for the animals tagged. The official identification numbers of the tags applied associated with the owner or person responsible for the animals. The date the official identification eartags were applied. Submit the records of tags applied according to the animal health official as agreed within 30 days of when the tags are applied. Ensure the security of official eartags and distribution records by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining a record of all official identification eartags received and applied at the tagging site for a minimum of 5 years. Keeping the inventory of tags and records in a secure place accessible only to tagging site personnel. Immediately reporting any lost or stolen tags to the appropriate State or Federal animal health official. 			

RESPONSIBILITIES OF ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICIALS		
The South Dakota Animal Industry Board agrees to:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the administration of tagging sites in South Dakota. • Provide a recording form or system (or both) for the tagging site to maintain as tags are applied and instructions for reporting the tagging events. • Provide education and oversight of the recording system and inventory control through the normal review process. • Annually review the policies and procedures of the tagging site as they pertain to 9 CFR 86. 		
TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT		
All parties understand that at any time this agreement may be terminated by written notification from any party to the other.		
SIGNATURES		
Auction Market Owner/Manager		
Print Name		
Signature		Date
Inspecting Veterinarian		
Print Name		
Signature		Date
South Dakota Animal Industry Board Representative		
Print Name		
Signature		Date

Contact for all inquiries regarding Tagging Sites in this State

South Dakota Animal Industry Board
411 S. Fort Street
Pierre, SD 57501

Office Phone: (605)773-3321

Fax: (605)773-5459

Email Address: aibmail@state.sd.us

Web Site: <http://aib.sd.gov/>