Livestock Auction Market Inspecting Veterinarian Handbook 2023

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Livestock Auction Market Inspecting Veterinarian Handbook

Revised 2023

Welcome and Introduction

Dear Inspecting Veterinarian,

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 in South Dakota. In fiscal year 2022, just over 3 million livestock were marketed through 28 South Dakota livestock auction agencies, accounting for billions in economic activity.

Underpinning the confidence in the live animal marketing system is the animal health infrastructure. It provides assurance to buyers that the animals being marketed are healthy and interstate health requirements are being satisfied. As the licensed and accredited veterinarian approved to provide this assurance at the auction market on behalf of the South Dakota Animal Industry Board, you play a critical role in these crossroads of the livestock industry. This handbook is designed to help you succeed in your efforts to assist the auction market and the livestock industries.

Sincerely,

Beth Thompson, JD, DVM
State Veterinarian, Executive Secretary
South Dakota Animal Industry Board

I. Inspecting Veterinarian's Role

A. Animal Health

1. SD Codified Law and SDAIB Administrative Rule

   a) Summary of SDCL 40-15 Appendix A & B

South Dakota law provides for licensure of livestock auction markets including requirements for financial considerations, physical facility and animal handling equipment, and animal health. Inspecting veterinarians are recommended by the livestock market agency and are approved by the South Dakota Animal Industry Board (Board or SDAIB.) The appointed veterinarian must be licensed and accredited and may employ other veterinarians as needed to cover inspection duties.

The inspecting veterinarian is an employee of the Animal Industry Board when conducting inspections at the market. Inspections are to be conducted in a manner prescribed by the Board. The inspector is paid by the Board, through fees which are paid by the sellers and collected by the auction market agency. Minimum inspection fees are set in rule; however, the actual inspection fee is determined 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.

The auction agency is responsible for ensuring that livestock leaving the market meet the requirements of the state of destination. At this time, all livestock traveling interstate are required by state and federal rules to be accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI), and many classes of livestock must also be officially identified. The inspecting veterinarian serves as a valuable resource and service provider for the market in meeting this statutory obligation. The inspecting veterinarian may not charge for issuing an ICVI based on visual examination.

In addition to inspecting all livestock on the auction market premises for evidence of disease, the inspecting veterinarian is also responsible for examining all premises and equipment used in handling livestock at the auction agency. In order to maintain sanitation and prevent the spread of livestock diseases, the inspecting veterinarian is to direct and supervise cleaning and disinfection activities.

Veterinarians may provide additional services at the auction market which are not required by law.

   b) Summary of SDAR 12:68:07 Appendix C & D

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. Upon the buyer's request, cattle may be yarded in earth-floored pens after being purchased.

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.

Minimum inspection fees established 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.

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

a) South Dakota Animal Industry Board inspections:

(1) SDAIB Area Veterinarians and/or Compliance Officers visit the markets twice a year on non-sale days and have a goal to visit monthly on sale days. Inspections are conducted to ensure each market is compliant with state and federal regulations. Areas of focus include: the sanitation of physical facilities including the sales ring, unloading and load-out areas, and veterinary facilities; tagging supplies, tag placement, and record keeping; as well as humane handling considerations.

(2) Markets may be visited more frequently to observe sales, animal handling, backtag application, and other sale day activities as may be necessary.

b) USDA APHIS Veterinary Services Inspections:

(1) APHIS Veterinary Medical Officers conduct quarterly inspections to ensure that 'approved livestock facilities' are in compliance with the Code of Federal Regulations.

B. Animal Welfare – (Beef Quality Assurance Website Link: http://www.bqa.org/)

1. Animal handling – livestock auction markets are in the public eye

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 need 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) **Be considerate of what the public sees and how it reflects on the auction market and the industry.**

   b) Non-ambulatory

      (1) If animals are non-ambulatory on arrival, they should not be unloaded at the facility.

      (2) If animals become non-ambulatory after arrival, animals should be treated promptly or humanely euthanized.

   c) Severely affected animals – advanced cancer eyes, extremely lame, thin, or weak animals, etc.

      (1) Severely affected animals present concerns with humane handling, aesthetics, and contamination if infectious lesions are present.

      (2) Alternatives include:

         (a) Delivery of severely affected animals should be discouraged. They should be humanely euthanized on the farm or ranch and properly disposed of.

         (b) Such animals that are delivered must:

            (i) Return to the farm or ranch for proper handling, or

            (ii) Be placed in quarantined pens and be humanely euthanized and properly disposed of, or

            (iii) Be sold directly from a quarantined pen if lesions are severe yet such that the animal can be transported humanely to slaughter.

   d) Reference "Caring for Compromised Animals"

   e) Euthanasia

      (1) May be necessary if an animal becomes terminally ill or injured.

      (2) Have a plan for humane euthanasia of all types of livestock.

      (3) AVMA Guidelines for Euthanasia of Animals

         https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Documents/euthanasia.pdf

      (4) AABP Practical Euthanasia of Cattle
         https://www.aabp.org/Resources/AABP_Guidelines/EUTHANASIA-2019.pdf

      (5) American Association of Swine Veterinarians Guidelines for swine euthanasia (http://www.aasv.org/aasv/documents/SwineEuthanasia.pdf)

   f) Carcass disposal

      (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 Z – Heat Index Chart
   a) Includes extreme heat, wind chills, storms, shipping delays, truck wrecks, equipment breakdowns, etc. SDSU Livestock Stress Tool
   b) Excessive death loss 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.
4. Emergency Management
   a) Pre-planning for emergency situations will help to protect continuity of business and the welfare of animals and personnel.
   b) Local emergency response contact information should be compiled and easily available when needed. Appendix Y – Emergency Contact Form Template
5. Complaints regarding neglect or mistreatment of livestock species should be directed to the SDAIB.

C. Traceability - Interstate and intrastate animal health requirements

1. Official individual identification is required on most classes of livestock that move interstate and intrastate.
2. Documentation may be required on livestock that move interstate (interstate certificate of veterinary inspection or ICVI) and intrastate (change-of-ownership.)
3. Livestock auction markets are responsible for ensuring that any required official identification has been applied and ICVIs have been completed prior to animals leaving the market. This will need to be communicated from the market to the load-out crews.
4. Livestock auction markets must communicate with the inspecting veterinarian as soon as possible when official IDs need to be read or applied. ICVI's are required for animals moving out-of-state.
5. Buyers are responsible for communicating with the markets and inspecting veterinarians about the destination of the animals so that necessary preparation and ICVIs may be completed in a timely manner.
6. SD import laws and requirements - http://aib.sd.gov/mainimport.html
7. Sources for import requirements and contact information – all states
   a) Interstatelivestock.com
   b) Animalregs.com
   c) State Animal Health Officials

II. USDA Animal Disease Traceability Rule

A. Background

1. Animal disease traceability, or knowing where diseased and at-risk animals are, where they've been, and when they were at a premises, is essential information used by the livestock industry while responding to animal disease outbreaks.
2. Effective traceability limits the number of herds impacted by an outbreak and reduces the economic impact to herd owners, affected communities, and the livestock industry.
3. USDA APHIS published a final rule, effective March 11, 2013, to establish general regulations for livestock that move interstate. Appendix E
4. Under USDA's Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) rule, 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. Official Identification Eartags – Appendix F
   a) Official eartags are imprinted with the official eartag shield and one of the following types of official identification numbers:
      (1) Official eartag shield:
      (2) Official Identification number
         (a) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES)
            (i) Also known as the USDA metal tag, silver tag, "brite" tag, orange Bang's tag or brucellosis vaccination tag.
            (ii) 9-digit number – Ex: 46ABC1234.
            (iii) 8-digit tags occasionally used for smaller species like swine - Ex: 46AB1234.
         (b) Animal Identification Number (AIN) – RFID or visual
            (i) 15-digits, first three numbers = the country code which is "840" for USA.
            (ii) AIN's with "USA" or "900 series" as the first three digits are considered official ID only if the tags were applied **before** 3/11/2015.
            (iii) Starting on 3/11/2015, only the "840" numbers are recognized as official for use on AIN tags applied to animals. (No need to retag animals that were tagged before 3/11/2015.)
            (iv) "840" tags may only be applied to USA origin animals.

(c) Scrapie tag numbers for sheep and goats

(i) Scrapie flock identification number

- Flock ID number with unique individual animal number
  Example: SD1234 5678.
- Plastic or metal tags placed by flock owners.

(ii) Scrapie serial program tags – for markets

- 8 characters starting with the state postal code
  Example: SDA12345.
- Plastic or metal tags placed by markets

(d) Premises-based numbering system used on tags for adult slaughter swine

(i) A 7-digit PIN with a unique herd management number -
Example: 006ER2A 4275.

b) USDA Animal Disease Traceability website link:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth?1dmy&urile=wcm%3apath%3a%2FAPHIS_Content_Library%2FSA_Our_Focus%2FSA_Animal_Health%2FSA_Traceability%2F

2. USDA approved backtags

a) Issued by USDA to approved marketing facilities.

b) May be used as temporary identification in place of official eartags on cattle moving directly to a slaughter facility.

c) Removal of backtags –

(1) Backtags may be removed only at the time of slaughter - OR -

(2) When correlated with an official eartag. The official eartag must be recorded and correlated to the backtag and records kept for 5 years.

3. Alternative Identification – may be used in place of official eartags on animals moving interstate if both the shipping and receiving states agree.

a) Registration tattoos if recorded with the registration certificate number and accompanied by a copy of the registration certificate. Approved for use in South Dakota.

b) Registered brand. Approved for use in South Dakota in certain seasonal grazing situations.

4. Application of official eartags - Do's and don'ts

a) DON'TS

(1) DO NOT REMOVE

(a) State and Federal regulations prohibit the removal of official ear tags.

(b) If there is a problem with a certain official tag on an animal, the tag may be removed by a veterinarian and replaced with another official tag. The following information must be recorded and maintained for 5 years:

(i) The date the tag was removed

(ii) Contact information for the physical location where the tag was removed

(iii) The official ID number of the tag removed (if readable)

(iv) The type of device removed (metal tag, RFID, etc.)

(v) The reason for removal

(vi) The new official ID number on the replacement tag

(vii) The type of replacement tag

(2) DO NOT DOUBLE TAG – if an official tag is already present, it has already been recorded in a traceability database. Please read/record the existing tag instead of double tagging. **EXCEPT**:

(a) An orange metal or RFID OCV tag may be added at brucellosis vaccination time if another official tag is present. However, both numbers must be recorded on the vaccination certificate and on any future ICVI's or test charts.

(b) An 840 tag may be applied to an animal with an existing NUES tag. Both tags must be recorded at the time of application and on any future ICVI's or test charts.

(c) In certain specific cases when there is an intensified need to maintain identification on an animal, such as for export shipment, a state or federal animal health official may approve application of an additional official eartag to an animal that already has one or more official tags.

b) DO'S

(1) DO READ AND RECORD **ALL** OFFICIAL TAGS when more than one official tag has been applied to an animal. All official identification tags must be recorded on regulatory test charts, brucellosis vaccination certificates, ICVI's, and on any laboratory submission forms for samples submitted for regulatory purposes (ex. Anaplasmosis or trichomoniasis samples collected for interstate or international shipments.)

(2) DO REPORT any missing, lost, or stolen official tags to SDAIB or to the USDA office in Pierre.

C. Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) requirements

1. **Federal rule states that the ICVI must include the following** in addition to any specific state requirements:

a) Species of animals

b) Number of animals

c) Purpose of animal movement

d) ***Physical address*** where the animal was loaded

(1) If an address has not been assigned to the premises, a legal description (T-R-S), GIS coordinates, or driving directions may be used.

e) ***Physical address*** where the animal is destined

(1) If an address has not been assigned to the premises, a legal description (T-R-S), GIS coordinates, or driving directions may be used.

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)

(1) Always check with the State of destination for identification requirements.

i) Alternate form of ID if agreed upon by states involved in the movement (ex. registration tattoo, brand)

j) Additional exemption statements if applicable:

(1) If animals are exempt from the official ID requirement, the exemption should be noted on the ICVI:

(a) Ex: "Official identification requirements do not apply to the class of cattle listed on this ICVI."

OR

(b) Check the appropriate box on the SDAIB paper ICVIs

(2) If animals are required to have official ID but the ID's are not required to be listed on the ICVI, the ICVI must state that fact:

(a) Ex: "The animals listed are all officially identified."

2. **Copies of ICVI's issued on animals originating in SD must be sent to the SDAIB within 7 calendar days.**

3. **Copies of ICVI's must be kept by the issuing veterinarian for 5 years for most livestock (2 years for swine and poultry).**

4. **Identification Addendums to ICVI's –** Appendix L

a) When issuing ICVIs for large numbers of animals, veterinarians may choose to use identification addendums that list individual identification numbers as attachments to ICVIs.

b) Identification addendums attached to ICVIs that follow the protocol below are acceptable in South Dakota for interstate and intrastate movements.

c) ***Veterinarians who wish to use identification addendums for interstate movement of livestock out of South Dakota must first verify that the policy is acceptable in the State of destination.***

d) **Hard Copy Protocol - for identification addendums to ICVIs**:

(1) Identification addendum documents may be generated by using either:

(a) A State or USDA APHIS form that requires individual identification of animals (such as a brucellosis or TB test form), or SDAIB ICVI continuation sheet.

(b) An electronically generated printout of identification numbers

(2) Each page of the addendum document must reference the ICVI number and import permit number

(3) A legible copy of the addendum must be stapled to the original and each copy of the ICVI.

(4) Each copy of the addendum must

(a) identify each animal to be moved with the ICVI

(b) have crossed out in ink any information pertaining to other animals not moving with the ICVI

(c) have crossed out in ink any unused animal identification lines/spaces

(5) The original and each copy of the ICVI must have the following written in ink in the identification column and circled/boxed in ink so that no additional information can be added:

(a) The statement "All official identification included on the attached addendum," or check the appropriate box on the SD ICVI.

(b) The name of the addendum document (ex. Brucellosis test chart, TB test chart, etc.)

(c) The unique serial number of the addendum document, or if the document does not have a serial number, both the name of the person who prepared the addendum and the date the addendum was signed.

e) **Electronic Protocol – for identification addendums to import and export ICVIs:**

(1) Identification addendum documents may be generated by using any electronic file in the form of an excel, CSV, or other type of spreadsheet

(2) Addendums must

(a) reference the ICVI number and import permit number

(b) identify each animal to be moved with the ICVI

(3) Files must be emailed to SDAIB with the ICVI number, including the State prefix, as the subject of the email.

(a) Please include the import permit number in the body of the email.

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

(a) The statement "All official identification included on the attached addendum."

(b) The name of the addendum document (ex. SD Identification Addendum, Excel file, etc.)

(c) Both the name of the person who prepared the addendum and the date the addendum was created.

f) NOTE: When using electronic addendums, please remember to attach a paper copy of the addendum to the ICVI copy that accompanies the shipment. **Always keep a copy of the ICVI and addendum, whether hard copy or electronically, for your own records for a minimum of 5 years (2 years for swine and poultry).**

5. Approved ICVIs in South Dakota

a) State of origin authorized paper form

b) SD eCVI fillable pdf

c) Electronic forms – Appendix M

(1) Electronic ICVIs approved for use in SD

(a) Global Vet Link

(b) VetSentry

(c) Veterinary Services Process Streamlining (VSPS)

(d) SmartICVI

(e) Sale Time Systems

(2) Approved electronic ICVIs are automatically forwarded to SDAIB at the time of issue

D. Approved tagging sites

1. Definition: A premises, authorized by USDA 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.

2. SD approved tagging sites

a) Approval administered by the SDAIB.

b) All SD approved tagging sites have signed agreements on file.

c) Livestock may move directly from a farm or ranch in a neighboring state to a SD approved tagging site to be officially identified and documented on arrival at the auction market before commingling.

d) Auction markets are not required to be approved tagging sites

e) If an auction market is not an approved tagging site:

(1) All livestock originating from out-of-state must have an ICVI and official ID listed on the ICVI (when required per rule) prior to arrival at the auction market.

(2) Veterinarians may apply ID to any SD origin livestock (change-of-ownership.)

(3) Veterinarians may prepare livestock to leave the market to move intrastate or interstate.

E. Definitions

- **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.
- **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. 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)- Appendix I, J, K

      (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. **REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS**

   a) **All cattle moving interstate into a SD auction market from another auction market or a farm/ranch in a non-border 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 a neighboring state:**

      (1) Any ICVI's that may accompany cattle from a neighboring state must be collected by the auction market and be kept by the auction market for 5 years.

      (2) 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, a VS Form 4-54, or an ICVI.

         (b) Change of Ownership documents must be forwarded to SDAIB within 30 calendar days.

(c) Official ID must be recorded for:

(i) Cattle of any age to be sold for breeding

(ii) Intact cattle over 18 mos. of age and older that are not sold direct to slaughter

(iii) All intact dairy cattle not sold direct to slaughter

(iv) All dairy steers and spayed heifers received at the market without official ID

(v) Any cattle sold for exhibition or recreational purposes

(d) USDA approved backtags may be used in lieu of official eartags on cattle that will be sold to move directly from the auction market to a slaughter facility.

(3) 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.

c) **Intact cattle over 18 mos. of age and all Dairy cattle (including dairy steers) that move interstate either in to or out of an auction market, and move from the auction market directly to a slaughter facility**

(1) Must be officially identified

(2) Official USDA backtags may be used as temporary official identification in lieu of official eartags on cattle moving directly from the auction market to a slaughter facility.

(3) Federal rule allows 3 days for the life of a backtag. Cattle that stand at the market before moving to a slaughter plant must have either an official eartag or a backtag.

d) **Intact beef 18 months of age and older and intact dairy of any age 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) Contact the state of destination for any 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. **<u>REQUIREMENTS FOR INTRASTATE MOVEMENTS</u> – SD Administrative Rule 12:68:29**

   a) **<u>Official ID is required on in-state origin cattle over 18 months of age sold for breeding purposes</u>**

      (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.

      (2) ICVI's must be forwarded to SDAIB within 7 calendar days. Other identification documents must be forwarded to SDAIB within 30 calendar days.

   b) **<u>Intact cattle over 18 mos. of age sold direct to slaughter</u>**

      (1) SD origin cattle moving through a SD auction market directly to a SD slaughter plant are required by State regulations to have an official eartag or a backtag.

   c) **<u>Intact adult feeding cattle 18 mos. and older that move to a non-slaughter destination in SD</u>**

      (1) SD origin cattle sold through a SD auction market and moving to a non-slaughter premises in SD are **federally exempt** from the official identification requirement.

      (2) SD origin cattle over 2 years of age sold through a SD auction market and moving to a non-slaughter premises in SD are **required by SD state regulations** to have an official eartag or a brand release (SDAR 12:68:29:07). This state regulation is not currently enforced.

   d) **<u>Intact adult feeding cattle 18 mos. and older that move from one SD auction market to another SD auction market</u>**

      (1) SD origin cattle – The original backtag must be maintained and recorded at the receiving auction market. Alternatively, the original backtag may be replaced with a new backtag or an official eartag that is recorded and correlated to the original backtag.

      (2) Out of state cattle - Must be officially identified with an official eartag before leaving the SD auction market of entry. The official eartag must be correlated to the backtag.

4. **<u>TRICHOMONIASIS REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL CATTLE</u> – SD Administrative Rule 12:68:27**

   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) No non-virgin and non-pregnant female cattle may be imported, loaned, leased or acquired for breeding purposes in South Dakota - unless they have a calf at side and prior to rebreeding.

   c) "Exposed" females = non-virgin and of unknown pregnancy due to recent bull exposure

      (1) Are eligible for sale for feeding/slaughter purposes

      (2) May be eligible to move interstate to other state destinations depending on other state requirements

      (3) If possible, pregnancy test the cattle at the market. Those confirmed pregnant may be sold for breeding purposes. Official ID must be recorded

      (4) If the females originate from a single ranch/farm in SD, they are generally considered to be low risk for trich. To allow them to go back to a SD premises for breeding purposes, official ID's must be recorded along with destination information.

(5) Exposed females from out-of-state must be confirmed pregnant to go to a destination in SD for breeding purposes

5. **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.

6. **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 auction market.

7. **RECREATIONAL CATTLE**

a) Definition: Cattle sold for rodeo events, roping events, cattle cutting events, cattle penning events, steer wrestling events, and training for such events.

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

1. **Approved official identification**
   a) Scrapie Tags
   b) AIN (840) tags (15-digit RFID or visual only eartags)
   c) Breed registration tattoo with registration papers

2. **Interstate and intrastate requirements**
   a) Official identification required for
      (1) Sheep/goats of all ages sold for breeding
      (2) All sheep/goats over 18 months of age sold for feeding/slaughter
      (3) Sheep/goats under 18 months of age sold for feeding/slaughter that have lambed, kidded, or are pregnant
      (4) Sales in SD are **unrestricted:** buyers must be made aware that the animals who will not remain in slaughter channels must be officially identified and documented prior to commingling and leaving the market.
   b) Official identification can be applied at the market
      (1) Identification records must be kept for 5 years
      (2) No more than one official eartag may be applied UNLESS:
         (a) An AIN (840) eartag is applied to an animal that is already identified with another official eartag. Both tag numbers must be recorded with the date and the records must be maintained for 5 years.
         (b) An official scrapie flock ID tag may be applied to a sheep or goat that is already officially identified with another official tag if the animal has resided in the flock to which the flock ID number is assigned.
   c) Other requirements
      (1) ***Brucella ovis*** – breeding rams 6 months of age or older
         (a) Negative ELISA test for *B. ovis* within 30 days

            OR

         (b) Originate from a *B. ovis* free flock with a current test record

3. **Interstate movement documentation**
   a) Animals that move interstate into a SD auction market from another auction market or a farm/ranch in a non-border state
      (1) require an ICVI with any applicable official ID and test information listed
   b) Animals that arrive at a SD auction market from a farm/ranch in a border state
      (1) Official identification and movement documentation requirements may be met on arrival at the approved auction market. Tags may be applied at the market if needed. Records must be kept for 5 years.

c) Animals leaving the auction market to move interstate to a facility that is not a slaughter plant

   (1) require an ICVI with any applicable official ID listed. Contact state of destination for further requirements.

d) Animals leaving the auction market to move directly to a slaughter plant

   (1) No further documentation is needed

e) For animals identified using scrapie tags, flock ID numbers may be recorded on ICVI's instead of individual identification numbers

4. Intrastate movement documentation

a. Animals that arrive at a SD auction market from a SD premises

   (1) Must be officially identified if applicable. Tags may be applied by the market. Records must be kept for 5 years.

b. Animals leaving the auction market to move to a SD destination that is not a slaughter plant.

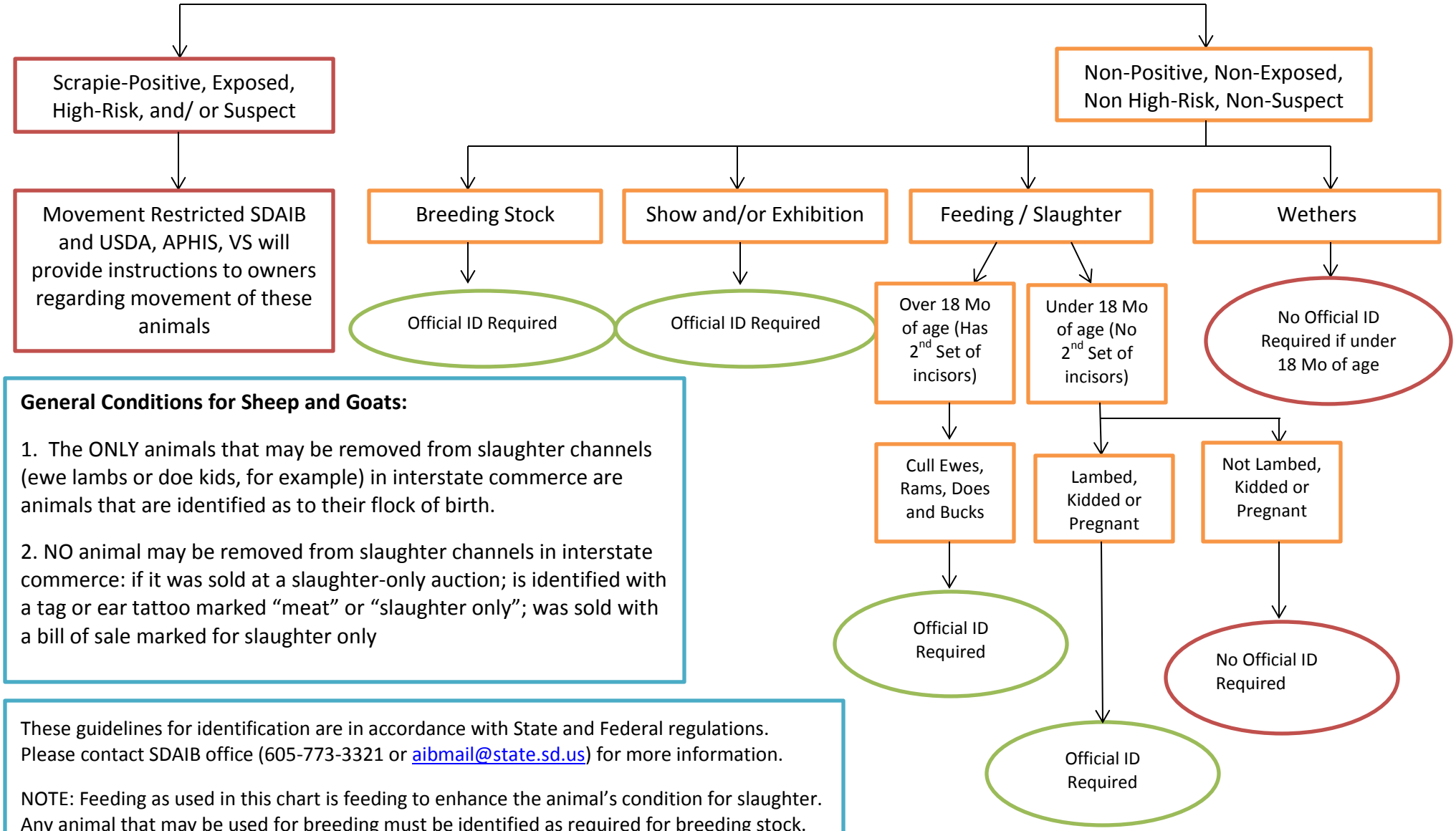
   (1) No further documentation is needed. All documentation is completed and maintained at the auction market.

c. Animals leaving the auction market to move directly to a slaughter plant

   (1) No further documentation is needed

SHEEP AND GOAT INDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

☆ Must be identified according to flow chart prior to movement from a premises.



General Conditions for Sheep and Goats:

1. The ONLY animals that may be removed from slaughter channels (ewe lambs or doe kids, for example) in interstate commerce are animals that are identified as to their flock of birth.

2. NO animal may be removed from slaughter channels in interstate commerce: if it was sold at a slaughter-only auction; is identified with a tag or ear tattoo marked “meat” or “slaughter only”; was sold with a bill of sale marked for slaughter only

These guidelines for identification are in accordance with State and Federal regulations. Please contact SDAIB office (605-773-3321 or aibmail@state.sd.us) for more information.

NOTE: Feeding as used in this chart is 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.

C. Swine

1. **Approved official identification**
   a) Individual official ID:
      (1) USDA official metal or plastic NUES eartag number, OR
         (a) AIN RFID or visual eartag number, OR
         (b) Breed registry tattoo, OR
         (c) State-assigned premises ID tag with individual herd number, OR
         (d) USDA-approved premises ID tag with individual herd number.
   b) Group ID:
      (1) State-assigned premises tattoo or tag is acceptable if ALL animals originate from that premises, OR
      (2) USDA-approved premises ID tag is acceptable if ALL animals originate from that premises.
2. **Interstate and intrastate requirements**
   a) Official identification required for swine of all ages sold for breeding or feeding
   b) Slaughter swine – sows, boars, market gilts and barrows
      (1) Official identification as listed above, OR
      (2) USDA backtag- applied at the market, OR
      (3) Official swine tattoo (approved slap tattoo) – applied at the market
      (4) Records of ID applied at the market should be maintained for at least 120 days – to include date, ID used, owner name and address
3. **Interstate movement documentation**
   (1) Animals that move interstate into a SD auction market from another auction market or a farm/ranch in a non-border state
      (1) require an ICVI with any applicable official ID
   (2) Animals that arrive at a SD auction market from a farm/ranch in a border state
      (1) Official identification and movement documentation requirements may be met on arrival at the approved auction market. Tags may be applied at the market if needed. Records must be kept for 2 years.
   (3) Animals leaving the auction market to move interstate to a facility that is not a slaughter plant
      (1) require an ICVI with any applicable official ID listed. Contact state of destination for further requirements
   (4) Animals leaving the auction market to move directly to a slaughter plant
      (1) No further documentation is needed

4. Intrastate movement documentation

a) Animals that arrive at a SD auction market from a SD premises

(1) Must be officially identified. Official identification may be applied by the market. Records must be kept for 120 days.

b) Animals leaving the auction market to move to a SD destination that is not a slaughter plant.

(1) No further documentation is needed. All documentation is completed and maintained at the auction market.

c) Animals leaving the auction market to move directly to a slaughter plant

(1) No further documentation is needed

D. Horses

1. **All horses entering the state to be sold at auction** - must be **officially identified** and must be **accompanied by an ICVI**.

2. **Official identification includes**:

   a) 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). **The information on a completed EIA form will satisfy ID requirements for most horses.**

   b) Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785. (Microchip)

   c) Non-ISO electronic identification injected to the equine on or before February 26, 2014 (i.e., Avid Microchip).

   d) Digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual equine.

   e) For equines being commercially transported to slaughter, a device or method authorized by Title 9, Part 88 of the CFR is required. (Green Equine Backtag).

3. **Negative Coggins/Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)** test within the past 12 months – required for ALL horses.

   a) Exemption: Suckling foals accompanying a test negative dam and horses originating from North Dakota are exempt from the EIA test requirement.

   b) A negative EIA test is not required to enter a market if the market can offer an EIA test result before the horse leaves the market. This includes horses that originated from another state and horses that move to another state.

E. Poultry

1. **Import Requirements**:
   a) **Domestic & nondomestic live 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.
   b) **Import Permits**

      May be obtained by the accredited veterinarian issuing the ICVI and written on the ICVI.

      OR

      Issued on an annual basis, running from September 1st through August 31st, to NPIP participants that have completed the **SD AIB permit application for importation of poultry and hatching eggs into SD.** The Import Permit number is to be placed on shipping labels or invoices and on NPIP VS Form 9-3.
2. **Intrastate:**
   a) **Domestic & nondomestic live 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 issued for animals leaving the auction market
   a) Copies must be forwarded to the SDAIB within 7 calendar days.
   b) Copies must be kept by the issuing veterinarian for 5 years for most livestock species (2 years for poultry and swine.)
   c) Most electronic ICVIs are automatically submitted to the shipping and receiving state animal health official when issued.
2. ICVIs received with in-coming livestock
   a) 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

1. Records of identification for adult breeding cattle, adult feeding cattle, and dairy cattle ID'd at the market
2. Options for change of ownership records:
   a) SDAIB form LDC 310 (03-13)
      (1) Paper - Appendix Na-Nb
      (2) Electronic form – Appendix O
   b) VS Form 4-54 – Appendix P
3. Forward to SDAIB within 30 calendar days.
   a) Change-of-ownership records may be mailed or emailed (aibmail@state.sd.us)

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. The records must be kept for at least 5 years from the time the animals are transported or sold.
3. Scrapie tag recordkeeping forms are available from SDAIB - Appendix Q.

D. Backtag reports – Appendix V

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

E. Tags applied to imported dairy cattle and adult cull beef cattle

1. Record on change-of-ownership form, or any other form approved by SDAIB
2. Forward to SDAIB within 30 calendar days

F. Tags applied at the time of official calfhood brucellosis vaccination

1. Record on SD Brucellosis vaccination certificate VS Form 4-24
2. Forward copies to SDAIB or to USDA office within 30 calendar days

G. Official USDA program disease test charts

1. Includes: TB, brucellosis, EIA test charts
2. Forward TB test charts to SDAIB within 30 calendar days (Brucellosis and EIA test charts are forwarded by the testing laboratory.)

H. NUES tag distribution to cattle and bison producers

1. Record tag distribution on the SDAIB tag distribution form (Appendix K) and submit to SDAIB within 30 calendar days.

   -OR-

2. Record the minimum information listed below and maintain in-house for a minimum of 5 years. Records must be available to animal health officials when requested.
   a) The name of the person the tags are issued to.
   b) The street address, city, State, and ZIP code where the tags were distributed to.
   c) The identification numbers issued.
   d) The date the tags were issued.
   e) The name and contact information of the person issuing the tags.

I. AIN tag distribution to livestock producers

1. AIN "840" tag distribution or application must be recorded. Options for recording include:
   a) Record tag distribution in USDA's web-based Animal Identification Management System (AIMS) – contact SDAIB if you would like to enter tag distributions in AIMS.
   b) Send tag distribution/application information within 30 days to SDAIB (please use this template and send to aibmail@state.sd.us)
   c) Maintain complete and readily accessible tag distribution/application records in-clinic for a minimum of 5 years.

J. Official tag replacement – Appendix G

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 [9 CFR Part 86.4(d)(4)(i)]:
   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 approved backtag (temporary ID) with a new official eartag is considered to be a retagging event and must be handled as listed above [9 CFR Part 86.4(d)(4)(ii)].

3. Replacement of official ID tags for reasons other than loss

   a) Circumstances for replacement include but are not limited to:

      (1) Deterioration – number can no longer be read
      (2) Infection at the tag site
      (3) Malfunction of electronic component of RFID
      (4) Incompatibility of electronic component of RFID with management system

   b) The following must be recorded and maintained for 5 years by the person replacing the tag:

      (1) The date the tag was removed
      (2) Contact information for the physical location where the tag was removed
      (3) The official ID number of the tag removed (if readable)
      (4) The type of device removed (metal tag, RFID, etc.)
      (5) The reason for removal
      (6) The new official ID number on the replacement tag
      (7) The type of replacement tag

K. Record Retention Guidelines

RECORD RETENTION GUIDELINES

Guidelines regarding records retention for official documents involving traceability and state/federal program disease activity.

Document Type	SDAIB Internal Record Retention Policy	Federal Regulations for Record Retention at Clinics
Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (Health Certificate)	5 years plus the current year	5 years (2 years for swine and poultry)
Change of Ownership	10 years	Clinic Discretion
OCV vaccination certificate	20 years	Clinic Discretion
TB/Brucellosis test chart	10 years	Clinic Discretion
EIA test chart	1 year	Clinics with approved EIA labs must keep EIA test records for 24 months (VS Memo 555.16)
***Official tag distribution records**	5 years plus the current year	5 years
***Official tag application records**	5 years plus the current year	5 years

**Official tags include: NUES tags (metal clip tags), 15 digit 840 AIN tags, Scrapie tags, swine premises tags*

V. Resources

A. Forms

1. Certificates of Veterinary Inspection
   a) Paper forms and fillable pdf forms available from SDAIB
   b) Electronic – offered from several sources. Please see electronic ICVI guidance Appendix M.
2. Change of Ownership
   a) Paper forms available from SDAIB or USDA VS (VS Form 4-54)
   b) Electronic form as an excel spreadsheet available from SDAIB
      - Template with one ID column (Please separate multiple ID's by a comma only)
      - Template with two ID columns
3. Back tag reports
   a) Paper forms - available from SDAIB, USDA VS (VS Form 4-52A), or use auction market generated report
   b) Electronic – please contact SDAIB for options
4. TB and Brucellosis test charts are available from SDAIB and USDA VS. Please contact the SDAIB if you are interested in using electronic options.
5. Scrapie tag reports – although most auction markets and veterinarians maintain their own reports, paper and electronic forms are available from SDAIB
6. NUES tag distribution records – paper and electronic forms are available from SDAIB
7. EIA test forms – SDAIB and USDA VS
8. Tagging site agreement - SDAIB

B. Tags

1. NUES –
   a) Metal – USDA VS, no charge
   b) Plastic – purchase from approved tag manufacturers with SDAIB authorization
2. AIN –
   a) purchase from approved tag manufacturers
   b) Request from USDA VS at no charge - if available (Appendix H)
3. Scrapie – USDA VS
   a) Metal serial tags for auction market use – USDA VS, no charge
      - Official metal scrapie tags can be ordered by calling 866-873-2824
      - 505S applicators for the official metal scrapie tags can be purchased directly from National Band and Tag Company (859-261-2035)
   b) Plastic tags – may be purchased from USDA approved tag manufacturers: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/sheep-and-goat-health/scrapie-tags
   c) Custom printed and colored tags may be purchased from approved tag manufacturers

4. Swine premises tag – purchase from approved tag manufacturers
5. Backtags, glue, sticks – USDA VS

C. Equipment

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

VI. Contact Information

The Animal Industry Board and Veterinary Services are both located in Pierre, SD.
You can contact either office at the address or phone/fax numbers 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: www.aib.sd.gov

Pierre Office
Beth Thompson, JD, DVM / State Veterinarian
Mendel Miller, DVM / Assistant State Veterinarian & Director of SD Meat Inspection
Tammy Anderson, DVM, DACVPM / Deputy Director SD Meat Inspection
Todd Tedrow, DVM / Assistant State Veterinarian & Director of Animal Health
Susan Reenders, DVM / Deputy Director of Animal Health

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

Compliance Officers
Gary Brassfield / Britton
Thad Stout / Kadoka
Kipp Cross / Pierre

USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services
PO Box 640
314 South Henry, Suite 100
Pierre, SD 57501

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

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

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D - SD Administrative Rule 12:68:07: Livestock Auctions and Stockyards
E - 9 CFR Part 86-Animal Disease Traceability Rule

Official Identification Tags

F - Official Eartags General Criteria
G - Official Tag Replacement Protocol
H - USDA RFID Tag Fact Sheet
- SDAIB NUES tags documents – cattle and bison
  - I SDAIB Guidelines for NUES tag distribution
  - J NUES tag application fact sheet for producers
  - K NUES tag distribution record template

ICVI's

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S - SD-Traceability Dairy Flow Chart
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CHAPTER 40-15

LIVESTOCK AUCTION AGENCIES

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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.
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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.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 78 Wednesday,
No. 6 January 9, 2013

Part IV

Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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 (NPIP) and are accompanied by the documentation required under the NPIP 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

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 shield[1]

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 - 2 State or Tribal[2] code - 3 alpha series - 4 digits in a sequential numerical series	23 ELV 4574 PA ELV 4574
	8 character - Swine and other species (except sheep and goats) o 2 numeric State or Tribal code o 2 alphabetical series o 4 digits in a numerical series	23 AB 4574
	- Sheep and goats (exclusive to scrapie program) o 2 alpha postal abbreviation o 2 alphabetical or alphanumeric series o 4 digits in a numerical series	PA AB 4574 or PA A2 4574
Animal identification number (AIN)	- 15 digits; 840 are the first three digits (numeric code for USA) 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.	840 003 123 456 789 900 152 123 456 789 USA 000 097 499 999
Flock-based number *with herd management number*	- 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 number[3] *With the herd management number*	- 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.)	- Restricted use for bovine and bison brucellosis calfhood vaccination.
National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) Tags (See Tables 4 and 5.)	- 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.)	- 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. Note: 840 AINs are available in microchip implants for equine and other species.
Sheep and goat tags (See Tables 7 and 8.)	- 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.)	- 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 - 2 State code - "V" followed by 2 alpha characters in series - 4 numbers in a sequential numerical series Example: 23VFE0578
	Back of tag - "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 - The date, receipt, and the first and last serial number of the tags issued should be recorded. Record of tags applied - 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	Front of tag - 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 Example: 60 ABC 0502
	Back of tag - 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	- 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 NOTE: 8 character NUES tags with State/Tribe alpha code are reserved for the scrapie program. See scrapie program serial tags for more information.
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	Front of tag - 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 Example: 23BG0575
	Back of tag - 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 - 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 - Official eartag shield - UNLAWFUL TO REMOVE - 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. *Note: Print specification for swine tags is different due to species anatomical differences in providing functional visibility of information imprinted on swine tags.*
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
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. These tags do not have the Official Eartag Shield imprinted on the tag.		Photo Not Available
AIN tags with “USA” and Truncated Animal Number		
APHIS has recognized as official a variation of the AIN with the USA prefix. 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. For example, the 15 character number, “USA 000 097 499 999” may have USA 97 499 999 imprinted on the tag.		

Table 7. Flock Identification Tags

Tag Information	Description
Program use	- 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 - 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 - 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 - Flock identification number (maximum of 8 characters with first two the State abbreviation) Metal single piece – Back of tag - 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 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	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 - 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 - 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 - Official eartag shield - UNLAWFUL TO REMOVE
	Metal single piece – Front of tag - 8 characters - State postal abbreviation followed by two letters and 4 numbers (Example: PABG0575) Metal single piece – Back of tag - 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: - Official eartag shield - UNLAWFUL TO REMOVE
	Tag Piece B: - 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

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SDAIB Official Tag Replacement Protocol per ADT Rule

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 [9 CFR Part 86.4(d)(4)(i)]:

1. The date the new tag was applied
2. The official ID on the tag
3. The official ID on the old tag if known

Replacement of an official backtag (temporary ID) with a new official tag is considered to be a retagging event and must be handled as listed above [9 CFR Part 86.4(d)(4)(ii)].

Replacement of official ID tags for reasons other than loss: [9 CFR Part 86.4(e)].

- Circumstances for replacement include but are not limited to:
    1. Deterioration – number can no longer be read
    2. Infection at the tag site
    3. Malfunction of electronic component of RFID
    4. Incompatibility of electronic component of RFID with management system

- The following must be recorded and maintained for 5 years by the person replacing the tag:
    1. The date the tag was removed
    2. Contact information for the physical location where the tag was removed
    3. The official ID number of the tag removed (if readable)
    4. The type of device removed (metal tag, RFID, etc.)
    5. The reason for removal
    6. The new official ID number on the replacement tag
    7. The type of replacement tag

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Fact Sheet

840 Animal Identification Number (AIN) Radio Frequency ID (RFID) Tags Distributed by USDA

- To order
  - Contact the SD USDA APHIS Veterinary Services office at 605-224-6186
  - Premises Identification Number (PIN) required

- AIN RFID Tags
  - Orange tags - **ONLY** for official calfhood brucellosis vaccination purposes
  - White tags - all uses in replacement animals
  - Manufacturers
    - Allflex
    - Datamars (Temple Tags)
    - Y-Tex
  - Application: See manufactures directions for best results. Please click on the links below or refer to the specific manufacturer recommendations at the end of this document.
    - Allflex recommendations
    - Datamars recommendations
    - Y-Tex recommendations
    - Tags may be placed in either ear
    - Keeping tags warm in cold weather will improve ease of application

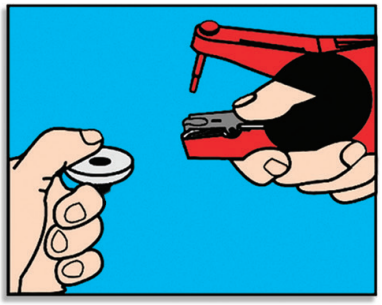
    Note - Applicators will not be supplied by USDA and are manufacturer specific

- Recordkeeping
  - Official calfhood brucellosis vaccination
    - Complete the official calfhood vaccination certificate. Always include the producer's complete physical address.
    - Submit the vaccination certificates to the SDAIB or the USDA APHIS VS office in Pierre within 30 days after vaccination.
  - All other uses and distributions
    - Record in USDA's web-based Animal Identification Management System (AIMS)
      OR
    - Complete the AIB Official Tag Distribution Report and submit it within 30 days to aibmail@state.sd.us
      OR
    - Maintain complete and readily accessible distribution/application records in-clinic for a minimum of 5 years.

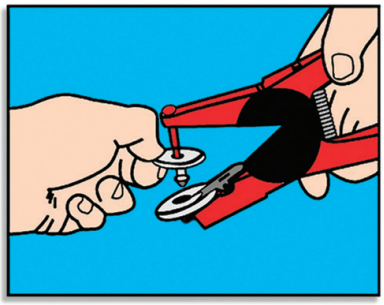
- Questions – please contact the appropriate entity
  - SDAIB 605-773-3321 or aibmail@state.sd.us
  - Allflex 800-989-8247 or https://www.allflex.global/na/contact-us/
  - Datamars 800-433-3112 or https://www.ztagstempletag.com/contact
  - Y-Tex 800-600-9839 or ytexinfo@ytex.com

Allflex®
Livestock Intelligence™
Merck Animal Health Intelligence

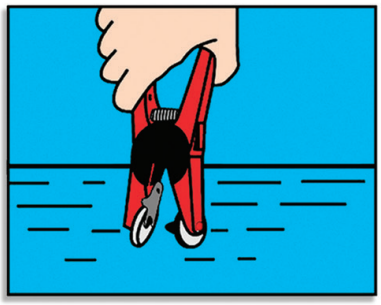
Application Instructions for Allflex Electronic Identification Ear Tags



1. To load, depress spring clip and insert the female EID tag. Ensure that the raised portion of the tag, which encloses the transponder chip, is placed in the open portion of the jaws.



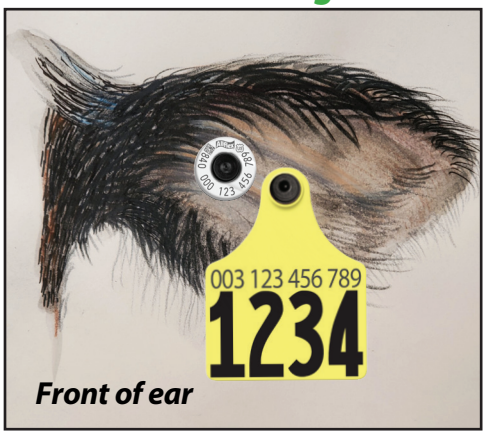
2. Slip the male tag completely onto the blunt applicator pin. Squeeze the jaws together lightly to en sure the male shaft is in line with the female.



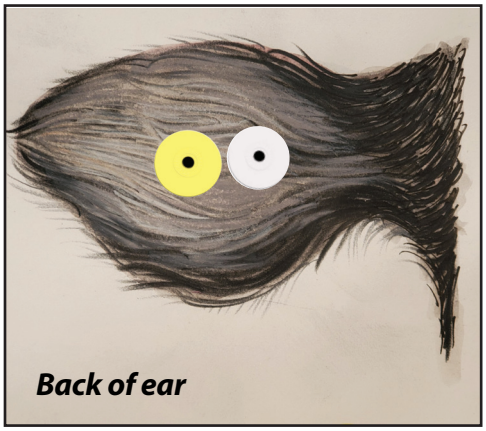
3. Dip the jaws of the applicator holding the tag into an antiseptic or disinfectant solution.

Males for EID tags are longer than traditional males and include a darkened metal tip.

Recommended EID Tag Placement



Front of ear



Back of ear

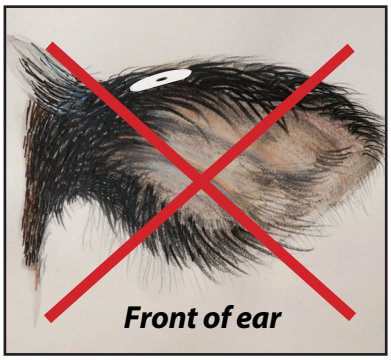
Application site must be free of foreign debris prior to placement of tags on the animal. Review application instruction prior to tagging.

IMPORTANT: Caution, "Free Air Space" is critical for proper healing and retention. Inspect placement after tagging to ensure there is sufficient space between ear and EID tag.

1. The EID tag should be placed vertically, in the middle of the ear, between the two cartilage ribs and 2/3 from the outside edge of the ear, 1/3 from the head. (Application too deep in the ear is not recommended).

2. The female portion of the tag should be on the inside of the ear with EID tag application. Note that this is a thicker part of the ear. Application may be more difficult than when applying a visual tag.

TOP of ear application is not recommended for retention or read range optimization.



Front of ear

Allflex®
Livestock Intelligence™
Merck Animal Health Intelligence

*Use the red blunt pin and **remove the black insert from the base of the jaws** for applying EID tags, with red Universal Total Tagger or Retract-O-Matic™. The green Universal Total Tagger+ has a dark pin.*

EID Applicators

Universal Total Tagger

Universal Total Tagger+

EID Ultra Retract-O-Matic™

EID Readers

RS420 Reader

LPR Reader

AWR300 Reader

eList Download the Free Allflex eList App for connecting your data.

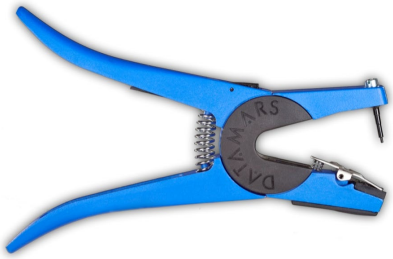
The Allflex eList app provides a simple way to create digital records using Allflex Livestock Intelligence's readers. Create custom lists for visual ID, electronic ID, Tissue Sample Unit and Monitoring ID with user defined fields. These lists can be exported as a .CSV file and can include dates, time stamps and GPS coordinates.

www.allflexusa.com

Follow us @allflexna

DATAMARS

Tag Application Instructions



How to apply the ear tags

1. When applying electronic ear tags ensure that the plastic insert in the lower jaw is removed. The plastic insert should only be used to apply visual flag tags. To load, depress the clip and insert the female tag as shown in the picture.

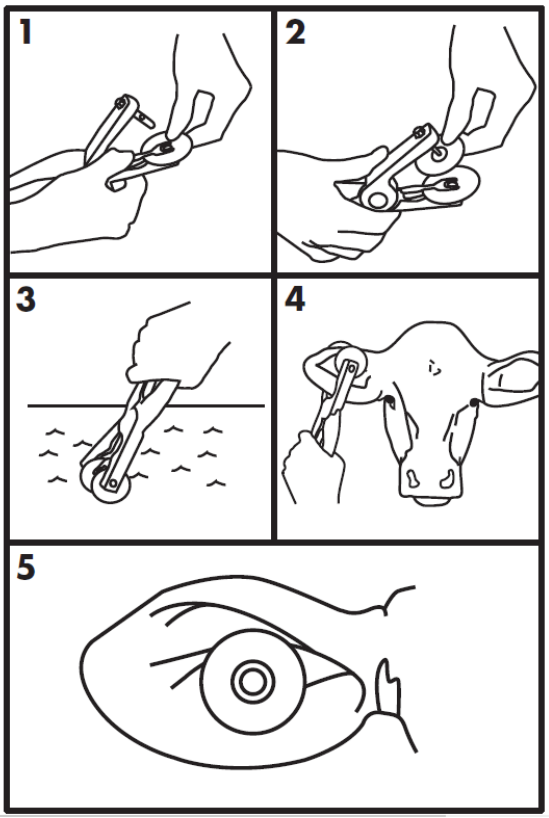
2. Place the male tag completely onto the application pin.

3. Dip the applicator holding the ear tags into antiseptic or disinfectant solution.

4. Place the applicator at the centre of the animal's ear and apply firmly the tag until the ear is perforated, with the male tag entering from the back of the ear.

IMPORTANT

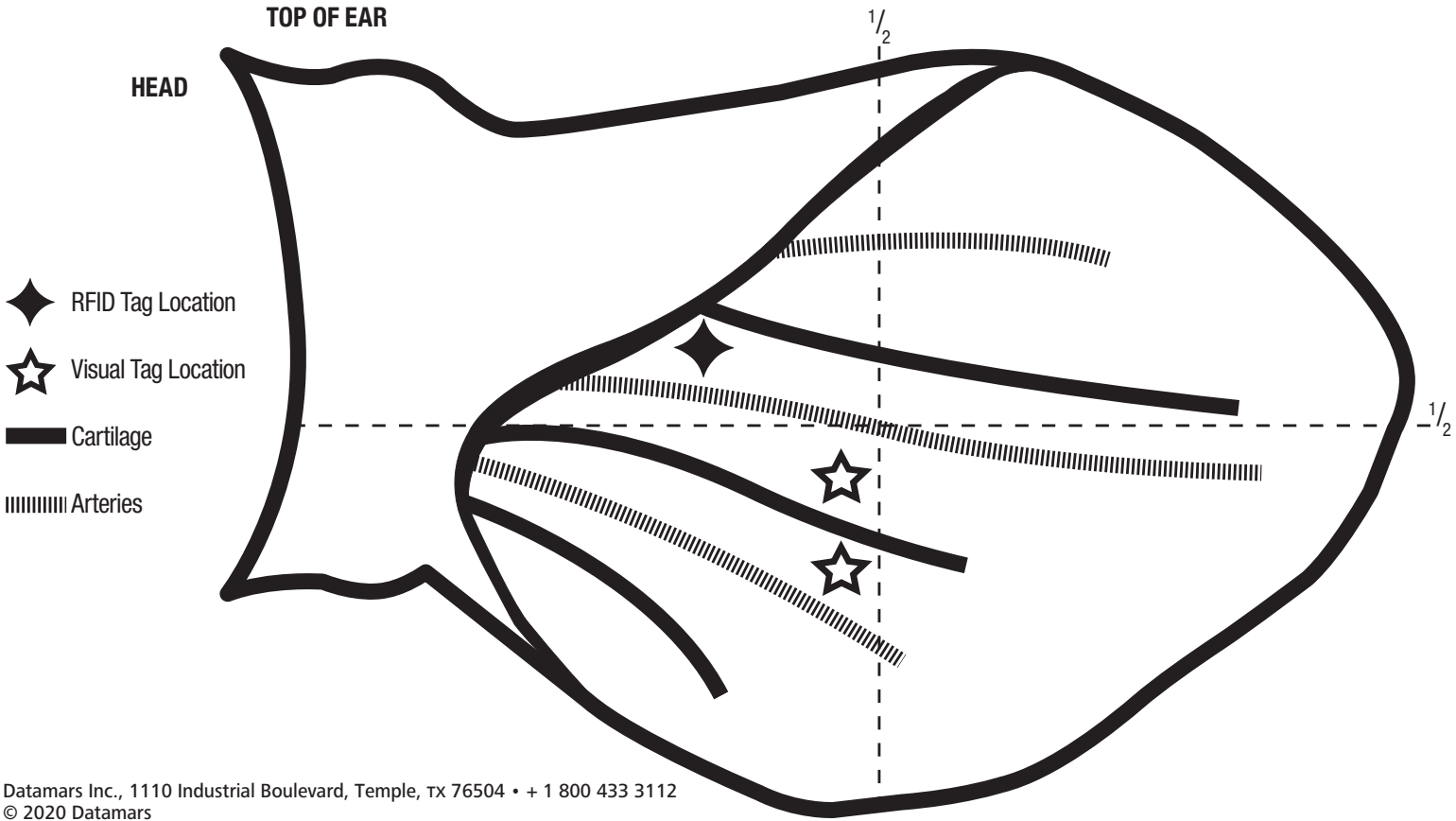
5. Ear tags must be positioned at the centre of the ear and between the two rows of ear cartilage.



©DATAMARS 2020
www.livestock.datamars.com

Datamars Tag Disinfection Recommendations:

Use disinfectant to dip the tags and applicator in. It is recommended that you use a product such as Nolvasan, Vetericyn, or an iodine solution. They are effective, non-irritating products that can be purchased from the local vet or vet supply store. Using a disinfectant will help the tag site heal and it will provide lubrication for easier tag application. It will also reduce the opportunity for infection and is imperative to use disinfectant when tagging! Using a product that irritates the ear (alcohol, etc.) will cause the animal to do more rubbing of the ear and increase the chance of losing the tag.



Datamars Inc., 1110 Industrial Boulevard, Temple, TX 76504 • + 1 800 433 3112
© 2020 Datamars

TAG RETENTION TIPS

1. Always make a NEW hole.
2. Avoid using heavy tags on smaller or younger animals.
3. Support the ear of newborns when tagging.
4. Remove twine from hay bales to minimize snagging.
5. Use the diagram on the back of this card for proper placement.
6. Avoid penetrating cartilage and blood vessels (see back of card).
7. Always clean equipment to avoid disease transfer.
8. Make sure the rivet (on two-piece tags) is on the BACK of the ear.
9. Always use NEW tags.
10. Proper healing is the key to tag retention - be careful not to tear the ear when applying tags.

NOTE: For official government programs, please consult the program regulations regarding tag placement.

Y-TEX® CORPORATION • 1825 Big Horn Avenue, Cody, Wyoming 82414

product information

New Y-TEX RFID Ear Tag

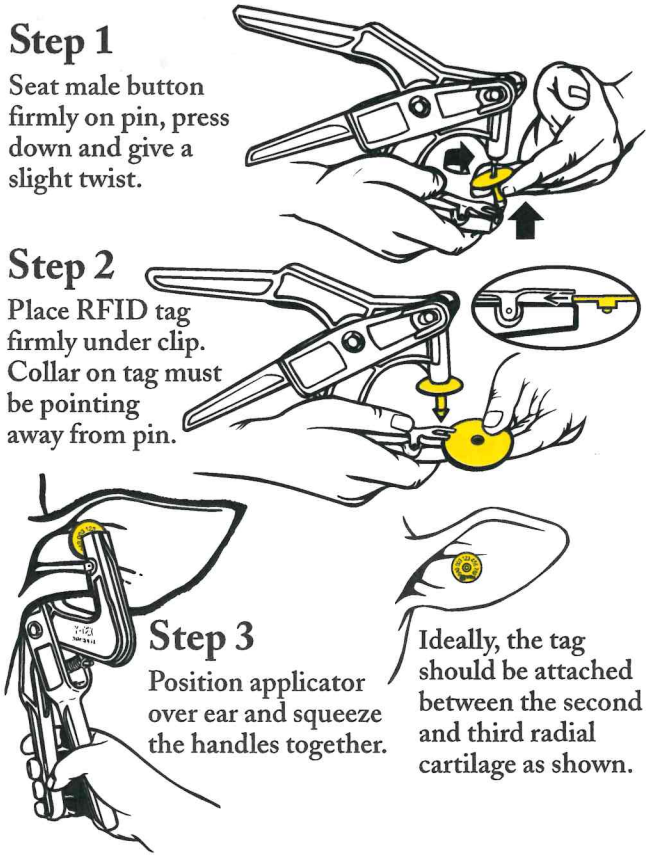
DESCRIPTION:

RFID tags approved for livestock identification are passive tags. They have no battery or power source of their own. Each tag contains a transponder that is activated when introduced into an electromagnetic field produced by an RFID reader. When activated, it will send the transponder's unique chip number to the reader which in turn sends it to the software contained in a computer, electronic scale head or PDA, etc. The unique transponder chip number contained in each ear tag is also printed on the outside of the tag.

The Y-TEX RFID Tag is ISO 11784 compliant employing full-duplex technology. The transponder is encapsulated in a weather-resistant polyurethane material. The female RFID tag weighs only 6.42 grams. The new Y-TEX RFID tag provides superior read distance, retention and durability.

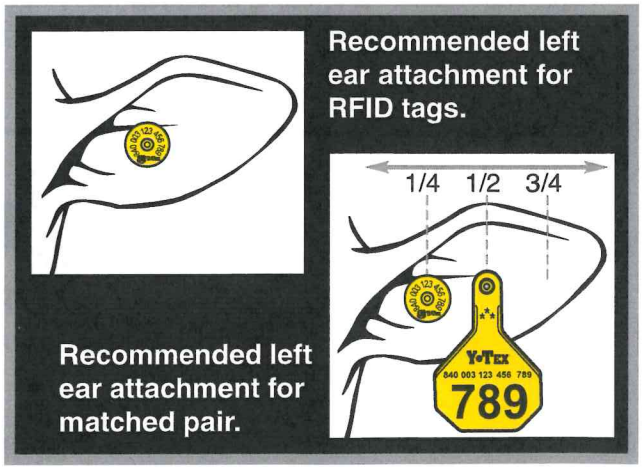
APPLICATION:

Y-TEX RFID tags are applied with the blue Y-TEX UltraTagger®*plus*–just like all Y-TEX two-piece ear tags.



Livestock approved RFID tags are passive in nature. This means that they pick up the energy they require from the reader. The reader (also referred to as a scanner) creates an energy field when it is turned on and the transponder in the tag picks up energy when its antenna enters this energy field. The transponder uses the energy to power an integrated circuit attached to its antenna. The transponder's identification number is transmitted by the same antenna to the reader.

Y-TEX RFID tags utilize the Full-Duplex (or FDX) technology. This refers to the transmission of data in two different directions simultaneously (like a telephone when both parties can talk at once). The reader signal and the return transponder signal operate at different frequencies. The continuous reader field results in faster read performance than a Half-Duplex (or HDX) system which transmits data in just one direction at a time. FDX is also less susceptible to interference and, unlike HDX, is not susceptable to the presence of metal which can render HDX inoperable.



SD ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD
411 South Fort Street
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-4503
Phone: (605) 773-3321
Fax: (605) 773-5459

Guidance for Veterinarians Distributing USDA Silver Metal Tags to Cattle Producers

USDA has recently authorized the distribution of National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) tags, also known as USDA silver metal tags, to producers for use as official identification in cattle and bison outside of program disease testing and interstate movement activities.

The State of South Dakota approves of the distribution of USDA metal tags to producers in South Dakota through SD accredited veterinarians.

SD accredited veterinarians may continue to order the USDA metal tags free of charge from the USDA APHIS VS office in Pierre at 605-224-6186.

A limited number of tag applicators are available free of charge at the USDA APHIS VS office in Pierre (605-224-6186) for veterinarians to distribute to producers. Please limit the applicators to one per producer.

In order to support adequate traceability in the event of a disease investigation, veterinarians are encouraged to submit tag distribution records either in paper form or electronically (aibmail@state.sd.us) to the SD Animal Industry Board (SDAIB) on a monthly basis. Veterinarians who wish to maintain tag distribution records in-house must keep the records for a minimum of 10 years and make those records available to animal health officials when needed for disease traceback. A template for tag distribution recordkeeping is available from the SDAIB. Please use this template if you choose to submit tag distribution records to SDAIB.

At a minimum, tag distribution records must include:

1. The name of the person the tags are issued to.
2. The street address, city, State, and ZIP code where the tags are distributed to.
3. The identification numbers issued.
4. The date the tags were issued.
5. The name and contact information of the person issuing the tags.

Producers must be informed of the tag application points listed below:

1. If an animal already has an official tag, do not double tag or remove the existing tag. State and Federal law prohibits the removal of official identification from livestock. Record the existing tag number in any charts or records.

2. Tags assigned to a producer are for his/her use only and are not to be redistributed, shared, or traded to other producers

3. Report any lost or stolen tags to the SDAIB – contact information above.

4. Federal regulations prohibit the removal of official ear tags. If there is a problem with a certain official tag on an animal, please notify the SDAIB.

A fact sheet about tag application for producers is available from SDAIB.

07/12/2018

SD ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD
411 South Fort Street
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-4503
Phone: (605) 773-3321
Fax: (605) 773-5459

USDA Silver Metal Tag Application for South Dakota Producers

USDA silver metal tags, also known as National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) tags, are considered official identification. Each South Dakota tag has a 9-digit individual number that starts with "46" - the SD State Code. Official tags can be recognized by the presence of the US shield pictured below:

Producers may apply these tags for official identification purposes in South Dakota only.
The tags are to be applied (as shown below) to the right ear in cattle and bison only.

Producers may obtain tags and applicators from their local veterinarian. The tags come in boxes of 100. There are 25 serially numbered tags to a strip. Applicators may be available for distribution - one per producer if available.

If an animal already has an official tag, do not double tag or remove the existing tag. State and Federal law prohibits the removal of official identification from livestock. Record the existing tag number in your records.

Tags assigned to you are for your use only and are not to be redistributed, shared, or traded to other producers.

Please report any lost or stolen tags to the SDAIB at the phone number above.

State and Federal regulations prohibit the removal of official ear tags. If there is a problem with a certain official tag on an animal, please notify the SDAIB.

SD Animal Industry Board

411 S Fort Street

Pierre, SD 57501

605-773-3321

SOUTH DAKOTA

USDA METAL TAG DISTRIBUTION FORM

Clinic Name:

Address

City, State

Phone

Veterinarian License #

Beginning tag number	Ending tag number	Date	Type of cattle to be tagged - if known	Owner's Name	Address	Comments

SD ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD
411 South Fort Street
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-4503
Phone: (605) 773-3321
Fax: (605) 773-5459

Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI)
Animal Disease Traceability Rule

Reference: 9 CFR Part 86 - Definitions - Interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI)
https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-9/part-86

ICVI Requirements –

1. Along with specific State requirements, federal rule states that the ICVI must include:
   a) Species of animals
   b) Number of animals
   c) Purpose of animal movement
   d) ***Physical address*** where the animal was loaded
      - If an address has not been assigned to the premises, a legal description (T-R-S), GIS coordinates, or driving directions may be used.
   e) ***Physical address*** where the animal is destined
      - If an address has not been assigned to the premises, a legal description (T-R-S), GIS coordinates, or driving directions may be used.
   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)
      - Always check with the State of destination for additional identification requirements
   i) Alternate form of ID if agreed upon by states involved in the movement (ex. registration tattoo, brand)
   j) Additional exemption statements if applicable:
      - If animals are exempt from the official ID requirement, the exemption should be noted on the ICVI:
        - Ex: "Official identification requirements do not apply to the class of cattle listed on this ICVI."
          OR
        - Check the appropriate box on the new SDAIB paper ICVIs
      - If animals are required to have official ID but the ID's are not required to be listed on the ICVI, the ICVI must state that fact:
        - Ex: "The animals listed are all officially identified."

2. Copies of ICVI's issued on animals originating in SD must be sent to the SDAIB within 7 calendar days.

3. Copies of ICVI's must be kept by the issuing veterinarian for 5 years for most livestock (2 years for swine and poultry).

Identification Addendums to Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (ICVIs)

When issuing ICVIs for large numbers of animals, veterinarians may choose to use identification addendums that list individual identification numbers as attachments to ICVIs. Identification addendums attached to ICVIs that follow the protocol below are acceptable in South Dakota for interstate and intrastate movements.

Veterinarians who wish to use identification addendums for interstate movement of livestock out of South Dakota must first verify that the policy is acceptable in the State of destination.

1. **Hard Copy Protocol - for identification addendums to ICVIs:**

   a) Identification addendum documents may be generated by using either:
      - A State or USDA APHIS form that requires individual identification of animals (such as a brucellosis or TB test form), or SDAIB ICVI continuation sheet.
      - An electronically generated printout of identification numbers

   b) Each page of the addendum document must reference the ICVI number and import permit number

   c) A legible copy of the addendum must be stapled to the original and each copy of the ICVI.

   d) Each copy of the addendum must
      - identify each animal to be moved with the ICVI
      - have crossed out in ink any information pertaining to other animals not moving with the ICVI
      - have crossed out in ink any unused animal identification lines/spaces

   e) The original and each copy of the ICVI must have the following written in ink in the identification column and circled/boxed in ink so that no additional information can be added:
      - The statement "All official identification included on the attached addendum."
      - The name of the addendum document (ex. Brucellosis test chart, TB test chart, etc.)
      - The unique serial number of the addendum document, or if the document does not have a serial number, both the name of the person who prepared the addendum and the date the addendum was signed.

2. **Electronic Protocol – for identification addendums to import and export ICVIs on electronic spreadsheets**

   a) Identification addendum documents may be generated by using any electronic file in the form of an excel, CSV, or other type of spreadsheet

   b) Addendums must
      - reference the ICVI number and import permit number
      - identify each animal to be moved with the ICVI

   c) Files must be emailed to AIB email with the ICVI number, including the State prefix, as the subject of the email.
      - Please include the import permit number in the body of the email.

   d) The original and each copy of the ICVI must have the following written in ink in the identification column and circled/boxed in ink so that no additional information can be added:
      - The statement "All official identification included on the attached addendum."
      - The name of the addendum document (ex. SD Identification Addendum, Excel file, etc.)
      - Both the name of the person who prepared the addendum and the date the addendum was created.

NOTE: When using electronic addendums, please remember to attach a paper copy of the addendum to the ICVI copy that accompanies the shipment. Always keep a copy of the ICVI and addendum, whether hard copy or electronically, for your own records for a minimum of 5 years (2 years for swine and poultry).

SD ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD
411 South Fort Street
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-4503
Phone: (605) 773-3321
Fax: (605) 773-5459

FACTSHEET 2022
South Dakota Approved Electronic Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (eCVI's)

Pros of using eCVI's:

- Time savings, improved efficiency
- Copies are automatically emailed to shipping and receiving state offices - no postage costs and easy to comply with the new interstate traceability requirement to submit CVI's to the State within 7 days
- Multiple ID numbers can be imported into the certificate or attached as a spreadsheet
- Improved legibility and accuracy
- Allows for real-time information exchange

Cons of using eCVI's:

- Staff training and variable proficiency
- Learning curve
- Need a computer or mobile phone versus a pen and certificate book
    - Some options require internet connectivity - internet availability can vary
    - Initial investment costs in technology

Veterinary Services Process Streamlining (VSPS):

Website: https://vsapps.aphis.usda.gov/vsps/

Developed and administered by USDA/APHIS.
Approved for use in all States.
No cost to accredited veterinarian.

Requires Level 2 eAuthentication with USDA. e-Authentication is a registration process that enables users to securely access USDA Web applications and services via the Internet. Accredited veterinarians already may have Level 1 eAuthentication if they have renewed their accreditation on-line. The steps for creating a Level 2 eAuthentication account may be found on the following website: https://www.eauth.usda.gov/home. Click on "Create an Account" and follow the instructions.

Click on the link below for information about creating an eAuthentication account and a VSPS account.
VSPS for Accredited Veterinarians

Click here for VSPS User Guides

Contacts available for assistance are listed in the document below:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vsps_int_lib/downloads/VSPS_End_User_Training.pdf

Other options provided:

- Generation of test records
- Veterinary accreditation information

Global Vet Link (GVL):

Website: http://www.globalvetlink.com/

Private company.
Owners may have an account for access to their own CVI's.
Monthly fee and costs per certificate are charged to issuing veterinary clinic.
Also provides electronic VFD's, EECVI's, and EIA certificate services
Sales/support contact: 515-817-5701

Approved for use in all States

Other options provided:

- Electronic EIA test charts and laboratory submission
- Electronic VFDs
- EECVI's (Extended Equine Certificates of Veterinary Inspection)

VetSentry:

Website: http://www.vet-sentry.com/

Private company.
One-page format that looks like a paper CVI
Costs per certificate are charged to issuing veterinary clinic.
Sales/support contact: 320-334-2875, ext 101

Vet-Sentry eCVI's are approved for interstate use in SD. Please check approval status in other states before issuing a Vet-Sentry eCVI.

Smart-ICVI:

Website: http://www.smarticvi.com/

Private company (New Planet Technologies)
Mobile application available for SmartPhone
Monthly fee – costs per CVI depends on number of CVIs issued per month
Smart-ICVIs are approved for interstate use in SD. Please check approval status in other states before issuing a Smart-ICVI.

New Planet Technologies phone: 888-633-4030

Please feel free to contact the SDAIB if you have any questions or concerns.

Website: www.aib.sd.gov

Email: aibmail@state.sd.us

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:

☐ Livestock Market ☐ Slaughter Establishment ☐ Private Change of Ownership

AUCTION OR PRIVATE NAME AND ADDRESS:

I CERTIFY THE CATTLE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED

VETERINARIAN:

DATE: **LICENSE #:**

	Back Tag	Official ID # Separate multiple ID's by , only	Vacc Tattoo	Age	Breed	Sex	Owner's Name	Address	Comments Feeding/Breeding

Appendix Na

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:

☐ Livestock Market ☐ Slaughter Establishment ☐ Private Change of Ownership

AUCTION OR PRIVATE NAME AND ADDRESS:

I CERTIFY THE CATTLE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED

VETERINARIAN:

DATE: **LICENSE #:**

	Back Tag	Official ID # ID #1	ID #2	Vacc Tattoo	Age	Breed	Sex	Owner's Name	Address	Comments Feeding/Breeding

Appendix Nb

Appendix O

SDAIB Change-of-Ownership Reports
Helpful Hints

1. A template has been created in Excel for use in recording and submitting Change of Ownership information collected at SD auction markets
   - Two templates are available –
     i. Template with two ID columns
     ii. Template with one ID column (separate multiple ID's by a comma only)

2. Before you begin entering data, open the template file found in the Change of Ownership folder on the desktop and select **File**, then **Save As** to rename the day's file and save to a local file as suggested below:

   - An example of a file naming system to be used is: 20221129.NameOfMarket.xls. The number is the year (2022), the month (11) and the day (29). This system may help you keep track of electronic files for your records and will assist AIB staff in recognizing the content of each file.

3. Complete the Electronic Change of Ownership Form for each sale day.

4. **Have a back-up plan to avoid loss of data**! If internet service is available, cloud storage could prevent loss of data in the event of a crash. Otherwise, it may be a good idea to have a type of external storage, like a thumb drive or external hard drive, always available to keep files safe as a back-up.

5. Please submit each current sale file within 30 days by email to: aibmail@state.sd.us with "Change of Ownership" in the subject line.

Please contact Dr. Susan Reenders or Dr. Todd Tedrow at 605-773-3321 with any questions or suggestions you may have.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL & PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
VETERINARY SERVICES

BRUCELLOSIS TEST RECORD
MARKET CATTLE TESTING PROGRAM

STATE

SAMPLES DRAWN AT ("X" One)
☐ LIVESTOCK MARKETS ☐ SLAUGHTER ESTAB.

ESTAB. NUMBER

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PLACE WHERE SAMPLES WERE DRAWN

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE COLLECTED AND CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED EACH BLOOD SAMPLE LISTED BELOW.

SIGNATURE

DATE

TESTING LABORATORY

LABORATORY

ADDRESS

DATE

SIGNATURE

TEST RESULTS	
NEG.	
SUS.	
REA.	
TOTAL	

TUBE NO.	SALES TAG OR BRAND	BACK TAG NUMBER	EAR TAG NUMBER	VACC. TAT-TOO	AGE	BREED	SEX	LABORATORY RESULTS: RBPA/RSA	CARD	STT/SPT	RIV	CF	TEST IN-TERP.	COUNTY	HERD OWNER'S NAME	ADDRESS
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																
15																
16																
17																
18																
19																
20																

VS FORM 4-54
(JUL 81)

Previous editions are obsolete.

PART 1 - OFFICE COPY

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.

SD Animal Industry Board
411 S Fort Street
Pierre, SD 57501
605-773-3321

SOUTH DAKOTA SCRAPIE TAG

RECORDING FORM

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 seperately 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

NAME OF APPLICATOR: _____

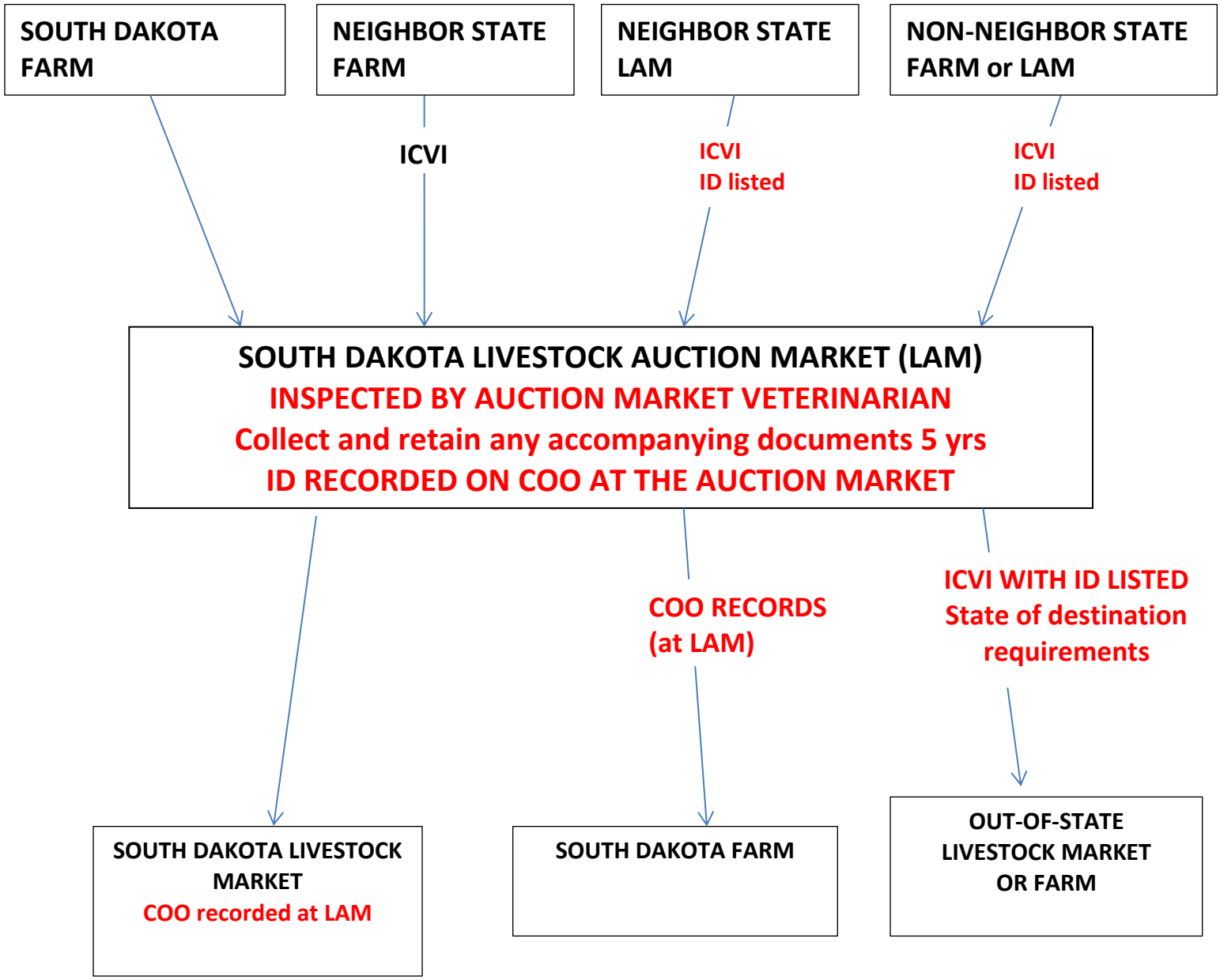
Person responsible for applying and recording scrapie tags.

DATE: _____

Records must be retained for five years.

Date	Beginning tag #	Ending tag #	<18mo	>18mo	Sex	Owner's Name	Address	Comments

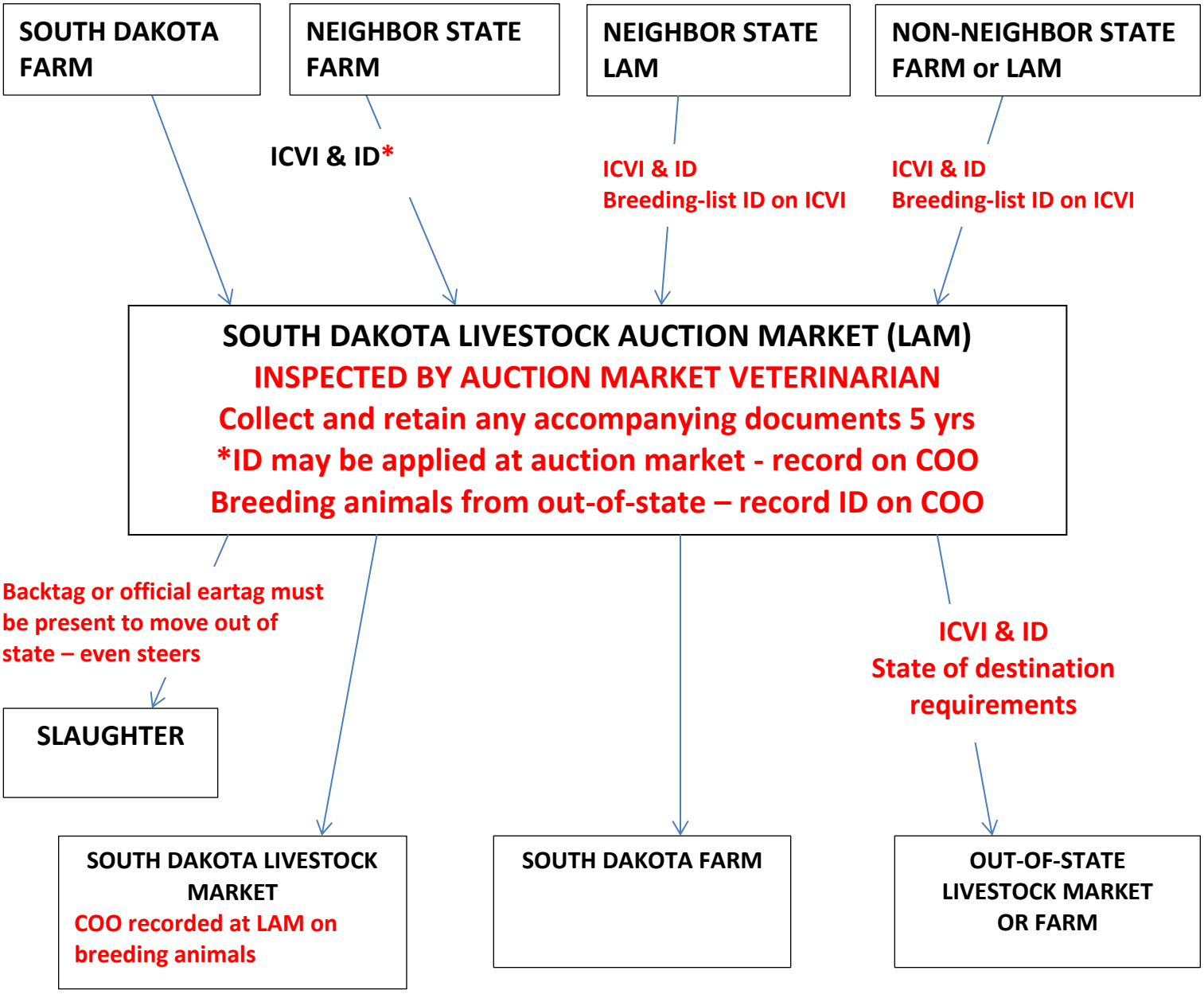
DAIRY & BEEF > 18 MONTHS OLD BREEDING FEMALES AND BULLS



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

November 2015

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

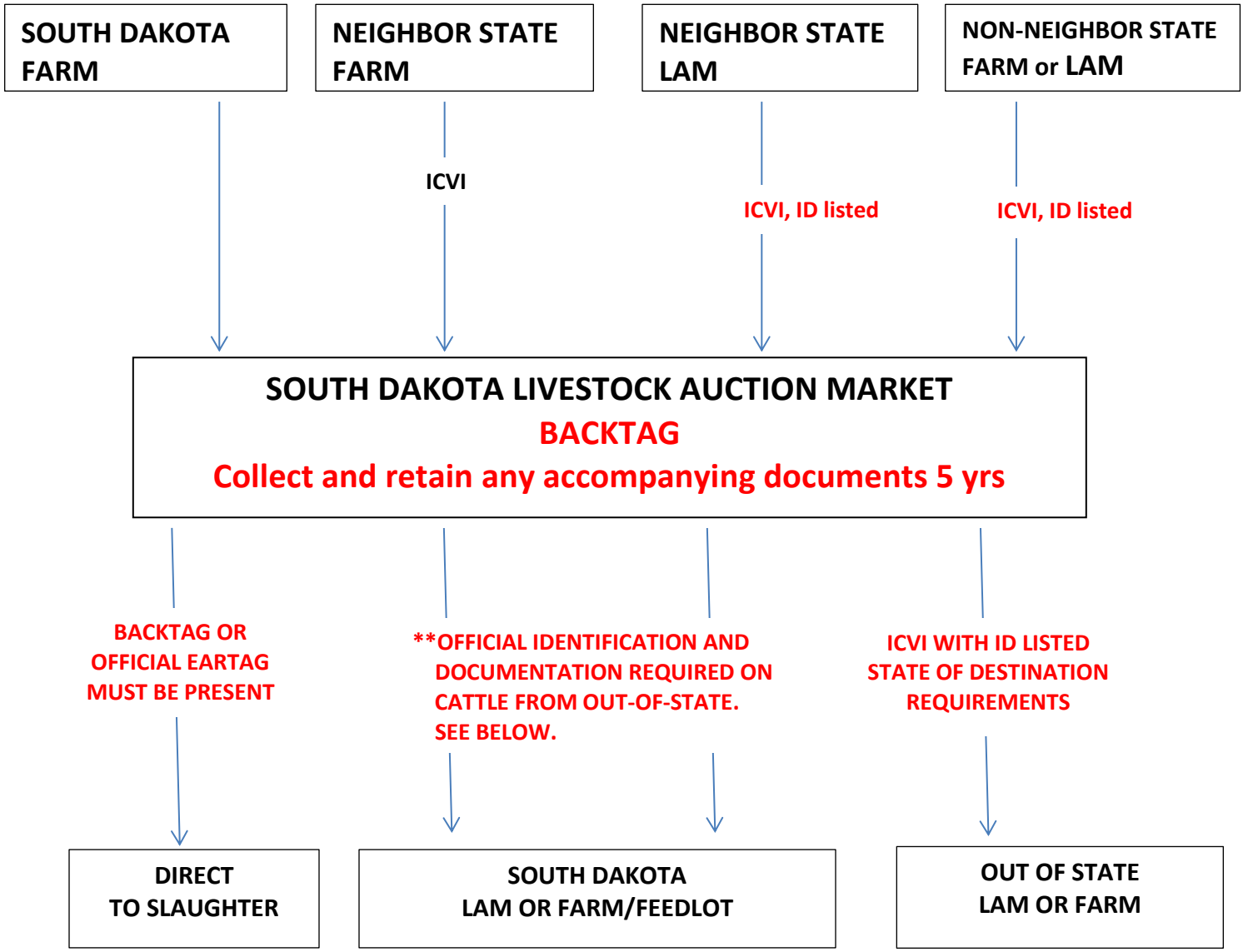


NOTE: Federal rule requires official ID on all dairy animals that move interstate. The official ID numbers do not need to be recorded on ICVI's for steers and spayed heifers. The following statement should be on the ICVI to indicate that the animals have official ID: "All animals to be moved under this 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

November 2015

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



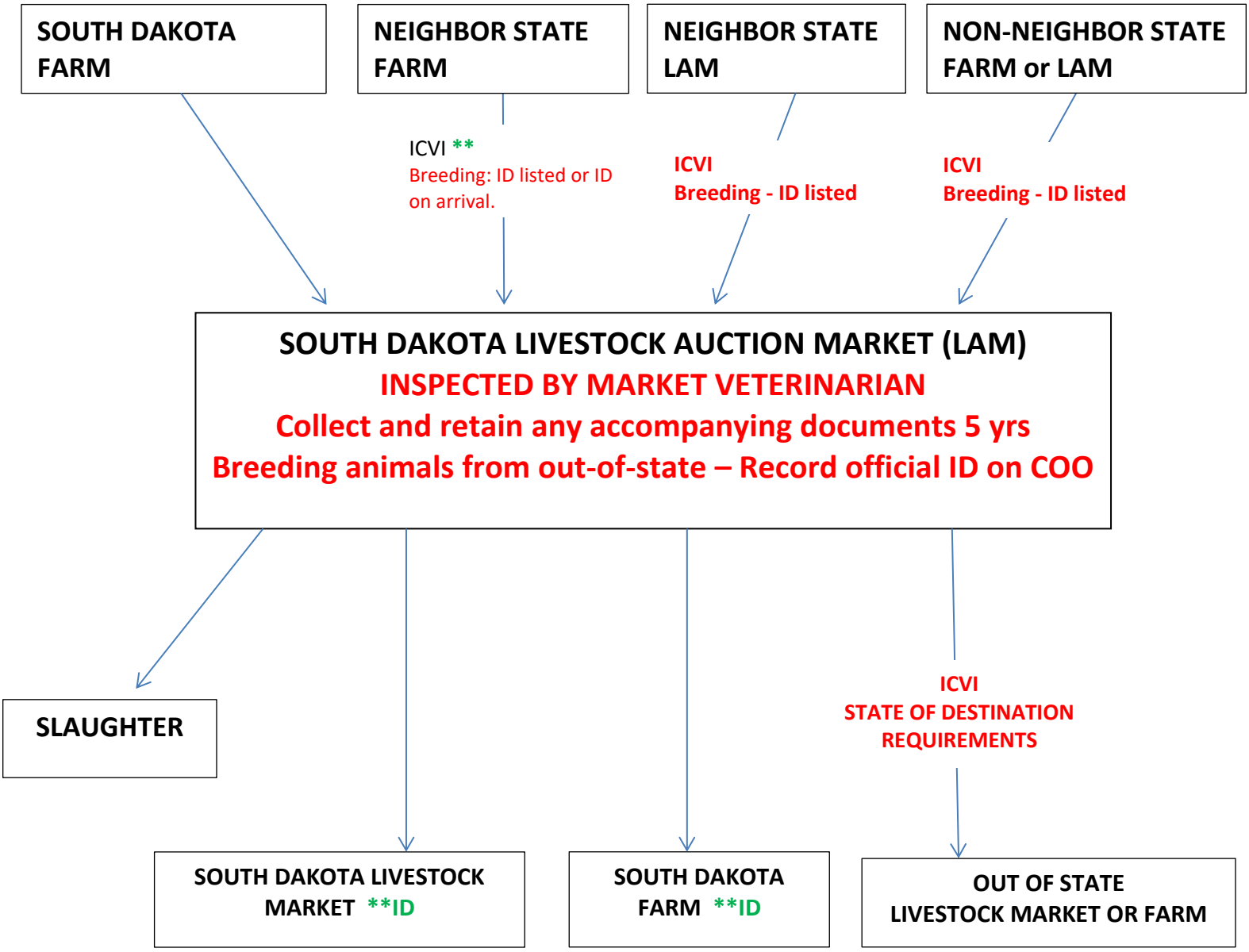
**Any Cull Cattle originating from out-of-state that move from an auction market to a location that is not a slaughter plant must be:

- 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

October 2019

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

December 2019

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0047. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average .083 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

OMB APPROVED
0579-0047

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

REPORT OF BACK TAGS APPLIED

WHERE APPLIED – NAME AND ADDRESS

- ☐ 1. RANCH OR FARM
- ☐ 2. PUBLIC STOCKYARDS
- ☐ 3. OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS
- ☐ 4. SLAUGHTER ESTABLISHMENTS

PREFIX NUMBER

TAGS APPLIED BY

- ☐ 1. MARKET EMPLOYEE
- ☐ 2. REGULATORY PERSONNEL
- ☐ 3. CONTRACTOR
- ☐ 4. OTHER (*Specify*)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

BLOOD TEST RESULTS

TAG NUMBER	CHECK ONE (*Yellow Tag*)	CHECK ONE (*White Tag*)	DATE TAGS APPLIED	SALES TAG NO.	BRAND AND LOCATION	HERD OWNER'S NAME	ADDRESS	COUNTY	N	S	R
	☐	☐							☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐							☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐							☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐							☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐							☐	☐	☐
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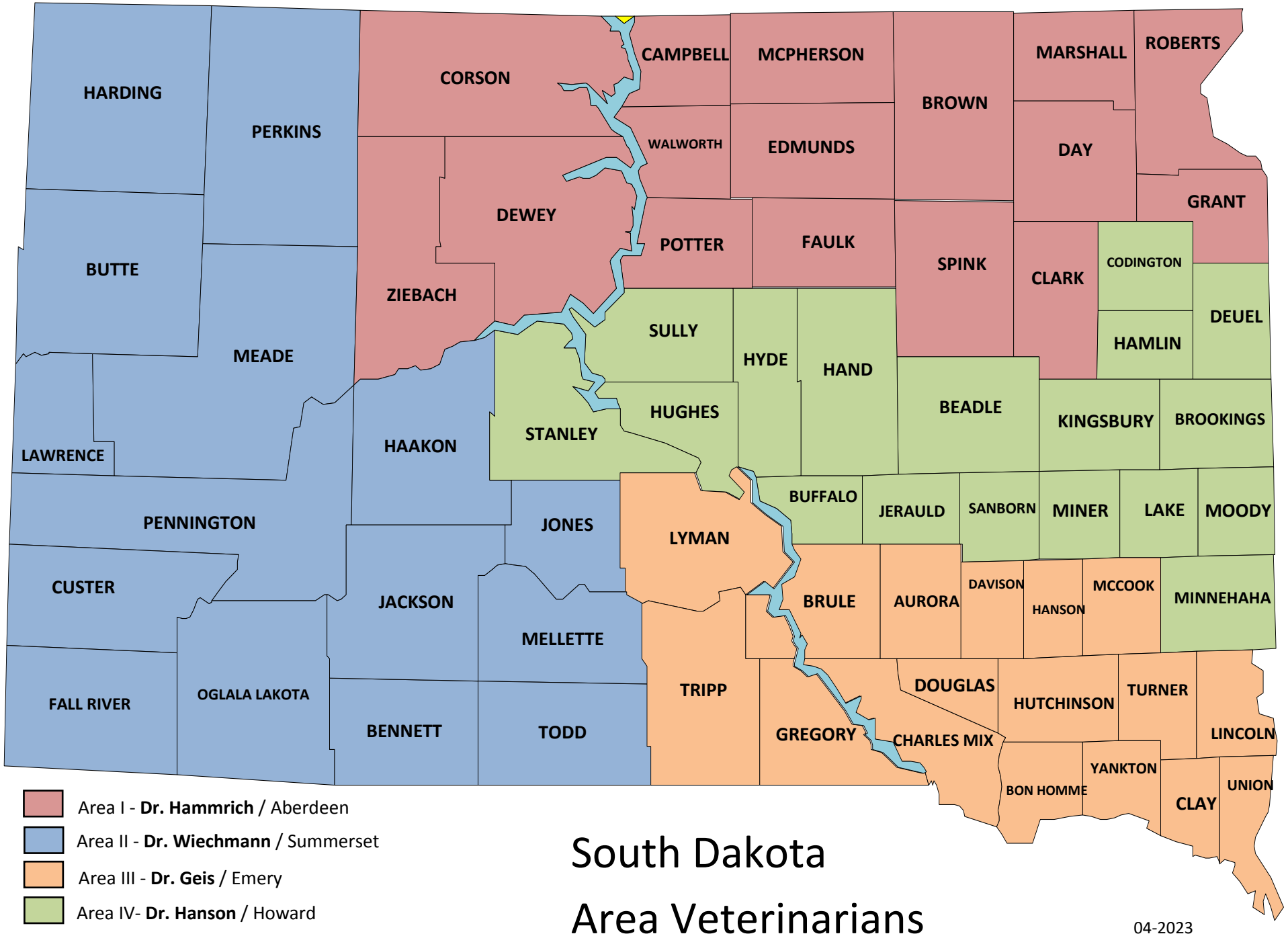
VS FORM 4-52A
AUG 2012



Area I - **Dr. Hammrich** / Aberdeen

Area II - **Dr. Wiechmann** / Summerset

Area III - **Dr. Geis** / Emery

Area IV- **Dr. Hanson** / Howard

South Dakota Area Veterinarians

04-2023

Appendix W

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		

Relative Humidity (%)

Air Temperature (°F)

°F	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
110	136												
108	130	137											
106	124	130	137										
104	119	124	131	137									
102	114	119	124	130	137								
100	109	114	118	124	129	136							
98	105	109	113	117	123	128	134						
96	101	104	108	112	116	121	126	132					
94	97	100	102	106	110	114	119	124	129	136			
92	94	96	99	101	105	108	112	116	121	126	131		
90	91	93	95	97	100	103	106	109	113	117	122	127	132
88	88	89	91	93	95	98	100	103	106	110	113	117	121
86	85	87	88	89	91	93	95	97	100	102	105	108	112
84	83	84	85	86	88	89	90	92	94	96	98	100	103
82	81	82	83	84	84	85	86	88	89	90	91	93	95
80	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	84	84	85	86	86	87

Heat Index
(Apparent Temperature)

With Prolonged Exposure and/or Physical Activity

Extreme Danger
Heat stroke or sunstroke highly likely

Danger
Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion likely

Extreme Caution
Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion possible

Caution
Fatigue possible

Heat index information ARS website
http://www.ars.usda.gov/Main/docs.htm?docid=21306

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

The person responsible agrees to administer the official tagging of livestock at the above specified location in accordance with the following:

- 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:
  - 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:
  - 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 10 days of when the tags are applied.
- Ensure the security of official eartags and distribution records by:
  - 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.

RESPONSIBILITES OF ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICIALS
The South Dakota Animal Industry Board agrees to: • 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/