

OFFICIAL ID

CATTLE, YAK, AND BISON

What is official ID and when do cattle and bison need it?



What are forms of official identification (ID)?

1. Official eartag that is visually and electronically readable

Official electronic ID tags must contain:

- "840" as the first 3 numbers
- US shield
- Able to be read by an electronic reader

2. Group or Lot ID (GIN)

3. Breed registry tattoos and breed registration certificate*

4. Registered brand and an official brand inspection certificate*

***Must be agreed upon by the state of origin and state of destination**

Note: Metal tags that were placed **PRIOR** to November 5th, 2024 **ARE** considered official ID. Metal tags placed or replaced **AFTER** November 5th, 2024 **ARE NOT** considered official ID.

What classes of cattle, yak, and bison require official ID?

1. For **INTERSTATE** movement, the classes of cattle, yak, and bison listed below require official ID:

• **Sexually intact cattle, yak, and bison** that are **18 months of age or older**

◦ Examples:

- Breeding cows
- Bred heifers
- Bulls over 18 months of age

• **Dairy cattle** of any age

• **Rodeo/recreational event cattle, yak, and bison** of any age

• **Show/exhibition cattle, yak, and bison** of any age

****Destination states can have more stringent rules for official ID****

2. Cattle, yak, and bison **staying in Wyoming** that require official ID:

- Brucellosis vaccinated cattle, yak, and bison
- Cattle, yak, and bison within the brucellosis Designated Surveillance Area (DSA) regulations
- Cattle, yak, and bison that require regulatory testing (such as brucellosis testing)
- Cattle, yak, and bison under commuter permits in Wyoming



Situations when cattle and bison require official ID

- Cows or bulls sold out of state for breeding purposes
- Cows and heifers leaving the DSA
- Cows and heifers vaccinated or tested for brucellosis
- Show cattle participating in out of state events

Situations when cattle and bison DO NOT require official ID*

- Heifers that are less than 18 months of age going to a feedlot out of state
- Steers going to a feedlot out of state
- Cattle, yak, and bison going direct to slaughter with an approved backtag placed
- Cattle, yak, and bison going directly to an approved tagging site

*Destination states may have more stringent rules

ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY (ADT)



What is ADT?

Animal disease traceability is the ability to obtain information about infected and exposed animals that are likely to spread disease. This information includes:

- Where the animals are
- Where the animals have been
- When they were at each location

This information can reduce the number of animals affected in a disease trace and ensure a quick and efficient disease response.

Federal ADT Rule

The amended 2013 USDA ADT rule became effective on **November 5, 2024**. This rule has requirements for official ID use in livestock and recordkeeping rules that affect producers.

What are forms of official ID for cattle, yak, and bison?

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What is needed during a disease trace?

1. Official identification
2. Good recordkeeping
3. Documentation of animal movements

Why do official ID and good records help?

Diseased and exposed animals can be located faster and with less labor

Disease spread can be halted faster

↓ sick or exposed animals

↓ quarantines

↓ required testing

Time, labor, and cost for disease traces