

Cervidae Industry Implementation





Implementation Guidelines

- Producers data/information will be kept confidential/exempt from current Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requirements including a FOIA exemption to block data from passing among varied government agencies.
- Only approved animal health authorities at the federal and state level will have access to the information system(s) supporting the NAIS.
- Only information essential to the enhancement of animal disease surveillance and monitoring shall be stored in any state or federally managed database under NAIS.



Implementation Guidelines

- Event(s) that will trigger access to the data management system must be characterized as a regulatory need to accommodate disease traceback/traceforward under one of the following:
 1. A confirmatory positive test for List A diseases.
 2. The declaration of an animal disease emergency by the Secretary of Agriculture.
 3. Program diseases (Brucellosis, TB, ect.) traceback to determine the original infection.

- Existing State Brand Inspection Systems will be recognized and utilized whenever possible for traceback.



Methods of Identification

- The official animal identification must include a nationally unique animal identification number that adheres to one of the following numbering systems:
 1. National Uniform Eartagging System.
 2. Animal Identification Number (AIN).
 3. Premises-based number system .

- The premises-based number system combines an official premises identification number (PIN) with a producer's livestock production numbering system to provide a unique identification number. The PIN and the production number must both appear on the official tag.



Reporting Cervidae and Livestock Movements

- Change of premises will trigger the need for official individual animal identification.
- All cervidae and alternative livestock that change premises are to have their official identification and subsequent movement reported to the National Animal Identification Database.
- Forms of reporting cervidae and alternative livestock movements may include:
 - Electronic Interstate Certification of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI)
 - Electronic or hardcopy invoice
 - Other methods as deemed appropriate by state animal health authorities.



Reporting Cervidae and Livestock Movements

- Reportable commingling includes, but not limited to, cervidae and alternative livestock commingled with other producers cervidae and alternative livestock on:
 - Trucks or trailers
 - Livestock markets
 - Exhibitions
 - Joint grazing agreements
- The reporting of cervidae and alternative livestock movements shall be the sole responsibility of the receiving premises or person responsible for the animals at the receiving premises.
- The receiving premises are the premises to which animals are moved and at which a responsible party (not necessarily the buyer) is responsible for reporting that identified animals have arrived.



Next Step

- We will need to build in a “movement record” that is different from a transfer i.e. transfer is a change of ownership for registered Elk. The national ID scheme will need movements that may not necessarily be changes of ownership.
- Ask for a specification of how authorities expect to work for deer and provide that to us so that we do not jointly get caught with an unanticipated requirement.