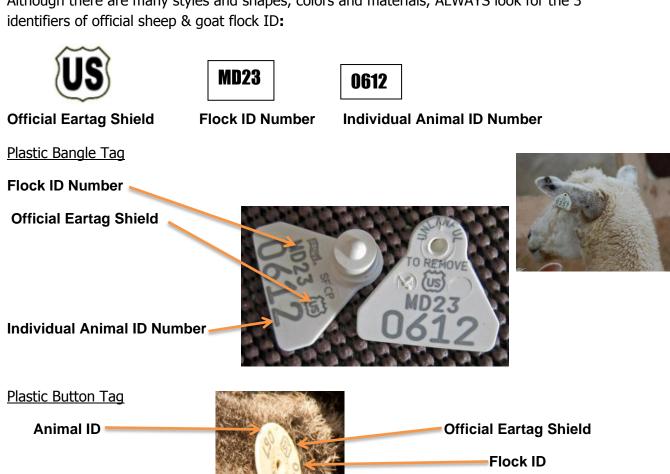
Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Sheep & Goats

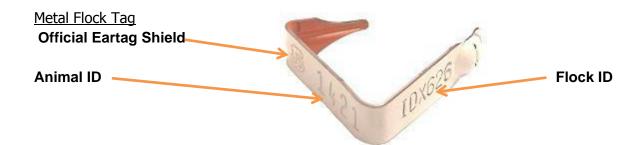
(Revised February 19, 2014)

The ADT Rule references the requirements already in 9 CFR 79 for sheep and goats. Official identification methods for sheep and goats are:

Official ID Tags

1. Flock ID tags – have 2 letter state postal code and numbers or letters Although there are many styles and shapes, colors and materials, ALWAYS look for the 3

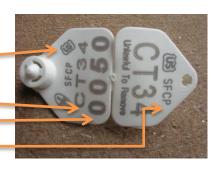




2. Scrapie Free Certification Program Tags

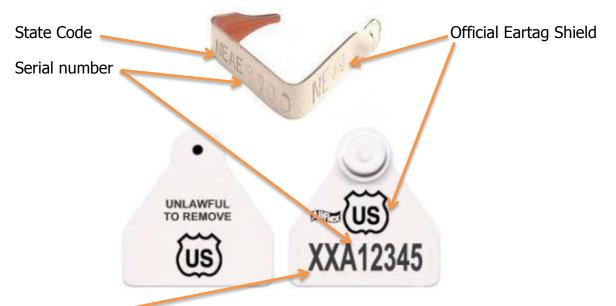
Official Eartag Shield -

Will say SFCP or have a US map with SFCP in it



3. Serial ID tags

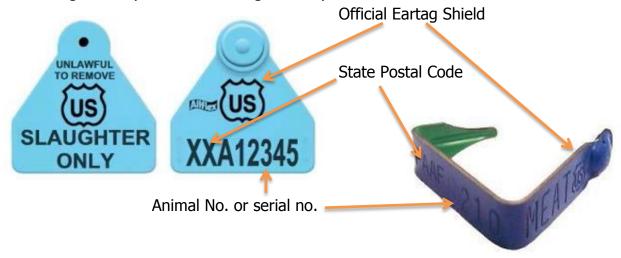
a. White plastic or metal, (NY also has unpainted metal)
Always have an official eartag shield, 2 letter state postal code, and a serial number (letters & numbers)



State code

Some colors also have meaning for sheep/goat ID tags

b. Blue tags metal or plastic are for animals that must be sold for slaughter only. These tags will say "Meat" or "Slaughter Only" on them



- **c. Yellow metal tags** = scrapie high risk sheep
- **d. Red metal tags** = scrapie positive sheep



4. Animal Identification Number (AIN) ear tags

- Plastic; various colors, sizes, and shapes.
- With or without RFID: the visual number is the standard; RFID is supplemental; however, currently no visual only AIN tags are approved for sheep/goats
- Tags must be approved by APHIS and specify that they can be used in sheep and goats.
- List of approved AIN devices: http://nvap.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/scrapie/approved-tag-co.shtml

Print requirements:

Official eartag shield

- Default is US inside a U.S. route shield
- State or tribal alpha code may also be used

2D symbology code representing the AIN on newer tags

Manufacturer's logo or trademark (printed or stamped)





Unlawful to Remove

AIN 15 digit code

- The first three digits (840) are the numeric code for USA
- Tags that use ICAR manufacturer codes or the USA prefix are being phased out. ICAR manufacturer codes can be used as the first three characters for tags manufactured before March 11, 2014 and applied to the animal before March 11, 2015.

Official Tattoos

Two types -

1. Flock ID + Individual Animal ID

- Flock ID in the <u>right</u> ear State Postal Code and letters/numbers (e.g. NJS6500)
- Individual Animal ID in the left ear

2. Registration Tattoo



- Animal must travel with its registration certificate or a CVI that includes the registry name, tattoo number and address of the flock of origin.
- Registration tattoo on registration certificate must match the tattoo in the animal's ear

Owners are encouraged to provide their registry prefix when requesting a flock ID number

NOOTH AMERICAN CLUM EDISEST ASSOCIATION.





For example, ADGA tattoos are:

- Herd ID: up to 4 letters/numbers, always more than one letter. e.g. HH8
- Animal ID: a letter ADGA assigns for the year of birth (e.g. 2013 is "D") plus the birth order of the kid during that year. e.g. the 3rd kid born in 2013 would be tattooed D3 in its left ear.

Breed registry electronic implantable devices (EIDs, a.k.a. microchips)

Sheep or goats registered with national associations that allow the use of microchips may use EIDs as official identification if:

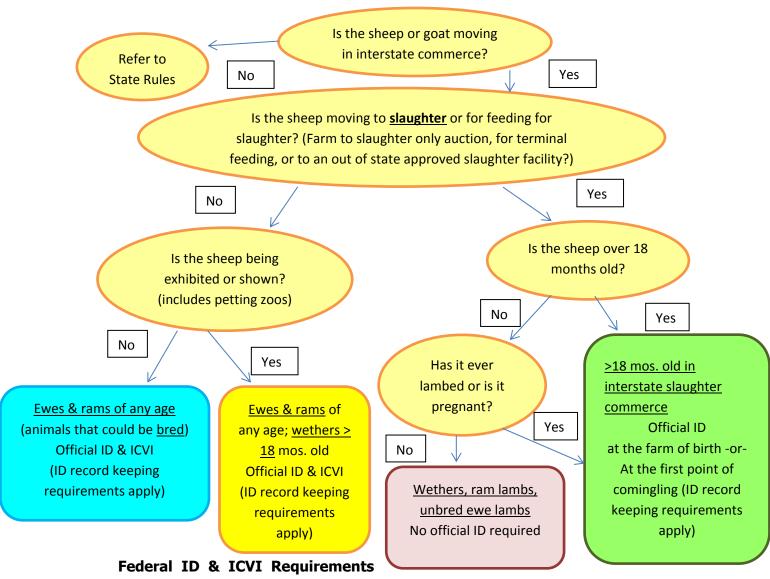
- The EID number is recorded by the registry on the registration certificate
- The animal travels with the registration certificate & a reader that can read the EID.
- At shows, a reader for the implant in the animal is available for APHIS or State officials
- If the animal is sold, the new owner must have a reader that can read the EID
- Implants applied after March 14, 2014 must be ISO 11784 and 11785 compliant, i.e. consisting of 15 digits with a country or manufacturer code and with a frequency of 134.2 kHz. After March 14, 2015 only EID with a country code of 840 (the country code for the US) may be applied to US born sheep and goats as official ID.
- If not meeting the above, the animal must be officially ear tagged or tattooed.

Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Sheep & Goats Movement of <u>Most</u> Sheep and Goats from Scrapie <u>Consistent</u> States

No change from previous sheep/goat identification requirements

- Unlike cattle, sheep & goats must be identified when they **enter interstate commerce**, move across a state line or change owners, with some exceptions.
- Interstate commerce means the animal moved or will move across a state line or is offered for sale where out-of state-buyers may bid, e.g. selling animals at a livestock auction where anyone may bid is considered entering interstate commerce, even if the sheep or goats moved from a premises in a state to an auction within in the same state and is bought by an in-state buyer.
- For movement of scrapie positive, exposed, high-risk, or suspect animals, see 9 CFR 79
- For movement of any sheep or goats from scrapie inconsistent states, see 9 CFR 79.3 NOTE: Consistent States require identification of sheep and goats on change of ownership with some exceptions which vary between states. To be sure you are in compliance check the regulations of your state and any state you are moving animals to. When in doubt identify the animals.

Federal ID & ICVI Requirements for **Sheep** in Interstate Commerce



for **Goats** in Interstate Commerce

