



# SHEEP and GOAT Identification: Visual and Electronic



Published April 2019

# Don't feel like reading the whole presentation?

- Slides 3 through 6 give you the bare minimum. For more details and exceptions, keep reading.
- Slide 7 is a list of topics with hyperlinks to slides in presentation.
- Action buttons on each page:
  -  *Return to the last slide viewed*
  -  *Return to Slide 7 with list of topics*



# Call 866-USDA-TAG:

- To get a flock ID assigned if you don't have one, and
- If you haven't received free tags from APHIS before, you can request up to 80 free plastic tags, or
- If you have received tags before or need more tags or a different type of tag, you can purchase your own official tags from an approved tag manufacturer, once you have a flock ID

**Tag it!**

# What is needed for sheep/goats crossing a state line and not in slaughter channels or going to a federally approved market?

- **Must have an ICVI**

- Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by an Accredited Veterinarian
- **Note: Some states also require an ICVI for instate shows.**





# Moving sheep/goats in slaughter channels?

- Complete an owner/hauler statement to accompany the animals
  - See slides 9-10 for details

# When is a record required?

- A record must be made when official ID is applied to a sheep/goat or a sheep/goat is acquired or disposed of
- Record must be kept for **five years** after animal dies or is no longer owned by you.



# Where to find information?

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# Definition of Terms Used



# Owner/Hauler Statement

- A signed written statement by the owner or hauler that includes:
  - The name, address, and phone number of the owner and, if different, the hauler;
  - The date the animals were moved;
  - The flock identification number or PIN assigned to the flock or premises of the animals;
  - If moving individually unidentified animals or other animals required to move with a group/lot identification number, the group/lot identification number and any information required to officially identify the animals;

# Owner/Hauler Statement

- List continued -
  - The number of animals;
  - The species, breed, and class of animals. If breed is unknown, for sheep the face color and for goats the type (milk, fiber, or meat) must be recorded instead; and
  - The name and address of point of origin, if different from the owner's address, and the destination name and address.
- An existing document that includes the same information that is signed by the owner or the hauler meets this definition.



# Group/Lot Identification Number (GIN)



- Flock ID, Standardized PIN or LID followed by the date the group of animals was assembled in MMDDYY format.
- If more than one group is created on the same date, a sequential number will be added to the end of the GIN.
- A group lot comprised of animals from a single flock of origin may be subdivided after leaving the premises on which the group lot was formed by adding an S followed by a sequential number to the end of the GIN to create a GIN for each subgroup.

# Group/Lot Identification Number (GIN)



- If a flock identification number is used, the flock identification number, date, and sequential number(s) will be separated by hyphens.
- Examples:
  - If using flock ID: MD123456-061216-12-S4
  - If using PIN/LID: 004T56706121612S4



# Flock ID

- **NSEP Flock ID number**

- Varies in number of digits, starts with the state postal abbreviation (IA=Iowa)
- Assigned by the State or the APHIS/VS office in your State
- Held in State and Scrapie Program databases



# Flock ID (cont.)

## ■ NSEP Flock ID number

- Flock ID represents a group of animals associated with one or more locations; multiple flock ID numbers may be assigned to the same location.
- Required to order any scrapie program ID eartag or device
- Is the number printed on Flock ID eartags and may be used to create an official tattoo when combined with a production number unique within the flock



# Standardized National PIN

- **Standardized National Premises Identification Number (PIN)**
  - 7 digit alphanumeric, example: 01AB2CD
  - Allocated through interface with premises allocator and a State's premises registration system
  - PINs are location identifiers for operations
  - Required to be recorded in the National Scrapie Database to order "840" eartags or implant (RFID or visual only)

For more information on PINs refer to the traceability standards at

[https://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT\\_standards.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_standards.pdf)



# Standardized LID

## ■ **Standardized Location Identification Number (LID)**

- LIDs are administered through a State's or Tribe's internal system and may be used in place of a PIN.
- All LIDs start with the State or Tribe code which makes the LIDs nationally unique.
- Consist of six or eight alphanumeric characters. Additionally, seven alphanumeric characters may be used only when the last character is a check digit based on ISO 7064:1983, a standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).



# Standardized LID

- **Standardized Location Identification Number (LID)**

- Required to be recorded in the National Scrapie Database to order “840” eartags and implants (RFID and visual only) if a PIN has not been assigned

For more information on LIDs refer to the traceability standards at

[https://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT\\_standards.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_standards.pdf)



# Legacy PIN

## Legacy Premises Identification Number

- Original premises number used in the Scrapie National Database and some State databases
- Is being replaced by standardized PIN or LID
- Once replaced, will be maintained for historical purposes
- Varies in number of digits, starts with the state postal abbreviation (IA=Iowa) and may be the same as the flock ID in some states.
- Assigned by State or APHIS/VS office in your State





# **What was Changed by the 2019 Federal Regulation Revision?**



# What has changed for goats?

The slaughter and low-risk commercial goat exemptions have been eliminated. This means individual official ID (eartags, tattoos\* or implants\*) is required for goats in interstate commerce with the **EXCEPTIONS** noted in the next 3 slides.

\*Tattoos or implants may not be use as the only form of official ID for animals moving in slaughter channels at over 18 months of age or through a livestock market or buying station

# What has changed for goats?



## EXCEPTIONS:

- Wethers under 18 months of age - no ID or owner hauler statement required
- Goats in slaughter channels at under 18 months of age accompanied by an owner hauler statement and group/lot ID (may be mixed source)

# What has changed for goats?



## EXCEPTIONS:

- Goats moving as a single source group/lot accompanied by an owner/hauler statement to:
  - A federally approved livestock market,
  - slaughter establishment,
  - another premises of the flock listed in the nation scrapie database, or
  - instate to a another site where they will be officially identified.



# What has changed for goats?



## EXCEPTIONS:

- Earless goats may have the eartag applied to a neck collar such that the collar or eartag must be cut to remove the collar
- Backtags applied near the poll may be used for earless goats and on the back for horned buck goats deemed too dangerous to eartag at a market that are moving direct to slaughter

# What has changed for sheep and goats?

- In addition to previously existing requirements, requires sexually intact sheep/goats regardless age and wethers over 18 months of age to be officially identified before leaving the premises on which they currently reside if the owner of the sheep/goats engages in interstate commerce of sheep/goats or the premises on which the sheep/goats reside receives sheep/goats that have been moved interstate or from which sheep/goats are moved interstate.
  - Depending on type of animals and type of movement involved, individual ID (ear tags, tattoos, or EID) or group/lot ID recorded on an owner/hauler statement may be used (see slides 6-11 for details).

# What has changed for sheep and goats?

- When individual ID is required, persons who engage in interstate commerce must apply or have an agent apply official individual ID.
- The official ID used must be assigned to the flock of origin in the National Scrapie Database, be the animal's registry tattoo or implant, or a flock ID tattoo.
- Exceptions:
  - Sheep/goats moved to a federally approved market where market assigned official ID is applied



# What has changed for sheep and goats?

- Requires ear tagging of sheep/goats over 18 months of age in slaughter channels, unless moving as a single source group/lot accompanied by an owner hauler statement to a federally approved livestock market or slaughter establishment, or instate to another site to be ear tagged.
- Exceptions:
  - For direct to slaughter movements, backtags may be used for earless goats and for horned buck goats deemed too dangerous to eartag at a market.
  - For earless goats the eartag may be applied to a neck strap.



# What has changed for sheep and goats?

- Requires group/lot ID and owner hauler statement that identifies the sheep/goats as being in slaughter channels for sexually intact sheep/goats of any age and wethers over 18 months of age in slaughter channels.
- Requires the use of a group/lot ID recorded on an owner/hauler statement for sheep/goats (other than wethers under 18 months of age) moving without official individual animal ID in interstate commerce.

# What has changed for sheep and goats?

- Limits the use of back tags as official individual ID to buck goats for immediate slaughter that can not be safely eartagged and earless animals for immediate slaughter.
- Clarifies that, if not already officially identified, sheep/goats need to be identified on unloading at a premises that receives sheep/goats that have been in interstate commerce or from which sheep/goats are moved interstate



# Disclaimer

**The following slides are accurate for most States and most situations. However, federal exemptions may apply to some movements and States may have:**

- **Specific exemptions, or**
- **Higher Standards**



# Sheep and Goats Requiring Official Identification





# Required to be individually officially identified

see slide notes for exceptions

- Sheep/Goats on change of ownership that are:
  - ❖ Over 18 months of age\*, or
  - ❖ Sexually intact (any age) and NOT in slaughter channels.
- Sheep/Goats moved for exhibition except wethers under 18 months of age

\* 18 months of age as evidenced by eruption of the second incisor.

States may have more stringent ID regulations or may exempt certain animals in intrastate commerce.



# Required to be individually officially identified




see slide notes for exceptions

- Sheep/Goats over 18 months of age\* or sexually intact (any age) and NOT in slaughter channels moved **without** change of ownership:
  - ❖ interstate to a premise not listed in the National Scrapie Database as a premises of the flock unless moving to an approved market where market assigned ID will be applied or to a slaughter establishment as a single source group/lot.

\* 18 months of age as evidenced by eruption of the second incisor.

States may have more stringent ID regulations.



# Required to be individually officially identified



see slide notes for exceptions

- Sheep/Goats over 18 months of age\* or sexually intact (any age) and NOT in slaughter channels moved **without** change of ownership: (continued from previous slide)
  - ❖ instate, if the owner of the animals engages in the interstate commerce of sheep and goats, and the animals are moved to a premise not listed in the National Scrapie Database as a premises of the flock unless it is a site where the animal will be officially identified with ID assigned to the flock of origin, to an approved market where market assigned ID will be applied, or to a slaughter establishment as a single source group/lot.





# Required to be individually officially identified

- Sheep/goats when they are designated as:
  - ❖ exposed,
  - ❖ high-risk,
  - ❖ suspect, or
  - ❖ test-positive animals.
- Sheep/goats designated for test as part of a disease investigation
- Sheep from non-compliant flocks prior to movement

States may have more stringent ID regulations.



Potential breeding sheep/goats are required to be identified prior to leaving the farm/ranch on which they were born or where they currently reside with some exceptions\*





# Federal Exceptions for Individual ID of Sheep of Any Age

- Animals moved for management purposes without change of ownership and without commingling with animals from other flocks (such as grazing) between premises owned or leased by the animal's owners. Group/Lot ID and an Owner/Hauler Statement is Required.





# Federal Exceptions for Individual ID of Sheep of Any Age

- Animals moving within their State of birth if their owner and the owner of the premises on which they reside do not engage in interstate commerce of sheep/goats
- Animals maintained and moved as a single source group/lot to an approved market or to a slaughter facility. Group/Lot ID and an Owner/Hauler Statement is Required.

# Federal Exceptions for Individual ID of Sheep Under 18 Months of Age in Slaughter Channels and Wethers Under 18 months of Age

- Wethers under 18 months of age (some states require individual ID )
- Sheep under 18 months of age may move as mixed source group/lots in slaughter channels with a group/lot ID and an owner hauler statement (some states require individual ID)

Slaughter channels include animals moved to:

- a federal or state inspected slaughter establishment or custom exempt establishment for immediate slaughter
- an individual for immediate slaughter for personal use
- a restricted (slaughter only) livestock facility or sale
- an approved terminal feedlot





# Sheep/Goat ID Tips/Advice





# ID Tips/Advice

- Do not buy or sell a sheep/goat over 18 months of age for any purpose *unless they have official ID*.
- Do not buy or sell sexually intact sheep/goats under 18 months of age that is *not officially identified* unless they are moving directly to a slaughter establishment, a slaughter only market or sale, a terminal feedlot, or the buyer is going to slaughter them or have them slaughtered for personal use and in each case you have an owner/hauler statement completed by the buyer stating such.
- List of exceptions on next slide



# ID Tips/Advice

## Exceptions:

- Animals that are exempted from identification in intrastate commerce by the State that are moving within their State of birth and are not sold/purchased by persons who engage in interstate commerce or reside on premises where animals are received in interstate commerce or from which animals move in interstate commerce.
- Animals sold and maintained as a single source group/lot in slaughter channels accompanied by owner/hauler statement(s) documenting the movement.



# Official ID Devices and Methods



# Official ID Devices and Methods

Note: each device or method has specific requirements and limits on use that are described on later slides. Only official eartags may be used for any type of movement.

- Official Eartags including RFID eartags
- Group/Lot Identification
- Flock ID Tattoos
- Registry Tattoos
- Electronic Implantable Devices (EID)
- Registered Brands and Ear Notches
- Back tags
- Official eartags on neck straps

# How do I know if a tag is an official tag?

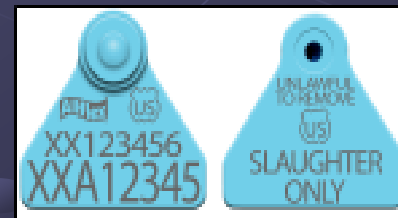
The **US Shield** is on all official tags.



# Tags for Sheep/Goats

Some official tags have designated colors and meanings:

- Yellow Metal: animal was exposed and is permanently restricted to a premises
- Red Metal: animal tested positive for scrapie on an official test
- Blue Metal or Plastic: animal is in slaughter channels, tag imprinted with “Slaughter Only” or “Meat”



# Where do I get my NSEP tags?

**Call 1-866-USDA-TAG (1-866-873-2824)**

- Directs the caller to the office for *their* state which assigns flock IDs and places tag orders
- Tags provided at no charge to producers by USDA
  - Plastic - Allflex Couple 74 tag (available through 9/2020 to producers ordering for the first time)
  - Metal – National Band & Tag (available through 8/2019 for producers who have not gotten tags since 8/2017)



# Where do I get my NSEP tags?

- After getting a flock ID, purchase tags as described on the following slides.

# Approved *Eartags* and Manufacturers

- For Purchase\*\* from the manufacturer in various colors, sizes and styles:
  - Plastic
    - Allflex
    - Premier
    - Shearwell Data Animal Identification and Management Systems
  - Metal
    - National Band & Tag

\*\* Contact the manufacturer to purchase after getting a Flock ID number by calling 1-866-USDA-TAG

\*\*\* Standardized PIN/LID is also required to purchase RFID tags



# Approved *Eartags* and Manufacturers

- For Purchase\*\* from the manufacturer in various colors, sizes and styles:
  - RFID\*\*\*
    - Allflex - eartags
    - National Band & Tag - eartags
    - Shearwell Data Animal Identification and Management Systems - eartags
    - Alliance ID – implants
    - EZid – implants

\*\* Contact the manufacturer to purchase after getting a Flock ID number by calling 1-866-USDA-TAG

\*\*\* Standardized PIN/LID is also required to purchase RFID tags or implantable ID

# Purchase an approved eartag complementary to your management

- The program has evolved to address producers' needs and management styles.
- There are approved tags available for purchase by producers in different styles, colors, sizes, numbering options, and with flock name imprint.
- **Call 1-866-USDA-TAG** to have your flock information entered into the ordering system, then contact the tag manufacturer to purchase your choice of official tags.





# Current list of Approved Tag Manufacturers and Contact Information Available at:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/sheep-and-goat-health/national-scrapie-eradication-program/ct> to order ear tags



# Factors that Contribute to Optimal Eartag Retention and Minimal Infection/Tissue Reaction

- Ideal Placement Location
- Tag Lambs/Kids at < 6 Months Old
- Tag Clean, Dry Ears
- Pre-dip Tag Stem in Lubricant at Time of Tagging
- Place Female Portion of Tag on Inside of Ear
- Avoid Tagging in the Humid Summer Months when possible



# Tag Placement

## Official Scrapie Tag (plastic two-piece tag)

- Place in left ear to aid in shearing
- Do not put in any tissue other than the ear







# Tag Placement

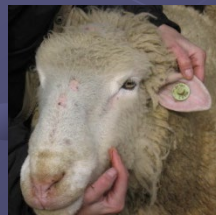
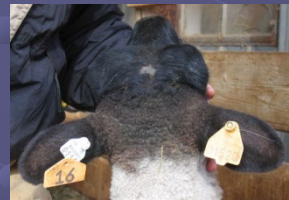
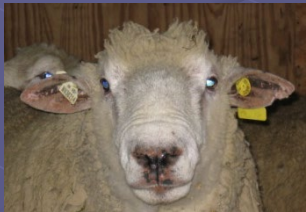
## Metal Tags

- Apply about a third of the way from the ear base. Plastic tags are recommended for wool producing animals to reduce risk of injury to shearers, animals and shearing equipment. If applying a metal tag to a wool animal apply it to the bottom edge of the left ear a third to half way from the base to reduce the risk of hitting the tag with the clipper blades



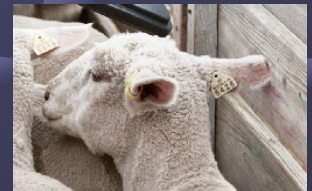
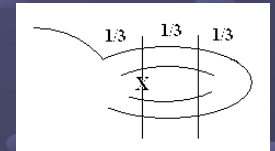
# Recommended Tagging Practices

## Examples of Official USDA Tags:



## Factors that Contribute to Optimal Eartag Retention and Minimal Infection/Tissue Reaction:

- Ideal Placement Location Left Ear
- Tag Lambs at < 6 Months Old
- Avoid Tagging in the Humid Summer Months
- Place Female Portion of Tag on Inside of Ear
- Pre-dip Tag Stem in Lubricant at Time of Tagging
- Tag Clean, Dry Ears



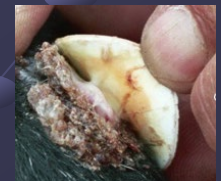
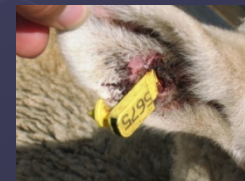
No Infection



Mild Infection



Severe Infection



# National Scrapie Eradication Program

## Tags for Sheep/Goats



### Examples of Official USDA Tags

The white, yellow, and  
orange tags are official



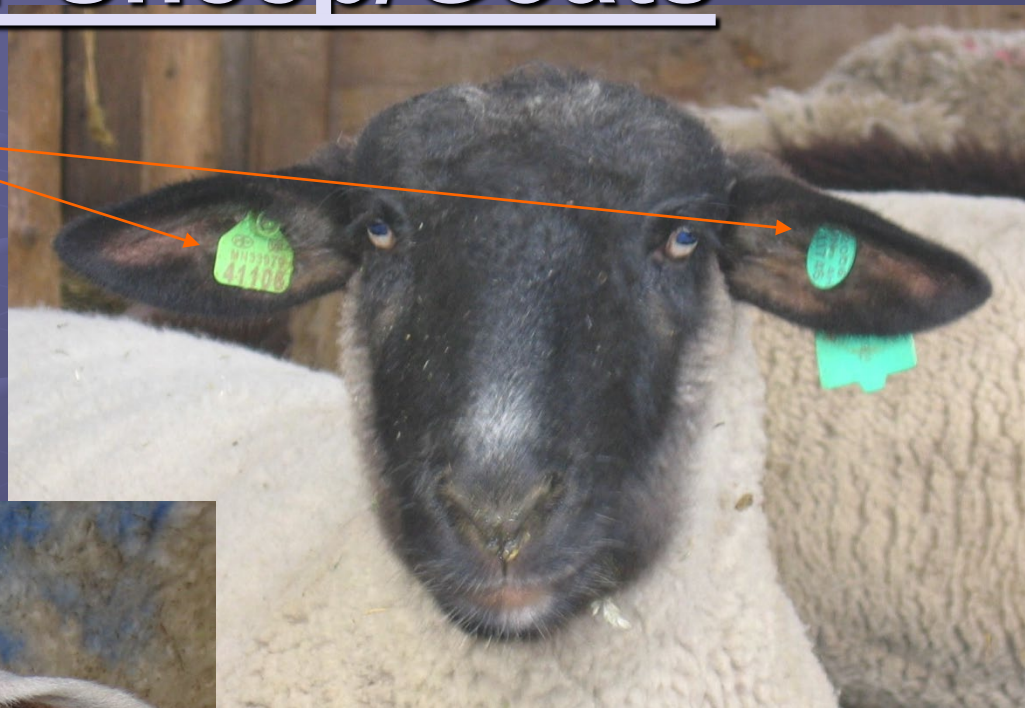


# National Scrapie Eradication Program

## Tags for Sheep/Goats



Examples of Official  
USDA Tags





# National Scrapie Eradication Program

## Tags for Sheep/Goats



### Examples of Official USDA Tags



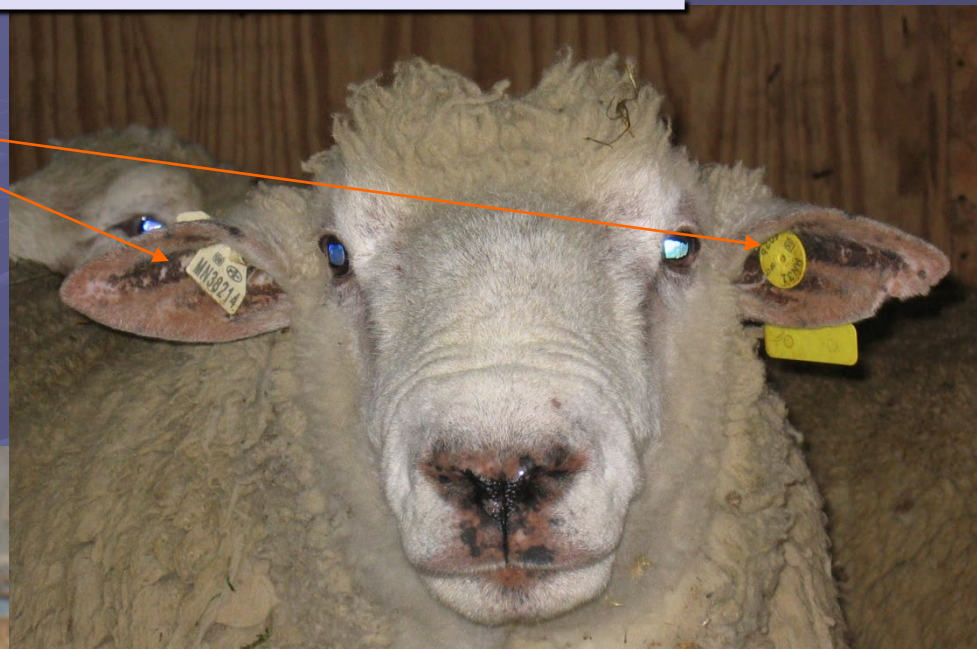


# National Scrapie Eradication Program

## Tags for Sheep/Goats



Examples of Official  
USDA Tags



# Options for Earless Sheep/Goats

- Earless sheep/goats may have the eartag applied to a neck strap/collar such that the collar or eartag must be cut to remove the collar
- Backtags applied near the poll may be used for earless sheep/goats moving direct to slaughter



# Group/Lot Identification

Group/Lot ID is allowed in lieu of individual ID when accompanied by an owner/hauler statement for:

- Animals in slaughter channels <18 months of age
- Animals in slaughter channels  $\geq$  18 months of age kept in a group with animals from the same flock of birth through out the marketing process without commingling with unidentified animals from another flock.



# Group/Lot Identification

Group/Lot ID is allowed in lieu of individual ID when accompanied by an owner/hauler statement for: (continued)

- Animals moving for grazing between two premises owned or leased by flock owner and recorded in the National Scrapie Database as an additional premises of the flock
- Animals moving to an approved livestock facility (market) from the flock of origin



# Permanent Brand/Ear Notches

- Allowed for low-risk commercial sheep/goats in slaughter channels when the brand or ear notch is registered with an official brand registry
- Must be accompanied by:
  - A brand inspection certificate and owner statement dated within 30 days, and
  - A veterinarian's statement issued within 12 months of movement



# Registry Tattoos

Registration tattoos may be used to officially identify individual sheep/goats moving without a transfer of ownership or for sale if:

- The association registry premises or flock tattoo prefix is linked in the National Scrapie Database to the APHIS-assigned premises identification number and flock ID number of the flock of birth or the registry's tattoos have been approved by USDA ([see list](#));
- The tattoo is legible
- **AND - see next slide**

# Registry Tattoos (cont.)

- The animal is accompanied by:
  - A copy of the registration certificate or an unexpired temporary registration certificate, and, if not in the name of the current owner, a copy of the completed application for transfer of ownership in the name of the current owner where the sale occurred within 60 days, or
  - For animals under 60 days of age a copy of a completed application for registration, or
  - An interstate certificate of veterinary inspection that lists the flocks of origin and birth, the registry, and the registry tattoo.

Note: The tattoos and registration paper on the following slide are NOT from the same ewe.



# Sheep Tattoo and Registration Certificate



## NORTH AMERICAN CLUN FOREST ASSOCIATION



### Certificate of Registration

This sheep has been duly recorded in the official pedigree records of the Association.

1/24/2002  
Date

*Elizabeth Reedy*  
Association Secretary

Registration Number: 2L-00153  
Birth Date: 03/18/01  
Tattoo: EKR L61  
Flock Letters Yr. Letter & ID

**EWE**

BRAMBLE HILL L61 (tw)  
2L-00153

BRAMBLE HILL G48 (tw)  
2G-00131  
BRAMBLE HILL H36 (tw)  
2H-00056

HOMELAND X4 (s)  
X-00075 ROM

BILLY (tw)  
A-00176

BRAMBLE HILL F49 (tr)  
2F-00140 ROM

BRAMBLE HILL A11 (tr)  
A-00097 ROM

### Record of Ownership

Owner at Registration  
Bets Reedy  
21727 Randall Dr.  
Houston, MN 55943

Breeder

Bets Reedy  
21727 Randall Dr.  
Houston, MN 55943

I have this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
sold the within-described Clun Forest Sheep to:

of \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Vendor

This sale has been officially recorded

Date

Secretary

I have this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
sold the within-described Clun Forest Sheep to:

of \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Vendor

This sale has been officially recorded

Date

Secretary





# Example of Registry Information

## (application and tattooing instructions from N.A. Clun Forest Association)



### The North American Clun Forest Association APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

(For Office Use Only)

FLOCK I.D. SEX DATE OF BIRTH BIRTH TYPE ASSISTED \_\_\_\_\_  
OR  
UNASSISTED \_\_\_\_\_

Flock Letters Year Individual M or F Month, Day, Year 1-2-3-4  
(e.g., 03-16-84)

REGISTERED NAME OF SHEEP 22 space limit REGISTRATION NUMBER  
(Provided by NACFA)

REGISTERED NAME OF SIRE REGISTERED NO. OF SIRE

REGISTERED NAME OF DAM REGISTERED NO. OF DAM

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS INFORMATION IS ACCURATE AND THAT THIS ANIMAL HAS BEEN TATTOOED IN THE MANNER NOTED ABOVE AND IS IDENTIFIED BY THE FLOCK LETTERS, YEAR LETTER, AND INDIVIDUAL NUMBER SO NOTED.

DATE OF APPLICATION  
NOT TO BE USED FOR TRANSFER

SIGNATURE OF BREEDER

SIGNATURE OF OWNER

ADDRESS OF OWNER

PLEASE NOTE: "Application for registration will be made only on forms obtained from the Secretary by the breeder, who is defined as the owner of the dam at the time of breeding (exception: the owner of a lamb bought in dam may apply for registration, but must include a written statement signed by the breeder attesting to the pedigree information)." NACFA Rule 5c

### TATTOOING

All Clun breeders know the difficulties of permanently and clearly identifying their animals. With the fine ears of the Clun, conventional ear tags easily pull or tear out, leaving an unidentified—except by the flapping ear slices—animal. The Association turned to tattooing, but we have had a great deal of difficulty with the tattooing rule, despite our best efforts, I've been asked to describe here how best to tattoo Cluns.

It is important:

- 1) to wait until lambs are 4-6 months old before tattooing
- 2) to clean the ear with a swab dipped in alcohol
- 3) to use green tattoo paste rather than ink
- 4) to scrub the ink into the tattoo with a soft brush like a tooth brush

I also think that the single most important factor is to use the tattoo plier manufactured and sold by Ketchum Manufacturing Sales Ltd in Brockville, Canada K6V 7N5.

Ketchum's plier is about the fourth one I've used, With it I've gotten clear, consistent, readable tattoos in all of my lambs over the past few years. The difference between it and other tattoo outfits is that the Ketchum tattoo needle is chisel-shaped rather than pointed, thus allowing more ink to penetrate into the ear. Ketchum offers one outfit that has a double-headed plier so that you can keep your flock letters on one side and the year letter and individual I.D. number on the other – which is quite handy. The disadvantage is price: this is an expensive outfit (prices are in Canadian dollars: it is still expensive in U.S. dollar). The latest prices I have are quite out of date, so I will not quote them to you. Please contact Ketchum directly for current information:

Ketchum Manufacturing Inc.  
1254 California Ave.  
Brockville, Canada K6V 7N5  
Phone: (613) 342-845  
Fax: (613) 342-7550  
Email: [ketchum@sympatico.ca](mailto:ketchum@sympatico.ca)



Ketchum tattoo outfits are now sold by Nasco in the U.S. Nasco has two outlets, one in WI and one CA. Call 1-800-558-9595. Their website is [eNASCO.com](http://eNASCO.com). Another U.S. source is Wiggins & Associates, Inc. in Gresham, Oregon. Phone 1-800-600-0716, website is [www.wigginsinc.com](http://www.wigginsinc.com).

The model I purchased was Model 201R – which has the double-sided, rotating head. I share my outfit with two other breeders in this area – which should be a possibility for many of you. It helps with the investment and can also help with the work. Do remember that disease like OPP can be communicated via blood, so make sure that you work only with OPP-free flocks.

# Goat Tattoo and Registration Certificate



U C D

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION			
		CLASSIFICATION: AMERICAN	
		REGISTRATION NO.: 10195964	
ISSUED:	August 26, 2003	PERCENT BOER:	50%
OWNER:	11314 University of California Dept. of Animal Science One Shields Ave Davis, CA 95616	TATTOOS:	LEFT EAR: N179 RIGHT EAR: UCD SEX: DOE DOB: 04/15/01
BREEDER:	11314 University of California Dept. of Animal Science One Shields Ave Davis, CA 95616	EXTERNAL ID:	1179
		CHIP #:	
		HORNS:	HORNED
COLOR		NAME:	CALIFORNIA SWEET PEA
DESC:	CORRECT		
		10020970 EGGS	
		EGGSFILE *ENNOBLED* 3/00	
		*I9140157 DSM	
		DSM 9B122 I-99-140-157	
		*I7178054 DSM	
		DSM WOBBLES 7B144	
SIRE:	10195958 DSM DSM 0B27		
		*I8114045	
		*I9168008 DSM	
		DSM 9B229 I-99-168-008SA	
		*I8159043 RAM H	
		RAM H TAKILA	
		*	
		*	
		*	
DAM:	*NUB 0185		
		*	
		*	
		*	
		To transfer ownership of this animal complete the transfer on the back and submit to the ABGA with the appropriate fees. Please note that ownership is not transferred until ABGA completes its portion of the transfer and affixes the official documentation.	
		FOUNDATION CODES	
		SP = SPANISH NU = NUBIAN	
		LA = LA MANCHA SS = SAANEN	
		AL = ALPINE O = OTHER	
		The * before the Registration number indicates a foreign registration number.	



# Example of Registry Information

5316

 **ADGA<sup>®</sup>**  
since 1904

**American Dairy Goat Association**  
*ADGA Registry, based on original import records, is your warranty of good breeding and worldwide acceptance. Since 1904*  
P.O. Box 865, 209 W. Main Street, Spindale, NC 28160 (828)286-3801 Fax (828)287-0476 www.ADGA.org

**Certificate of Registry**  
AMERICAN SAANEN

NA-  
SIF  
DA  
DE  
SE



HORN INFORMATION: **DISBUDDED**  
EAR INFORMATION: **ERECT**  
BRED BY:  
OWNED BY:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS  
0588103

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS  
0588103 03/14/2005

DAVIS, CA  
DAVIS, CA

REGISTRATION ID: **AS1345711**

S SIRE: **AS1064696**  
**WILLOW RUN DRZ ATLAS**  
**++\*B AR2000 ST2004**

S DAM: **AS0973850**  
**WILLOW-LANE EQUUS ELLENORE**  
**5\*M AR1996 ST2000**

S SIRE: **AS1053784**  
**DES-RUHIGESTELLE LEONARD**  
**++\*B AR2002 ST2002**

S DAM: **AS1141275**  
**DES-RUHIGESTELLE ELENTARA**  
**7\*M AR2001 LA2003, 2002, 2001**

DATE OF BIRTH: **03/14/2005**  
TATTOO: **RE: UCD LE: V316**

ISSUE DATE: **07/25/2005**



## National Scrapie Eradication Program

# How to Tattoo a LaMancha - Tail Web



- Wait until kids are over 3 months old
- Test tattoo on paper first to ensure legibility
- Clean area where tattoo will be applied
- Apply green\* paste ink with toothbrush
- Hold kid firmly
- Press tattoo pliers firmly
- Brush ink/use toothbrush to apply ink

# National Scrapie Eradication Program

## LaMancha Tail Web Tattoo



Site where tattoo should be applied.



Applying the tattoo.





# National Scrapie Eradication Program

## Ear Tattooing in Goat Kids







# National Scrapie Eradication Program

## Ear Tattoos for Goats

**Reading a tattoo  
with a flashlight providing  
backlight illumination**



# Goat Identification Problems

- Use of registration tattoos is a privilege.
- Owners must assure **legibility** of tattoos.
- Owners must assist with tattoo reading process.
  - Provide light to assist with reading.
- Owners must keep accurate acquisition and disposition records.
- Breeding animals including culls must be traceable to herd of origin.



# Flock ID Tattoos

A combination of the flock ID number assigned to the flock of birth or origin in the Scrapie National Database and an individual number unique within the flock, may be used to officially identify sheep/goats if:

- The tattoo is legible
- The animals are not in slaughter channels or moving through livestock markets or buying stations
- The animals are accompanied by an owner/hauler statement or ICVI
- The numbers are placed in different ears or in the same ear with the flock ID number above the individual number



# Electronic Implantable Identification (EID) for Sheep/Goats



## **General Requirements:**

- The implant must be placed between the skin and the cartilage of the backside of the ear near where the ear joins the head or between the skin and the bone of the tail near the base of the tail;
- The animal must be tattooed with a legible “E” if the implant is at the base of the ear, or “ET” if the implant is in the tail fold;
- The tattoo must be at least 0.3 inches high in the ear or, in the case of earless animals, the tail fold;

# Electronic Implantable Identification (EID) for Sheep/Goats



## **General Requirements (cont.):**

- The animal must not in slaughter channels or moving through a concentration point where a transfer of ownership will occur, such as a livestock market or buying station, excluding sales of registered animals where an application for transfer of registration is completed and accompanies the animal when it leaves the sale or premises of origin;
- The animal is accompanied by an implant reader that can read the implant in the animal and is made available for use by APHIS or State authorities to verify the implant number in the animal;

# Electronic Implantable Identification (EID) for Sheep/Goats

## **General Requirements (cont.):**

- The implant is used in accordance with other applicable laws and regulations; and
- The implant complies with ISO 11784 and ISO 11785, or has been approved as a new device type as described above, and the device was approved under 9 CFR 79.2(k). The implant number must be an Animal Identification Number (840) issued to the flock of origin in the AIMS module of the National Scrapie Database or applied to the animal before March 11, 2015.



# Electronic Implantable Identification (EID) for Registered Sheep/Goats



## **Additional requirements for registered sheep/goats:**

- The electronic implant number has been recorded in the book of record of a sheep or goat registry association and on the registration certificate; and
- The animal is accompanied by a copy of the registration certificate . and, if not in the name of the current owner, a copy of the completed application for transfer of ownership in the name of the current owner where the sale occurred within 60 days, or for animals under 60 days of age a copy of a completed application for registration;

# Electronic Implantable Identification (EID) for Sheep/Goats that are NOT Registered



## **Additional requirements for nonregistered sheep/goats:**

- Sheep/goats must be from flocks listed in the National Scrapie Database;
- The movement is either for exhibition purposes or other movement without change in ownership, or for change in ownership that is directly to a flock listed in the National Scrapie Database where the new owner has a reader that can read the implant in the animal;

# Electronic Implantable Identification (EID) for Sheep/Goats that are NOT Registered



## Additional requirements for nonregistered sheep/goats (cont.):

- The animal is legibly tattooed with the flock identification number in the ear, or, in the case of earless animals, the tail fold or in animals where the tail fold is too small the flank;
- The animal is accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection or, if a certificate of veterinary inspection is not otherwise required, an owner/hauler statement that lists the flock of origin, the flock ID number, the electronic implant number, and, if required by 9 CFR, the flock of birth.



# Proper EID Placement

- Between the skin and the cartilage of the backside of the ear near where the ear joins the head or between the skin and the bone of the tail near the base of the tail
- Animal is tattooed with a legible “E” if the implant is at the base of the ear, or “ET” if the implant is in the tail fold
- Tattoo is at least 0.3 inches high in the ear or, in the case of earless animals, the tail fold



# Record Keeping

Records are an important tool in eradicating scrapie. They should be:

- Kept for 5 years
- Easily retrieved

# Records required of persons who purchase, acquire, sell, or dispose of animals

- Number of animals purchased or sold (or transferred without sale);
- Date of purchase, sale, or other transfer;
- Name and address of the person from whom animals were purchased or otherwise acquired or to whom they were sold or otherwise transferred;



## Records required of persons who purchase, acquire, sell, or dispose of animals (cont.)

- The species, breed, and class of animal.
  - If breed is unknown, for sheep the face color and for goats the type (milk, fiber, or meat) must be recorded instead;
- A copy of the brand inspection certificate for animals officially identified with brands or ear notches;
- A copy of any certificate or owner/hauler statement required for movement of the animals purchased, sold, or otherwise transferred; and

# Records required of persons who purchase, acquire, sell, or dispose of animals (cont.)



- If the flock of origin or the receiving flock is under a flock plan or post-exposure management and monitoring plan, any additional records required by the plan.
- You are encouraged but not required to record the official ID numbers on the animals



# Records required of persons who apply official identification to animals

- Flock identification number of flock of origin, name and address of person who currently owns the animals, and name and address of owner of the flock of origin if different;
- Name and address of owner of the flock of birth, if known, for animals born after January 1, 2002, in another flock and not already identified to flock of birth;





## Records required of persons who apply official identification to animals (cont.)

- Date the animals were officially identified;
- Number of sheep and the number of goats identified;
- Breed and class of the animals
  - If breed is unknown, for sheep the face color and for goats the type (milk, fiber, or meat) must be recorded instead;

# Records required of persons who apply official identification to animals (cont.)



- Official identification numbers applied to animals by species or GIN applied in the case of a group lot (for sequential numbers they may be listed as “low number - high number”);
- Whether animals were identified with “Slaughter Only” or “Meat” identification devices; and
- Any group/lot number with which animal was previously identified.

# Examples of acceptable records (slides 91 – 93, 95)



- Records do not have to be exactly like these examples
- Records just need to contain required information
- You may find it more convenient combine these records into one record, particularly if you keep individual animal records





# Example:

## Purchased/Acquired Additions Record

Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Number of animals acquired	Date acquired	Species	Breed if know, (If not known Sheep face color or Goat type (fiber, meat or dairy))	Name and address of person or market from whom the sheep/or goat was acquired	Class:



# Example:

## Sales and Dispositions Record

Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Number of animals sold or disposed	Date sold or disposed	Species	Breed if know, (If not known Sheep face color or Goat type (fiber, meat or dairy))	Name and address of person or market to whom the sheep/or goat was sold disposed	Class:



## Record of Sheep or Goats Officially Identified

## Address and Phone Number

[illegible]





# Record Keeping Quick Tip:

If an official tag is lost, *replace it ASAP* with another official tag and record that number, and if known:

- Previous tag number, or
- Tag(s) numbers it could have been, or
- Name and address of the flock of origin.



# Example: Scrapie Tag Replacement Record

Owner or Manager Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Facility or Flock Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date official identification removed or lost and replaced	Reason for replacement	Official ID number replaced (to the extent possible)	Type of Official ID replaced (e.g., metal, plastic, RFID eartag);	Official ID number applied	Type of Official ID applied (e.g., metal, plastic, RFID eartag);

# Required Record Keeping Summary

- A record must be made when official ID is applied to the animal or an animal is acquired or disposed of.
- The record must be kept for five years after the animal dies or is no longer owned by you.





# **Confused Regarding How Scrapie Program ID and the Traceability Rule Relate?**

# Scrapie Program ID and the Traceability Rule

The traceability rule incorporates the scrapie program ID regulations in 9 CFR part 79 by reference; it does not establish new requirements for sheep or goats.





# Questions?

If you have additional questions, please call your local VS Field Office, their phone numbers can be found on the following website:

[https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/downloads/sprs\\_contact/field\\_office\\_contact\\_info.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/sprs_contact/field_office_contact_info.pdf)

or email the

National Scrapie Eradication Program

[scrapie@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:scrapie@aphis.usda.gov)





# Information current as of 3/25/19



This presentation was created for the US Sheep and Goat Industries by staff at the University of Minnesota, College of Veterinary Medicine and NIAA Staff with support from the USDA NSEP.

Copies of this presentation are available from NIAA.