

Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Sheep and Goats (Effective March 11, 2013)



Version: February 24, 2014; Revised September 2017

The ADT Rule references the requirements already in 9 CFR Part 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 identifiers of official sheep and goat flock ID:



Official Eartag Shield



Flock ID Number

MD23

Individual Animal ID Number

0612

Plastic Bangle Tag

Flock ID Number
Official Eartag Shield
Individual Animal ID Number



Plastic Button Tag

Animal ID

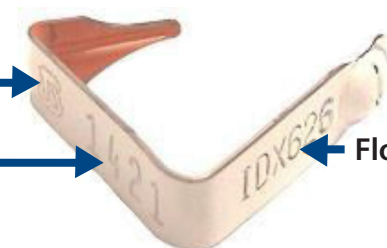


Official Eartag Shield
Flock ID

Metal Flock Tag

Official Eartag Shield

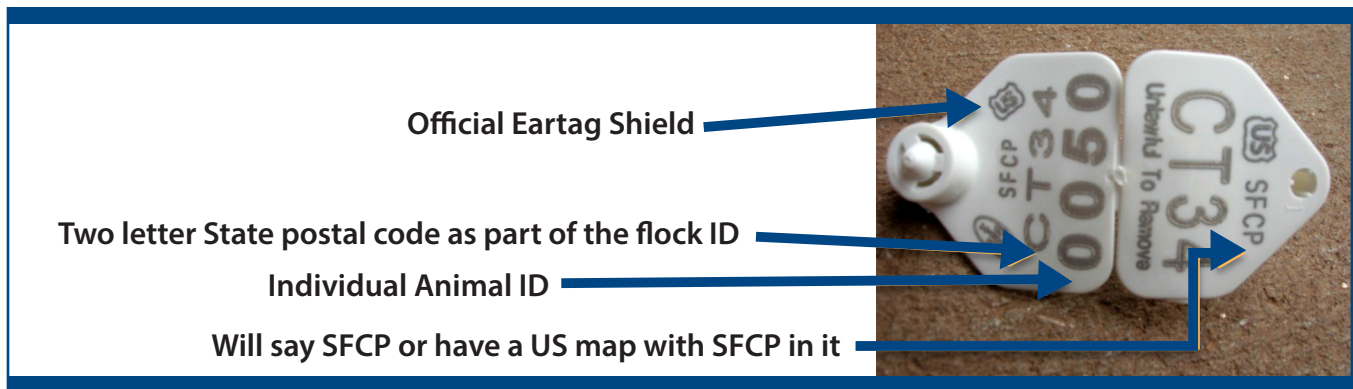
Animal ID



Flock ID

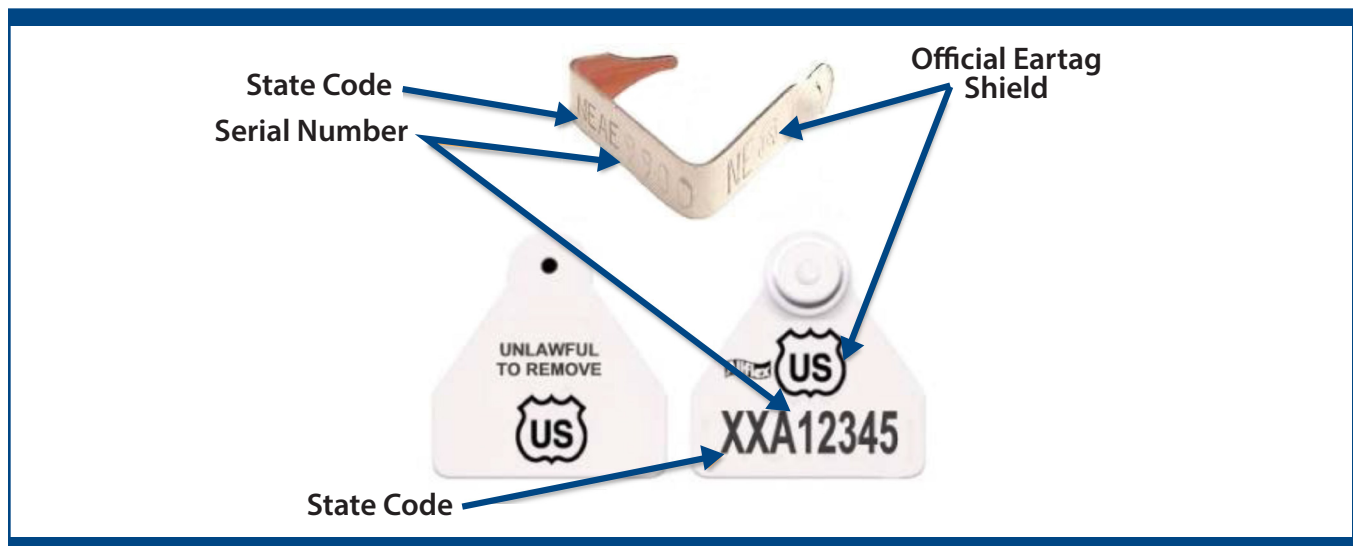
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2. Scrapie Free Certification Program Tags



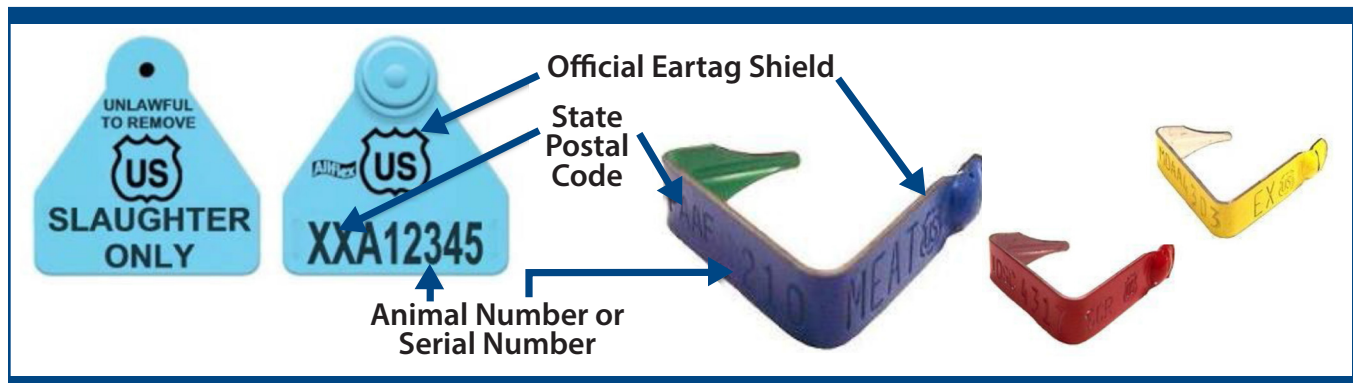
3. Serial ID Tags

- 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 and numbers).



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** are for scrapie high risk sheep.
- d. **Red metal tags** are for scrapie positive sheep.

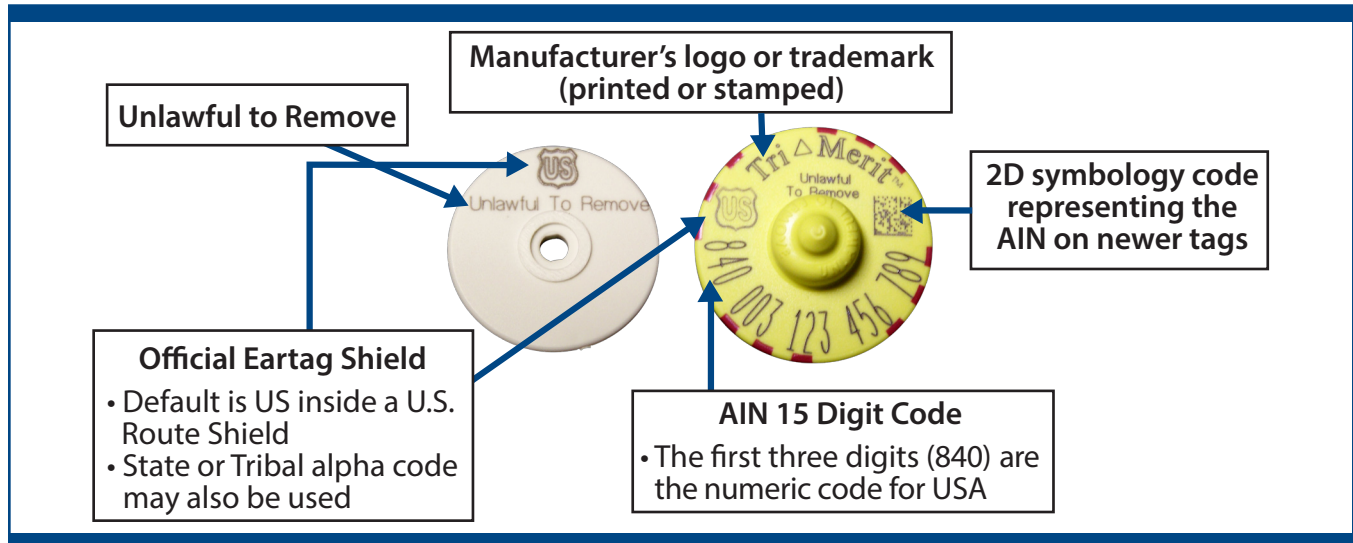


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4. Animal Identification Number (AIN) eartags

- 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 is available at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_device_ain.pdf

Print requirements:



Official Tattoos

There are two types of official tattoos as follows:

1. Flock ID + Individual Animal ID

- Flock ID in the right 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.
- The registration tattoo on the registration certificate must match the tattoo in the animal's ear.
- The owner's registry prefix should be provided by the owner when requesting a flock ID number.



For example, ADGA tattoos include the following:

- Herd ID: up to 4 letters/numbers and 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 third kid born in 2013 would be tattooed D3 in its left ear).

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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 and a reader that can read the EID.
- A reader for the implant in the animal is available for APHIS or State officials at shows.
- A reader that can read the EID is provided to the new owner if the sheep or goat is sold.
- 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 United States) may be applied to U.S. born sheep and goats as official ID.
- If all of the above requirements are not met, the animal must be officially eartagged or tattooed.

Movement of Most Sheep and Goats from Scrapie Consistent* States

The previous sheep and goat identification requirements remain the same.

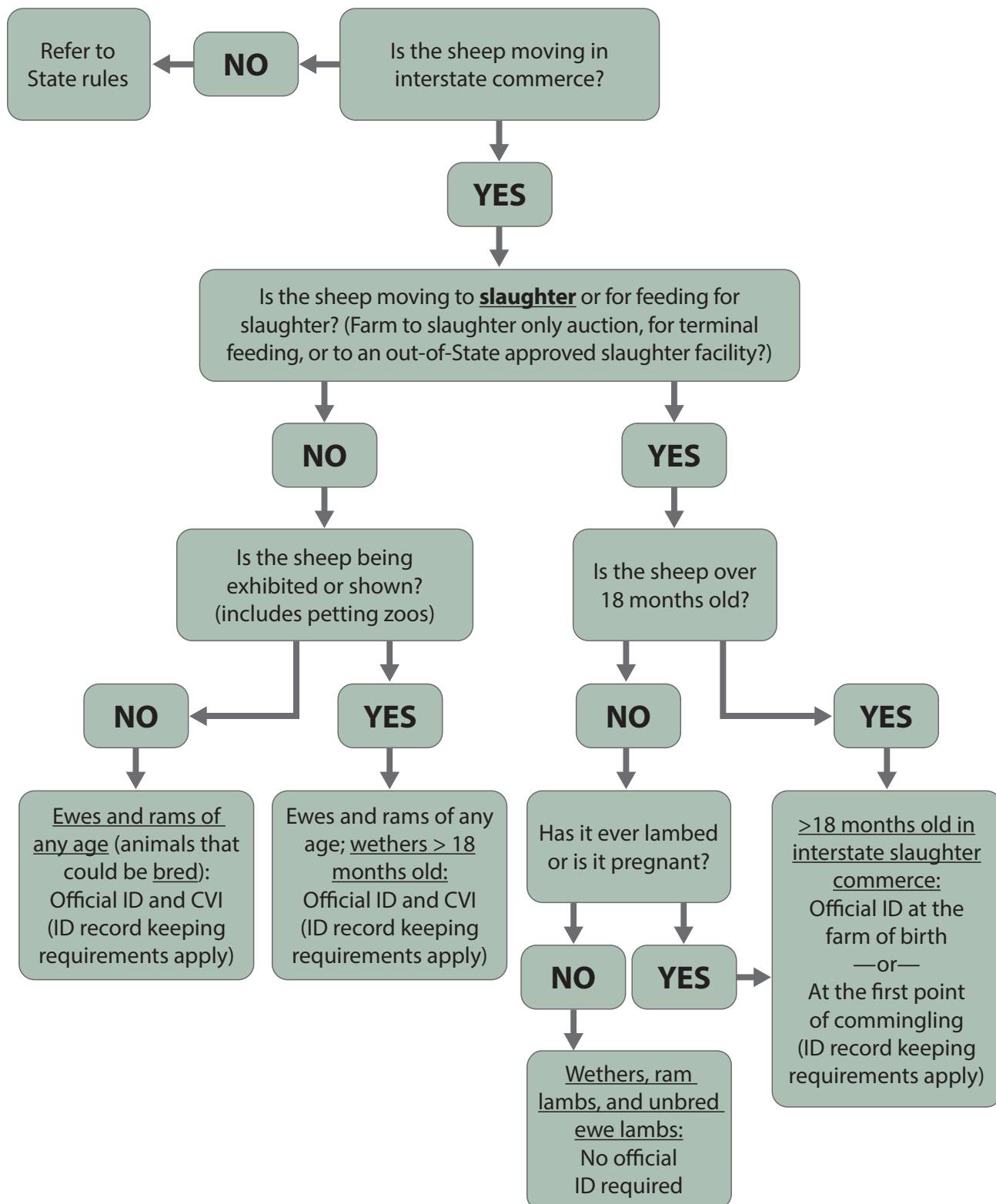
*As defined in 9 CFR §79.1, a Consistent State is:

1. A State that the Administrator has determined conducts an active State scrapie control program that either:
 - i. Meets the requirements of §79.6; or
 - ii. Effectively enforces a State designed plan that the Administrator determines is at least as effective in controlling scrapie as the requirements of §79.6.

Consistent States require identification of sheep and goats upon 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.

- Unlike cattle, sheep and 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 will be offered for sale where out-of-State buyers may bid, e.g., a livestock auction where anyone who may bid is considered to be entering interstate commerce, even if the sheep and goats moved from a premises in a State to an auction within the same State and were bought by an in-State buyer.
- For movement of scrapie positive, exposed, high-risk, or suspect animals, see 9 CFR Part 79.
- For movement of any sheep or goats from scrapie inconsistent States, see 9 CFR §79.3.

Federal ID & CVI Requirements for Sheep in Interstate Commerce



Federal ID & CVI Requirements for Goats in Interstate Commerce

