

NAWSA NEWS



NAWSA BOARD

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[North American Wensleydale Sheep
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[Discussion Group for the North
American Wensleydale Sheep Asso-
ciation](#)

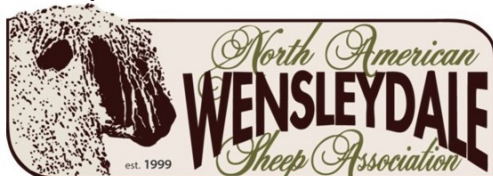
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Here you will find information taken from the USDA /APHIS site. You can find out more about this disease, genetic testing that helps identify susceptibility, and various eradication programs on the USDA site. Flock participation in one of the Scrapie programs is now mandatory for use of imported semen. Note we have taken just some of the published information to reprint here for your convenience. Find more on the USDA/APHIS website

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Special thanks to Carolynn Bernard for her wonderful Holiday pictures!



MEETING INFO

NAWSA BOD Meeting
February 28, 2022
7:00 Eastern

To join Zoom Meeting

[https://zoom.us/
j/97978201899?
pwd=VHRMTm9MWDU
yL3BOQ3NNcG5idWlpU
Tog](https://zoom.us/j/97978201899?pwd=VHRMTm9MWDUyL3BOQ3NNcG5idWlpUTog)

Meeting ID: 979 7820
1899
Passcode: 238716
Find your local number:

[https://zoom.us/j/
apkGjFZo3](https://zoom.us/j/apkGjFZo3)

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE



Seasons Greetings and Happy Holidays! What a very busy and challenging year it has been with some great accomplishments and wins for our beloved Wensleydale sheep!

Hooray! The new UK semen has arrived! Well at least two of them (white) with the other two expected to arrive in January. Included in this Newsletter are guidelines and rules that apply to the use of imported semen from APHIS and USDA. Please take the time to familiarize yourself with the requirements for use of this semen in your breeding programs. The BOD is currently collecting the information needed to get the new imports on file with GLM Registry. Please review the forms for using domestic and imported semen listed under Forms on our website.

From our Survey it does appear that our members would like to see wethers achieve registration status. The process will be discussed at the next BOD meeting. See scheduled dates.

Stay Safe and enjoy this wonderful time of year!!! Lambing season will be here before we know it!

As always member participation is welcome and appreciated!

D'Andrea

A WORD ABOUT TWO KINDS OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (AI)

Historically, AI in the U.S. has been limited in sheep due to the complexity of the ewe's cervix and because of difficulties in storing and thawing frozen semen.

Laparoscopic or surgical AI has been used successfully to bypass the cervix, but is a veterinary procedure that does have risks, and may be cost-prohibitive or not easily accessible to some small farmers.

Vaginal AI is a low technology procedure that can be accomplished using fresh semen with reasonable pregnancy rates. You must be careful to have the correct type of semen straw for each of these procedures and they must be carefully diluted and prepared depending on which type of insemination you are doing. Also involved is synchronizing estrus and several extra steps and medications as well as very exact timing.

Requested Election Methodology

Member request for disclosure of how the election for BOD was run, requested by Cory Simpson on the FB page provided to active members of the NAWSA called Discussion Group for North American Wensleydale Sheep.

Sheryl Meacham the NAWSA Secretary was assisted by Lois Olund in requesting from our registry, GLM, a list of the current Active voting eligible members. The list was created just prior to the time the ballots were to be mailed out to the membership for the election of the two seats on the BOD that were open. We requested the list at that time so that it would be as accurate as possible to reflect current active voting members. An Active voting member of the NAWSA requires meeting two criteria. The member must have paid their dues for that calendar year prior to the ballots going out and the member must have registered sheep with the NAWSA within the past two calendar years. GLM supplied that list of members meeting that criteria and Lois then addressed the ballots from the information provided by the members regarding mailing addresses. The ballots were then mailed out via USPS.

Instructions were provided on when the ballots needed to be returned and a self-addressed postage paid envelope was included with the ballots for ease of return to the NAWSA by the voting members. From the above process the two BOD members were elected.

Sheryl Meacham the current Secretary for the NAWSA provided the totals for this election at the Annual Membership Meeting held on October 11, 2021. A total of 34 ballots were mailed out, a total of 24 ballots were returned to the NAWSA. The votes were tallied by the Secretary and reported. Virginia Scholomiti received 17 votes, Carolynn Bernard received 20 votes and Mary McKenna received 11 votes for a total of 48, which is two per each ballot received.

It is the responsibility of the member to know and verify that all contact information the NAWSA has for them is correct at any given time. It is the responsibility of the member to know and verify that the information our Registry (GLM) has for them is current at any given time. The members can check the NAWSA website at any time to know how long any BOD member has remaining in their term. BOD are elected for a two year period and then Executive Officers are elected by the BOD annually.

This is the method that has been used by this association since it's inception. If a member feels that changes need to be made to this process then they are certainly invited to submit their suggested changes to BOD.

Clarification needs to be given to the difference between Active showing on the GLM site and ACTIVE VOTING member. Virginia provided a ZOOM Meeting on Sunday, October 18 to assist members with understanding the difference between the two. The meeting was advertised on our Discussion Group FB page. An Active member on the GLM site is a member who has paid their dues for the calendar year. An Active voting member must have paid their dues and registered sheep within the past two calendar years. To our knowledge every member that was eligible to vote received a ballot. The few that had questions about their status were not 'Active' members and that has been explained to them. This is the official response from the BOD of the NAWSA to Cory Simpson regarding how an election for BOD was conducted.

Your NAWSA BOD

D'Andrea Tyree, Lois Olund, Sheryl Meacham, Nan Fickett, Nan Leamann, Virginia Scholomiti and Carolynn Bernard

TIME TO RENEW MEMBERSHIPS

Happy Holidays!

It's that time of year again.

Your NAWSA membership expires December 31, 2021.

It's easy to renew online go to our NAWSA registrar site [GLM](#) and sign in to access.

Dues are \$25 if submitted prior to March 1, \$40 per year if submitted March 2—Dec 31, 2021.

Take advantage of the three year membership discount.

\$65 for three consecutive calendar years if submitted prior to March 1 2022

Renew early so that you can retain your listing on our breeder page on the NAWSA website, and remain in the discussion group on Facebook!!



NAWSA Breed Up Program

A 'breed up' sheep breed is very different than working with other already established breeds. The goals of the NAWSA from the beginning of it's establishment in 1998 was to encourage and support breeders to re-create the existing UK Wensleydale sheep. To that end our Registry and rules were designed to encourage the use of purebred UK semen for five or more generations to approach re-creating the breed here in the US. Statistically that is the most accurate way of tracing the blood percent.

The percentage number by itself does not always accurately represent how well that goal has been met. Five or more consecutive AI breeding's was considered the gold standard for blood percentage calculations and for achieving reliable duplication of the breed generation after generation, but has never been enforced on breeders who are free to make their own choices. The idea is that a 50% infusion with semen from outstanding UK animals for five straight generations would give a base to build from that should precipitate the genetic re-creation of the existing breed. Live cover from domestic rams has always been acceptable, and without an infusion of new semen, many breeders have had no choice but to use live cover, and have produced some magnificent animals.

An accurate and reliable Registry provides members with pedigree information. Are there errors? Of course, but we rely on the integrity of breeders submitting accurate pedigrees so we can track the blood percent progress. 'Whoops' breeding's, or allowing animals that may have some Wensleydale genetics does not fit easily into this protocol, as it takes us further away from accuracy in adhering to the blood percent modality to achieve our goals.

Once we step away from that protocol, we are left with having to make visual inspection of animals and/or subjective judgement calls, which is not the existing purpose of the NAWSA.

This may need to change if and when we are allowed to import live animals with UK Wensleydale registrations. Careful planning and thought as to how best to develop the breed with exciting new import horizons in sight!



North American
Wensleydale Sheep
Association

Winter 2021-22

RESULTS FROM SURVEY



The NAWSA sent a survey to all our members to ask their opinion about giving Wensleydale wethers some sort of legitimacy if they would otherwise be eligible for registration having met all the requirements EXCEPT having been neutered.

The majority of those responding indicated that they would like us to move forward with this idea, working out the details of exactly how this would work, and what paperwork would be involved.

This should not impact the Registry, and will not affect any registered rams that were issued papers and then were neutered at a later date. The more data and information we can collect and have available to members the better.

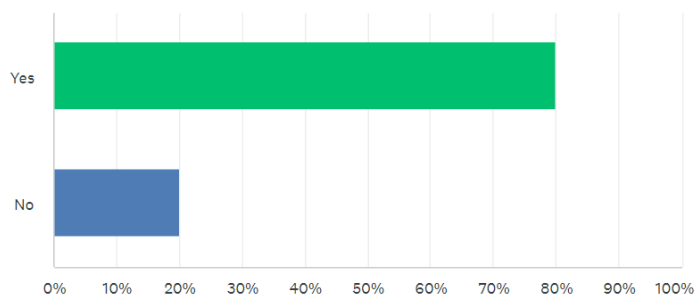
Expect this topic to be on the agenda of the next board meeting, and bring your thoughts on how to word the necessary policy and any changes necessary to the bylaws (if any).

Q1

 Customize  Save as ▼

Would you like to see the NAWSA include wethers in our Registry?

Answered: 20 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Yes	80.00% 16
▼ No	20.00% 4
TOTAL	20

Q2 If yes, would you like them to be part of the Registry or somehow in a separate category?

- Simple and affordable registration of show wethers would provide "on the hoof" advertising/PR for the breed, breeders and NAWSA, i.e. encourage breeders and expand interest.
12/10/2021 6:21 PM [View respondent's answers](#) [Add](#)

- Separate category
12/9/2021 2:24 AM [View respondent's answers](#) [Add](#)

- Separate categoru
12/8/2021 7:49 AM [View respondent's answers](#) [Add](#)

- Part of registry
12/6/2021 9:32 PM [View respondent's answers](#) [Add](#)

- Separate
12/6/2021 12:38 PM [View re](#)

- Yes, in a separate category as they are not part of the upbreeding program and should be kept separate
12/5/2021 6:29 PM [View re](#)

- Part of the registry
12/5/2021 5:14 PM [View re](#)

- separate category. I'm not interested in pursuing this with my sheep but others may find it useful.
12/5/2021 4:49 PM [View re](#)

- registry
12/5/2021 4:23 PM [View respondent's answers](#) [Add tags*](#)

- The not included reason to register them is that it gives better data on their Dams-and bloodlines. There is a gap in information as to breeding. All data on wethers should be collected and show on their registration - percentage, site, dam, lineage.
12/5/2021 2:16 PM [View respondent's answers](#) [Add tags*](#)

- Part of registry so FFA and 4H kids can show them. Same as horse do with geldings
12/5/2021 12:10 PM [View respondent's answers](#) [Add tags*](#)

- Either is fine

- Part of the registry
12/5/2021 11:25 AM

- In registry but with an added column on registration form.
12/5/2021 11:09 AM

- They should have their own category.
12/5/2021 11:04 AM

- part of the registry
12/5/2021 10:30 AM



. . . and at the Wisconsin Sheep and Wool



It was exciting to have a regular sheep show this year after almost 2 years of Covid reduced (or eliminated) events! Wisconsin Sheep and Wool Festival had the full program this year and we were able to show our Wensleydales in a sheep show for the first time. My oldest daughter, Elise, has really fallen in love with them so it was great for her to get a chance to show them before she heads off to college next year.

As far as our experience at the show, I would say that overall we had fun. The sheep really looked good... Clean fleece and relatively well behaved. I always try to remember when showing sheep that you have to go for other reasons than the competition, because the competition is so largely contingent upon the sheep show judge. I think the primary identifying characteristic of this breed of sheep is the fleece. The long, free flowing staple length that you can get with these sheep is amazing, not to mention the luster! Unfortunately, the "Wool Breed Judge" this year fell far short of expectations.

I've been showing my Leicester Longwools in sheep shows since 2015 and there have been definite highs and lows. Sheep show judges are not created equally, but the common aspect has always been the wool breed judge would at least look at the wool and say something about it. This year broke that trend. Not only did the judge not say anything about the fleece, he didn't even look at it - and the only time he touched it was when he was checking the back formation. Considering so much emphasis of my culling is related to the fleece it was highly disappointing. Considering the spectacle of a sheep with 10" staple length fleece in pristine condition not even being mentioned, I have to admit it kind of made me angry. That's how sheep shows can go though, so it was a good reminder. I do the sheep show thing for a few reasons, and winning is really not one (because it is so rare). Why do I show and was the Wisconsin show successful this year? I show my sheep to create memories with my kids, to expose people to some of these rare breeds you just don't see everyday, and to have a chance to hang out with other sheep "weirdos" like myself. I was frustrated with the judging, but I have to say that the experience was still positive. The other, more important aspects of showing were successful! Now if I can get a few more Wensleydales breeders to show in Wisconsin it would be even more fun!

David Berryhill, **The Berryhill Farm** Pine Island, MN



FOCUS ON SCRAPIE—UPDATES on IMPORTS and SEMEN

You may want to ‘get with the program’

Lots of news involving imports of both live animals, semen and embryo's. First off you need to be enrolled in the Scrapie program to be eligible to use imported semen, and will have some responsibilities in keeping records and meeting requirements set by the USDA/APHIS. Find more info taken from the government website on this topic, and more information on Scrapie on the following pages.

Below is the latest update put out by APHIS that seems to give a light at the end of the tunnel on perhaps bringing live animals into the country from certain regions who meet the criteria and protocols.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 2021

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has published a final rule updating its import regulations for sheep, goats and their products, such as meat. This rule removes remaining bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) import restrictions on sheep, goats and their products, and aligns the regulations with the current scientific understanding of BSE.

BSE is a fatal brain disease that is part of a group of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). Other TSE diseases that can affect animals include scrapie in sheep and goats and chronic wasting disease in deer, elk and moose. When APHIS originally established BSE-related import restrictions, the potential risk of species other than cattle, including sheep and goats, was unknown. However, since BSE was first identified, scientists have learned much more about how BSE works, and their extensive research shows that sheep and goats pose a minimal risk of spreading BSE.

While BSE-related restrictions are no longer needed, APHIS is updating its scrapie requirements for importing live sheep and

goats and their germplasm to continue to protect the U.S. herd.

Any live sheep or goat not transported directly to slaughter, or to a designated feedlot and then to slaughter, must originate from a scrapie-free country or flock with a herd certification program equivalent to the U.S. Scrapie Flock Certification Program.

APHIS will also allow on a case-by-case basis the importation of certain wild, zoo or other non-bovine ruminant species. The Agency will evaluate the disease risk of each animal and the receiving entity's ability to manage the risks before deciding whether to issue an import permit allowing the animal entry into the country.

APHIS issued a proposed rule outlining these changes in September 2016. This proposal was based on a thorough review of relevant scientific literature, international guidelines, and a comprehensive evaluation. After considering all comments received on the proposed rule, APHIS determined that these changes will continue to guard against TSEs entering the United States, while allowing additional animals and animal products to be imported into this country. View the final rule at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/public-inspection/2021-26302/importation-of-sheep-goats-and-certain-other-ruminants>.

FOCUS ON SCRAPIE FROM USDA



Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/nvap/NVAP-Reference-Guide/Control-and-Eradication/Scrapie

SCRAPIE

Last Modified: Jun 2, 2021

There are two types of scrapie; classical and nonclassical. Nonclassical scrapie is also referred to as atypical, Nor98, or Nor98-like scrapie. Nonclassical scrapie appears to occur sporadically and has occurred in sheep of all the common genotypes and goats. It is either not transmissible or poorly transmissible under natural conditions. Given this the scrapie eradication program focuses on classical scrapie. Here after where “scrapie” is used it is intended to mean “classical scrapie”.

Scrapie is a fatal, degenerative TSE disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats. First recognized as a disease of sheep in Great Britain and other countries of Western Europe more than 250 years ago, scrapie has been reported throughout the world. In the United States, scrapie has primarily been reported in the black-face meat breeds and their crosses. It also has been diagnosed in numerous other breeds and crossbreeds including wool and hair sheep, and in goats. At the end of FY 2016, the percent of cull sheep found positive at slaughter and adjusted for face color was 0.001 percent with an upper confidence limit of 0.009 percent. This measure of prevalence has decreased by 99 percent since slaughter surveillance started in FY 2003. Based on all goats sampled at slaughter through FY 2016, the prevalence of scrapie in U.S. cull goats is 0.002 percent with an upper 95 percent confidence limit of 0.004 percent.

The agent responsible for scrapie and other TSEs is smaller than the smallest known virus and has not been completely characterized. There are a variety of theories regarding the nature of the agent. The most widely accepted is that disease is caused by an infectious protein, or prion, that causes the normal cellular version of the protein to change shape such that it can no longer be degraded by the cell, causing the protein to accumulate and damage the cell.

The scrapie agent is extremely resistant to heat and to normal sterilization processes. It does not evoke any detectable immune response or inflammatory reaction in host animals. The scrapie agent is thought to be spread most commonly from the ewe to her offspring and to other lambs in contemporary lambing groups through contact with the placenta and placental fluids and through milk and colostrum. Signs or effects of the disease usually appear 2 to 5 years after the animal is infected but may take longer to appear. Sheep usually live 1 to 6 months after the onset of clinical signs and in some cases longer, but death is inevitable.

On the farm, veterinarians identify scrapie suspects based on the appearance of its signs combined with knowledge of the animal’s history and signalment. Signs of scrapie vary widely among individual animals and develop very slowly. As the result of nerve cell damage, affected animals usually show behavioral changes, tremor (especially of the head and neck), pruritus, and locomotor incoordination, which progresses to recumbency and death. Early signs include subtle changes in behavior or temperament. These changes may be followed by scratching and rubbing against fixed objects, apparently to relieve itching. Other signs are loss of coordination, weight loss despite retention of appetite, biting of feet and limbs, lip smacking, and gait abnormalities, including high-stepping of the forelegs, hopping like a rabbit, and swaying of the back end.

An infected animal may appear normal if left undisturbed at rest. However, when stimulated by a sudden noise, excessive movement, or the stress of handling, the animal may tremble or fall down in a convulsive like state. Several other problems can cause clinical signs similar to scrapie in sheep, including the diseases ovine progressive pneumonia, listeriosis, and rabies; the presence of external parasites (lice and mites); pregnancy toxemia; and [toxins](#).

MORE INFORMATION ON SCRAPIE FROM USDA

www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/scrapie/downloads/sheep-scrapie-resistance.pdf

The Genetics of Scrapie Susceptibility Scrapie is an infectious disease; a susceptible animal must come in contact with the disease agent to become infected. Scrapie does not occur in any sheep of any genotype that has not been exposed to the infectious agent. However, once exposed to the agent, the genotype of the animal has a profound effect on which sheep may become infected and eventually die. The interaction between the scrapie agent and host genetics is not fully understood. The following is a summary of the current knowledge. It is possible that additional genes or sites on the prion gene will be identified that will also impact susceptibility.

General Background To understand the genetic component of scrapie, it is necessary to review some of the basics of molecular genetics. In the 1950's Watson and Crick discovered that the genetic code was contained in the double helix molecule of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). The basic unit of DNA consists of three chemical elements (a nitrogenous base, a phosphate group, and a deoxyribose sugar molecule). This unit is known as a nucleotide. DNA is present in all nucleated cells of the body and is passed to subsequent generations in the eggs and sperm of mammalian species. Subsequently, it was discovered that DNA encodes proteins. Proteins are composed of amino acid chains. Scientists have determined that DNA codes the amino acid sequence of proteins through sets of three nucleotide bases. Each set of three nucleotide bases is called a codon; each codon codes for one amino acid. Chromosomes are made up of DNA strands. Chromosomes always occur in pairs one from the sire and one from the dam. The two chromosomes that make up a chromosome pair code for the same proteins. The amino acid sequence that makes up a specific protein usually remains constant from generation to generation and from animal to animal within a species.

Rarely, a change occurs at a codon site resulting in a different amino acid sequence, this variability in amino acid sequence is known as polymorphism. In most instances, polymorphism is thought to have little effect on the resulting protein produced. However, in the case of the normal prion protein (PrP cellular), polymorphism can have a profound effect on scrapie susceptibility. All animals that have been studied have a gene that codes for the normal prion protein. The function of normally occurring cellular prion protein is unknown. **Understanding the Scrapie Agent's Interaction with the Host Genotype**

The current state of knowledge about what causes scrapie must be examined to understand how different codons influence susceptibility to scrapie. Various causes of scrapie have been theorized; however, a majority of scientists believe that the causative agent is an abnormal form of a normally occurring cellular prion protein known as PrP scrapie. PrP cellular, the normally occurring cellular prion protein, is found in all tissues that have been examined.

Stanley Prusiner received the Nobel Prize in 1998 for his work supporting this theory. The basis of this theory is that an abnormally conformed prion protein, PrP scrapie, serves as a template to influence a geometrical conformation change in the normal PrP cellular produced by the exposed animal. This abnormal protein (PrP scrapie) accumulates.

(continued . . .)

MORE INFORMATION ON SCRAPIE FROM USDA (CONTINUED)

www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/scrapie/downloads/sheep-scrapie-resistance.pdf

After a period of months and more often years, it causes nervous system dysfunction and, eventually, the death of the animal. The abnormal prion proteins (PrP scrapie) may be found in the nervous system, the spleen, lymph nodes, placenta, intestine, blood, pancreas, ovary, and liver of infected sheep. The gene that encodes the normal prion protein has polymorphisms at codons 136, 154, and 171 that influence the ability of the prion cellular protein structure to be geometrically altered by the PrP scrapie template when the animal is exposed to it. At this time, no such polymorphisms have been identified for goats. All goats, therefore, must be assumed to be susceptible.

Genetic Susceptibility to Scrapie · Codon 136 codes for either the amino acid valine (V) or alanine (A); · Codon 154 codes for either histidine (H) or arginine (R); and · Codon 154 plays a minor role in scrapie susceptibility and is not often used in the United States. Codon 154 is not a consideration in the US Scrapie Eradication Program at this time. · Codon 171 codes for glutamine (Q), arginine (R), lysine (K), or histidine (H). · The presence of H at 171 is presently thought to be equivalent to Q for scrapie resistance. K at 171 has recently been found in a few Barbados sheep, its effect on scrapie resistance has not been studied. US sheep have 3 major forms (alleles) of the scrapie susceptibility gene: AQ, AR, and VQ and 2 minor forms AH and AK. The VQ allele occurs at a significantly lower frequency than AQ or AR. For the purpose of this discussion H or K at 171 will be considered equivalent to Q.

Each sheep inherits two copies of each gene and thus two alleles (one from each parent). Codons 136 and 171 are close together on the same chromosome so the offspring will always receive one of the alleles of each parent and not a mixture of the two. In the United States, codon 171 appears to be the major determinant of relative scrapie susceptibility. In some flocks, codon 136 may also play a role.

Each gene has a pair of alleles, one on each chromosome of a chromosome pair. Alleles reside in the same site on each chromosome. When only codons 171 and 136 are considered and H or K at 171 is treated as a Q at 171, there are only four combinations that need to be considered in order to eliminate scrapie from a flock AARR, AAQR, AVQR, and QQ. 1. AA RR sheep are nearly completely resistance to scrapie. Only one case (in Japan) has ever been reported. These sheep are highly unlikely to carry or transmit scrapie; 2. AA QR sheep are rarely susceptible. In rare cases, AA QR sheep in Europe have become infected. Most but not all cases have been in flocks with high scrapie prevalence.


It is unknown whether infected AA QR sheep can transmit the disease. The risk from exposed AA QR sheep is probably minor, since infected AA QR sheep are rare and it is unusual for PrP scrapie to be found outside the brain of these sheep; 3. AV QR sheep are somewhat susceptible to some scrapie strains. Two cases have been identified in the US. The risk from exposed AV QR sheep is probably minor, since infected AV QR sheep are rare and it is unusual for PrP scrapie to be found outside the brain of these sheep. AV QR sheep are significantly less susceptible to the scrapie



Scrapie Premise and Flock ID necessary for use of imported semen

INFORMATION FOR IMPORTERS OF SHEEP/ GOAT SEMEN FROM CANADA, ICELAND AND MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION.

The importer should be aware of the requirements in the United States once the permit application is approved and the SHEEP/ GOAT semen from these regions is imported:

1. The semen holding facility/ destination farm needs to have a premises ID assigned and be recorded in Surveillance Collaborative System/ Scrapie (SCS SCR). Semen may only be delivered to this premises, as listed on the import permit. **Proof of registration must accompany the imported semen shipment and be submitted at the time of application.**
2. Some type of documentation from the semen storage facility or destination farm with the SCS SCR premise identification number would be sufficient. This may be a signed letter on letterhead stationery from the company with the information, a copy of a USDA APHIS form or letter with this information (the company, the premise identification, etc) or similar official document with this information. If a screen shot of such documentation from SCS contains all the needed information and is clearly readable/reproducible, it would also be appropriate.
3. Copies of the documents should be obtainable through the semen storage facility/ destination farm or the regional USDA APHIS Veterinary Services FiOps (Field Operations) District office in the where the facility is located: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-districts.pdf.
4. The import permittee (or designated agent) must notify USDA APHIS VS FiOps state district office in writing or by email within 10 (ten) business days confirming the shipment of semen has been received at the specified destination location and provide a copy of the import permit as reference. The contact information may be located at: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-districts.pdf.
5. The imported semen may only be further distributed after importation, if it is moved to another premises with a premises identification and flock identification recorded in the Surveillance Collaborative System/ Scrapie (SCS SCR) with prior written notification to the APHIS Veterinary Services FiOps (Surveillance, Preparedness and Response Services) District office in the state where the receiving premises is located. Contact information: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/contacts/field-operations-districts.pdf.
6.  Again, all of the flocks receiving the semen must have flock ID and premises IDs assigned and recorded in Surveillance Collaborative System/ Scrapie (SCS SCR). Premise/flock owners should call 866-USDA-TAG if they do not already have a premise/flock ID to get one.
7. All first generation (F1) progeny resulting from imported semen will be identified with a permanent official identification consistent with the provisions of the USDA Scrapie Program and (2) Records of any sale of F1 progeny, including the name and address of the buyer, will be kept for a period of 5 years. APHIS may view and copy these records during normal business hours.

This does not affect the collection of the donor animals or the exporter; it only concerns the long-term tracing of the imported semen in U.S. sheep/ goat flocks and the resulting progeny. The importer will need to plan on the paperwork required for this type of import, making sure records will be maintained as directed, all premises holding the semen or using the semen are registered, as well as the flocks being inseminated, the Fi progeny, and records of the sale/ transfer of any F1 progeny.

[www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/downloads/
Infor_Importers_Sheep_Goat_Semen_Canada_Iceland_EU.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/downloads/Infor_Importers_Sheep_Goat_Semen_Canada_Iceland_EU.pdf)