

# Fair, Show, & Exhibition Rules for Sheep and Goats



## IDENTIFICATION

All sheep (except wethers under 18 months produced for slaughter) and registered breeding goats that have been commingled with sheep, goats for exhibition, and dairy goats that move within the state, including for change of ownership, shows, fairs, expositions, or slaughter must be permanently, individually identified by a method approved in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 79.1 through 79.4.

## CERTIFICATION

A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for Tennessee livestock traveling in-state is valid for 90 days from date of issue.

## VACCINATIONS

UT Extension recommends the following vaccines for sheep and goats traveling to fairs, shows, and exhibitions. Livestock owners are encouraged to consult with their veterinarian to determine the vaccine schedule and needs for individual animals.\*

### Goats & Sheep

Clostridium perfringens type C + D and Tetanus  
Campylobacter for breeding stock  
Chlamydia for breeding stock

\* Vaccines are not required but strongly recommended.

*Photos illustrate common symptoms but do not represent all diseases and should not be used for diagnosis.*

## ANIMALS FROM OUT-OF-STATE

Sheep and goats imported into or through Tennessee must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and be in compliance with 0080-2-1-.02, and Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 79.1 through 79.4.

## REMOVAL OF ANIMALS

Sheep and goats that are not in good health must be removed immediately from any fair, show, or exhibition.

### Signs of disease in sheep and goats may include (but are not limited to):

- Red/Inflamed Crusting Skin Lesions
- Nasal and/or Ocular discharge
- Patchy Hair Loss
- Fever
- Lethargy
- Coughing
- Sneezing
- Warts
- Foot Rot
- Abscesses



# Summary of Regulations and Health Requirements for Livestock at Tennessee Fairs, Shows, and Exhibitions

1. It is expected that all exhibitors bring only healthy animals to fairs, shows, and exhibitions. Although state and federal animal health officials will be performing as many inspections as possible, fair officials are responsible for ensuring that all animals are in overall good health and have appropriate required health and/or identification documentation for the species. Animals showing clinical signs of contagious disease must be sent home immediately. Violations must be reported to the state veterinarian or her agent.

2. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) is to accompany every livestock animal to a fair, show, or exhibition with the exception of equine and poultry from Tennessee. In-state Tennessee equine 6 months of age or older must have proof of a negative Equine Infectious Anemia test within the preceding 12 months. Poultry assembled at fairs, shows, or exhibitions must be accompanied by proof of a negative test for Pullorum-Typhoid within 90 days, or be tested on-site prior to exhibition following strict biosecurity procedures, or originate directly from a flock certified Pullorum-Typhoid Clean under the National Poultry Improvement Plan. As part of increased awareness and surveillance for avian influenza and other poultry diseases, the physical appearance of all birds should be assessed at the time testing is conducted.

3. A CVI issued in satisfaction of Tennessee animal health regulations is good for 90 days for Tennessee livestock only.

4. A CVI demonstrates that the animal showed no signs of contagious disease at the time of veterinary exam and CVI issuance. An animal developing signs of disease after inspection but during the period the CVI is valid is still subject to rules refusing entry of animals with contagious diseases to fairs, shows, and exhibitions.

5. Please note that exhibition requirements for out-of-state livestock are the same as regular import requirements. Learn more at [www.tn.gov/agriculture](http://www.tn.gov/agriculture).

6. Warts, ringworm, scabies, contagious ecthyma (soremouth), foot rot, cutaneous fungal and bacterial infections (i.e. club lamb disease, caseous lymphadenitis, pink eye/conjunctivitis) are considered contagious and infectious diseases and are NOT permissible.

7. All out-of-state poultry must originate directly from a Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flock and a H5/H7 Avian Influenza Clean Flock, or be accompanied by evidence of a negative Pullorum-Typhoid test within 90 days and a negative official avian influenza test within 21 days.

***Also, please note that if highly pathogenic avian influenza is detected in Tennessee or a neighboring state, commingling of poultry at fairs, shows, and exhibitions may be suspended.***

## Biosecurity for Fairs, Shows, and Exhibitions

The National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials and the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians make the following recommendations for managers of fairs, shows, and exhibitions to protect attendees from disease:

- Provide easy access to hand washing stations.
- Post signs that advise:
  - No eating or drinking in the animal stabling or exhibition areas.
  - No pacifiers, sipping cups, or strollers in the animal stabling or exhibition areas.
  - Wash hands frequently.
- Discourage sleeping in the animal exhibition areas.
- If influenza-like illness is associated with the fair, show, or ex-

hibition, animal health and public health officials should be notified immediately.

- People who have influenza-like illness should leave the event immediately and seek medical care. They should advise their health care provider about their fair, show, or exhibition attendance.
- People at high risk for developing severe complications from influenza should limit their exposure to swine.

Also, be aware of the potential exposure of attendees to salmonella and E. coli from animals present on the grounds.

Please retain this material for reference during the remainder of the fair, show, and exhibition season.