This guide has been developed to help you manage your farmed cervid inventory so that you can meet the requirements of the North Carolina Farmed Cervid Program. You do not need to record your herd inventory this way, however you must meet all the requirements as outlined in NCAC 52L .0104 and .0109.

02 NCAC 52L .0104 FARMED CERVID LICENSE

(b) Terms of License and Inventory Report.

(3) Licensees shall submit a written inventory report in spreadsheet form with their license renewal. The inventory report shall include the:

(A) licensee’s name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address;
(B) licensed facility name, address, and national premises identification number;
(C) farmed cervid license number;
(D) species, sex, and birth year of each farmed cervid;
(E) animal identification numbers for each farmed cervid; and
(F) date of disposition or death of any farmed cervid.

02 NCAC 52L .0109 RECORDS AND INSPECTION

(a) Maintenance of Records.

(1) Each licensee shall maintain herd records for all farmed cervids, regardless of whether tagged with animal identification or not, as required by the USDA Standards and 9 C.F.R. 55.23(b), and maintain a copy of any documents related to farmed cervids submitted to the CWD Diagnostic Laboratory.

(2) All records required by this Subchapter and any ICVI as defined and required by 9 C.F.R. Part 86 shall be maintained by the licensee for a period of five years.

(b) Inspection of Records. The licensee shall make all records required under this Subchapter available for inspection and copying by the Veterinary Division.

For any questions please call 919-707-3250 or email farmedcervid@ncagr.gov.

This is an example of how cervid entries should be listed. It should be clear what the official USDA tag number is along with the corresponding bangle number. Remember, one tag will go in each ear. This is important because if the cervid loses a tag it will still be able to be identified. Additionally, make sure to list the species, sex, and month/year of birth.

This is an example of how you should list if a cervid loses one of its tags and it is replaced. Notice how it clearly states which tag number was lost and what the new number is. It is important for disease management that old tag numbers are recorded so that animals can be traced from birth to death.

This is an example of how you should list all fawns on your inventory record. Per program guidelines, all fawns must appear on your inventory even if not tagged. Once you tag them and are able to determine the sex you can later update the record.

This is an example of how you should list addtions to your herd via purchase. It is important to note the seller and the month acquired. You should also keep copies of all movement permits so that if questions arise you have documentation.

This is an example of how to record a death or slaughter of a cervid. It is always a good idea to note the cause of death if known for record keeping. Additionally, you must indicate the date the head was submitted for testing and to which lab.

This is an example of how to record a sale of one of your cervid to another party. It is important to note the date the cervid was moved and where it was moved too. Prior to movement you must receive an approved movement permit.

This is an example of how to notate an addition to your herd via purchase. It is important to note the seller and the month acquired. You should also keep copies of all movement permits so that if questions arise you have documentation.

It is recommended that you keep an electronic inventory file. This not only allows for changes to be clearly marked and any mistakes fixed but allows NCDA&CS to quickly search your inventory when it is time to renew your license.

For any questions please call 919-707-3250 or email farmedcervid@ncagr.gov.