

## Canyon County 4-H & FFA Livestock Bill of Sale and Country of Origin Label (COOL) Declaration

Date of Purchase \_\_\_\_\_ Species \_\_\_\_\_  
*(see note below if you raised your own animal)*

Description of animal(s): breed, color, sex, date of birth, tag number, scrapie tag number, etc.  
*(if you buy more than one animal from the same seller, you may list all below)*

Animal 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Animal 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Animal 3 \_\_\_\_\_

*As an affidavit is deemed by USDA as an official record of Country of Origin, I attest through first-hand knowledge, normal business records, or producer affidavit(s) that all livestock referenced by this "bill of sale" are of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.*  
*(list country)*

Seller's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Seller's physical location/address \_\_\_\_\_

Buyer's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: If you raised your own animal, write that on the date purchased line above. Sign your name and write your physical address for the seller. On the Buyer's lines, write "same as seller".*

**Q. What are the basic requirements of COOL?**

**A.** The 2002 and 2008 Farm Bills amended the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to require retailers to notify their customers of the country of origin of muscle cuts and ground beef (including veal), lamb, pork, chicken, goat; wild and farm-raised fish and shellfish; perishable agricultural commodities; peanuts; pecans; ginseng; and macadamia nuts. The interim final rule for mandatory COOL became effective on September 30, 2008, as directed by the statute. The final rule for mandatory COOL for all covered commodities published on January 15, 2009 will become effective 60 days after publication.

**Q. What information must be on an affidavit for it to be considered acceptable for origin verification purposes for livestock?**

**A.** A producer affidavit shall be considered acceptable evidence for the slaughter facility or the livestock supply chain to use to initiate or transmit an origin claim, provided it is made by someone having first-hand knowledge of the origin of the animal(s) and identifies the animal(s) unique to the transaction. Evidence that identifies the animal(s) unique to a transaction can include a tag ID system, information such as the type and sex of the animal(s), number of head involved, the date of the transaction, and the name of the buyer.

Adapted from American Marketing Service. For more information on COOL visit  
[www.ams.usda.gov/Cool](http://www.ams.usda.gov/Cool)