

US Cattle Imports





The Purpose of my Presentation

Free Trade while Upholding Animal Health


- ▶ Utilize existing US regulations to achieve easier trade without jeopardizing animal health

United States Imports

- ▶ Category 2 restricted facilitates in the US
- ▶ Utilizing slaughter only channels to ease some import regulations

Canada imports

- ▶ New regulations as of April 15th effectively **Stops trade** from possibly occurring in the commercial cattle feeding industry!
 - ▶ Allowing Restricted feeder program to export the cattle imported into Canada
 - ▶ Importing cattle under the restricted program and then further testing for free movement including export



Evaluating Import Regulations by Destination


Slaughter Channels Vs. Outside Population

- ▶ Currently Cattle exported directly to slaughter face a very different regulatory regime from feeder cattle. However, Category 2 restricted facilities are slaughter channels only.
- ▶ The vast majority of US feeder cattle imports arrive at a Category 2 feeding facility
- ▶ It may make sense and still upholds strict animal health control to apply the same regulatory regime to cattle entering a Category 2 feeding facility (Slaughter Channel Only) as Direct for Slaughter Cattle.



Category 2 restricted feeding facility Protocols


- ▶ No cattle shall be removed from the restricted feedlot except to a federally inspected slaughter plant, a slaughter plant of like status
- ▶ Accurate records will be kept for six years accounting for all cattle entering and leaving the restricted feedlot. Records must be open for review by authorized department of agriculture personnel during normal business hours, and must be provided to the department upon the director's request.
- ▶ Proper facilities shall be provided for inspection of brands, branding, and identification of cattle
- ▶ The state veterinarian has the authority to enter the restricted feedlot at any reasonable time to conduct tests, examinations, and inspections.



Seeking Changes---Branding with CAN

- ▶ Proposed Change
- ▶ Quit branding only cattle entering Category 2 facilities
 - ▶ Animal Welfare reduces stress which reduces antibiotic use
 - ▶ Feedlot Labour
 - ▶ Cost of Transaction

Very little if any value in Category 2 facility do to audited tracking system of individual cattle and EID tags in Cattle which cross reference to a feedlot tag at arrival



Changes To---Load by Load paperwork

- ▶ Proposed Change
- ▶ Paperwork on a shipment basis not load by load
 - ▶ Extreme hindrance on exporting yard. Must have empty pens which can hold multiple single loads of cattle.
 - ▶ Animal Welfare through sorting of cattle and changing pen cohorts again increases stresses and increases use of *metaphylactic antibiotic use*
 - ▶ Multiple paperwork to keep straight on per load basis and travel with trucks
- ▶ Very little benefit, if any, as cattle are co-mingled with several loads at unloading



Changes To---Unloading at border

Proposed change

Shorten the period for which export papers in Canada are valid down to 14 days and have USDA authorized vet inspect cattle at destination within 14 days

Question for USDA

When was the last documented animal rejected at the border do to a health concern?...not including improper paperwork


Canadian Imports





Canadian Feeder Cattle Imports

- ▶ Unfortunately CFIA changed the regulations for importing feeder cattle in April of 2015 **effectively shutting down trade**.
 - ▶ There was zero communication with industry regarding how or why the regulatory change was made
 - ▶ There was zero communication with industry when the change was made
 - ▶ Industry understands the importance of animal health and stopping the transmittance of disease. We can do that and still have healthy trade if industry and regulators can work together. Lets do it right the first time!



Canada can no longer import feeder Cattle

- ▶ Effective April 15
- ▶ Cattle imported under the restricted feeder program are not exportable back to the United States
- ▶ Essentially all imported cattle must be brought into a restricted facility with all cattle in slaughter channels only.
 - ▶ However, historically calves move north, not yearlings like cattle imported to the US
 - ▶ Demand is from non-restricted yards
- ▶ These cattle being brought into a feedyard effects the marketability of all cattle on the premises even Canadian cattle
 - ▶ Cannot be sent to Salebarn, other non-restrict
- ▶ Importing Feeder Cattle under the breeding restrictions is not feasible given the time constraint of the TB test and the tattoo requirement

Breeding Cattle Imported into Canada

Brucellosis

The animal originates from a brucellosis-free herd, certified as such by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) irrespective of the Brucellosis status assigned to the state by the USDA **and that the animal proved negative to a serum agglutination test for brucellosis performed within 30 days preceding the date of importation.**

- WHY, IRRESPECTIVE OF Brucellosis status assigned to the state by USDA

Tuberculosis

The animal for import originates from a herd of negative status in an state that is an accredited free area for tuberculosis or a modified accredited advanced area for tuberculosis in the United States and recognized as such by the USDA.

Individual ID

Animals for temporary entry of a period of 90 days or less bearing an NAIS compliant "840" RF eartag are not required to have a tattoo.

If this were 150 days could apply to feeder cattle re-entering the US