



Animal Disease Traceability Livestock Market Perspective

Tim Starks, DVM

Starks Cattle Co. / Cherokee Sales Co.

Veterinarian

Livestock Marketing Association – Immediate Past
Chairman of the Board

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Livestock Markets in our Industry

Livestock markets sell 31 million head of cattle, 7 million hogs, and 3 million sheep/lambs annually. *(USDA-GIPSA)*

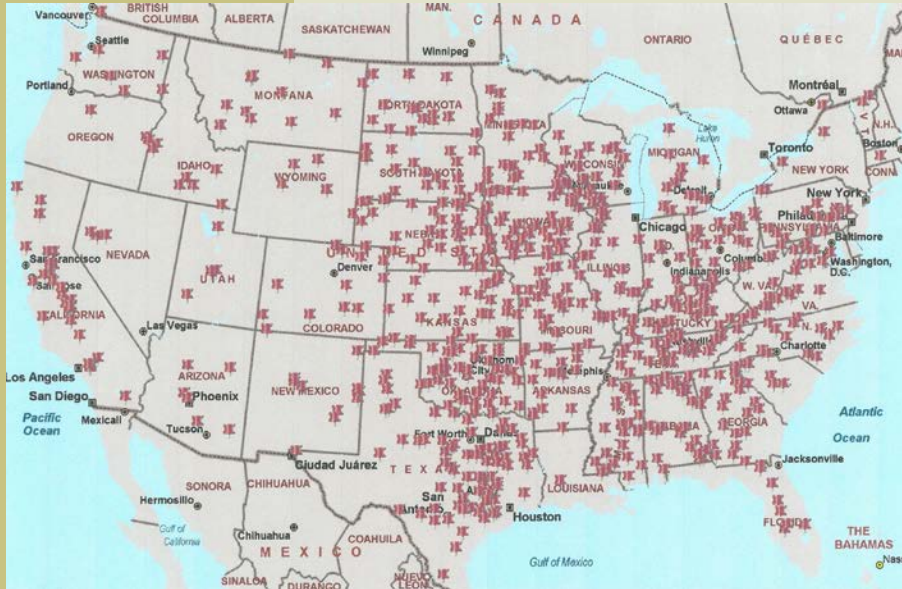
Livestock markets sell \$40 billion worth of livestock annually. *(USDA-GIPSA)*

80% of cattle producers sell at livestock auction market at least once per year. *(Cattlemen's Beef Board)*

No reliable data exists on cattle moved in the country.
•ICVI information limited



Cattle Movement in US



Map of the 800+ LMA member auction markets



Cattle movement based on a sampling of ICVI data



Markets Role in Identification

Common place for identification of livestock

- Flexibility for customers coming from out of state to have adult cattle identified at market
- Owner Shipper Statements often used to collect movement information

Markets work with USDA and state veterinarians in trace backs

Place USDA and state officials come to check compliance with ADT and other laws

Markets have partnered with states and USDA for pilot projects on technology



Limitations to Markets Role

ADT regulates persons responsible for covered animals moving across state lines.

- Fact specific
- Typically the owner of the livestock
- Markets are not typically in control of the destination of livestock and may not know where they are heading

Markets can work with customers on compliance and education, but ultimately these are USDA responsibilities.





Bottom Line on Identification

Differing opinions about if tagging requirement should be on farm, point of first comingling, or moving across state lines.

- Producer support reduced if on farm identification were required.
- Some lack the facilities.

Markets incur costs when identifying animals.

- Labor
- Shrink
- Risk of Injury (livestock and humans)
- Facilities
- Slows speed of sale
- Tags



Enforcement

Consistency in enforcement is key.

How will enforcement of ADT be consistently enforced to ensure identification of all covered animals regardless of method of sale?

Enforcing only at markets could push producers out of this method of selling and harm the common goal of compliance.

What will the role of the states be?



Purpose of ADT

APHIS should continue to focus on their mission-area of disease traceability and animal health

- Trade implications are a separate subject
- Chinese market is willing to accept beef verified through a voluntary USDA AMS program
 - Allows participating producers to reap the rewards





Next Steps?

Education at producer level is a must

More consistent enforcement in the country

Tag retirement at slaughter

Explore opportunities with technology

- Must be proven to work at speed of commerce

Industry continue to explore voluntary process
verified programs

Not ready to expand mandatory ADT to feeder cattle



Any Questions?





Responsible Parties?

9 CFR § 86.2(b) *“No person may move covered livestock interstate or receive such livestock moved interstate unless the livestock meet all applicable requirements of this part.”*

9 CFR § 86.5(a) *“The persons responsible for animals leaving a premises for interstate movement must ensure that the animals are accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI) or other document required by this part for the interstate movement of animals.”*



Documentation – OSS Defined

Owner Shipper Statement Defined –

A statement signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock being moved stating the location from which the animals are moved interstate; the destination of the animals; the number of animals covered by the statement; the species of animal covered; the name and address of the owner at the time of the movement; the name and address of the shipper; and the identification of each animal, as required by the regulations, unless the regulations specifically provide that the identification does not have to be recorded.

Can be an existing document. (tag in slip)