

RESTRICTED FEEDER CATTLE FROM THE UNITED STATES (YEAR ROUND IMPORTATION)

The definition of restricted feeder cattle is cattle that are imported for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter. This is defined as steers, bulls, cows, heifers or weaned calves, imported for the purpose of fattening and slaughter.

Cows with calves at foot, cows or heifers heavy in calf, or unweaned calves (including calves on milk replacer) do not meet the definition of restricted feeder cattle and should be refused entry under the regulations.

The intent of the restricted feeder regulations is that the animals will proceed to slaughter within the time frame expected for animals of the age at which they are imported.

The provisions of the USDA BSE Rule governing the importation of slaughter and feeder cattle from Canada, required the import policy/procedures of the restricted feeder cattle program to be modified to make imported feeder animals eligible for export to the United States.

FEEDER CATTLE BEING IMPORTED MUST BE LESS THAN 30 MONTHS OF AGE AT THE TIME OF IMPORTATION AND MUST BE SENT FOR SLAUGHTER IN CANADA OR THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THEY ARE 30 MONTHS OF AGE.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR IMPORTERS

Pertinent Legislation:

While the importation of restricted feeder cattle must be carried out in a manner that meets all relative provisions of the *Health of Animals Act and Regulations* and the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*, the following represent some of the specific areas governing the import of restricted feeders:

1. Section 16 (1) of the *Health of Animals Act*: “Where a person imports into Canada any animal, animal product, animal byproduct, animal food or veterinary biologic, or any other thing used in respect of animals or contaminated by a disease or toxic substance, the person shall, either before or at the time of importation, present the animal, animal product, animal by-product, animal food, veterinary biologic or other thing to an inspector, officer or customs officer who may inspect it or detain it until it has been inspected or otherwise dealt with by an inspector or officer”.
2. Section 12(1)(a) of the *Health of Animals Regulations*, which reads:

12(1) Subject to section 51, no person shall import a regulated animal except
(a) in accordance with a permit issued by the Minister under section 160;
3. Section 189 (1) of the *Health of Animals Regulations*: This section states that: “every person who imports an animal shall apply or cause the application of an approved tag to the animal either before importation or as soon as the animal reaches its initial destination.” The relevant information must be reported to the Canadian Cattle Identification Agency (CCIA) administrator, or in Quebec to the office of the ATQ, as well as to the local CFIA office within 30 days.
4. Sections of the *Health of Animals Act* concerning “prohibitions”

Concealment - Section 8. “No person shall conceal the existence of a reportable disease or toxic substance among animals.”

Keeping diseased animals - Section 9. "No person shall turn out, keep or graze on any undivided or unenclosed land any animal that the person knows is affected or contaminated by, or has been exposed to, any reportable disease or toxic substance."

Bringing diseased animals to market - Section 10. "No person shall, without a licence issued by an inspector or officer, bring into any market, fair or other place any animal that is known by the person to be affected or contaminated by, or has been exposed to, any reportable disease or toxic substance."

Selling or disposing of diseased animals: 11. No person shall, without a licence issued by an inspector or officer, sell or offer or expose for sale or otherwise transfer the ownership of
(a) any animal or any part of an animal that the person knows is affected or contaminated by, or has been exposed to, any reportable disease or toxic substance, or
(b) any animal product or animal by-product that the person knows was obtained from an animal that was affected or contaminated by, or was exposed to, any reportable disease or toxic substance at the time of its death,
whether or not the person is the owner of the animal, animal product or animal by-product.

5. Sections 24 (1); 25 and 26 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*; part 11 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fee Notice* section 2 (1) "The fees set out in the table to this Part, except those set out in item 20, shall be paid when the service is requested"

Part 1. Application

1. The applicant **must be** a Canadian resident or corporation.

2. The feedlot **must be located outside the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia** for year round importation. Feedlots within the Okanagan Valley may be approved to import from any qualifying state during the October 1st to March 31st interval or from Hawaii or Alaska, which are recognized to be free of bluetongue, during the balance of the year.

2. The application for a permit (CFIA 5083) is made in writing and submitted to the CFIA district office.

3. Apply for credit with the CFIA district office (Financial form 3162). When credit is approved an account number is issued. The fees applied at the time of importation are invoiced to this account (see part 5).

4. Pay fees for the consideration of the application.

5. Operator submits diagram of the layout of the premises and documentation of the feedlot's management practices to facilitate review of application's ability to carry out required risk management measures.

6. The feedlot operator shall accompany CFIA staff when performing the initial inspection. (The operator or operator's representative shall accompany CFIA staff at all subsequent inspections.)

7. Demonstrate: - the handling and tracking of newly imported cattle,
- regimes to complete the mandatory post entry treatments,
- maintenance and submission of records,
- any necessary management or structural modifications, and
- a records management system that can track movements of animals into, within and from the feedlot to an eligible external destination.

8. Pay fees for the inspection of the feedlot premises. Payment of this fee does not guarantee the issuance of a permit.

Part 2. Import Requirements

1. The animals in the shipment are accompanied by an certificate of an official veterinarian of the United States or a certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian which was endorsed by an official veterinarian of the United States clearly and uniquely identifies each animal and shows that:
 - a) The cattle were born in Canada or the United States and have been continuously resident since birth in the U.S. or Canada and the U.S.
 - b) For at least 60 days immediately prior to export, the cattle were continually resident in an exporting state that:

(A) is designated by the Minister as a free, low-incidence or medium-incidence state for bluetongue as defined in the *Health of Animals Regulations (Import Reference Document)*, [Ineligible states include: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina and Texas.]

(B) is designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a Brucellosis Class Free State, and

(C) is recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture as a tuberculosis accredited-free state.
 - c) _____ the animals were inspected by a veterinarian within 30 days preceding the date of importation and it was determined that:
 - (i) the animals were free from any communicable disease,
 - (ii) the animals were, to the best of the knowledge and belief of a veterinarian, not exposed to any communicable disease within 60 days preceding the date of the inspection,
 - (iii) the animals were fit to travel and can be transported to Canada without undue suffering by reason of infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause,
 - (iv) the heifers/cows in the shipment were not pregnant, and,
 - (v) the animals meet the conditions shown on the certificate.
2. The official health certificate shall include :
 - (i) the name and address of the importer,
 - (ii) the location of the importing feedlot if other than that of the importer,
 - (iii) the name and address of the exporter,
 - (iv) the CFIA import permit number,
 - (v) individual animal identification which must include the USDA eartag number, age in months, breed, colour and markings if any, sex, any other identification present on the animal including brands, and registration number (if any).
3. Official USDA or State seals shall be applied to all animal exits of the truck(s) or trailer(s) containing the shipment by the accredited veterinarian following loading. The seal numbers and the number of animals in the shipment must be recorded on the certificate, and the certificate initialled to verify their application. All cattle exported to Canada as a restricted feeder must be accompanied by an original certificate and one copy of that certificate. If the shipment is contained in several vehicles, the original plus one copy of the certificate shall accompany the initial vehicle of the shipment to the Canadian port of entry. Subsequent vehicles shall be accompanied by two copies of the export certificate, upon one of which are recorded the numbers of the seals applied to the vehicle and the number of animals being exported in the vehicle.
2. A copy of the permit to import restricted feeder cattle into Canada must accompany every shipment.

Part 3. Standards for Operation of Feedlot Approved to Import U.S. Restricted Feeder Cattle

1. Restricted Feeder Cattle Program Standards including those for:
 - a) vector control,
 - b) movement of restricted feeders between approved feedlots,
 - c) movement of Canadian cattle from importing approved feedlots, and
 - d) sentinel animalswhich are found as addenda to this document, shall be fully understood and observed.
2. Each approved feedlot that imports restricted feeders during the period of April 1st to September 30th shall maintain sentinel animals in the feedlot according to program standards.
3. Imported cattle **must not** be commingled with other feeders *prior to* or during processing.
4. Upon arrival at the importing premise:
 - a) the imported animals shall be presented for inspection,
 - b) the cattle imported as restricted feeders **must be identified** with a unique CCIA USF* specific eartag, or in Quebec with an ATQ eartag, applied promptly that enables the producer to maintain segregation of the imported cattle;
 - c) to ensure eligibility of the imported animals for re-export to the U.S. for slaughter, the importer shall maintain a record cross-referencing the Canadian tag applied to each imported animal with the USDA eartag on the animal, in case that the U.S. tag is lost ; and
 - d) a Permethrin or another approved product at the label recommended dosage for the particular formulation of the product is to be administered at the time of arrival to all cattle imported as restricted feeders (other than cattle from the states of Hawaii and Alaska).
5. Immediately after processing, the cattle must be moved to pen(s) that **do not** contain cattle other than cattle imported as restricted feeders **or** domestic cattle that have been designated as **sentinel animals** for the purpose of monitoring for the transmission of reportable or notifiable diseases.
6. The feedlot operator **must keep a treatment log** that identifies the shipment, dates of treatment and product used or alternatively, the feedlot operator must provide a signed declaration that all imported animals have been treated in accordance with the permit conditions
7. The feedlot operator must not slaughter treated animals for use in food until the prescribed withdrawal time for the Permethrin or any other anti-parasitic treatment has elapsed
8. The CCIA/ATQ eartags used to identify the imported animals must be reported to CFIA and the relative animal identification agency within 30 days of their application.
9. USDA tags shall **not** be removed from imported restricted feeder animals.
10. Once post-entry treatment and inspection are complete, the imported animals are eligible for immediate slaughter (following any appropriate withdrawal period), feeding for slaughter or export, but are not eligible to enter the national breeding herd or for backgrounding other than in a feedlot approved to import restricted feeders.
11. **All cattle in the feedlot, in addition to the restricted feeders, must bear a CCIA or ATQ tag.**
12. The CCIA/ATQ tags must be reported by the feedlot as retired to CCIA or ATQ, as well as CFIA, within 30 days of slaughter or export of the animals.
13. Surgical equipment (used for dehorning, castration, etc) should be properly sterilized or disposed *of after each use, and the sterilization procedure should be approved by the prescribing veterinarian.*
14. Blood on handling equipment, (chutes, metal alleyways, etc.) shall be properly cleansed,

15. If health treatment necessitates hospitalization, restricted feeder cattle shall be confined to the designated hospital pen,
16. The operator of an approved feedlot must have and maintain a record keeping system which can **demonstrate the movements** of animals within and from the feedlot. Effective methods must be in place for the tracking all cattle within the feedlot, and their movement between feedlots that have been approved to receive restricted feeder cattle, to slaughter and for export to the U.S. The system must also have the capability of recording the identity for a period of not less than one year of Canadian cattle that have left the feedlot for purposes other than feeding in another approved feedlot, slaughter or export.
17. Health records shall include any post-mortems performed by a licensed veterinarian on imported restricted feeders that die while in the feedlot.
18. During any time of the year, restricted feeders may be moved to another feedlot approved to receive restricted feeders, directly to slaughter, or directly to a Canada/U.S. port of entry for export to the United States.
19. When the importer is not the owner of the animals in the approved feedlot, he will contractually arrange with the animals' owners or take whatever measures are necessary to ensure that no animals are removed from the feedlot except in accordance with the provisions of the import permit.
20. Should anaplasmosis, a disease reportable under the *Health of Animals Act*, be diagnosed in an animal or animals in a feedlot approved to import restricted feeders:
 - the CFIA shall be immediately notified,
 - the importer will keep the affected animal(s) separate and may apply treatment for clinical manifestations of disease under the supervision of a licenced veterinarian,
 - the importer shall enhance vector control activities as deemed necessary by CFIA, and
 - the affected animal(s) shall not leave the feedlot except directly to slaughter accompanied by a licence issued by a CFIA inspector or officer.

* CCIA USF tags are identification tags that were developed specifically for use in animals imported under the restricted feeder program. New flap or RF button tags will have a unique blue colour for restricted feeder cattle. Pending their availability, the traditional USF tags may be used.

Part 4. Border Requirements and Inspection

1. Upon arrival at the port of entry, the shipment of cattle must be presented to Canadian Border Services Agency personnel with the following documentation:
 - two copies of the CFIA import permit
 - the original and at least one copy of the export health certificate issued by the certifying veterinarian
 - Commercial Invoice

Part 5. Inspection at Destination (Feedlot approved to import restricted feeders)

1. The importer shall notify the relevant inspection service of the date of arrival of the cattle, as far in advance as possible, but no later than 24 hours after arrival.
2. Upon arrival at the permitted feedlot, the seal will be broken and the cattle unloaded in a manner acceptable to the inspector designated under the *Health of Animals Act*.
3. The animals shall be presented for inspection and processing as specified in Part 3.

4. Designated feedlots will be monitored for signs of clinical disease by CFIA staff on a periodic basis, in addition to daily observations made by feedlot personnel and herd veterinarians. Should either bluetongue or anaplasmosis be observed clinically, the feedlot operator and/or the herd veterinarian will notify the CFIA district veterinarian immediately.

Part 6. Audit

1. The operator of a feedlot containing restricted feeders must submit by the 10th day following the end of each month, the following documentation relative to restricted feeder cattle to the CFIA office responsible for the supervision of the feedlot:
 - the export health certificate(s) that accompanied all import shipments
 - confirmation of inspection of imported feeders at feedlot
 - verification of the notification of CCIA or ATQ relative to tag numbers applied to imported animals
 - record of pen allocation, correlated to identification listed on export health certificate
 - invoice for purchase of Permethrin or other approved anti-parasitic product
 - records of treatment of all imported cattle
 - results of any post mortems performed by a licensed veterinarian on imported cattle
 - movements of restricted feeders between approved feedlots
 - movements of Canadian cattle from the feedlot for purposes other than for slaughter or for export
 - records of disposition (destination) of the imported animals
 - validation of the retirement of CCIA/ATQ tags from animals that have been exported, sent to slaughter or died for any reason.
2. The feedlot operator must submit the above required documentation compiled in a form that is acceptable to the CFIA office for auditing purposes.
3. Audits for compliance with the requirements of the program may take place at any time.

Part 7. Permit Cancellation

1. An import permit may be canceled at the request of the applicant.
2. An import permit may be canceled by notification to the permit holder following identification of a deficiency or non compliance.
3. Import permits may be re-issued following re-application and approval of the premises or demonstration of correction of the deficiency.
4. Import permits will not be re-issued to a premises that has been found to contravene the import permit conditions (Example: documentation audit or inspection reveals that imported restricted feeders were not treated in accordance with the post entry requirements or animals were removed from the feedlot other than in accordance with the provisions of the import permit and program standards as listed in Parts 2,3 & 6.)

Part 8. Deregulation of a restricted feedlot

1. A feedlot that has held a permit to import restricted feeders must comply with all the conditions pertaining to a feedlot approved to import restricted feeders until such time as all animals on the premises at the time of permit expiry or cancellation have been removed according to the provisions of the import permit and program standards as listed in Parts 2 & 3.

Part 9. Penalties

1. Monetary penalties as prescribed under the *Agriculture and Agri-food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act and Regulations* may be applied for non-compliance.

Restricted Feeder Cattle Program Vector Control Standards

Vector control recommendations are made for the following types of pests:

- Ticks – Biological vectors of anaplasmosis
- *Culicoides* biting gnats – Biological vectors of bluetongue
- Tabanids (horse and deer flies) – Mechanical vectors of anaplasmosis.

Other common pests in feedlots situations (house flies, stable flies, lice) are not considered as these are not vectors of bluetongue and anaplasmosis.

I. Ticks

Imported feeder animals -

Products registered for use against ticks shall be used. The application methods (spray, pour-on, or dust) will vary with the season. Restricted feeders being imported during the April 1 to September 30 period shall be treated using spray or pour-on liquids according to the manufacturers directions. During colder months, pour-ons and dusts should be used.

Canadian cattle leaving the feedlot for purposes other than slaughter or export during the March/April period shall be similarly treated.

The following list includes products that have been registered in Canada for application to beef cattle. The importer shall ensure that an approved product is used.

Permethrin 5% ready-to-use pour-on

Treatment: Apply along backline and down face at 3 mL/45 kg body weight up to a maximum of 30 mL/animal, taking care to avoid the eyes and mouth. May also be applied to the face using a cloth slightly moistened with the product.

Important Instructions:

1. Apply at time of entry of imports into the feedlot or Canadian cattle onto pasture.
2. Repeat treatment as needed but not more than once every two weeks.
3. Leave a one day interval between last application and slaughter.

Permethrin 1% ready-to-use liquid

Treatment: Apply 15 ml/45 kg body weight, up to a maximum of 150 ml for any one animal. Pour along the back and down the face taking care to avoid the eyes and mouth. Product may be applied to the face with a cloth that is slightly moistened with the product. Repeat treatment as needed but not more than once every 2 weeks. Apply topically at time of entry of Canadian cattle into tick infested pastures. 1-2 treatments/year may be necessary.

Important instructions:

1. Leave a one day interval between last application and slaughter.

Permethrin 0.05% backline spray

Treatment: Mix 200 ml 25% EC with 100 L water. Using a high pressure sprayer, apply up to 3 L of mixture per animal along the top line from behind the poll to the tail head.

Important Instructions:

1. Apply at time of entry into tick-infested pastures.
2. Repeat treatment in 2 to 3 weeks if paralysis due to tick infestation is observed.
3. Leave seven days between last application and slaughter.

Carbaryl 0.5% spray

Treatment: Mix 1 kg 50% WP, 625 g 80% SP, or 1.2 L 43% SU/100 L water. Apply up to 4.5 L/animal using high-pressure spray. Repeat as necessary but not more often than twice weekly.

Important Instructions:

1. Do not apply to livestock within 7 days before slaughter.
2. Avoid contamination of feed and water troughs.

Carbaryl 5% ready-to-use dust

Treatment: Apply 0.5 kg/animal as necessary but not more often than twice weekly.

Important Instructions:

1. Do not apply to livestock within 7 days before slaughter.
2. Avoid contamination of feed and water troughs.

Malathion 1% spray

Treatment: Mix 2 L 50% EC /100 L water. Apply up to 4.5 L/animal as necessary. Spray animals thoroughly.

Important Instructions:

1. Do not apply to animals of under one month of age.
2. Do not contaminate feeds, foods, or water.
3. Do not apply to eyes, ears or nose of any animal.
4. Do not apply within 30 days of slaughter.
5. Do not apply to dairy cows within two weeks of freshening.

Malathion 4% dust

Treatment: Apply thoroughly to animal. Repeat at 7 day intervals as necessary.

Important Instructions:

1. Do not apply to animals of under one month of age.
2. Do not apply to dairy cows within two weeks before freshening
3. Do not apply within 30 days of slaughter

II. *Culicoides sonorensis* (Bluetongue vector)

Management efforts should principally focus on water management to reduce breeding success of the insect vector of bluetongue. This can be achieved by eliminating the silted areas along the shorelines of shallow ponds and various other sources of standing water where the immature insects develop.

Control activities may include the following:

- Inspect and repair waterers to prevent leaks
- Grade and compact the pens to prevent water collection areas
- Prevent cattle access to wastewater collection basins
- Ensure wastewater lagoon shorelines have slopes $>30^\circ$ to prevent silt accumulation
- Pumped lagoons should not be refilled for at least 1 week.

In general, adult numbers are low near feedlots in southern Alberta, and controlling adults is not necessary. If large numbers of midges are observed feeding on cattle before dusk, insecticides can be applied either directly to the animals or as an area-wide spray.

III. Tabanids (Horse and Deer Flies)

Horse and deer fly adults can act as mechanical vectors of anaplasmosis.. Activity is generally concentrated over a 5 – 7 week period beginning in mid- to late-June and ending in early August.

Control efforts include:

- (i) the elimination or mowing emergent vegetation along the shorelines of marshy areas adjacent to feedlots, and
- (ii) the application of insecticides to cattle if feeding tabanids are observed. The cattle should be inspected daily during the late-morning/early-afternoon period during the peak activity season for tabanids.. Direct animal sprays are most effective.

The following list includes products registered for control of gnats and horse and deer flies on beef cattle. Instructions for use on horses are included because of the presence of horses in the feedlots.

1. Direct animal sprays

Permethrin 0.5% ready-to-use spray

Treatment: Spray 50-80 ml directly on animal. Avoid contact with eyes, nose and muzzle. Do not saturate the hair or soak skin. Repeat treatment daily if necessary.

Important Instructions:

1. Not to be used on newborn or nursing foals.
2. Do not cover horses immediately after treating.
3. Do not apply to back of animal prior to saddling.
4. If a horse develops skin irritation after use, cease using this product and consult a veterinarian.

Malathion 0.5% spray

Treatment: Mix 1 L 50% EC /100 L water. Apply up to 4.5 L/animal as necessary. Spray animals thoroughly.

Important Instructions:

1. Do not apply to animals of under one month of age.
2. Do not contaminate feeds, foods, or water.
3. Do not apply to eyes, ears or nose of any animal.
4. Do not apply within 30 days of slaughter.
5. Do not apply to dairy cows within two weeks of freshening.

Dichlorvos 0.2% ready-to-use liquid

Treatment: Apply product as a fine mist. Apply at a rate of 30-60 ml/adult horse. Use only enough to dampen the hair but not enough to wet the skin. Repeat at daily intervals or as necessary, to give continued protection.

Important Instructions:

1. Do not wet skin.
2. Do not use more often than once a day.
3. Take care not to spray in animal's eyes or mouth.
4. Do not cover horses after treating.
5. Products may contain pyrethrins and/or piperonyl butoxide
6. Do not contaminate feed, water or foodstuffs.
7. Any treated surface that may contact food or feed products should be washed thoroughly with potable water after spraying and before re-use.

Pyrethrin ready-to-use sprays

Treatment: Follow label instructions. Avoid contact with eyes, nose and muzzle. Do not saturate the hair or soak skin. Repeat as necessary.

Important instructions:

1. Do not contaminate feed or water troughs.

**Restricted Feeder Cattle Program
Movement of Canadian Cattle from Approved Feedlots Standards**

(Note: In this program standard, the seasonal periods when Canadian cattle may leave the feedlot for various end uses differ from the traditional winter/summer seasons used for restricted feeder importation.)

I. During the Period of May 1st to September 30th:

- Canadian cattle may only leave the feedlot for movement to another approved feedlot, directly to slaughter, or directly to a Canada/U.S. port of entry for export to the United States.
- they shall be kept separate from restricted feeders at all times during movement between feedlots.

II. During the Period of October 1st to April 30th:

1. Canadian animals may be removed from the feedlot under the provisions described for the May 1st to September 30th period,

and

2. Canadian animals may be removed from the feedlot for any use, (e.g. backgrounding, return to the breeding herd) without restriction provided the following provisions are observed:

- during their residency in the feedlot, the animals were kept separate from U.S. imports and not housed in pens contiguous with restricted feeders;
- Canadian animals shall not leave the feedlot within 30 days following the occurrence of anaplasmosis in an imported animal, or at any time following the outbreak of the disease in Canadian animals in the feedlot unless the departing animals are isolated from the affected animals and are negative to a cELISA or other approved serological test for anaplasmosis; and
- the feedlot operator shall maintain for a period of one year a list of all sexually intact cattle that have been in a feedlot containing imported feeder animals.

III. Throughout the Year

- No animal that has been diagnosed with or suspected of being affected with anaplasmosis is eligible to be moved to another approved feedlot. It may only be moved directly to slaughter accompanied by a licence issued by CFIA.

- should bovine brucellosis be diagnosed within the feedlot or in the herd of origin of imported U.S. heifers or bulls or on any premises where the imported animals had resided at any time, no animals within the feedlot shall leave the premises other than for slaughter or export to the U.S. if permitted by USDA. The feedlot may be quarantined according to national disease eradication policies;
- Canadian animals may be transported for veterinary treatment with the knowledge and approval of a CFIA veterinary inspector.

Restricted Feeder Cattle Program
Standards for Movement of Restricted Feeders Between Approved Feedlots

1. During any time of the year, the animals may be moved to another feedlot approved to receive restricted feeders.
2. During movement between approved feedlots, restricted feeders shall be kept separate at all times from domestic livestock.
3. The operator of the approved feedlot shall ensure that restricted feeders leaving his/her lot for purposes other than immediate slaughter or export, are transported directly to another approved feedlot, verifying the animals arrival at the intended destination.
4. Within 15 days after the movement of restricted feeder animals to another approved feedlot, the operator of the feedlot from which the animals were removed shall advise CFIA of the identification of the animals moved and the confirmed destination feedlot.
5. Restricted feeders may be transported for veterinary treatment with the knowledge and approval of a CFIA veterinary inspector.
6. No animal that has been diagnosed with or suspected of being clinically affected with anaplasmosis is eligible to be moved to another approved feedlot. It may only be moved directly to slaughter accompanied by a licence issued by CFIA.

Restricted Feeder Cattle Program Standards for Sentinel Animals in Importing Feedlots

Each approved feedlot that imports restricted feeder cattle during the summer season, which is recognized as the period from April 1 to September 30, shall maintain Canadian sentinel cattle [referred to as “**sentinels**”] in the feedlot for the purpose of monitoring for the transmission of anaplasmosis and/or bluetongue from imported feeder cattle to the sentinels. As with the other import requirements for feeder cattle importation, this provision for importation will be reviewed following the initial year of importation during the summer season.

The variation in the distribution of the bluetongue vector in Canada and variation in the eligibility of geographic areas to import restricted feeders warrants that the program for sentinel animals in importing feedlots should vary. Variations in the standards are as follows:

- (i) British Columbia’s Okanagan Valley - summer importation is only permitted from Hawaii and Alaska; therefore there is no requirement for sentinel animals;
- (ii) Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C. outside of the Okanagan Valley, sentinel animals to be maintained according to program standards; and
- (iii) Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces, sentinel animals shall be monitored for anaplasmosis but not bluetongue.

Standards for Sentinel Animals in Feedlots Approved to Import Restricted Feeder Cattle:

1. every approved feedlot that imports restricted feeder cattle during the period April 1 to September 30 shall maintain sentinels in the feedlot;
2. the feedlot operator/importer shall identify specific animals as sentinels and record their identification with the use of their CCIA ear tag numbers;
3. the sentinels may be introduced into the feedlot the later of (i) the day prior to the initial importation of restricted feeders during the summer season or (ii) May 1;
4. not less than the prescribed number sentinel animals shall be maintained in the feedlot at all times through October 15. The standard for the numbers of sentinels is:
 - 100-500 imported feeders - 115 Canadian sentinels
 - 500-1000 imported feeders - 120 sentinels
 - 1000-5000 imported feeders - 123 sentinels
 - >5000 imported feeders - 125 sentinels
5. recognizing that sentinels may reach market condition prior to the October 15 date, the importer may introduce replacement sentinels. The replacement sentinels shall enter the feedlot not later than fourteen (14) days prior to the date that the original sentinels leave the feedlot.

6. The sentinel animals must be tested for antibody for bluetongue and anaplasmosis (i) prior to their designation as sentinels and (ii) prior to their departure from the feedlot or at slaughter. Testing may be undertaken at the feedlot by an accredited veterinarian under the supervision of a CFIA veterinarian, or at the time of slaughter in Canada as the importer may arrange. The specified samples will be submitted to appropriate CFIA laboratories for testing procedures. The importer will be responsible for costs associated with the collection of samples and their submission to the CFIA laboratories. The CFIA will absorb the costs of performing the required diagnostic tests.
7. Cattle must test negative for bluetongue and anaplasmosis serum antibody on their initial test to be eligible as sentinels. For the final testing, both serum and whole blood shall be collected from each animal.
8. Within the feedlot, the sentinels must reside in pens containing imported feeders or be distributed into pens contiguous with those containing imported feeders.
9. Cattle used as sentinel animals must be shipped directly to slaughter in Canada or the U.S.