

Good use of sources + appendix + example.

Some ~~typo's~~ omitted words

Some punctuation errors.

One source omitted

Works cited is ^{insufficient} to allow the reader to find _{these sources}

PREMISE IDENTIFICATION

Introduction

Premise ID according to the USDA is the first step in implementing a national animal identification system (NAIS). The end goal of identification of individual animals is the ability to trace an animal back from any point of its life and relocation back to its place of birth within 48 hours. Along with the ability to trace the premises an animal went through comes the ability to know exactly which animals came into contact with the animal in question. The USDA sites the need to track diseased or sick animals back to the premises where the infection came from to decrease the spread of the disease. (USDA) ✓

Another aspect of Premise ID is the export of US cattle to countries like Japan. After the first case of BSE in the United States, Japan closed their market to U.S. beef. This market did reopen, but ^{was} ~~are~~ closed again due to the illegal shipment of veal with vertebral column intact and veal offal. (Joe Roybal) ✓ Premise ID could have a positive impact on beef exports as other countries have some type ^{of} ~~of~~ identification program.

Premise ID has been the talk at Cattleman's Association meetings, Beef and Forage Field Days at the University and the subject of many articles in industry magazines. This subject can be very confusing to people outside the industry and those inside the industry. First we start out with Premise ID and it quickly turns to Animal ID; are they the same? The answer is no they are not the same, but you can't have Animal ID without Premises ID. Animal identification will enter into my discussion as this is the end goal of premises ID.

What is Premises ID and How Does It Work

A premise was defined as locations that manage or hold animals. (Report of the Committee on Livestock Identification) According to the USDA, farms, ranches, feedyards, auction barns, livestock exhibitions and fair sites are all examples of premises. The identification of all premises, especially those where animals will come into contact with each other must be established before an animal can be tracked. The national premises system has three components, the premises number allocator, premises registration system, and a national premises information repository. *Source?*

Through the premises number allocator USDA assigns a unique premises number to any location where animals may come into contact with one another. This number can be assigned to a valid address, or other verifiable location description. Maintenance of this number is at the national level and it interfaces with premises registration systems at the State level. If different species of animals are on the same farm only one premises number will be given. Each individual farm, auction barn, fair, etc. will have its own premises number. If farmer A and B live next to one another and both have premises numbers they will be unique to the specific farmer. If farmer A sells his land to farmer B the land originally under farmer A will retain its specific number only/it will show the land being transferred to farmer B. If the need arises to trace an animal back to before the land was sold that information is retained and the original owner can be located. ?

(USDA and APHIS) ✓

The premises registration system is managed by the States and Tribes. This is a database program where information about the premises is collected and a unique seven-character identification number is assigned. Information such as, street address, name and telephone number of a contact

person for a particular premises is recorded. In the event of a disease traceback authorities will be able to contact the person involved in the operation of the premises. APHIS will provide a standardized premises registration system to any State or Tribe that wishes to use it. States and Tribes may also use their own system as long as the system is evaluated by USDA and is compliant with the national data standards and other technical requirements. (USDA and APHIS)

The national premises information repository centralizes information that is important to national animal identification. Information in the repository will ^{be} forwarded electronically from the premises registration system. The information contained in the repository will be; Premises ID number, name of entity, owner or contact person (animal health official will communicate with this person during a traceback), street address, city, state, zip/postal code, contact phone number, operation type, date activated, date retired, and reason retired. Why is this important? When animal identification tags are distributed to a location the animal identification number manager can confirm that a Premises ID is on file for that location. APHIS can also record animal identification numbers distributed to a certain location. (USDA and APHIS)

What does all this mean? Premises ^{this} ID registration is voluntary at the point in time with mandatory registration starting in 2008. The Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission is the agency that handles Arkansas Premises ID registration. At this point registration is free to those signing up voluntarily due to a grant. After the mandatory registration is started there may be a fee involved. According to Bill Roberts with APHIS the goal right now is to register all premises in Arkansas, then start with a coordinated animal identification numbering system.

A form to register a premises can be obtained from the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission. (See Appendix 1) The premises registration system is maintained by the state, and this is where everything starts. After the Commission receives your form an inspector will visit the farm, look to verify information on the form and record a GPS reading. Data is entered into the system after registration form is received and your information is verified.

After the form is filled out and sent in, USDA will assign a unique premises number through the premises number allocator. This number is given to only one premises, if owner has other property that will manage animals it should also be registered and to my understanding will have a premises number of its own assigned. This number will be the number used in the premises registration system a new number will not be assigned at the state level. As stated above the National Premises Information Repository will only have information sent to it that has been agreed-upon and this number is part of that information. Below is an example of a Premises ID for the UAM farm.

Do you need to site a source here?

Premise ID:
(Please keep this portion for your records)
Note: If you received this card in error or if it contains false or erroneous information please contact the AR Livestock & Poultry Commission, immediately at (501)907-2400



Arkansas Premise Identification
Premise ID Number

0058UDB
Issued to:
1408 SCOGIN DR
MONTICELLO, AR 71655

Dr. Kelly Bryant
PO BOX 3508
MONTICELLO, AR 71656-3508

Without premises identification numbers the tracking of animals easily within 48 hours cannot begin. The idea is that everywhere ^{GA} that animal goes will be documented. With this in mind some

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nonproducers need to be added to the premises identification list. These could include anyone who provides a service but do not keep livestock. Veterinarians and tagging stations (stations that will put ID tag on the animal if farmer doesn't have facilities), even breed registries could be registered. These entities will be given what is called a Nonproducer Participant Number allowing for further tracking of animal movements. *Source?* In short eventually if an animal is found to be sick or diseased, it can be tracked to every where it visited to identify the source of the disease.

Animal Identification

National Animal Identification System (NAIS) was developed by the USDA to track sick animals when it is fully operational. We are moving closer to this goal with the announcement made by APHIS in March 06. APHIS announced that animal identification number (AIN) will focus initially on beef and swine for the voluntary NAIS at this point. Animal identification numbers will be expanded to other species as the need arises. (Cooperative Extension Service) The identification number will be a 15-digit number for beef. (Report of the Committee on Livestock Identification) States will decide what type of AIN will be used, but these devices must be approved by the USDA first to insure technology compatibility. Basic Criteria for AIN tags are:

- ◆ the tag must have the U.S. Shield imprinted. Two-piece tags must have the U.S. Sheild and the AIN with "840" imprinted on both tags.
- ◆ the tag must bear the entire 15-digit AIN.
- ◆ the tag must be designed for one-time use and be tamper evident.
- ◆ the printing on the tag may not be readily altered.
- ◆ the national identification number must be easily and reliably readable.

(Report of the Committee on Livestock Identification)

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AIN tags will be allocated ^{by} the AIN managers, these could be companies that manufacture or sell this type of device, or it could be individuals and organizations that perform this service (tagging stations). (Report of the Committee on Livestock Identification)

Arkansas has not decided which type of tag system to use yet. Some of the possibilities are button ear tag, floppy ear tag, implants and devices in the cows stomach. (Roberts) AIN devices do not have to be RFID (radio frequency identification devices) equipped but if they are this will allow easy scanning of cows at different premises. Some ask why not just keep branding like we have been? The answer lies in where will your animal go after it leaves your premise? The laws in one state may differ in another state or there may not be any laws concerning brands. Also if your cow goes to a feedlot in another state and is put with cows of that state with the same brandy ^{it} would be almost impossible to correctly trace the cow back to you in 48 hours. (Peck) *Who is Peck?*

Some are concerned that the Freedom Of Information Act (FOIA) will allow anyone to look at their information through the NAIS. In response to this concern APHIS has privatized NAIS eliminating it from the FOIA. (Whitworth)

Is The United State Where It Should Be With Premise ID

Compared to Foreign markets the U.S. is behind. Many countries have some sort of premise id program in place. In one country animals that come into the sale barn have ID tags of some sort and every place that cow has been can be brought up. (Roberts) Many of the articles I read in the Beef magazine state that other countries are pulling ahead of the U.S. export market because they have ID requirements in place so their product is being accepted by more countries. These countries also have more age verified beef ready for export.

It would be good to cite one or some of these articles

With discovery of another BSE cow it is being said that we are too far behind in our ID process. (Roberts) Premise and animal ID need to move forward so we can track these animals back to the original herd to ensure food safety and ensure our markets can stay open.

Conclusion

If the United States wants to be competitive in the export of beef it needs to actively pursue Premise ID and Animal ID. It is vital that the U.S. can age verify animals and be able to trace the animals movements. Other countries are up and moving with this technology and it is apparent from the marketplace that this is wanted.

The driving force behind the USDA's Premise and Animal ID is tracing a sick or diseased animals movements back to the point of its original premise within 48 hours. This will help stop the disease before it can spread farther.

Premise and Animal ID are voluntary at this point in time. All 50 states have implemented Premise ID. Within the year 2008 it is said that Premise ID will be mandatory. This will lead the way to making animal id mandatory. If we sit at the point of only Premise ID being mandatory then what good will that do if the animal doesn't have any identification allowing it to be traced back to the premise. On the other hand what good is animal id with out premise id.

Works Cited

APHIS Veterinary Services January 2005 Factsheet and Website Question and Answer Sheet *give web address*

Cooperative Extension Service, UofA Division of Agriculture, "Hot Topics Relating to Livestock and Forages Cattle ID: USDA Releases Guidelines for Manufacturing & Distribution of Official Identification Devices" *give web address*

Bill Robert, Animal Identification Coordinator, USDA APHIS-VS. Personal Communication *How can I find or contact Bill?*

Joe Roybal editor of Beef Magazine March 2006 "And The Dance Goes On" *page # + published*

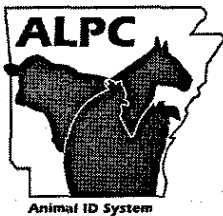
Report of the Committee on Livestock Identification Chair: Bob Hillman, Austin, TX *where in the world can I get a copy of this?*

USDA Program Aid No. 1800 *same problem*

Whitney Whitworth, Professor of Animal Science, University of Arkansas at Monticello, Personal Communication

Peck?

There is supposed to be sufficient information given for each source that the reader can find ~~the~~ each source if he wants to know more.



VOLUNTARY SIGN-UP FORM Arkansas Premises Identification

Ark. Livestock & Poultry Comm.

Business/Farm Account Information:

Business/Farm Name: _____

Primary Contact: _____
First name Middle name Last name

Secondary Contact: _____
(optional) First name Middle name Last name

Business/Farm mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ - _____ County: _____

Phone number: _____ - _____ - _____ ext: _____ (Business Home Cell Fax Pager)

Phone number: _____ - _____ - _____ ext: _____ (Business Home Cell Fax Pager)

Phone number: _____ - _____ - _____ ext: _____ (Business Home Cell Fax Pager)

E-mail address: _____

Business Type: Individual Partnership Incorporated Limited Liability Corporation
(check one) Limited Liability Partnership Non-profit Organization

Operation Type: Producer Unit/Farm Clinic Exhibition Laboratory Market/collection point
(check all that apply) Non-producer Participant Rendering Slaughter plant Tagging site

Premises Information:

(Primary location where livestock resides, if more than one location and animals are managed separately, apply for multiple premises ID's)

Premises name/description: _____ (example "home place", "heifer place")

Premises Address: Must be a 911 address. Check if same as business/farm account mailing address

OR (if not the same as business/farm mailing address)

911 Premises Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ - _____ County: _____

(Contact information will not be sold or given out by ALPC or NAIS without your prior written consent)

COMPLETE PREMISES INFORMATION ON BACK PAGE

Premises Type: Producer Unit/Farm Clinic Exhibition Laboratory Market/collection point
(check all that apply) Quarantine Facility Rendering Slaughter plant

Species at Premises: Beef Cattle Dairy Cattle Bison Swine Sheep Goats Equine
(check all that apply) Poultry Deer and Elk Llama Emu

Additional Secondary Premises Information (optional):

Premises name/description: _____

911 Premises Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ - _____ County: _____

Premises Type: Producer Unit/Farm Clinic Exhibition Laboratory Market/collection point
(check all that apply) Quarantine Facility Rendering Slaughter plant

Species at Premises: Beef Cattle Dairy Cattle Bison Swine Sheep Goats Equine
(check all that apply) Poultry Deer and Elk Llama Emu

Producer/Contact Signature: _____ Date: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

User Name: _____ (minimum of 8 characters)

Password: _____ (minimum of 8 characters)

Account #: _____ Premise ID #: _____

Return forms to: AR Livestock & Poultry Commission, #1 Natural Resources Drive, P. O. Box 8505, Little Rock, AR 72215
Website: www.arlpc.org For questions, contact ALPC support: Phone: 501-907-2400 or e-mail: info@arlpc.org
Fax: 501-907-2425

If you have more than two premises (animal locations), please request additional sheets