



The "IS" Report is what it IS, "Important Stuff," a quick summary of critical information distributed to those who can expose and amplify the information and equip Canadians with a high-level understanding of the anti-democratic political, social, and cultural forces at work in Canada. Due to the crisis Canada is in, this information is distributed without charge or subscription fee to facilitate the expedited broad distribution of the information. Please credit Kari Simpson, President, Culture Guard and/or other referenced source, for any media use of the information used in this report. Donations appreciated.

March 18, 2023



Premises ID Provincial Registration for ALL Livestock and Poultry

- Overview:** The mandatory enforcement of all livestock and farm pet owners to register in the newly expanded "Premises ID Program" (PID). Program facilitates the regulation of "animal units" on a property, quantity permitted, location and a data base record of quantity, type and location. Program oversight – Gives the state control of animal protein-based food supply in Canada. Unbridled power in matters related to undefined "emergencies," "climate emergencies," "viruses" and "disease control" (forced vaccination/MRNA etc., culling, ownership restrictions).
- Status:** Live – Participate in consultation process GOC Mar 2023-June 2023
- Affected:** All Canadians
- Where:** National program
- Target:** Livestock/Food control, forced vaccinations of animals/MRNA, mandatory culling, equity distribution (community wealth)
- Umbrella:** 2030 Agenda Sustainable goals, climate change, equity,
- Action:** Expose, Non-Compliance, implement statute remedy, including specified definition of emergency

All provinces are involved in the **Premises Identification Program (PID)**. The "Premises Identification" is a national program that has recently expanded the Canada's livestock "**traceability**" system. Registration has become "**mandatory**" in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island.¹ The other provinces are adopting the required infrastructure and legal framework to move into mandating compliance.

The information contained herein is a work in progress and will be updated.

¹ <https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2022AF0038-000871>

Background – The Government of Canada has maintained an animal “traceability” program.

The objective of the livestock traceability system is to provide timely, accurate and relevant information to reduce the impacts of a disease outbreak, food safety issue or natural disasters originating from and/or affecting livestock.

The Livestock Identification and Traceability Program (TRACE) has been administered jointly by CFIA and industry since 2001. The program is regulated and enforced under Part XV of the *Health of Animals Regulations*, made under the authority of the *Health of Animals Act*.²

This report will be sufficient to demonstrate the 2030 Agenda Goals³ relating to “Sustainable Development”, specifically Goals 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, and 15 are being acted upon and the mechanisms for State Control and Compliance are being established through regulations such the Premises ID program.

The COVID lockdowns and the abuse Canadians were subjected to require government actions to be questioned and viewed through the lens of mistrust. Canadians must build safeguards to protect themselves from government overreach, tyranny, civil rights violations, and actions that undermine democracy and a free society.

Throughout this document you will note the various government sales pitches for justifying this expansive and intrusive control/compliance mechanism is the word “**emergency**.” As we have now experienced as Canadians, this word **dangerous** and the expanded use of terms like “**climate emergency**” can be used to justify the violation of our rights on provide a more effective tool for citizen compliance. Starvation, food deprivation, or limiting supply has proven to be one of the most effective weapons in controlling the masses. Do not forget, as Canadians we have experienced, lockdowns, no travel, and **forced** compliance in an experimental vaccine that proved to be more harmful than beneficial.

Farmers, including **hobby farmers** who raise their own food, need protection. The move toward “equity”, “community wealth” “socialism” “2 class society” under the 2030 Digitalized Canada needs to be stopped. We must NOT participate in any political agenda that undermines freedom, self-reliance, prosperity, property rights (including livestock/poultry).

² <https://inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/traceability/regulatory-update/eng/1557981179942/1557981180213>

³ <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/agenda-2030.html>



The troubling changes clearly demonstrate the implementation of integrating a digitalized infrastructure to track and control, through provincial regulation and municipal bylaws, the Canadian animal-based protein food supply and other livestock i.e.: mink, fox and chinchilla. These regulations inform government agencies control who has what kind of livestock (food), where your food can be grown, who can grow it and how much, and who can share/profit off the hard work and risk associated with farming livestock. Privacy breaches are fully accommodated in these regulations.

The table below will provide you with related documents, location of documents and key words, assertions or other important statements contained in the referenced document. Writer’s comments and emphasis will be noted.

The two best examples are BC and Alberta, specifically Strathcona County, Alberta. The history of how these regulations and bylaws came into effect demonstrate the most relied upon strategy used by government agencies: Identified agenda>spin the language> dress the agenda up to appeal (deceive) a limited stakeholder group>identify stakeholders and engage survey > use the contrived survey outcome to bolster implementation > bamboozle trusting elected officials with positively spun language and colourful PowerPoints>divert any concerns over privacy rights, Charter rights, property rights... with false assurance or unlawful justified violations>Motion approved.


Brief National/Provincial Overview

2016	Canada agreed to implement 2030 Agenda
2017	<p style="text-align: center;">Government of Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2017/07/livestock_premisesidparticipationstrengthenscanadianagriculture.html</p> 
2023, Mar 18 – 2023, June 16	<p style="text-align: center;">Government of Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/traceability/premises-identification/eng/1495127375452/1495127376419</p>

<p>LIVE Consultation</p> <p>Action Required Protect farmers, consumers, and food supply.</p> <p>Say “NO”</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the Government of Canada website with the following content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Search: Inspection.canada.ca MENU Canada.ca > Canadian Food Inspection Agency > Animal health > Terrestrial animals > Traceability Premises identification Information icon: This page is part of the Guidance Document Repository (GDR). Looking for related documents? Search for related documents in the Guidance Document Repository Information icon: Share your thoughts: Proposed changes to Part XV of the <i>Health of Animals Regulations</i> – Identification and Traceability. The CFIA is currently consulting on the proposed amendments to Part XV of the <i>Health of Animals Regulations</i> – Identification and Traceability. This consultation is open for feedback from March 18, 2023 to June 16, 2023.
<p>Concerned Canadians must submit protest.</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the following content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Search: Inspection.canada.ca MENU Canada.ca > Canadian Food Inspection Agency > About CFIA > Transparency > Consultations and engagement https://inspection.canada.ca/about-cfia/transparency/consultations-and-engagement/identification-and-traceability/eng/1672954519322/1672954519869 Share your thoughts: Consultation on proposed changes to Part XV of the <i>Health of Animals Regulations</i> (Identification and Traceability) Current status: Open Opened on March 18, 2023 and will close on June 16, 2023. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is proposing amendments to Part XV of the <i>Health of Animals Regulations</i> (Identification and Traceability) to enable a more effective and timely response to disease outbreaks and food safety issues, and improve support for disease surveillance activities. Follow: Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn
<p>Published March 18, 2023 in the Gazette</p> <p>Background</p>	<p>There are two programs being linked together. The federal governments “National Traceability Program” and the provincial “Premises ID program.” The history and justification of the limited livestock involved according to the government contained in this doc.</p> <p>https://canadagazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2023/2023-03-18/html/reg1-eng.html</p> <p><i>“History of livestock traceability in Canada</i></p> <p>Animal traceability is the ability to follow an animal through all stages of its life, with the objective of mitigating the impact from a disease outbreak or food safety issue, and limiting the economic impact on the domestic and export markets.</p> <p>To achieve these benefits , federal traceability requirements in Canada were introduced in 2000 with identification requirements for cattle and bison, followed in 2004 by identification requirements for sheep.</p> <p>In 2006, the need for a national agriculture and food traceability system was announced. Federal, provincial and territorial (FPT) ministers prioritized four sectors: cattle (including bison), sheep, pigs, and poultry. These sectors were prioritized based on the risk of diseases and on market value. The goat, cervid and horse sectors were not prioritized at that time, but the goat, cervid and horse industry sectors’ representatives had shown interest in developing traceability systems.</p> <p>Development of the traceability system was led by the national Industry-Government Advisory Committee on livestock traceability, which includes members from national industry associations for all regulated and proposed species, traceability service providers (responsible administrators), provincial and territorial ministries of Agriculture, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), and the CFIA.</p>

	<p>The identification and movement reporting requirements for domestic pigs were introduced in 2014, and for farmed wild boars in 2015. Moreover, all provinces set up premises identification programs to identify premises and collect key information on livestock and poultry. Six provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island) have made premises identification mandatory through provincial regulations.</p> <p>In addition to the Industry-Government Advisory Committee, the industry-government Regulatory Implementation Committee ^{footnote2} was created by the CFIA in December 2016 with the objective to collaboratively identify and prioritize actions to prepare for the smooth implementation of the proposed regulatory changes. This committee is made up of representatives of all affected industry associations and provincial and federal governments.”</p>
<p>Members involved in some in-part gov funding. Not representative of hobby farmers or other Canadians</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Footnote #2 https://canadagazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2023/2023-03-18/html/reg1-eng.html#fn2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Regulatory Implementation Committee</p> <p>Regulatory Implementation Committee members: Attestra (formerly Agri-Traçabilité Québec), Canadian Bison Association, Canadian Cattle Association, Canadian Cattle Identification Agency, Canadian Cervid Alliance, Canadian National Goat Federation, Canadian Pork Council / PigTrace, Canadian Sheep Federation, Dairy Farmers of Canada, provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.</p>
PROVINCIAL STATUS	
British Columbia – PID Mandatory	
<p>2019</p> <p>BC announces “considering” introduction of the new “Premises ID”</p> <p>Statements of interest, emphasis writers.</p>	<p>https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/agriculture-and-seafood/programs/premises-id/premises_id_regulation_discussion_paper.pdf</p> <div style="text-align: center; background-color: #002060; color: white; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Discussion Paper: Proposed BC Premises Identification Regulation</p> </div> <p>Purpose The Ministry of Agriculture (AGRI) is considering the introduction of a new premises identification (ID) regulation under the <i>B.C. Animal Health Act</i>. The potential regulation would require all sites where farm animals are raised, kept, assembled or disposed of to be registered <u>at no cost</u> with AGRI’s Premises ID Program. The new requirement would directly benefit operators across British Columbia (B.C.) by closing persistent gaps in the premises ID system and improving the ability of industry and the Province to collaboratively respond to animal health and environmental emergencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall 2019, AGRI will be conducting outreach and consultation with industry to gather input on a range of issues related to the potential new regulation including: • Since 2011, the B.C. Ministry of Agriculture has offered voluntary premises ID registration, yet despite the introduction of an online registration system in 2016 (BCPID Online) and growing recognition of the value of premises ID among producers and industry groups, only an estimated 57% of premises have been registered to date • Premises ID information is used to: ∞ NOTIFY farmers and operators of disease threats or control measures; ∞ ASSIST with animal tracking to

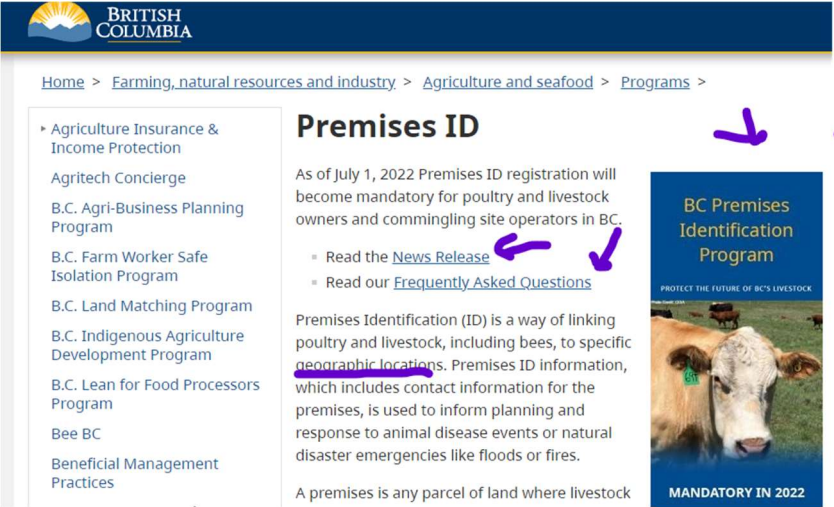
	<p>quickly and effectively manage an animal disease outbreak; ω FACILITATE rapid evacuation of animals in a natural disaster emergency like a flood or fire; ω STRENGTHEN disease control measures for animal health issues affecting multiple species; and ω REDUCE the impact of market restrictions by enabling quicker resolution of emergencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements would apply to all owners of listed animals, regardless of the number of animals on a given premises, and irrespective of the reason the animals are kept. For example, requirements would apply to the owner of a horse kept as a pet, the owner of a small flock of backyard chickens, a commercial beef cattle operation, or a facility raising mink for fur. • If AGRI decides to proceed with introducing a new regulation, consideration would be given to requiring a premises ID number to apply for or renew certain types of operating licenses, to apply for or receive funding through provincial programs, or to register for agriculture or livestock insurance programs administered by the Province.
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<p>2021, January</p> <p>Digital engagement “Big Data”</p> <p><u>Will not be enforcing!</u></p> <p>Propaganda, undermine truth Golden carrot coercion/slow boil the frog</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Document linked here</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>BRITISH COLUMBIA</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">BC Premises Identification Regulation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Policy Intentions Paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">January 2021</p> <p>The new regulation will introduce mandatory premises ID registration with the goal of closing information gaps in B.C.’s premises ID system in order to enable the Province and industry to more effectively respond to animal health and environmental emergencies affecting livestock and poultry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011 - BC Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (MAFF) created a “voluntary” Premises ID program. • 2016 - MAFF introduced a “new user-friendly” online registration system, BCPID (BC Premises Identification Program). • Pg 8: Enforcement Following the introduction of a new premises ID regulation, program staff will focus on education and outreach combined with cross-compliance measures to encourage premises ID registration in lieu of enforcement actions. <p>Education and outreach will focus on dispelling misinformation and communicating the value of premises ID in protecting the lives of animals and livelihoods during emergency events. Animal owners will be increasingly required to provide their premises ID number in order to access funding and (or) government services, or to obtain or renew</p>
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<p>No business license unless you</p> <p>Comply/forced compliance.</p> <p>Beekeepers already register hives, why do they have to add their data to Premises ID?</p>	<p>certain licenses issued by MAFF or other provincial government agencies.</p> <p>For example, premises ID registration will be required to access all funding under the Canadian Agriculture Partnership (e.g., Environmental Farm Plan funding, traceability funding) or to obtain or renew a small-scale slaughter licence (e.g., a Class D or E slaughter licence under the B.C. Meat Inspection Regulation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beekeeping (Apiculture) Operations Beekeeping operations are unique in that hives are regularly moved between multiple premises for commercial pollination purposes. As well, apiculture operations in B.C. are subject to unique registration and reporting requirements under the B.C. Bee Regulation. <p>Beekeepers are now required to register their apiaries through the premises ID program.</p>
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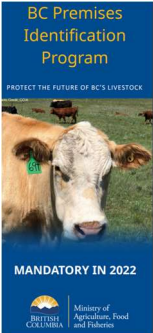
	<p>Animals Identified under this regulation</p> <p>Alpacas, Bees, Bison, Cervid (farmed deer, reindeer or caribou), Cattle, Donkeys, Doves, Ducks, Fowl (quail, peafowl, pheasants, guinea fowl and pigeons) Fur-bearing animals (chinchilla, mink, fox), Geese, Goats, Horses, Llamas, Mules, Poultry (broilers, pullets, layers, turkeys, exhibition breeds), Rabbits, Ratites (Emu/Ostrich), Sheep, Swine (pigs, hogs, miniature pigs), Vicuna, Water Buffalo, Wild boars, Yaks</p>
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<p>Regulation Deposited 2022, June 1, Effective 2022, July 1</p>	<p>https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/lc/statreg/125_2022</p> <p>Animal Health Act</p> <p>PREMISES IDENTIFICATION REGULATION</p>
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<p>2022, July 1</p> <p>News Release and FAQ, and link to brochure posted below</p>	<p>https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/agriculture-seafood/programs/premises-id</p> 
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<p>2022, July 15 - Updated News Release (July 1)</p> <p>NOTE: The positive spin “supports emergency response”</p> <p>What constitutes an “emergency”? Need clear definition. Re Avian flu example Can gov force the killing/culling of hobby farm birds?</p> <p>This regulation was being implemented prior to the floods. Forced vaccinations?</p> <p>Will the gov be required to inform consumers if the source of their milk or meat has been injected with vaccine/MRNA?</p> <p>The carrot of compliancy, “funding”</p> <p>Mandatory participation</p> <p>850 BC ranchers and livestock producers “surveyed”</p>	<p>https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2022AF0038-000871</p>  <p>Mandatory livestock premises ID supports emergency response Updated July 15, 2022</p> <p>British Columbians who own or care for livestock are required to register their premises as of July 1, 2022, to support the Province’s emergency response network.</p> <p>“Participation in the premises ID program helps B.C. farmers and ranchers protect their animals, support the health of their farming community and be better prepared during an emergency that affects them,” said Lana Popham, Minister of Agriculture and Food. “The program has been very effective in helping first responders, livestock owners and communities respond to animal disease events and natural disasters, such as the wildfires and flooding we’ve seen over the past year, and in an emergency, we need everyone on board.”</p> <p>Premises ID is used to support farmers and operators in an emergency. Farms with a registered premises ID may receive notification when there is an animal disease outbreak in their area. For example, poultry farmers are being informed of highly pathogenic avian influenza cases within 10 kilometres of their property.</p> <p>The program is also used for recovery planning, such as identifying premises with animals that might need relocation, feed or water, as seen during November 2021 flooding in the Fraser Valley.</p> <p>“The safety and care of our farmers and their cows is paramount in any emergency,” said Jeremy Dunn, general manager, BC Dairy. “Premises ID has been mandatory on dairy farms for some time and is invaluable for BC Dairy and all agencies providing support.”</p> <p>As B.C. producers prepare for the coming spring freshet and summer wildfire seasons, they are encouraged to register parcels of land where animals are kept, handled, assembled or disposed of with the premises ID program right away.</p> <p>The program is available at no cost through a user-friendly online registration system. Paper applications are also accepted. Premises ID will be required to access programs and funding provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.</p> <p>Backgrounders</p> <p>Premises ID program information</p> <p>Premises identification is a national program and an integral part of Canada’s livestock traceability system. Registration is mandatory in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island.</p> <p>The regulation was developed based on models adopted in other provinces, as well as input received from approximately 850 B.C. ranchers and livestock producers, local governments and industry associations in response to stakeholder meetings and an intentions paper released in 2019.</p>
<p>2022 FAQ Linked from here</p>	<p>https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/agriculture-and-seafood/food-safety/bcpid_faq.pdf</p>

<p>Sounds so good, but gives state power over food supply</p> <p>AI tracking</p> <p>“no cost”? Big cost potential</p> <p>“geographic coordinates”</p> <p>“emergency contact info” more info for the go data base</p> <p>“inventory”</p> <p>“Maximum Capacity” state now setting limits, see “units” used in Strathcona, Alberta</p>	<div data-bbox="592 58 917 94" data-label="Section-Header"> <h2>Premises Identification</h2> </div> <div data-bbox="1071 46 1263 100" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="584 130 1266 220" data-label="Text"> <p>Premises Identification (ID) is one of the three pillars of the national livestock traceability system, along with animal identification and animal movement. An effective livestock traceability system allows Canada's livestock and poultry industries to respond quickly and keep operating during animal disease events. Premises ID also supports fast and accurate responses to non-disease emergencies that threaten livestock, such as floods, forest fires, or environmental contamination events.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="584 235 1247 273" data-label="Text"> <p>What is a premises? A premises is any parcel of land where livestock, poultry or other farm animals are grown, kept, assembled or disposed of.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="584 285 727 304" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Who Should Register?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="584 304 1266 394" data-label="Text"> <p>Anyone responsible for the care of a farm animal should have a premises ID for the location where the animal is kept. We are all in this together and we all have a responsibility to do our part to support agriculture in BC by protecting the health and safety of farm animals. Natural disasters and animal diseases don't discriminate and can affect any animal at any time. A disease detected on your farm can quickly impact your neighbours and could unintentionally result in serious and potentially devastating impacts on animals.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="573 457 1279 504" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="573 541 880 577" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>What is a Premises ID?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="573 579 1274 724" data-label="Text"> <p>A Premises ID is a unique nine-character code assigned to a single legal land description or land use permit. In British Columbia, all Premises ID numbers start with BC (for example: BC449GP7N).</p> </div> <div data-bbox="578 747 1010 793" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>What does it cost to register?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="578 789 1295 871" data-label="Text"> <p>There is no cost to register your premises. We thank you for taking time to complete the registration.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="584 909 1003 945" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>What information is collected?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="584 945 1258 1201" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address, legal land description or land use permit with geographic coordinates • Emergency contact information • Premises type (e.g. farm, community pasture, auction market, abattoir, feedlot, fairground) • Animal type and maximum capacity for all species that that may be on the premises. </div> <div data-bbox="584 1234 1123 1270" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>What is meant by “maximum capacity”?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="584 1270 1282 1486" data-label="Text"> <p>Maximum capacity is not the actual number of animals on the premises at a given time. It is an estimate of the highest number of animals of a given species that the premises could reasonably accommodate. This is used by emergency responders to understand the scale of an operation.</p> </div>
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<p>Brochure</p>	<p>https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/agriculture-and-seafood/programs/premises-id/premisesid_brochure.pdf</p> 
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Alberta – PID Mandatory

The Bylaw in Strathcona County provides an example of what is to come in municipalities across Canada.

2008 Hybrid model
2009 Jan. 1

https://kings-printer.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=2008_200.cfm&leg_type=Regs&isbncln=9780779836307



Province of Alberta
ANIMAL HEALTH ACT

**PREMISES IDENTIFICATION
REGULATION**


Alberta Regulation 200/2008

2015, May

Full On
“traceability”

Fear tactics

<https://www.alberta.ca/assets/documents/af-pid-regulations-factsheet.pdf>






May 12, 2015 Version 1.1

Premises Identification (PID) Regulations
Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is a Premises?
2. What is a PID Account?

Do I need a PID Account if I only have **one** animal? **Yes, you need a PID Account** because even one animal can receive and transmit infectious diseases that can affect your herd/flock, neighbouring animals and sometimes the entire industry.

	Having an up-to-date PID Account ensures that you will be contacted in the case of an animal emergency situation. 1
	<p style="text-align: center;">Municipal – Important changes under the guise of “modernizing”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Strathcona County, Alberta</p>
2020, Dec.14	<p style="text-align: center;">https://pub-strathcona.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=3482</p> <p style="text-align: center;">7</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> STRATHCONA COUNTY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Responsible Livestock Ownership Bylaw</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Focus group feedback summary</p>
2021, July 20 1 st reading Responsible Livestock Ownership Bylaw (RLO)	<p style="text-align: center;">https://pub-strathcona.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=37011</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> STRATHCONA COUNTY</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Council Meeting_Jul20_2021</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Proposed Bylaw 23-2021 Responsible Livestock Ownership Bylaw</p> <p>Report Purpose To provide information to Council to approve three readings of proposed Bylaw 23-2021 the Responsible Livestock Ownership Bylaw.</p> <p>Recommendation THAT Bylaw 23-2021, Responsible Livestock Ownership, be given first reading. </p>
2022, June 15 Control/	<p style="text-align: center;">PowerPoint Presentation for Strathcona County Council</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://pub-strathcona.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=36510</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Proposed Bylaw 23-2021</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Responsible Livestock Ownership</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Council presentation June 15, 2021</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pg 5 Land use size and allowable/permitted animal “units” identified</p>

Compliance
!!!!

This is troubling. Assigning animals with a "unit" and then controlling numbers.

Enforcement
2030 controls

Mandatory vaccines for animals?
MRNA in the food supply?

Livestock allowances

Land use district	Property size	Category
Medium Density Country Residential (RCM) and	2 acres (0.8 hectares) or larger but less than 3 acres (1.2 hectares)	A
Low Density Country Residential (RCL)	3 acres (1.2 hectares) or greater	B
Small Holdings (RS)	Less than 10 acres (4 hectares)	B
	Greater than 10 acres (4 hectares)	C
Rural Residential / Agriculture (RA)	Less than 20 acres (8 hectares)	C

A Category	12 units
B Category	12 units / acre (0.4 hectare) Minimum 3 acres (1.2 hectare) parcel Can be broken into 0.25 acre (0.1 hectare) increments
C Category	12 units / acre (0.4 hectare) Minimum 3 acres (1.2 hectare) parcel Can be broken into 0.25 acre (0.1 hectare) increments

Pg 6 Animal type and assigned "Unit"

Livestock types

Category B Livestock type	Units/animal
Horse / mule	12
Llama	12
Swine	12
Cattle (not including bulls)	12
Sheep / Goat / alpaca	4
Rabbit	1
Chicken / pheasant / quail / pigeon	1
Turkey / duck	2
Geese	6
Limits (loud animals)	
Donkey: 12 units per donkey maximum one per 5 acres (2 hectares) increments	
Rooster: 1 unit per rooster maximum one per 5 acres (2 hectares) increments	
Guinea fowl / peafowl: 2 units per bird maximum two per 5 acres (2 hectares) increments	

Category A Livestock type	Units/animal
Rabbit	1
Chicken / pheasant / quail / pigeon	1
Turkey / duck	2

Category C Livestock type	Units/animal
Bison (adult) / bull (bovine)	24
Horse / mule / cattle (not including bulls) / donkey	12
Llama	12
Swine	12
Sheep / Goat / alpaca	4
Rabbit	1
Chicken / pheasant / quail / rooster	1
Turkey / duck / guinea fowl / peafowl	2
Geese	6

6



- The inclusion of a new livestock inspection officer
- Pasture management to prevent overgrazing
- Prevention of manure runoff to adjacent properties, water sources, and environmentally sensitive areas
- Livestock containment for safety of public and animals • Animal wellness consideration for: – Space requirements – Disease management – Predation control

2022, June 21

RLO Overview
2030 language prominent.
Equates adoption of the PID program to being "Responsible", therefore refusal to comply, to abandon privacy rts etc = irresponsible

<https://pub-strathcona.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=42548>



Priorities Committee Meeting_Jun21_2022

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE AND UPDATE

Proposed Responsible Livestock Ownership Bylaw Overview

Report Purpose

To provide the Priorities Committee with background and recommendations regarding the proposed Responsible Livestock Ownership Bylaw.

Our Prioritized Strategic Goals

Goal 1 - Build strong communities to support the diverse needs of residents
Goal 4 - Ensure effective stewardship of water, land, air, and energy resources
Governance Requirement

Proposed Responsible Livestock Ownership Bylaw Overview

June 21, 2022

Pg 6 In response

- An update to the bylaw is necessary to ensure Strathcona County stays current with the expectations of our residents, business owners and industry partners.
- Responsible livestock ownership:
 - Minimizes disease risk
 - Supports animal welfare
 - Supports environmental and land stewardship
- Feedback received through public engagement has been weighed with legislative requirements, animal and public health, and land stewardship challenges to determine how livestock are suited to various property sizes and land uses.

6



Updates to the Animal Control and Apiculture Bylaws are necessary to:

- Include an **appeal process for permits**
- Add a livestock officer designation to aid in **achieving compliance** through education
- Encourage **environmental health and land stewardship**, and better align with legislative requirements
- **Promote animal and public health and safety**
- Provide for intentional and **safe opportunities to experience livestock** in urban areas
- Reflect updated Land Use Bylaw zonings

Pg 10 What we heard

Highlights:

- 1,902 respondents
 - 60% of respondents currently have livestock
- Category A - 13% of respondents (186)
 - 36% would be over limit
- Category B - 54% of respondents (774)
 - 29% would be over limit
- Category C - 22% of respondents (325)
 - 23% would be over limit

Pg 13

“animal welfare” priority 2030 language Control, compliance, climate control

(The feedback did not correspond with the actions)

Assumes animals have been mistreated by the masses. Farmers depend on healthy/content animals

What they ignored! This survey indicates that the majority of livestock owners will have to reduce their “units”

These slides show how farmers will have to reduce

their food/livestock supply to comply based on ??

Category A: Allowance comparison

Livestock type	Current (per acre)	Proposed (per parcel)	Reason for change
Horse, llama, mule, cattle (excluding bulls), swine	1	0	Animal wellness and ability to manage concerns
Chickens (excluding roosters), pheasants, doves/pigeons/rabbits (for meat), quail	20	12	In line with land use zoning; livestock for personal use
Turkey, duck	20	6	Amount and type of waste produced by personal use livestock
Goose	20	0	Type of waste produced, temperament ?
Goat, sheep	2	0	Animal wellness, temperament
Alpaca	1	0	Animal wellness, temperament
Bison	1	0	Containment, temperament
Bovine bull	1	0	Containment, temperament
Donkey	1	0	Noise created, animal purpose
Peafowl, guineafowl	20	0	Noise created, temperament
Rooster	1	0	Noise created

Pg 15

12 chickens per acre?!!

6 turkeys due to "waste" aka fertilizer!

Increase in Llamas (3), guess someone told them that Llama are herd animals

Category B: Allowance comparison (per acre)

Livestock type	Current	Proposed	Reason for change
Horse, llama, mule, cattle (excluding bulls), swine	1	1	Public feedback and ability to manage concerns through other sections of bylaw
Chickens (excluding roosters), pheasants, doves/pigeons/rabbits (for meat), quail	20	12	In line with land use zoning; livestock for personal use
Turkey, duck	20	6	Amount and type of waste produced by personal use livestock
Goose	20	2	Type of waste produced, temperament
Goat, sheep	2	3	Animal wellness, temperament
Alpaca	1	3	Animal wellness, temperament
Bison	1	0	Containment, temperament
Bovine bull	1	1 for every five acres	Containment, temperament
Donkey	1	1 for every five acres	Noise created, animal purpose
Peafowl, guineafowl	20	2 for every five acres	Noise created, temperament
Rooster	1	1 for every five acres	Noise created

Pg. 18

Over-limit permit process

How nice "opportunity"

Total exercise in conditioned control, compliance, 2030 global citizenship

- Provides an opportunity for additional options for residents to have more, or different types of livestock on a parcel of land than is otherwise allowed or permitted under the bylaw.
- Potential process will include:
 - Application process that addresses how residents will manage challenging aspects of having the additional livestock. Examples include how pastures will be managed to minimize overgrazing, and how excess livestock waste will be handled
 - Confirmation of adjacent neighbour notification and record of concerns received
 - Site inspection

2022 Oct 5

News Release

<https://www.strathcona.ca/council-county/news/news/2022/10/5/resp-livestock-bylaw22/>

New bylaw focuses on responsible livestock ownership

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October 5, 2022



<p>ByLaw Note, published version not signed</p> <p>2022 Oct</p>	<p>https://pub-strathcona.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=43831</p> <p>BYLAW 53-2022</p> <p>RESPONSIBLE LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP BYLAW</p> <p>Schedule “B” enshrines into law animals identified as “units”</p> <p>https://strathconacablob.blob.core.windows.net/files/files/tas-schedule-b-responsible-livestock-ownership-bylaw.pdf</p> <p>For those who need to raise more animals a new “permit” is made available for “overlimit” accommodation provided you adhere to the control mechanism attached therein.</p> <p>https://strathconacablob.blob.core.windows.net/files/files/pds_25778-a_livestock_over-limit_permit_application.pdf</p>
	<p>Saskatchewan - Mandatory</p>
<p>Regulation 2016</p>	<p>https://www.canlii.org/en/sk/laws/regu/rrs-c-a-20.2-reg-17/latest/rrs-c-a-20.2-reg-17.html</p>
<p>About</p>	<p>https://premisesid.saskatchewan.ca/pid/welcome.page</p>

Premises Identification

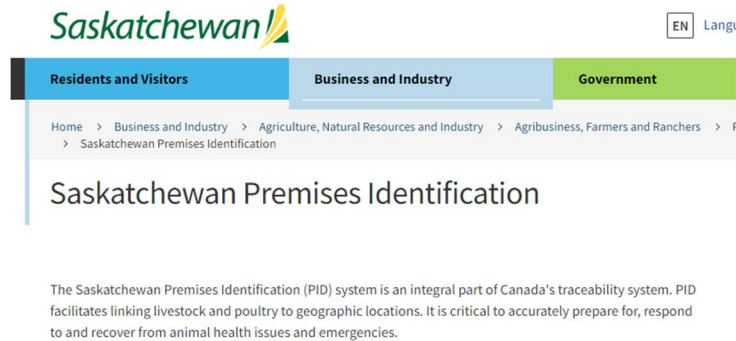
[Saskatchewan](#) > [Ministry of Agriculture](#) > [Premises Identification](#) > [PID Online](#) > Welcome

Welcome to the Premises Identification Program

Background

Premises identification (PID) is one of the three pillars of traceability which links livestock and poultry to geographical locations, along with livestock identification and animal movement. The PID Program was established to plan for, control and prevent the spread of livestock diseases. It can also be used as an early warning system to notify producers of natural disasters such as a flood or fire that could affect their animals or operations.

<https://www.saskatchewan.ca/business/agriculture-natural-resources-and-industry/agribusiness-farmers-and-ranchers/programs-and-services/livestock-programs/saskatchewan-premises-identification-system>



The screenshot shows the Saskatchewan government website for Premises Identification. It features the Saskatchewan logo, a language selector (EN), and a navigation menu with three tabs: Residents and Visitors, Business and Industry, and Government. The Business and Industry tab is selected. Below the menu is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Business and Industry > Agriculture, Natural Resources and Industry > Agribusiness, Farmers and Ranchers > Saskatchewan Premises Identification. The main heading is "Saskatchewan Premises Identification". A short paragraph below explains that the PID system is an integral part of Canada's traceability system, facilitating linking livestock and poultry to geographic locations for planning and responding to animal health issues.

The Guide

This “guide” morphs into an “application.” Interesting to note that you have to apply for something that is mandatory, I guess that makes it nicer.

<https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/83931/formats/97115/download>

Premises identification external user guide

Saskatchewan Premises Identification (PID) is an integral part of Canada's traceability system. PID is mandatory and an important part of traceability. Livestock owners and operators must have a valid PID number to apply for any Ministry of Agriculture program. PID facilitates linking livestock and poultry to geographic locations for planning and responding to animal health issues and emergencies.

PID is one of the three pillars of a livestock traceability system. The other two pillars are animal identification and animal movement reporting. The national traceability system is expected to encompass all livestock and poultry species produced in Canada.

This user guide will walk you through the PID online application, accessing and navigating your PID account, adding or changing additional premises and/or contacts, password trouble shooting, and confirming your account information, as well as provide additional resources and contacts in the event you have further questions.

Premises Identification

Saskatchewan > Ministry of Agriculture > Premises Identification > PID Online > Sign up

Items marked * are mandatory

Step 2c of 5 for Wintering Site

Species Information *

Check off ALL species you have on the premises, and for each species checked, indicate the maximum capacity. [What's this?](#)

<input type="checkbox"/> Alpacas	<input type="checkbox"/> Geese in captivity	<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry: Table egg
<input type="checkbox"/> Asses	<input type="checkbox"/> Goats	<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry: Turkey
<input type="checkbox"/> Bees (# of colonies)	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea Fowl in captivity	<input type="checkbox"/> Quail in captivity
<input type="checkbox"/> Bison	<input type="checkbox"/> Horses	<input type="checkbox"/> Rabbits
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 200 Cattle: Beef	<input type="checkbox"/> Llamas	<input type="checkbox"/> Rattles in captivity
<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle: Dairy	<input type="checkbox"/> Mules, Donkeys	<input type="checkbox"/> Reindeer
<input type="checkbox"/> Deer (White-tailed, Mule)	<input type="checkbox"/> Peafowl in captivity	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheep
<input type="checkbox"/> Doves in captivity	<input type="checkbox"/> Pheasants in captivity	<input type="checkbox"/> Swine
<input type="checkbox"/> Ducks in captivity	<input type="checkbox"/> Pigeons in captivity	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Boars
<input type="checkbox"/> Elk	<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry: Broiler	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Turkeys in captivity
<input type="checkbox"/> Fish*	<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry: Hatching egg	<input type="checkbox"/> Yaks
<input type="checkbox"/> Fur bearing animals*	<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry: Pullets	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Specify:

Premises Identification

Saskatchewan > Ministry of Agriculture > Premises Identification > PID Online > Sign up

Step 3 of 5 - Application Summary and Statement of Certification

Review the content below, and if any updates/corrections are required, select the associated EDIT button to make your changes.

General Information Edit

Legal Business Name: Incorporated Company OR Individual Name

Business Type: Individual

Business Operating Name:

Account Contact Information

Contact Name: John Smith

Mailing Address: Box 000, Regina, SK S0S 0S0

Phone: (555) 555-5555

Mobile: (555) 555-5555

Fax: (555) 555-5555

Email Address: johnsmith@testing.com

Preferred Contact Method: Mobile

Contact Notes: Call John's cell phone first. To leave a message call the home phone.

Premises Information

Premises Location: NE-5-12-2-W3 (LLD) Edit

Premises Nickname: Wintering Site

Relationship of Applicant to Premises: Owner Edit

Types of Operations: • Livestock Market

Species Information Edit

Max. Capacity: Species (on this premises): 200 Cattle: Beef

Premises Contact Information Edit

Contact Name: Bob Smith

Mailing Address: Box 000, Regina, SK S0S 0S0

Phone: (555) 555-5555

Mobile: (555) 555-5555

Fax: (555) 555-5555


Email Address: bobsmith@testing.com

Preferred Contact Method: Phone

Contact Notes: Bob is John's son and looks after the animals.

Progress through the “application” takes you to a screen where livestock owners must not only disclose their personal information, business info, but also anyone else’s info involved in the care or facilitation of providing land use for livestock.

Then you **MUST** consent to the sharing of this information in undefined emergencies or undefines disasters.



Consent for Disclosure of Information

I consent to the following:

- The information provided in this application is to be used for the following purposes:
 - Preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from federally and provincially-notifiable animal diseases, diseases of significance to animal or public health, natural disaster emergencies and other disasters; and
 - Verifying the accuracy of information held in the Saskatchewan PID program.
- The information will be used and disclosed by the Ministry for the purposes described above, or as required by law, or when specifically authorized by the owner of the information. This includes but is not limited to *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The owner of the information is defined as the producer or other business such as feedlot, abattoir, vet clinic, etc. who provided the information to the Saskatchewan PID program.
- The agencies, with which the information will be shared, includes, but is not limited to: The Canadian Food Inspection Agency, the Chief Veterinary Officer of Canada, Provincial Chief Veterinary Officers across Canada, and Saskatchewan Emergency Management and Fire Safety.

Statement of Certification *

By checking this consent box, I agree that:

- The information provided in this application is complete and accurate;
- The information will be used for the Saskatchewan PID program; and
- I will provide the necessary updates to ensure the information related to the premises in this application is complete and accurate.

You may want to this page

Manitoba – PID Mandatory

2010, July 29

Manitoba is clearly on board but not as sophisticated as other provinces in developing the program

https://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/regs/current/_pdf-regs.php?reg=104/2010

**THE ANIMAL DISEASES ACT
(C.C.S.M. c. A85)**

Animal Premises Identification Regulation

Regulation 104/2010
Registered July 29, 2010






Premises Identification

Premises identification is an essential part of a traceability system.

In Manitoba, it links livestock and poultry to geographic locations for better management of emergencies.

States “National number” not provincial like

<https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/food-safety/traceability/pubs/pid-faq.pdf>

<p>some other provinces</p>	<div style="background-color: #2e7d32; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Manitoba Premises Identification Frequently Asked Questions</h2> </div>  <p>What is a premises?</p> <p>A premises is a parcel of land, on which or on any part of which livestock or poultry are grown, kept, assembled or disposed of. This includes a farm/stable, feedlot, pasture, community pasture, hatchery, abattoir, assembly yard, auction/livestock sale facility, rendering plant, zoo/petting zoo, exhibition/fairgrounds/race track/competition facility, veterinary hospital and lab, insemination centre, and livestock and poultry research facility.</p> <p>What is a premises identification number?</p> <p>It is a unique national number assigned to a premises.</p> <p>What are the benefits to producers and industry?</p> <p>Planning and management of animal disease outbreaks will maximize the effectiveness of the emergency response and minimize the social, economic and environmental costs associated with the outbreak. Knowing where animals are located and how to contact producers is the key to rapid, accurate and cost-effective disease response. Premises identification is a critical component in developing a national traceability system.</p>
	<p>Ontario – PID Not Mandatory (yet)</p>
<p>Provincial apparatus in place. Some public notification</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">https://www.ontariopid.com/en-CA/</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>PPR Provincial Premises Registry The official registry for obtaining an Ontario Premises Identification Number</p> <p>Home Register your premises About français</p>  </div>
	<p style="text-align: center;">https://www.ontariopid.com/en-CA/AboutPPR/</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">About the Provincial Premises Registry</h3> <p>What is the Provincial Premises Registry (PPR)?</p> <p>The PPR is a premises registry available to all agri-food business owners and operators in Ontario in order to allow them to register their premises and receive a Premises Identification Number (Premises ID or PID) and certificate. The PPR is an initiative of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA). Registration is voluntary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PPR is the only official provincial registry for obtaining an Ontario Premises ID Number for agri-food businesses in Ontario There is no cost to register (and it is quick and free!) The PPR is available online at www.ontariopid.com. The online registry easy to use, is available 24 hours a day and can be accessed from a computer connected to the internet. Registrations can also be made over the phone by calling toll free 1-888-247-4999 during regular business hours (8:30am to 5:00pm) Monday through Friday. Service is available in English and French.
	<p>Quebec</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">https://attestra.com/en/traceability/livestock/</p>

In Québec

Three fundamental characteristics distinguish the Québec system of identification and traceability: the concept of dual identification of animals, the existence of a multisectoral database in which all information relating to all production sectors is collected, and the obligation for all those involved to declare any movement of their animal. To date, traceability in Québec applies to bovines, ovines, and cervids, from the farm to the slaughterhouse.

Attestra in figures

Statistics as of March 31, 2022	
Stakeholders registered in the Attestra database	11,481
Premises registered in the Attestra database	15,357
Declarations transmitted between April 1, 2021 and March 31, 2022	3,154,259
Identifiers ordered between April 1, 2021 and March 31, 2022	863,230

Premises Identification

A premises is defined as a place, building or pasture where animals are likely to be kept or move through. Each premises is assigned a unique seven (7) digit number and its geo-positioning coordinates are registered in the Attestra database.

The [Québec premises identification portal \(French\)](#) allows farm owners, operators or tenants to apply for a unique premises identification number (PID) per parcel of land in a simple and secure manner.

Declaration of Animal Movements

All animal movements and deaths must be reported to Attestra as soon as the animals enter a new premises, whether a farm, common pasture, auction, agricultural exhibition, slaughterhouse, etc. Complete traceability, from birth to the slaughterhouse, is therefore achieved in Québec through this process.

Nova Scotia

<https://novascotia.ca/agri/programs-and-services/industry-protection/#pid>

NOVA SCOTIA CANADA

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Department of Agriculture > Programs & Services > Industry Protection

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Industry Protection

- Nova Scotia Farm Premises Identification Program
- Agricultural Marshlands
- Bee Industry
- Agricultural Weed Control
- Apple Maggot Control
- Fur Industry

Nova Scotia Farm Premises Identification (PID) Program

Farm premises identification is a way of linking livestock and poultry to geographic locations for the purposes of responding to emergencies.

The term "premises" refers to a parcel of land where livestock or poultry are grown, kept, assembled or disposed of, including:

- farms, hobby farms and stables
- feedlots
- pastures
- community pastures
- hatcheries
- egg grading stations
- abattoirs
- assembly yards
- auctions and livestock sale facilities
- rendering plants
- zoos and petting farms
- exhibitions, fair grounds, race tracks and competition facilities
- veterinary hospitals and labs
- insemination units and embryo transfer facilities
- livestock and poultry research facilities
- carcass and deadstock disposal sites
- meat processing and storage facilities

Farm premises identification is a tool used to plan for and manage animal health and food safety emergencies. Premises identification:

FAQ

<https://novascotia.ca/agri/programs-and-services/industry-protection/PID/>

Newfoundland/Labrador

<https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/public-education/agriculture/safety/pid/>
Premises Identification Program

Premises identification is an important part of an effective traceability system and emergency management plan. It is a tool used to prevent, prepare for, respond to, or recover from a disaster, a foreign animal disease outbreak, or an emergency that threatens animal or human health. In an animal health event, having animal locations and other key information in one system is critical for quick, accurate and cost-effective emergency response.

New Brunswick

Centralizing land, food, environment control with the Fed Gov.

[https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.201363.Register Animal Premises for Livestock and Poultry Traceability.html](https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.201363.Register_Animal_Premises_for_Livestock_and_Poultry_Traceability.html)

OTHER Related INFO

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/573701468329065723/pdf/440100ESW0whit10Box0338899B1PUBLIC1.pdf>

Unregulated, livestock generates significant negative externalities. It contributes to land degradation and water pollution and to the erosion of biodiversity, and it is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. It poses serious risks to public health, including diseases such as highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The neglect of livestock in public policy has also led to the exclusion of smallholders from the benefits of growth in this sector. These adverse impacts and missed opportunities are likely to continue unless public policy and investment in the sector changes.

Left entirely to the market, incentives often lead producers to make decisions contrary to larger social interests such as public health.

Anti-livestock advocacy by these groups and others was also effective in reaching policy makers, who became more reluctant to devote public resources to oversight of the sector. The results of this disengagement by governments and the international community have been perverse. Owing to the lack of effective policies and regulatory frameworks, livestock remains both a major contributor to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and a major source of risk to public health.

Moreover, assigning a “global public good” character to many livestock-related externalities is counterproductive, and greater selectivity is recommended based on economic principles. Among the issues that do warrant priority on the global public-good agenda, the control of zoonotic diseases and greenhouse gas emissions feature prominently. Natural resource management. Grasslands cover more than one-fourth of the world’s terrestrial surface, and the livestock sector is the largest user of agricultural land. The effects of livestock grazing on land are manifold, and depend mainly on the prevailing ecosystem. In the arid rangelands, the extent of land degradation is subject to considerable debate. Estimates vary, identifying between 20 and 70 percent of arid rangelands as being degraded. What is clear is that arid ecosystems are being used at full capacity and that they are highly resilient. Most arid rangelands are common property, and public policy and development programs can play a major role in their management.



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