

Mission Statement

The Animal Health Branch is the State's organized, professional veterinary medical unit that protects livestock populations, consumers, and California's economy from catastrophic animal diseases, disasters that impact animals, and other health or agricultural problems. The Branch addresses diseases and other problems that cannot be successfully controlled on an individual animal or herd basis but require state-wide coordinated resources. Implementing programs that protect California's livestock industries and consumers, ensures the availability, affordability, and wholesomeness of food.



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CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Animal Health Branch Newsletter

Volume 57

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Branch Chief's Message

By: Dr. Anita Edmondson, BVM&S, MPVM, MRCVS

Branch staff are again responding to an emergency disease outbreak, this time Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). Disease has been detected in both wild bird populations and domestic poultry in California, and response teams have been deployed during all of August and September, with no end in sight. I am proud of the expertise and tireless work of our staff assigned to these HPAI response teams, and the cooperation and endurance of the industries impacted by this devastating disease. We also greatly appreciate the contributions from federal and other local agencies, and a special thanks to the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory system for their support. Outstanding professional and support staff are the backbone of Branch disease surveillance and response activities to protect California's agriculture. We are all looking forward to a successful conclusion of this outbreak!

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in California

By: Felicia Pohl, Research Scientist, Avian Section

On July 14, 2022, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) wildlife disease specialists confirmed the first cases of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Eurasian H5N1 in wild birds in California (Colusa and Glenn Counties). Slowly, but surely, more cases are being detected in wild birds in different California counties. On August 11, 2022, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) confirmed HPAI in a backyard flock in Sacramento County. This was the first case detected in domestic birds in California. There have now been numerous findings of HPAI throughout the State, including the first commercial farm in Fresno County on August 22, 2022.

As of October 4, 2022, 20 infected domestic premises have been found (12 commercial, eight (8) backyard flocks) in 10 counties: Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Monterey, Sacramento, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne. In addition, there are 22 counties that have had at least one (1) reported detection in wild birds: Alameda, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno,

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Glenn, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Trinity and Yolo. Some of the wild birds affected include geese, ducks, pelicans, turkey vultures, hawks, a swan, and an owl.

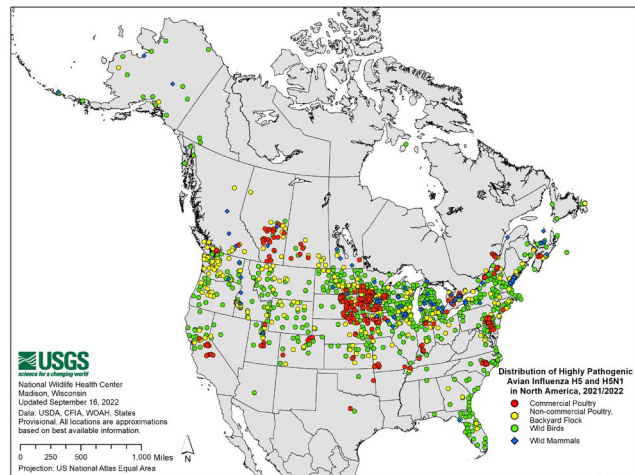
In the United States, HPAI has been documented in 459 domestic flocks in 40 states (45.14 million birds affected). In addition, over 2,470 wild bird cases have been found. For an up-to-date list of confirmed cases, please visit: [USDA APHIS | 2022 Detections of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza](https://www.usda.gov/aphis/2022-detections-highly-pathogenic-avian-influenza).

Avian influenza is a highly contagious and often fatal disease in birds. The disease is spread through movement of infected or exposed birds, direct or indirect contact with infected wild and/or domestic birds, or contact with the virus on fomites (surfaces or objects) such as hands, shoes, clothing, or feet and hair of rodents and other animals. There are many concerns with the fall and winter approaching as the virus circulates in migratory waterfowl and thrives in cooler weather. It is critical for poultry owners to be vigilant and take proper measures to prevent disease (biosecurity) and protect their birds. Here are some **avian biosecurity recommendations**:

- Wash your hands before and after handling your birds. This includes when handling birds from coop to coop.
- Prevent contact between domestic and wild birds by bringing your birds into an enclosure that is covered.
- If you have bodies of water on your property such as ponds or ditches, consider draining them to avoid attracting wild birds, and keep your domestic birds away from this potentially contaminated water.
- Use sanitized well or city water for your birds.
- Prevent rodents and predators from entering your coop.
- Prevent pets such as cats and dogs from eating dead wild birds.
- Keep feed covered and spills cleaned up to avoid attracting wild birds and rodents.
- Wash and disinfect boots and equipment when moving between coops.
- Do not share equipment or supplies with neighbors.
- Clean and disinfect equipment and other supplies between uses.
- Clean and disinfect your shoes and vehicle tires after visiting feedstores and other places frequented by other poultry owners or wild bird hunters.
- Avoid visiting places where wild birds congregate such as lakes and ponds.

Monitor your birds for the following symptoms:

- Trouble breathing
- Clear, runny discharge from nose, mouth, and eyes
- Lethargy or lack of energy
- Loss of appetite
- Drinking less
- Swollen eyes, head, wattles, or combs
- Discolored or bruised comb, wattles, or legs
- Stumbling, falling, or twisted neck
- Sudden death



Distribution of HPAI H5 and H5N1 in North America, 2021/2022



[Poultry permit information](#)

Poultry owners with flocks that have experienced any unusual/suspicious illness or deaths should call our CDFA Sick Bird Hotline at 866-922-BIRD (2473).

Please report any unusual or suspicious dead wild birds to the [California Department of Fish and Wildlife Mortality Report website](#). If you have questions about wildlife rehabilitation, please contact the [California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Wildlife Health Lab](#) directly.

The Eurasian H5N1 HPAI strain currently circulating in the United States poses low risk to humans, and poultry and eggs remain safe to eat.

For more information and updates, please visit our [CDFA Avian Health Program webpage](#).



Case Summary: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detection

By: Steven Gallego, DVM, Redding District

On Saturday August 13, 2022, the Redding District was informed that a non-negative avian influenza (AI) PCR result had been detected in seven deceased hatchlings submitted from a Butte County backyard producer. The non-negative samples were forwarded to the National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) for confirmation and typing.

HISTORY: The owner reported acquiring 600-day-old hatchlings three weeks prior to the initial call from a vendor in the Modesto District. Within 2 days of placing the hatchlings inside the facility's brooder room, the owner noticed daily mortality of 4-5 hatchlings; birds would become weak, appear 'ruffled' with decreased appetite, and die within 24 hours. No deaths were reported in hatchlings that were acquired 6 weeks earlier from the same vendor and residing in the same room as the affected birds and there was no increased mortality in the other 400+ birds housed on the premises.

CDFA and USDA ACTIONS:

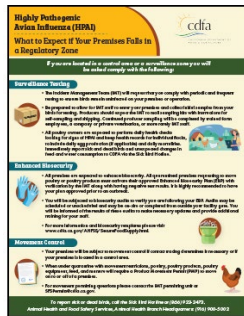
1. Issued quarantine of the infected premises to stop/manage all movements on and off the property
2. Started epidemiological investigation looking for contact premises and tracing bird movements that occurred prior to the detection
3. Once HPAI was confirmed by NVSL, USDA worked with the owner to determine the value of the birds
4. CDFA staff worked with the producer to determine most appropriate and humane method of depopulation and then disposal
5. Surveillance for additional sick birds was conducted in a 10 km zone around the initial premises
6. The property will remain fallow, without birds, for 150 days to account for virus elimination

TAKE HOME: HPAI is considered a Foreign Animal Disease. As such, like all FADs, disease response requires rapid detection, surveillance, and quick action to control the spread, eradicate the virus, and mitigate any impacts. CDFA has several trained Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosticians (FADD) who respond to sick calls or reports on a daily basis.

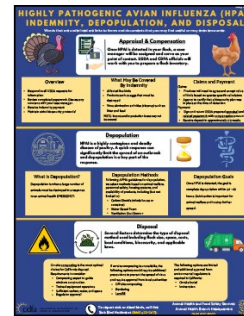
During outbreak events such as this, every sick bird inquiry received by our Branch is treated as highly suspicious, and we must be vigilant to keep an open mind with regard to case presentations and diagnostics and not neglect alternative

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causes of disease manifestations. Such was the case six days later when another Butte County bird owner called to report the sudden death of 16 of his 17 chickens over an 18-hour period. The affected birds, as well as some domestic ducks and geese, were free-ranging over a half-acre property. The chickens presented weak, head down, recumbent, sensitive to touch, and unable to move. Submissions to the CAHFS Davis lab by the owner were negative for AI, but positive for Botulinum type A. Further investigation by the FADD revealed the birds had been fed rotten chicken soup left over from a recent camping trip! This case emphasizes the importance of thorough and complete disease investigations even in a known outbreak setting.



[What to Expect if in a Regulatory Zone?](#)



[HPAI Indemnity, Depopulation, and Disposal Infographic](#)

Case Report: Marek's Disease in a Chicken Named Mary

By: Laura Bradley, DVM, CAHEN Program



A backyard chicken flock owner called our California Sick Bird Hotline to report that 1 (one) of 8 (eight) hens was found deceased and the owner wanted to ensure the health of the remaining flock. Mary (name changed to protect privacy) the chicken, died after a week of lethargy, weakness, and difficulty ambulating around the coop. She was still eating and drinking normally with normal droppings (bird feces). Mary's owner attempted to treat her with Rooster Booster, vitamin E & selenium supplementation, Epsom salt baths, HydroHen, VetRx, Nutrigen, and ivermectin with no signs of improvement. At the time of the call, the remaining flock appeared normal and healthy. Additional background information revealed no recent visitors onto the property, but the owner had recently brought home chicks about 3 weeks prior with unknown vaccination status. The chicks were quarantined from the home flock which also had unknown vaccination status.

Working with Mary's owner, we decided to take advantage of the best state resources we can offer, a necropsy, which is an inexpensive disease investigation service offered by the [California Animal Health and Food Safety \(CAHFS\) labs](#). For backyard flocks, owners or their veterinarians can submit up to two deceased birds for evaluation for \$25. If live sick birds are submitted they will be humanely euthanized at the lab. The lab will test for a variety of diseases and can help owners find out why a flock member has died and if it has a disease that can be treated to prevent other birds from becoming sick as well.

Test results concluded that Mary succumbed to Marek's Disease. Laboratory findings discovered Mary to be in poor to fair nutritional condition and pathologists found dense infiltrates of neoplastic (cancerous) lymphocytes across multiple organs. Histology (microscopic findings) found that the morphology (cellular characteristics) of the neoplastic cell population was consistent with lymphoproliferative disease, a finding in chickens that is most commonly associated with Marek's Disease.

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Marek's Disease, caused by Gallid herpesvirus-2 which is designated as Marek's Disease Virus (MDV), is also known as Fowl Paralysis, Range Paralysis, Polyneuritis, or Neurolymphomatosis. It is an important illness to recognize in chickens because this disease is highly contagious and found in poultry worldwide. It can cause tumors and nerve swelling leading to paralysis. In addition, MD can infiltrate the immune system which results in immunosuppression making the birds more susceptible to other diseases. It is typically considered a disease of young chickens, but a chicken of any age can still get sick. Diagnosis is made on clinical signs and gross or microscopic lesions. Definitive diagnosis must be made by diagnosing the disease (tumor), not the infection.



MDV can survive outside of the body and disease spread is usually through close contact. Some highlights of disease transmission are outlined below:

- Inhaled dust or dander (skin flakes) from infected chickens is the primary mode of transmission.
- Virus particles shed in chicken dander are not as infectious but survive in the environment (e.g. poultry house dust or litter) for months.
- Virus particles shed directly from feather follicles are very infectious but vulnerable in the environment.
- Infected chickens become disease carriers for life.

Clinical signs of MDV can be tricky. Infected chickens can be asymptomatic (little to no signs of illness) or have more obvious signs like paralysis which, may lead to death as it may prevent their ability to reach food and water. Additional clinical signs may be difficult to discern or interpret without veterinary involvement to evaluate a bird for visceral lymphoma (cancerous tumors inside the body).

Currently, there is no cure or effective treatment for Marek's Disease; therefore, prevention is the best medicine for a flock! There are two pillars to a Marek's Disease prevention program. The first is for chicken owners to habitually follow good biosecurity protocols. For more information on what biosecurity is and some best practices, check out [USDA's Defend the Flock Program](#). The second is to consistently follow an effective vaccination program. Vaccination against the MDV is the most common method for prevention and control of this disease. Vaccines must be administered on the day the chicks hatch or in ovo (embryo inside the egg) during egg incubation to be most effective. If purchasing birds through a hatchery or feed store, inquire about vaccination status to avoid future heartache. Additional details about MDV control/prevention can be found on the [UC Davis Extension Poultry website](#) as well as on an [overview for backyard poultry owners](#).

In summary:

- Marek's disease is a highly contagious, devastating, and global disease of poultry that may lead to tumors and/or nerve enlargement leading to paralysis (particularly in the legs) and to pre-mature death.
- Prevention is the best protection. Vaccines are protective if given by day one and should be used in combination with good biosecurity measures.
- Veterinarians can make a reasonable diagnosis based on history (including vaccination records), clinical signs, and testing.
- After follow-up with the owner we found that Mary's flock mates are still happy, healthy, and thriving.

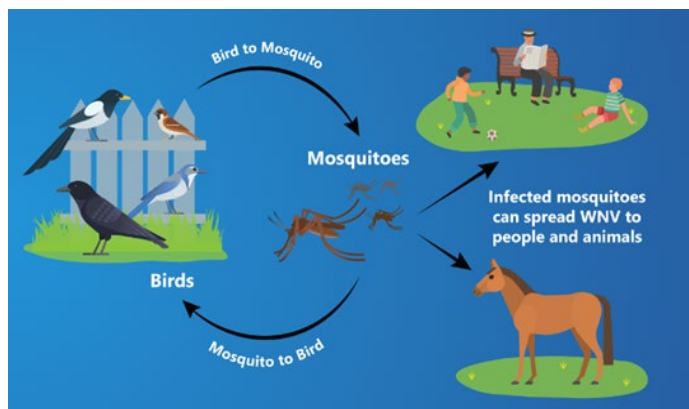
Poultry owners and veterinarians with poultry owning clients should contact our CDFA Sick Bird Hotline at 866-922-BIRD (2473) if their flocks are experiencing any unusual/suspicious illness or deaths. Follow us on Facebook at California Avian Health Education Network and Instagram @cahensocal.

Be on the lookout for CDFA's 2023 Avian Calendar at your local feedstore or any future CAHEN outreach events!

2022 California Equine West Nile Virus Updates

By: Emily Nietrzeba, DVM, MPH, Equine Section Lead

West Nile Virus (WNV) is the leading cause of vector-borne encephalitis (inflammation of the brain and/or spinal cord) in humans and equines in the United States and affects not only horses but other equids such as donkeys, mules, and zebras. Transmission is primarily by infected mosquitoes, and horses are not directly contagious to any other horses or humans. Clinical signs in horses can include fever, lethargy, ataxia, head tilt, muscle fasciculations, weakness, changes in mentation, and colic. Veterinarians are encouraged to consider WNV as a differential diagnosis for



horses presenting with neurological signs, especially during the peak season of July through September. Other potential infectious causes of neurological disease such as Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy (EHM), rabies, and equine protozoal myeloencephalitis (EPM), can also present with comparable clinical signs, and veterinarians are always welcome to reach out to CDFA and the CAHFS laboratories regarding appropriate sample submission and testing requests to assist with diagnostics as well as biosecurity planning.

Eleven (11) cases of equine WNV have been confirmed in California in 2022 to date. Positive cases were located in Kern (3), Nevada (1), Sacramento (1), San Joaquin (1), San Luis Obispo (1), Tehama (1), and Tulare (3) Counties. Seven (7) of the eleven (11) infected horses were unvaccinated, three (3) had unknown though unlikely vaccination status, and one (1) was vaccinated. Eight (8) horses are currently alive and recovering, and three (3) horses were euthanized due to severity of clinical signs.

WNV vaccination is considered a core vaccine by the American Academy of Equine Practitioners (AAEP), given a case fatality rate of ~33%, and long-term residual effects (six months and longer) following diagnosis in ~44% of horses. Adherence to a regular vaccination schedule developed with an equine veterinarian in conjunction with mosquito control measures remain the best means of minimizing WNV infection risk in equids.

Additional information, updates, and WNV resources can be found on the [CDFA West Nile Virus webpage](#).

Advancements in Tritrichomonas Testing in California

By: Kavishti Kokaram, DVM, DACVPM, Bovine Specialist

The California Cattlemen's Association and the Western United Dairies sponsored legislation to develop a Trichomonosis (also called Trichomoniasis or "Trich") control program in partnership with the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) that became effective September 21, 2003. Strengthening the program over the course of the past 19 years has resulted in significant improvement in the overall Trichomonosis status in California, with a progressive decline in the number of positive herds detected dropping to as low as 0.15% in 2021. One of the major changes that occurred during this period was the requirement for real-time PCR testing for regulatory movement and an adjustment to the age bulls are eligible for testing.

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Recently, the California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) Laboratory has validated [a new real-time reverse transcription PCR assay \(direct RT-qPCR\) for *Tritrichomonas foetus*](#). This [quantitative protocol was first described in 2018](#) with concurrent interest from the bovine industry, state regulators, and diagnostic testing laboratories as an alternative to the quantitative PCR currently in routine use. This new RT-qPCR protocol presents significant advantages over the currently employed qPCR with increased sensitivity and specificity (both 100%), reduced cost and flexibility of media (validated for PBS, LRS, etc.), increased flexibility on transit times and transport conditions, and greater overall ease of use.

Value to the industry would be a significantly more robust surveillance program with greater confidence in testing (100% sensitivity and specificity of the test); appreciable cost savings to veterinarians and producers (reduced media costs, flexibility of transit and storage conditions, submission timing); and drastically fewer rejected/contaminated samples (due to built-in internal control).

Texas, Washington, and Colorado Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories have previously validated this test and have been offering this option to their clients. With CAHFS now validating this test in-house, there is now significant cost savings and flexibility to the industry in California. CAHFS is scheduled to phase out the qPCR assay as of November 1, 2022, transitioning all testing to RT-qPCR. Further validation of sample pooling and its effect on sensitivity and specificity of the test is ongoing and may be made available to industry in the not-too-distant future.

Just in for Fall Bull Testing

By: Kavishti Kokaram, DVM, DACVPM, Bovine Specialist

As of September 1, 2022, Trich Tags for the new testing year are now available from Allflex and ought to be able to be shipped to approved veterinarians and veterinary clinics from MWI warehouses. Current year tags are orange for the September 1 – August 31 testing year.



Protect our Pigs! Fight African Swine Fever

By: Hector Webster, DMV, Swine/Small Ruminant Section Lead

African Swine Fever (ASF) is a deadly pig disease that spreads rapidly. People cannot contract this disease, but if even a single case entered the U.S., it could devastate America's pig population and pork industry. The United States Department of Food and Agriculture (USDA) has created a website as well as a training video to help pork producers and pig enthusiasts better understand the signs of ASF and learn about the biosecurity and control measures that should be taken to keep pig farms and facilities safe. This training video highlights four (4) key factors to help secure your herd and livelihood from this disease: how ASF spreads, signs of infection, how to report suspected cases, and lastly, how to protect your pigs.



Join other commercial producers, veterinarians, small farmers, and pet pig owners who are banding together to protect our pigs from African Swine Fever. Please visit the [USDAASF Protect Our Pigs website](#) for videos and additional information.

Working Horse Permit Update

By: Kristen Cox, Environmental Scientist

The Animal Health Branch (AHB) offers a Working Horse Permit (WHP) to horse owners for their animals to move across state lines strictly to assist with livestock husbandry or other ranch-related activities. Many times, these permits are used in conjunction with Pasture-to-Pasture Permits. If approved, a WHP exempts horses from needing Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) over the course of the calendar year in which the permit is valid.

As of January 2023, Oregon will no longer accept Working Horse Permits for the movement of horses into their state. Horses traveling to or from Oregon will need either a 30-day CVI or a 6-month GlobalVetLink (GVL) Extended Equine CVI (EECVI) [aka an equine passport] along with a current Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test (aka Coggins). To learn more about [GVL's EECVI program](#), [visit their website](#) or [AHB's Equine Health website](#).

WHPs will still be available for the movement of horses between California and Nevada or Idaho. For more information about WHPs or this upcoming change, please contact our Livestock Inspectors at the Permit Desk at (916) 900-5052 or evet@cdfa.ca.gov. If interested in applying, the WHP application is available for download on [AHB's website](#). The application period for 2023 WHPs will open in December 2022.

Animal Movement

By: Kristen Cox, Environmental Scientist

Just a reminder – To confirm interstate movement requirements for livestock and pets, contact the destination state. Additionally, websites such as InterstateLivestock.com, AnimalRegs.com, and APHIS Pet Travel can be helpful resources for checking requirements but keep in mind requirements may change during disease outbreaks, natural disasters, or when new regulations come into effect.



The American Sheep Industry Looks At Electronic Identification Devices

By: Hector Webster, DMV, MS, Swine & Small Ruminant Programs

As sheep producers all around the United States research the merits and cost effectiveness of using electronic identification within their own flocks, the American Sheep Industry (ASI) Association is looking at the steps necessary to incorporate Electronic Identification Devices (EID) in the nation's auction markets. Working through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, ASI led a pilot program this spring at the Delta (Colo.) Sales Yard to evaluate the feasibility of integrating an EID system for sheep in an auction market setting, as well as what benefits it might provide to federal and state animal health officials, and

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sheep producers. Most of the approximately 2,000 auction markets in the United States are not currently equipped to use EID on a daily basis.

Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) identifies all species of livestock, whereas, the scrapie program itself identifies sheep and goats specifically for the disease which still present in the US.

The use of visual Scrapie tags has been a key component of the National Scrapie Eradication Program for many years as the United States looks to secure Scrapie-free status. But such tags provide limited uses and can only be checked and recorded by physically stopping the sheep to read them. EID tags would allow for increased traceability – a key component in the fight against infectious diseases – without slowdowns in the process that are detrimental to the speed of commerce at auction markets and beyond.

At the end of 2021, 41 states have been free of scrapie for more than seven (7) years and six (6) states are just coming up on the seven (7) year mark

A video produced in the state of Colorado about [EID in Auction Markets](#) is now available.

Animal Care Program

By: Elizabeth Cox, DVM, Animal Care Program Manager



Animal Care Program staff ready for implementation of Animal Confinement regulations.

The California Department of Agriculture's (CDFA) Animal Care Program (ACP) implements and enforces Animal Confinement laws related to covered animals raised in the state and in-state sales of covered products from covered animals. Animal Confinement laws established minimum confinement standards for California farms raising egg-laying hens, breeding pigs, and veal calves and made it illegal to engage in a commercial sale of covered product from covered animals if they were not raised according to those minimum standards of confinement. For pork meat, this includes meat from the immediate offspring of a covered animal (breeding pig).

Effective September 1, 2022, [Animal Confinement regulations](#) outline a regulatory framework of certification, registration, accreditation, and inspection for ACP to fairly implement Health and Safety Code (HSC) [25990-25994](#), which was passed by California voters as the Proposition 12 initiative in 2018.

Animal Care Program is busy providing outreach and education to stakeholders about the newly adopted regulations including the upcoming deadline for distributors selling shell eggs, liquid eggs, veal, and pork meat to register with ACP by January 1, 2023.

Visit Animal Care Program's website for more information, sign up to receive updates, and follow us on social media by scanning the QR code.



Foreign Animal Disease Investigations For Reporting Period June 16 - September 15, 2022

By: Alireza Javidmehr, DVM, MPVM, PhD, Emergency Preparedness and Response Section

FADs are serious animal diseases that have either been eradicated from or have never occurred in the United States. A widespread FAD outbreak can disrupt the food supply chain and threaten the nation's food security. In addition, some FADs can be zoonotic, posing a public health risk.

To protect California's livestock industry, FAD diagnosticians investigated 174 FAD suspicious cases (Table 1) between June 16 and September 15, 2022. Nearly 93% of these investigations were to rule out Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in pigs shipped to slaughterhouses in California. In all of these cases, lesions were caused by Senecavirus A (SVA). SVA infection is an endemic disease in the US; however, it triggers an FAD investigation due to the similarity of lesions to FMD. Any animal diseases presenting similar signs to FADs must be treated as such until an FAD can be ruled out.

All Emergency conditions listed in the [California reportable animal disease list](#) must be reported to the local Animal Health authorities within 24 hours. The AHB district offices' contact information is listed on the last page of this newsletter, as well as on the reportable disease list.

Table 1. Summary of FAD investigations from June 16 to September 15, 2022

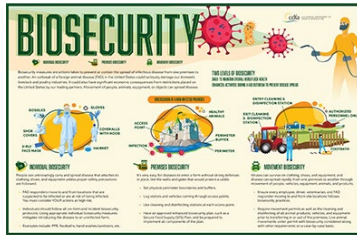
AHB Districts	Disease	Species	Sample Type	Number of Investigations	Destination Lab*
Modesto	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Senecavirus A (SVA)	Porcine	Swab	150	CAHFS-Davis
	Avian Influenza (AI)	Avian	Swab	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
	Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease (RHDV2)	Rabbit	Swab	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV)	Bovine	Swab	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
	VSV	Ovine	Swab	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
	Screwworm	Canine	Larvae	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
Ontario	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)	Avian	Swab	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
Redding	AI	Avian	Swab	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
	FMD, VSV	Caprine	Swabs, Tissue	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
	FMD, VSV, Orf	Ovine	Swab	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
Tulare	FMD, SVA	Porcine	Swab	11	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
	HPAI	Avian	Swab	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
	Bovine Ephemeral Fever	Bovine	Blood, Serum	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
	RHDV2	Rabbit	Swab	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis
	VSV	Equine	Swab, Serum	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis

*NVSL: National Veterinary Services Laboratory
CAHFS: California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory

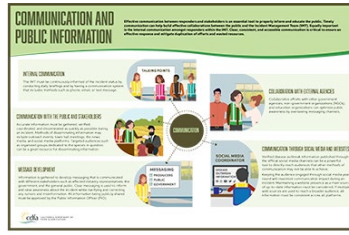
NADPrP Infographics

By: Emergency Preparedness and Response Section

The Animal Health Branch received funding from the USDA under the Farm Bill to develop a series of infographics that describe several of the critical activities that are employed during a Foreign Animal Disease Response. Many of these infographics can be found under the “Preparedness Tools” section of the [Emergency Preparedness and Response Section's website](#) and more are under development. Those currently available include:



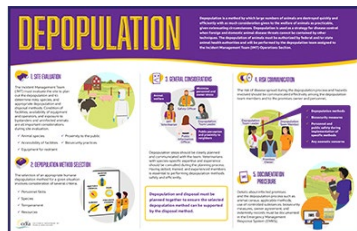
[Biosecurity](#)



[Communication and Public Information](#)



[Continuity of Business](#)



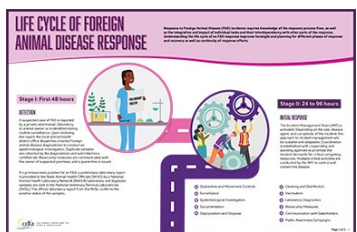
[Depopulation](#)



[Incident Management Team](#)



[Information Intelligence Management Systems](#)



[Life Cycle of a Foreign Animal Disease Response](#)



[Surveillance](#)



[Vaccination](#)

Brucellosis Contract Renewals

By: Elizabeth Francia Wilson, Sr. Livestock Inspector

Brucellosis contract renewals will begin to be mailed out to current contract veterinarians this month. All contracts are renewed every two years with an expiration date of December 31. Veterinarians must have a current signed contract on file with CDFA in order to purchase and administer Brucellosis vaccine to calves in California. Please sign and return your contract without delay, so there will be no lapse in your ability to receive vaccine. You may sign and email your completed contract to bruce.vaccine@cdfa.ca.gov rather than by mail if you prefer. For additional questions, please contact your local district office or Beth Francia at 916-900-5041.

California State Fair 2022 – A Successful Outreach Event

By: Kim Conway, DVM, MPVM

CDFA staff managed two (2) tables in the livestock area at the California State Fair in Sacramento from July 19th-29th to deliver animal health outreach to fair-goers. Staff experts from many CDFA Animal Health and Food Safety Services were on hand to answer questions and distribute hundreds of pieces of outreach materials, including Avian Calendars, factsheets and brochures, and Sick Bird Call line magnets. We have an even bigger vision for next year's fair, which will include more engagement opportunities with the public, more children's activity handouts and games, social media announcements, raffles, and prizes - We hope to see you there!



Livestock table volunteers

AB-888: Mobile Livestock Slaughter - Expanding Local Meat Markets

By: Meat, Poultry and Egg Safety Branch



Effective January 1, 2022, a new law became effective in California that allows for multiple livestock purchased by multiple owners from a producer to be slaughtered on the livestock producer's premises for the new owners, provided that certain specified conditions are met:

1. The slaughter must be conducted by a Meat, Poultry and Egg Safety (MPES) licensed Mobile Slaughter Operator (MSO)
2. The MSO operator must be a MPES licensed Livestock Meat Inspector (LMI)
3. The livestock slaughter must be supervised by an MPES licensed Livestock Meat Inspector (LMI)
4. The Livestock Producer and all premises where the slaughter occurs must be registered with MPES



AB-888 Flyer

For details on additional requirements, please refer to the full text of AB-888 (Food and Agricultural Code, Sections 19020-19023).

All carcasses of animals slaughtered by a licensed MSO and any resulting meat cuts are only for personal use and consumption of the owner(s), owners' family, employees and other identified individuals and must be identified as "NOT FOR SALE".

For any questions, please contact MPES at CDFA.MPES_feedback@cdfa.ca.gov or by phone at (916) 900-5004.

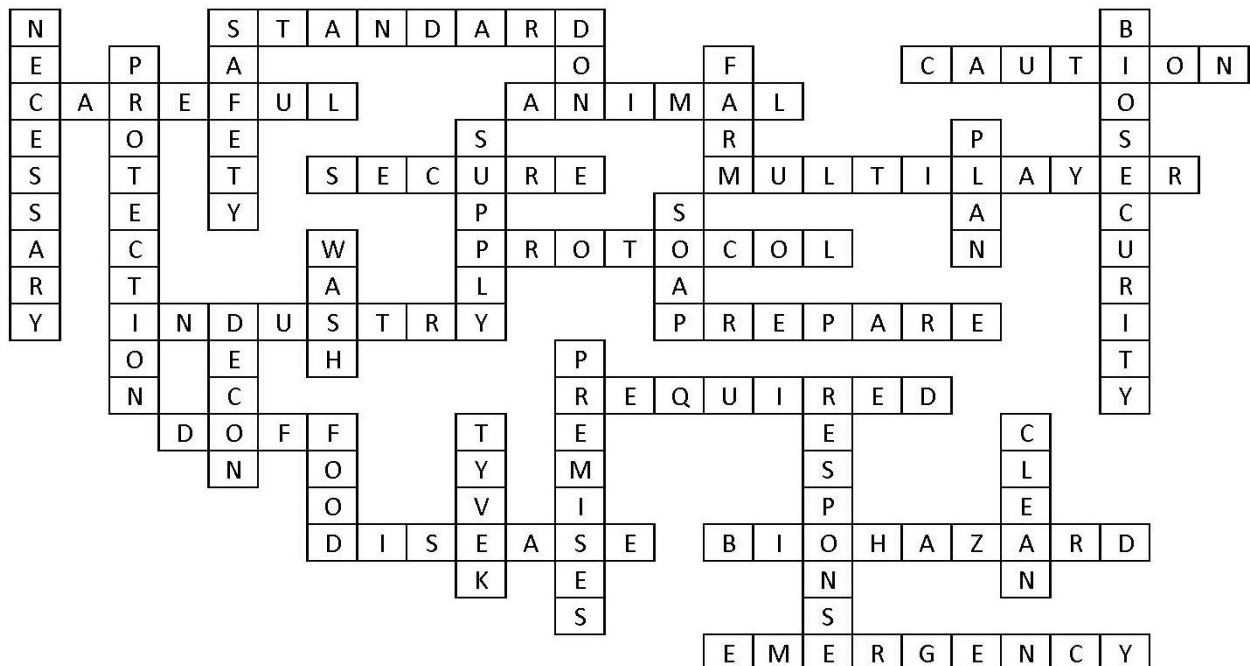
AHB Staff Biography

An action-oriented emergency manager with experience in direct and indirect patient care, **John Montalbano** joined the Animal Health Branch Emergency Preparedness Response Section as the Foreign Animal Disease Unit Manager in July 2022. He served as the Federal Medical Station Task Force Liaison and Deputy Health Director for CDPH during the COVID-19 response, and began his state service in 2014 with the Department of Public Health, providing emergency preparedness and disaster response to all hazards events. He also served as the Task Force Lead and Emergency Support Function 8 Public Health Liaison for all major emergency events include fire, flood, and earthquake response.



Originally from South San Francisco, John has lived in Elk Grove for over 20 years with his wife and their four kids. They do a lot of camping and boating and spend a lot of time at the beach. John attended the College of San Mateo Fire Academy and completed his Paramedic Licensure in 2003. He was the Director of Operations for a private ambulance company for many years before co-founding Alpha One Ambulance in 2010. As a community servant, he maintains deployment status with Disaster Medical Services (MT-II), EMSA.

July 2022 Crossword Puzzle Answers



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