



Mission Statement

The Animal Health Branch is California's organized, professional veterinary medical unit that protects livestock populations, consumers, and the State's economy from catastrophic animal diseases and other health or agricultural problems.

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Animal Health Branch Newsletter

Volume 20

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Final Animal Disease Traceability Rule Published for Interstate Movement of Livestock and Poultry

By Rachele Kennedy, Research Scientist I and Victor Velez, Research Program Specialist



The final rule for Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) for interstate movement of livestock and poultry was published in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 86 by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on January 9, 2013. The rule focusing on enhancing interstate traceability of cattle, equine and poultry became effective March 11, 2013. Previously published regulations for interstate movement of captive cervids (i.e., deer and elk), swine, sheep and goats remain in effect. For livestock being moved interstate, the ADT rule includes requirements for official identification (ID) of animals and documentation, such as an Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI).

Accredited veterinarians have an important role in animal disease traceability; the final rule specifies their responsibilities.

Official ID and Documentation Requirements for Livestock Moving Interstate

For most classes of livestock, the ADT rule for interstate movement requires official ID, with a USDA-approved official ID device or method, and an ICVI with the shipment.

The following classes of cattle require official ID and an ICVI listing the official ID to move interstate:

- Dairy breed females of any age
- Dairy breed males of any age born after March 11, 2013
- Sexually-intact cattle and bison over 18 months of age
- All cattle used for rodeos, exhibitions or recreational purposes, including one-time event cattle used for team penning, roping, and cutting events.

Note: In an effort to reduce costs this newsletter will only be sent electronically.

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Final Animal Disease Traceability Rule Published
for Interstate Movement of Livestock and Poultry
(continued)

Note: Dairy steers need official ID to move interstate, but there is no requirement to list dairy steer IDs on the ICVI.

All official eartags must have the "US" or State postal abbreviation in the shield and a unique number imprint on the tag conforming to one of the following numbering systems:

- a) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) – i.e., the "silver-brite" and orange brucellosis vaccination metal clip tags
- b) Animal Identification Number (AIN), commonly known as 840 tags
- c) Location ID with a unique herd management number.

USDA is moving to exclusive use of the 840 format and will phase out recognition of the USA and manufacturer code formats as official AIN tags beginning with animals tagged after March 2015.

When official ID is required for interstate movement, animals must be officially identified before issue of an ICVI and the animal identification must appear on the ICVI. Use of another document to provide the individual official ID with the ICVI, as an alternative to typing or writing the official ID on the ICVI, is acceptable if the shipping and receiving state agree.

USDA "ADT General Standards Document" provides important information on types of official ID and instructions for replacement of official ID. http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/downloads/ADT_standards.pdf

How will the animal disease traceability rule affect veterinarians?

The accredited veterinarian is responsible for accurate completion of the ICVI documenting official ID, for promptly forwarding copies of the ICVI to designated recipient(s) and for retaining records of official movement documents. If the veterinarian distributes official ID devices, there is a requirement for retention of ID distribution records.

Accredited Veterinarian Recordkeeping Requirements

The final rule specifies that accredited veterinarians must a) forward a copy of the ICVI with supporting documentation to the state of origin within **seven (7) days** of issue and b) retain copies of issued ICVIs and supporting documentation for **five (5) years**.

The rule specifies that veterinarians who distribute official ID devices must retain a copy of an official ID distribution form, with the recipient name and address, the tag series issued and the date of distribution, for **five (5) years**.

For additional information and links to applicable documents see: http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/ID_Info.html

Contact Victor Velez at victor.velez@cdfa.ca.gov with specific questions.



Contagious Equine Metritis Investigation

California Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch veterinarians are investigating an ongoing Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM) incident in California. In January 2013, a private practitioner submitted reproductive tract samples from a 17 year-old Lusitano mare to the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory (CAHFS) as part of an infertility workup. The sample culture was suspicious and was sent to the National Veterinary Services Laboratory where it was confirmed positive for *Taylorella equigenitalis*, the organism responsible for CEM, a Foreign Animal Disease. An intense epidemiological investigation was initiated.

During the 2012 breeding season, the index mare was bred by live cover and artificial insemination to a 20 year-old imported Lusitano stallion (Brazil 2003). Testing confirmed the stallion as CEM positive. Both horses are under quarantine for treatment and additional regulatory testing to ensure elimination of the organism. To date, during the trace investigation two (2) exposed horses are CEM test positive: one (1) 25 year-old domestic Lipizzaner stallion, that had semen collected in 2012 at the same facility as the positive Lusitano stallion, and one (1) 13 year-old pregnant domestic Andalusian cross, AI-bred to the positive Lusitano stallion. Both horses are under quarantine for treatment and additional regulatory testing. The NVSL determined that the strain of the bacterium from the four (4) positive horses does not match any *T. equigenitalis* strains ever found in the United States (US), indicating no relationship to any previous cases of CEM in the US.

Nine (9) additional exposed stallions are under quarantine in California and one (1) exposed stallion is under quarantine in Texas with regulatory testing protocols underway. The exposed stallion testing protocol includes two sets of cultures and live cover breeding of two qualified test mares. Test mares have post-breeding culture sampling on days 3, 6, 9 and 28 and have a blood sample taken on day 21 post-breeding for compliment fixation testing. To obtain a release of quarantine, stallions must have negative pre-breeding cultures, negative test mare cultures and negative test mare compliment fixation tests. To date, all exposed stallions have at least one set of negative cultures. Seven (7) exposed stallions have completed test breeding and mare culture results are pending. Two (2) exposed stallions await test breeding.



Bovine TB Update - New Tulare County TB-Affected Dairy Herd

On February 6, 2013, a new Tulare County dairy herd was determined to be bovine tuberculosis (TB) affected following the diagnosis of TB in a cow during routine slaughter surveillance. The animal detected at slaughter had no individual animal identification and was one of 151 cattle in a lot shipment from CA, ID, OR and WA. There were seventy-five (75) possible California herds of origin for this animal. Sample genotyping confirmed the tissue as from a female Holstein cow and TB-strain typing was found to be a match to a 2002 Tulare County affected herd. This information reduced the tracing to sixty-two (62) possible California herds of origin. Subsequent prioritized TB testing of trace herds led to the detection of the new TB-affected herd, which is under quarantine and on a "test-and-removal" program. To date, ten (10) TB-compatible cows have been removed from the affected herd. Trace investigations indicate the movement of cattle from the affected herd to eleven (11) states for investigation.

USDA/APHIS/VS personnel from other states are assisting California regulatory personnel during the initial response.

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Bovine TB Update - New Tulare County TB-Affected Dairy Herd (continued)

Investigation of contact and exposed herds is ongoing; eighty-six (86) dairy herds are under investigation, approximately forty-three (43) will require TB-testing. As of March 28, 2013, TB testing is complete for eleven (11) trace herds (approximately 18,000 cows) with no detection of infection spread.

California has had eleven (11) TB-affected herds between 2002 and 2013. TB detection in six (6) of these herds was through routine slaughter surveillance and in five (5) trace herds through the TB testing by regulatory personnel. Each of the five (5) trace herds had a single infected cow detected. The identification of seven (7) different TB-strain types in samples from these herds represents seven (7) different introductions of disease. All seven (7) genotypes were related to Mexican cattle and did not match any other cattle isolates from the United States. The source of these introductions was not determined. USDA classifies the State of California as Bovine TB Modified Accredited Advanced, the only entire state with this classification.



Equine Infectious Anemia / Equine Piroplasmiasis

California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), Animal Health Branch (AHB) veterinarians are currently investigating Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) and Equine Piroplasmiasis (EP) infection in racing Quarter Horses (QH). The investigation began in July 2012 after confirmation of EIA in a blood sample from a racing QH being tested to meet California Horse Racing Board entry requirements. The owner acknowledged the sharing of needles on different horses. The testing of seventeen (17) exposed horses on the premises led to confirmation of EIA in a second horse; the sixteen (16) other exposed horses were EIA test negative. California regulation requires a 60-day retest of EIA-exposed horses.

To date, ten (10) of the sixteen (16) EIA-exposed horses were retested; two (2) of the ten (10) were confirmed positive for both EIA and EP (*Babesia equi*) and euthanized. Thirty-three (33) horses with a history of direct exposure to the EIA/EP positive horses were tested for EIA/EP. Of the thirty-three (33) exposed horses, one (1) was test positive for EIA and euthanized, five (5) were test positive for EP, a foreign animal disease. The five (5) EP positive horses remain under quarantine and isolation. Thirty-two (32) test negative exposed horses remain under quarantine and will be retested for EIA/EP in April 2013.

The epidemiologic investigation indicates that poor biosecurity practices, specifically the sharing of needles, most likely led to the transmission of the EIA and EP organisms. The racing QH involved in this investigation are considered high-risk for disease transmission due to their potential participation in unsanctioned racing.

California Animal Health Officials were unable to locate six (6) of the original EIA-exposed horses for retest. The missing horses are:

- Fruitstand Freckles - 3 year-old QH chestnut filly; no lip tattoo
- Jazzy Patriots - 5 year-old QH bay mare; lip tattoo 1042Z
- Hells Bells Hawk - 4 year-old QH mare; lip tattoo 10936
- Toby is Hot - 3 year-old QH bay filly; lip tattoo 37303
- A Shot of Fury - 2 year-old QH bay colt; lip tattoo 12157.
- The Doll - 3 year-old Thoroughbred filly; no lip tattoo

The last known location of these six (6) horses was Turlock, California. We request that anyone with knowledge or information on these horses contact Dr. Katie Flynn at kflynn@cdfa.ca.gov or 916-900-5039.



Equine Herpes Virus

On March 5, 2013, a horse at Santa Anita Park in Los Angeles County, euthanized after developing neurological signs, was confirmed positive for the neurotrophic Equine Herpes Virus (nEHV-1). All horses on the premises were subsequently monitored; no additional horses developed a fever or other clinical signs compatible with EHV-1.

On March 18, 2013, a Warmblood stallion in San Diego County displaying mild neurologic signs was confirmed positive for the non-neurotrophic strain of Equine Herpes Virus-1. The horse was quarantined under veterinary care. Owners of the exposed horses were notified of the potential exposure and provided recommendations to isolate exposed horses and monitor their temperatures twice daily. To date, no additional cases have been identified as associated with exposure to the index Warmblood stallion.

On March 20, 2013, a Welsh Cross gelding in Santa Barbara County displaying neurologic signs was confirmed positive for the non-neuropathogenic strain of Equine Herpesvirus -1 (EHV-1), the strain of virus responsible for the more common cases of respiratory EHV-1. The horse was quarantined under veterinary care. A small percentage of horses with non-neuropathogenic EHV-1 display neurologic signs and are classified as equine herpes myeloencephalopathy cases, which are reportable to Animal Health officials in California.

The CDFA epidemiologic investigations indicate that both the Welsh Cross gelding and the Warmblood stallion participated in the HITS (Horse Shows in the Sun), Thermal, CA. Recommendations for horses potentially exposed to EHV-1 positive horses include isolation and twice daily monitoring of body temperatures for 14 days after the last potential exposure date.



Upcoming Dates USDA Veterinary Accreditation Core Orientation Program

Veterinarians with interest in obtaining USDA Veterinary Accreditation should contact Ms. Linda Craig (916-854-3950) at the USDA CA/NV Area Office to obtain the most current information on the accreditation process.

Core Orientation Program sessions upcoming in California:

April 16, 2013 8:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Location: USDA/APHIS/VS

10365 Old Placerville Road Suite 210

Sacramento, CA 95827

April 23, 2013 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: Western University

309 E 2nd Street

Pomona, CA 91766

Room: BVCC 244

There are requirements for web-based Initial Accreditation Training before veterinarians attend the mandatory Core Orientation Program to become accredited. Advance planning and coordination with Linda Craig is recommended to ensure completion of requirements.



2013 West Nile Surveillance

West Nile Virus (WNV) continues to be an important cause of mosquito-borne neurologic illness and death among humans and horses in California. In 2012, WNV infection was detected in 479 California residents, representing the highest number of human cases in a single year since 2005. Twenty-two (22) horses in California were confirmed WNV positive in 2012; eight (8) of these horses died or were euthanized as a result of the infection.

To facilitate timely and accurate identification of WNV infection in horses in 2013, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) will provide **West Nile Virus serologic diagnostic testing of clinically affected horses free-of-charge (as available funding permits)**. Your participation in this important public health program is appreciated. Detailed instructions for submitting equine specimens for WNV testing to the California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) Laboratory can be found at:

http://cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/WNV_Info.html

For additional information, please contact Dr. Katie Flynn, Equine Staff Veterinarian (916-900-5039).

AVMA Guidelines for Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) published the *Guidelines for Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition* on February 27, 2013.

<https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Documents/euthanasia.pdf>

Sampling for Anthrax

The optimal sample for anthrax testing of a dead animal is an aspirate of aqueous humor for submission in a sealed red top tube.

The Animal Health Branch annually publishes and makes available a list of reportable conditions that pose or may pose significant threats to public health, animal health, the environment or the food supply. This document is known as the "**List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products.**" Any licensed veterinarian, any person operating a diagnostic laboratory, or any person who has been informed, recognizes or should recognize, by virtue of education, experience, or occupation, that any animal or animal product is or may be affected by, has been exposed to, or may be transmitting or carrying any condition specified in the list shall report to the Animal Health Branch within the time specified in the list. The following insert is the 2013 **List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products.**

The document is available in poster form at:

http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/pdfs/CA_Reportable_Disease_List_Poster.pdf



LIST OF REPORTABLE CONDITIONS FOR ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS*

Any licensed veterinarian, any person operating a diagnostic laboratory, or any person who has been informed, recognizes or should recognize by virtue of education, experience, or occupation, that any animal or animal product is or may be affected by, or has been exposed to, or may be transmitting or carrying any of the following conditions, must report that information.

Immediately report any animal disease not known to exist in the United States, any event with increased mortality and/or morbidity of unknown cause or source and any toxicology condition likely to contaminate animals or animal products (meat, milk or eggs). In addition, report any regulatory control program disease or monitored disease.

EMERGENCY CONDITIONS – Report to AHB or VS Employee within 24 hours of Discovery

Redding 530-225-2140, Modesto 209-491-9350, Tulare 559-685-3500, Ontario 909-947-4462,
Headquarters 916-900-5002, or VS at 1-877-741-3690

MULTIPLE SPECIES

- **Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)¹**
- **Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever¹**
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Glanders (Farcy) [*Burkholderia mallei* (formerly *Pseudomonas mallei*)]
- Heartwater [*Ehrlichia ruminantium* (formerly *Cowdria ruminantium*)]
- **Rabies of livestock¹**
- Screwworm myiasis (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*)
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Theileriosis (*Theileria parva parva* or *T. annulata*)
- Vesicular stomatitis
- Livestock exposed to toxic substances that may threaten public health
- Unexplained mortality or diseased animals

BOVINE

- African trypanosomiasis (Tsetse fly diseases)
- Bovine babesiosis (Cattle Tick Fever)
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides* small colony)
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Heartwater [*Ehrlichia ruminantium* (formerly *Cowdria ruminantium*)]
- Hemorrhagic septicemia (*Pasteurella multocida* B/Asian or E/African)
- Lumpy skin disease
- Malignant catarrhal fever (African type)
- Rift Valley fever
- Rinderpest
- Schmallenberg virus
- Theileriosis (*Theileria parva parva* or *T. annulata*)

CAPRINE/OVINE

- Contagious agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactiae*)
- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*)
- Foot-and-mouth disease

- Heartwater [*Ehrlichia ruminantium* (formerly *Cowdria ruminantium*)]
- Nairobi sheep disease
- Peste des petits ruminants (Goat plague)
- Rift Valley fever
- *Salmonella abortusovis*
- Schmallenberg virus
- Sheep and goat pox

PORCINE

- African swine fever
- Classical swine fever
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Japanese encephalitis
- Nipah virus
- Swine vesicular disease
- Vesicular exanthema of swine virus (VESV)

AVIAN SPECIES

- Avian influenza (H5 or H7)
- Exotic Newcastle disease
- Turkey rhinotracheitis (Avian metapneumovirus)

EQUINE

- African horse sickness
- Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)
- Glanders (Farcy) [*Burkholderia mallei* (formerly *Pseudomonas mallei*)]
- Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus)
- Japanese encephalitis
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
- Vesicular stomatitis

CERVIDS/LAGOMORPHS/CAMELIDS

- Viral hemorrhagic disease of rabbits (calicivirus)

Remember to call if you see: Vesicles, Unusual or Unexplained Illness, CNS signs, Mucosal Diseases, Hemorrhagic Septicemias, Unusual Larvae in Wounds, Unusual (Ornate) Ticks, High Morbidity or Mortality

*Pursuant to Section 9101 of the California Food and Agricultural Code and Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations Section 161.4(f)

REGULATED CONDITIONS – Report to AHB or VS Employee within Two Days of Discovery

MULTIPLE SPECIES

- **Brucellosis** (*B. melitensis*, *B. abortus*, *B. suis*)¹
- *Mycobacterium bovis*
- Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)
- **Tularemia**¹
- West Nile Virus

BOVINE

- **Bovine brucellosis** (*Brucella abortus*)¹
- Bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*)
- Cattle scabies (multiple types)
- Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD)
- Trichomonosis (*Trichomonas fetus*)

CAPRINE/OVINE

- **Caprine and ovine brucellosis**¹ (excluding *Brucella ovis*)
- Scrapie
- Sheep scabies (Body mange) (*Psoroptes ovis*)

PORCINE

- **Porcine brucellosis** (*Brucella suis*)¹
- Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)

AVIAN SPECIES

- Ornithosis (Psittacosis or avian chlamydiosis) (*Chlamydophila psittaci*)
- Pullorum disease (Fowl typhoid) (*Salmonella gallinarum* and *S. pullorum*)

EQUINE

- Contagious equine metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*)
- Eastern equine encephalomyelitis
- Equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy (EHM)
- Equine infectious anemia
- Epizootic lymphangitis
- Equine piroplasmosis (*Babesia caballi* or *Babesia equi*)
- West Nile Virus
- Western equine encephalomyelitis

CERVIDS/LAGOMORPHS/CAMELIDS

- **Brucellosis in cervids**¹
- Chronic wasting disease in cervids
- Hemorrhagic diseases of deer (bluetongue, adenovirus, and epizootic hemorrhagic disease)
- Tuberculosis in cervids

MONITORED CONDITIONS – Report by Monthly Summaries from Diagnostic Facilities

MULTIPLE SPECIES

- Avian tuberculosis of livestock (*Mycobacterium avium*)
- Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis (*Echinococcus* species)
- Johne's disease (Paratuberculosis) (*Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*)
- Leishmaniosis
- Leptospirosis
- Novel influenza virus

BOVINE

- Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale* or *A. centrale*)
- Bluetongue
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*)
- Bovine viral diarrhea
- Enzootic bovine leukosis (Bovine leukemia virus)
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (Bovine herpesvirus-1)
- Johne's disease (Paratuberculosis) (*Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*)
- Malignant catarrhal fever (North American)
- Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)
- Taeniasis (*Taenia saginata*)

CAPRINE/OVINE

- Bluetongue
- *Brucella ovis* (Ovine epididymitis)
- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
- Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine chlamydiosis) (*Chlamydophila abortus*)
- Johne's disease (Paratuberculosis) (*Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*)
- Maedi-Visna (Ovine progressive pneumonia)
- Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)

PORCINE

- Novel influenza virus
- Porcine cysticercosis (*Taenia solium*)
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Transmissible gastroenteritis (coronavirus)
- Trichinellosis (*Trichinella spiralis*)

AVIAN SPECIES

- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Duck viral hepatitis
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae* and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)

EQUINE

- Equine influenza
- Equine rhinopneumonitis (excluding EHM)
- Equine viral arteritis

CERVIDS/LAGOMORPHS/CAMELIDS

- Camel pox in camels
- Myxomatosis in commercial rabbits

FISH, AMPHIBIAN, CRUSTACEAN, BEE, AND MOLLUSK

- **The list is compatible with the OIE list.**
<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2013/>

WHERE TO REPORT:

Report either to your closest Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch (AHB) District Office: Redding 530-225-2140, Modesto 209-491-9350, Tulare 559-685-3500, Ontario 909-947-4462, the AHB Headquarters at 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814, telephone 916-900-5002, facsimile 916-900-5333, email to cavet@cdfa.ca.gov, website at www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/ah, or the USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services (VS) office toll free at 1-877-741-3690



Staff Biographies

Livestock Inspector **Michael Valdibieso** was raised in San Diego County, CA. His interests in agriculture began in high school as an active member of the Future Farmers of America involved in animal projects and judging teams. In 1984, Michael completed an Associates Degree in Animal Science from Imperial Valley College, Imperial, CA.

In 1986, Michael began a CDFA career with the Bureau of Livestock Identification as a Brand Inspector. He temporarily left CDFA in 1989 to explore other opportunities and eventually became a Compliance Officer in the Indian Gaming industry. He returned to the Bureau of Livestock Identification in 2008 and is very happy to have recently transitioned to the Animal Health Branch as a Livestock Inspector in the Ontario District.

In his free time, he enjoys leather work, classic cars, collecting bits and spurs and listening to classic country, western swing and rockabilly music. His greatest enjoyment is spending time with family and friends!



Livestock Inspector **Kristen Davis** grew up on a small horse ranch in Orangevale, California. Her love of animals and desire to pursue a career in the veterinary field after high school eventually led her to California Polytechnic State University to study animal science. After receiving a Bachelors Degree in 2005, Kristen began her CDFA career as an Agricultural Technician in the Pest Detection Branch. After learning more about CDFA, she received a temporary position in the Animal Health Branch. In 2006, Kristen passed the Livestock Inspector exam and began helping with Avian Influenza surveillance in the Modesto District in 2007. She enjoys working with animal producers and their livestock in the central valley. Time flies fast...she's now been with the AHB for six years!

Kristen enjoys working with veterinarians on disease control programs and learning about animal disease pathology. In fact, this interest stimulated her to continue with formal education and the completion of a Master's Degree in comparative pathology from the University of California - Davis in 2010.

Kristen lives in Manteca, CA with her husband, Brent, and their 2 year-old daughter, Natalie. Spending time with family, especially taking her daughter and dogs for walks and barbecuing with family and friends, are free-time activities she loves. Kristen also enjoys gardening and riding horses and motorcycles.

Contact Information



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

California Department of Food and Agriculture
Animal Health and Food Safety Services
Animal Health Branch
1220 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Physical Address:
2800 Gateway Oaks Drive
Sacramento, CA 95833

Website: www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/Index.html
Email: ahbfeedback@cdfa.ca.gov

Animal Health Branch

Dr. Kent Fowler, Chief
Headquarters: (916) 900-5002
Fax: (916) 900-5333
Permit Line: (916) 900-5052

State Veterinarian and Director, Animal Health and Food Safety Services

Dr. Annette Jones
(916) 900-5000

District Offices Veterinarians In Charge (VIC)

Redding: Dr. Charles Palmer
2135 Civic Center Drive, Room 8
Redding, CA 96001
(530) 225-2140

Modesto: Dr. Randy Anderson
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Modesto, CA 95358
(209) 491-9350

Tulare: Dr. Clementa Frederiksen
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Milk and Dairy Food Safety
Dr. Stephen Beam, Chief
(916) 900-5008

Meat, Poultry and Egg Safety
Dr. Douglas Hepper, Chief
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