

**DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
Animal Health Branch
15-DAY NOTICE OF MODIFIED TEXT AND
DOCUMENT ADDED TO THE RULEMAKING FILE**

November 20, 2020

NOTICE OF MODIFICATIONS TO TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the requirements of Government Code section 11346.8 (c), and section 44 of Title 1 of the California Code of Regulations, the Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch (Branch) is providing notice of changes made to proposed regulation sections 820.55 and 831.2 Chapter 2, (Livestock Disease Control [Animal Quarantine]), Division 2 (Animal Industry) of Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations. The text of the regulations and proposed modifications are attached to this notice.

NOTICE OF ADDITION OF DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION TO RULEMAKING FILE

Pursuant to the requirements of Government Code sections 11346.8 (d), 11346.9 (a)(1), and 11347.1, the Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch (Branch) is providing notice that a document and other information which the branch has incorporated by reference in the proposed regulations have been added to the rulemaking file and are available for public inspection and comment.

The document and information added to the rulemaking file are as follows:

Trichomonas/Tritrichomonas foetus testing protocol and Trichomonas Submission Form dated February 11, 2019

The document is available for public inspection at the California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) laboratory website <https://cahfs.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/submitting/submission-forms>.

The Branch will accept written comments on the proposed changes between November 21, 2020 and December 5, 2020. All written comments concerning this proposal are to be addressed to the following:

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Animal Health & Food Safety Services
Animal Health Branch
1220 N Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
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E-mail: angelina.velez@cdfa.ca.gov

The backup contact person is:

Dr. Rebecca Campagna
Animal Disease Traceability Program Lead
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All written comments received will be reviewed by the Branch and will be summarized and responded to in the Final Statement of Reasons as part of the compilation of the rulemaking file. Please limit your comments to the recent modifications listed above.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
Animal Health Branch
PROPOSED REGULATIONS – CHAPTER 2 MODIFIED TEXT

LEGEND FOR MODIFIED TEXT

Added text is shown in double underline.

Deleted text is shown in double strikeout.

Text shown in single underline for added text and single strikeout for deleted text was originally noticed to the public for a 45-day written comment period that closed on September 15, 2020.

Any written comments must address only the modified text.

The Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch, proposes the following changes to Chapter 2, (Livestock Disease Control [Animal Quarantine]), Division 2 (Animal Industry) of Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations:

Section 752. Brucellosis Vaccine, Vaccination and Test Reagents.

(a) CalfhooD Vaccination (official brucellosis calfhooD vaccine).

(1) All female dairy calves shall be vaccinated against brucellosis with an approved *Brucella* vaccine between the ages of four (4) through 12 months (120 through 365 days).

(2) Female beef calves, if vaccinated against brucellosis, shall be vaccinated between the ages of four (4) through 12 months (120 through 365 days).

(3) All calves vaccinated pursuant to this section shall be identified in compliance with sections 752.1 and 752.2 of this article.

(4) The use of all vaccines for brucellosis calfhooD vaccination and eartags used for identification shall be reported to the Animal Health Branch within 14 calendar days. Veterinarians may use the Report of Heifer Calves Vaccinated - Brucellosis, AHB Form 76-026 ~~(Rev. 5/16), which is incorporated by reference~~ as provided by the Department, or another form or method to report heifer calves vaccinated for brucellosis which at minimum must contain the following information:

(A) County of vaccination; premises ID #; if available; Animal Health Branch district; new herd, if applicable.

(B) Name, mailing address and telephone number of the herd owner.

(C) Physical address or location of calves at the time of vaccination; city, state and zip.

(D) Date of vaccination; optionally, the date of next vaccination (month, day and year).

(E) Number, type and breed of calves vaccinated (dairy, beef, total, breed).

(F) Vaccination eartag numbers applied or record the existing individual official identification numbers; ID submitted electronically, if applicable.

(G) Vaccine information: serial number, expiration date.

(H) A statement to be signed by the contract veterinarian, identified by license number, vaccinating the calves certifying that: the calves were vaccinated with an approved brucellosis vaccine; the calves were in the prescribed age range when vaccinated; each calf was tattooed in the right ear with the official tattoo showing the correct type of vaccine and year; each calf was tagged with an official calf vaccination eartag in the right ear or an Electronic Identification Device eartag in the left ear, unless the vaccinating veterinarian received a request in writing by the owner, or owner's agent, not to apply the eartag.

(I) Acknowledgment signed by the owner or agent that the described calves were vaccinated and that all calves were within California's prescribed vaccination age limits.

(J) An optional statement requesting exemption to not apply the official vaccination eartags to the calves because they already bear individual official identification and can be identified as vaccinates within the herd, may be signed by the owner or owner's agent.

(5) Any person applying a vaccination eartag must record the information about the event as specified in (a)(4) above and maintain the records for five (5) years.

(b) Adult Vaccination (official brucellosis adult vaccinate). A female bovine animal over the eligible age prescribed for calfhood vaccination may be vaccinated with an approved adult brucellosis vaccine as a part of an individual whole-herd vaccination plan as agreed to by the Department and the owner of that herd. Adult vaccination shall be supervised by a state or federal veterinarian. Each animal vaccinated under this plan shall be negative to an official blood test for brucellosis before vaccination and shall be permanently identified in accordance with the agreement developed as part of the whole-herd vaccination plan. Blood for testing may be collected at the time of vaccination if the owner agrees to remove all brucellosis titered animals from the herd immediately upon receipt of the test results. Test eligibility before adult vaccination shall be determined by the Designated or District Epidemiologist.

(c) Contract Veterinarians. The Department requires state-licensed and USDA category II accredited veterinarians to enter into a vaccination contract agreement with the Department for authorization to vaccinate cattle in California against brucellosis. Inquiries for becoming a contracted veterinarian with the Department can be made by contacting the local Animal Health Branch district office.

(1) The contract for vaccinating female calves against bovine brucellosis shall include the following information: Full name, mailing address, e-mail address, telephone number, California state license number, ~~national~~ USDA accreditation number, accreditation date, Animal Health Branch district of the practice of the accredited

veterinarian contracting with the Department and the veterinarian's signature; and dates of issue and expiration of the contract.

(2) The contracting veterinarian will agree to: vaccinate female calves with an approved *Brucella* vaccine within the ages prescribed by regulation; apply the official permanent tattoo of brucellosis vaccination in the right ear and either an official brucellosis calfhood vaccination eartag in the right ear or an Electronic Identification Device eartag in the left ear of the vaccinate; perform the vaccination, eartagging, and tattooing in a sanitary and professional manner; store unmixed vaccine as directed by the manufacturer; use the reconstituted vaccine as mixed and not hold for future use; dispose of unused reconstituted vaccine according to biohazard waste guidelines; complete, sign, and record his/her state veterinary license on a calf vaccination report as described in subsection (a), above; obtain the owner (or agent) signatures as applicable on the report; give the owner a copy of the vaccination report at the time of vaccination; send a copy of the report to the local Animal Health Branch district office within 14 calendar days; and maintain a record or copy of the report for five (5) years.

(3) The contract veterinarian shall also agree to follow any official supplemental written or oral instructions furnished by Animal Health Branch personnel related to methods and procedures associated with any brucellosis contract; notify the local Animal Health Branch district office of movement to another district; and return all supplies and materials supplied by the State to an Animal Health Branch district office at the termination of the contract.

(4) The contract shall expire on the stated expiration date unless terminated earlier by ten (10) business days written notice by either party. The contract shall be valid for up to two (2) years.

(5) The contract shall be signed for the Department by the Chief of the Animal Health Branch or a Staff Veterinarian designated by the Chief. The Department may suspend temporarily or cancel the contract of a veterinarian not complying with any part of the contract.

(d) Purchase, Possession, Sale, and Use of *Brucella* Diagnostic Test Reagents or Vaccine.

(1) The following may purchase, possess, or use *Brucella* vaccines and diagnostic test reagents containing *Brucella* microorganisms or components thereof in California:

(A) Federal, state, county, or municipal veterinarians, or public health officials in their official capacities.

(B) Contract veterinarians.

(C) Laboratories approved by the USDA, their distributors, or agents.

(2) The following may purchase, possess, or use *Brucella* diagnostic test reagents and materials:

(A) Laboratories having a permit from the California Department of Public Health to operate under the State Clinical Laboratory Act.

(B) Laboratories approved for public health work by the California Department of Public Health.

(3) All sales or transfers of Brucella test reagents or vaccines containing Brucella microorganisms or components thereof by manufacturing laboratories, their distributors or agents, to persons or laboratories within California shall be limited to those persons or laboratories specified in subsections (1) and (2) above. Sales or transfers of vaccine shall be reported by letter through the U. S. Postal Service, to the California Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, CA, 95814, within five (5) business days after the date of sale or transfer.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 10324, 10326 and 10327, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 10301, 10302, 10303, 10304, 10305, 10306, 10307, 10308, 10309, 10310, 10311, 10321, 10322, 10323, 10325, 10341, 10342, 10351, 10352, 10353, 10354, 10355, 10356, 10357, 10358, 10359, and 10493, ~~10511 and 10512~~, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 753. Brucellosis Requirements for Moving Intrastate.

(a) In addition to the requirements of this section, cattle and bison moving intrastate must meet the identification requirements pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831.5, for the purposes of animal disease traceability.

(b) Dairy Cattle.

(1) No person shall move, or cause to be moved, from one location to another within California or receive, or cause to be received, any female cattle of the dairy breeds unless they bear evidence of official brucellosis vaccination by the presence of a legible official brucellosis tattoo. The following are exempt from the vaccination requirements of this section:

(A) Calves less than four (4) months of age.

(B) Cattle moving directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival.

(C) Cattle moving only for pasture or grazing purposes to premises under the control of the owner of the cattle and returning to the premises of their origin, providing there has been no commingling with other cattle.

(D) Permanently identified spayed females.

(E) Cattle not vaccinated against brucellosis moving with a special entry or other written permit to move.

(F) Cattle moving directly into a registered feedlot for feeding. Cattle must only leave the registered feedlot when transported directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival.

(G) Cattle moving directly into a terminal feedlot for feeding or moved into slaughter pens. Cattle must only leave the terminal feedlot when transported directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival, or moved into slaughter pens or to another terminal feedlot.

(H) Cattle sold to slaughter through a saleyard approved by the Department as capable of maintaining identification of animals moving through the facility.

~~(c) Beef Cattle.~~

~~(1) All female cattle of the beef breeds more than 12 months of age subjected to a change of ownership, as defined in Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830(a)(7), within California shall bear evidence of official brucellosis calfhood vaccination by the presence of an official tattoo unless:~~

~~(A) Permanently identified as a spayed female, or~~

~~(B) Moving directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival, or~~

~~(C) Sold to slaughter through a saleyard approved by the Department as capable of maintaining identification of animals moving through the facility, or~~

~~(D) Moving directly into a registered feedlot for feeding; cattle must only leave the registered feedlot when transported directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival.~~

~~(E) Moving directly into a terminal feedlot for feeding or moved into slaughter pens. Cattle must only leave the terminal feedlot or slaughter pens when transported directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival, or moved into other slaughter pens or to another terminal feedlot.~~

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 10324, 10326, 10327 and 10386, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 408, 9164, 9531, 9532, 9561, 9562, 9563, 9564, 9569, 9570, 10301, 10302, 10303, 10304, 10305, 10306, 10307, 10308, 10309, 10310, 10311, 10322, 10323, 10325, 10358, and 10359, ~~10511 and 10512~~, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 753.1. Brucellosis Requirements Interstate Entry.

(a) No person(s) or entity shall receive or accept female cattle or bison transported from outside of California unless first presented with a copy of the documents required for entry pursuant to this section and Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831.4. The recipient shall verify that each animal received is

described on the importation documents, is identified pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831.3, is tested as required by this section, and each brucellosis vaccinated animal bears a legible official brucellosis calfhood vaccination tattoo.

(b) Cattle and bison originating from herds known to be affected with brucellosis will not be considered for entry into California. Test data may be required to document the herd status.

(c) Vaccination Requirements.

(1) Unless entering California pursuant to the requirements as stated in subsections (c)(2) or (c)(3) below, official brucellosis calfhood vaccination, indicated by the presence of a legible official calfhood vaccination tattoo as evidence of the vaccination, is required for entry of each:

~~(A) Dairy breed female more than four (4) months of age.~~

~~(B) Beef breed female more than 12 months of age and requested of each beef breed female more than six (6) months of age.~~

(2) Non-brucellosis vaccinated female dairy calves of brucellosis vaccination age will be allowed to enter California if they meet the requirements for any of the following Special Entry Permits:

(A) Brucellosis Vaccination on Arrival in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(2); or

(B) Heifers Spayed After Arrival in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(3); or

(C) Cattle Entering Terminal Feedlots or Cattle Moved into Slaughter Pens in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(4); or

(D) Heifers Entering Registered Feedlots in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(5).

(3) Non-brucellosis vaccinated female dairy cattle over 12 months of age shall not be eligible for entry into California unless entering:

(A) With a Special Entry Permit for:

1. Purebred Registered Breeds in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(1); or

2. Heifers Spayed After Arrival in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(3); or

3. Cattle Entering Terminal Feedlots or Cattle Moved into Slaughter Pens in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(4); or

4. Heifers Entering Registered Feedlots in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(5).

(B) Directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival.

(C) Directly to no more than one (1) Approved Livestock Marketing Facility then moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) days.

(4) Brucellosis vaccination is not required for entry of:

(A) Female dairy calves less than four (4) months of age.

(B) Beef breed female cattle ~~calves less than six (6) months of age.~~

(C) Bison, steers, bulls, and identified spayed female cattle.

(d) Test Requirements.

(1) Blood for pre-entry testing shall be collected within 30 calendar days before entry and tested by a laboratory approved for brucellosis testing by federal or state officials. An additional signed statement must be included on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that explains how the test results were verified to represent each animal in the shipment when the blood was not collected and submitted to the laboratory by the veterinarian issuing the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(2) No animals will be allowed to enter California if they are part of a lot or herd in which a reactor has been found.

(3) All sexually intact female cattle six (6) months of age and over and cattle bulls 18 months of age and over require a brucellosis blood test if entering from or native to a state or area that is not classified as minimal risk for brucellosis, unless moving directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival.

(4) Bison (except steers and identified spayed heifers) more than six (6) months of age from any state must have a negative brucellosis blood test record prior to entry.

(5) Non-brucellosis vaccinated, registered female cattle entering with a Special Entry Permit in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(1), for preserving or developing bloodlines, must be brucellosis test negative prior to entry.

(6) All sexually intact cattle of any age that reside in, or previously resided in, a designated brucellosis surveillance area must be brucellosis test negative within 30 calendar days prior to entry unless they are moving directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival, entering a terminal feedlot for feeding or moved into slaughter pens; or they are calves nursing a test negative dam.

(7) The test requirements of this section do not apply to:

(A) Cattle native to brucellosis Minimal Risk States that are:

1. Non-brucellosis vaccinated female calves of brucellosis vaccination age entering under any of the following Special Entry Permits:

A. Brucellosis Vaccination on Arrival in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(2); or

B. Heifers Spayed After Arrival in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(3); or

C. Cattle Entering Terminal Feedlots or Cattle Moved into Slaughter Pens in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(4); or

D. Heifers Entering Registered Feedlots in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(5).

2. Officially calfhood brucellosis vaccinated female cattle of any age with legible official brucellosis vaccination tattoos, or

3. Bulls.

(B) Cattle and bison irrespective of the status of the state of origin transported into California that are:

1. Moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival.

2. Female calves less than six (6) months of age.

3. Cattle bulls less than 18 months of age, steers, and identified spayed females.

4. Cattle and bison from current Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds. The herd number and the date of the current test shall be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

5. Cattle consigned directly to an Approved Livestock Marketing Facility. There shall be no movement out of an Approved Livestock Marketing Facility except to slaughter, or to leave California, unless the animals meet all California entry requirements.

(8) Additional testing may be required, as determined by the State Veterinarian, when the cattle are determined to be a threat for introducing brucellosis into California.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 10324, 10326, 10327 and 10386, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 403, 408, 461, 5006, 9164, 9531, 9532, 9561, 9562, 9563, 9564, 9569, 9570, 10301, 10302, 10303, 10304, 10305, 10306, 10307, 10308, 10309, 10310, 10311, 10321, 10322, 10323, 10325, 10351, 10352, 10353, 10354, 10355, 10356, 10357, 10358, 10359, 10381, 10382, 10383, 10384, 10385, and 10387, ~~40511 and 40512~~, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 760.4. Ovine Brucellosis - Requirements for Entry of Rams into California.

(a) Rams six (6) months of age and over shall have all of the following:

(1) Individual identification with an official eartag or registration tattoo if accompanied by registration papers;

(2) A negative official test for *Brucella ovis* within 60 days before entry into California or be from a *Brucella ovis* free flock. The individual identification of the ram tested must be recorded and accompany the sample to the laboratory.

(A) Rams may be exempt from the *Brucella ovis* test requirement when:

1. Moved for grazing purposes, without change of ownership, or
 2. Direct movement to slaughter, or
 - ~~2. 3.~~ Entered in a show or sale outside of California ~~where ownership changes,~~ and the ram is returning to California, with or without change of ownership.
- (B) Any ram with a positive test result will not be allowed entry into California until retested negative 30-60 days after the initial positive test.
- (3) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection as specified by this article, with official identification, test results, name of the approved laboratory, date of the test, or the "Brucella ovis free flock number" must be recorded on the form.
- (b) Any ram six (6) months of age and older originating from a flock in which Brucella ovis has been diagnosed within the past 12 months shall have either:
- (1) A negative official Brucella ovis test conducted within 60 days prior to entry and isolation from the breeding flock upon arrival until retested negative within 45-120 days of the initial pre-entry test; or
 - (2) Two (2) consecutive negative official Brucella ovis tests conducted 45-120 days apart with the last test conducted within 60 days prior to entry.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570 and 9574, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 820.55. Trichomonosis Tests.

- (a) Bulls tested for trichomonosis must have:
 - (1) Individual official identification; and
 - (2) A trichomonosis approved tag.
- (A) Bulls may be exempt from the trichomonosis approved tag requirement when used solely for artificial insemination.
- (b) The individual official identification of the animal tested must be recorded and accompany the trichomonosis sample to the laboratory.
- ~~(c) Trichomonosis samples submitted to the laboratory must be accompanied by a completed:~~
 - ~~(1) California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) Laboratory System Trichomonas Submission Form and documented as arriving at the laboratory in good condition in accordance with the CAHFS Laboratory System's Trichomonas/Tritrichomonas foetus testing protocol. The Trichomonas/Tritrichomonas foetus testing protocol and Trichomonas Submission Form dated December 1, 2016, are incorporated by reference and available by contacting the laboratory at: CAHFS, West Health Sciences Drive, Davis, California 95617-1770 or (530) 752-8700, or by accessing their Internet website at <http://cahfs.ucdavis.edu>; and~~
 - ~~(2) Official Bovine Trichomonosis Test Report Form, AHB Form 76-199 (Rev. 10/15), and when needed, the Bovine Trichomonosis Test Report Continuation Form,~~

AHB Form 76-199A (Rev. 10/15), which are incorporated by reference, and available on the Department's Internet website, www.cdfa.ca.gov, or by contacting the Animal Health Branch.

(c) All trichomonosis samples submitted for testing must be accompanied by an Official Bovine Trichomonosis Test Report Form, AHB Form 76-199, and when needed, the Bovine Trichomonosis Test Report Continuation Form, AHB Form 76-199A, as provided by the Department and available on the Department's Internet website, www.cdfa.ca.gov, or by contacting the Animal Health Branch.

(1) The Official Bovine Trichomonosis Test Report Form shall include:

(A) Owner information including name, mailing address, city, state, zip code, telephone number, and e-mail address;

(B) Physical address of herd location including latitude/longitude, city, state, county, zip code, Animal Health Branch district, and premises identification number (if established);

(C) Veterinarian's name, license number and state of licensure, clinic name, mailing address, city, state, zip code, telephone number, cell phone number, fax number, and e-mail address;

(D) Reason for trichomonosis testing (interstate movement, show, sale, herd health, Pasture to Pasture movement, affected herd, exposed herd, stud services, or other reason);

(E) Test date;

(F) Number of samples taken by type (bulls/cows);

(G) Number of bulls and cows in the herd and whether all eligible bulls were tested (Yes/No);

(H) Production type (beef/dairy);

(I) Laboratory accession number and confirm the laboratory is an approved laboratory (CAHFS or other. If other, provide name of laboratory);

(J) Date samples received by laboratory, date test samples were read, and read by whom;

(K) For each animal tested the individual official identification number, California trichomonosis tag number, breed, age, sex, test result, and type of test used by the laboratory; and

(L) Veterinarian's and owner/agent signatures and date.

(2) The Bovine Trichomonosis Test Report Continuation Form shall include:

(A) Veterinarian's name and license number;

(B) Owner's name;

(C) Test date;

(D) For each animal tested the individual official identification number, California trichomonosis tag number, breed, age, sex, test result, and type of test used by the laboratory; and

(E) Veterinarian's and owner/agent signatures and date.

(d) Veterinarians submitting trichomonosis samples to the California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) laboratory should contact shall adhere to the Trichomonas/Tritrichomonas foetus testing protocol and use the Trichomonas Submission Form dated February 11, 2019, incorporated by reference and available by contacting the laboratory at: CAHFS, West Health Sciences Drive, Davis, California 95617-1770 or (530) 752-8700, or access their Internet website at <https://cahfs.vetmed.ucdavis.edu> for current procedures and protocol required for laboratory submissions.

~~(d)~~(e) Negative test results from samples that fail to meet the handling standards will not be accepted as regulatory tests but may be used for herd management.

~~(e)~~(f) Trichomonosis tests include:

(1) Culture tests when used on bulls as a screening test to detect infection with *Tritrichomonas foetus*.

(A) When an animal has a positive culture test, the herd of origin becomes an affected herd and the herdmate bulls must be tested with a DNA-based test.

(2) DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test when used on bulls:

(A) Entering California; or

(B) Sold in California; or

(C) In Pasture to Pasture herds as defined in Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830(a)(30); or

(D) In affected herds; or

(E) In exposed herds.

(3) Others Tests. Other tests for trichomonosis may be approved by the Department as official tests after the tests have been proven effective in detecting infection by research, have been evaluated sufficiently to determine efficacy, and a protocol for use of the test has been established.

~~(f)~~(g) Trichomonosis test results must be recorded on forms approved by the Department for that purpose.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9166, 9167, 9562 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

~~Section 830.1. Forms Used for Animal Disease Traceability.~~

~~(a) The following forms must be provided by the Department for use by any person moving livestock into and within California for disease traceability, and are incorporated by reference in this article:~~

~~(1) Pasture to Pasture Permit, AHB 76-074 (Rev. 10/15).~~

~~(2) One-Time Event Permit, AHB Form 76-074A (Rev. 12/16).~~

~~(3) Report of Heifers Spayed After Arrival, AHB Form 76-203 (Rev. 10/15).~~

~~(4) Approved Tagging Site Agreement, AHB Form 76-201 (Rev. 10/14).~~
~~(5) Report of Official Ear Tags Distributed or Applied, AHB Form 76-210 (Est. 12/16).~~

~~(b) Providing false or misleading information on forms is a violation and justification for denial of an application or permit.~~

~~Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9932, 10324, 10325 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.~~

Section 830.3. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection

(a) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must include all of the following:

- (1) Date of inspection and date certificate was issued;
- (2) Number of animals in the consignment;
- (3) Description of the animals including the species, sex, breed, and age, and which may also include weight, color and markings;
- (4) Physical address or location at which the animals were loaded;
- (5) Physical address or location to which the animals are destined;
- (6) Names of the consignor and the consignee and their addresses if different from the address at which the animals were loaded or the address to which the animals are destined;
- (7) Official identification number of each animal or group of animals required to be officially identified or alternative form of identification approved by the Department. A Group Identification Number may be listed when animals also have individual official identification;
- (8) Interstate Livestock Entry Permit number, when required;
- (9) For test eligible animals, when required for interstate movement into California pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 753.1(d); section 755.4(c); section 758(b); and section 820.3(a) through (c), and any test results that may be required by the state of destination, the test type, test date, and test results. An official test record may be attached to the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.
- (10) Statement of the purpose for which the animals are being moved;
- (11) Representation of the brucellosis vaccination tattoo, when vaccination is required pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 753.1(c);
- (12) State disease eradication status as determined by the USDA and state disease status as determined by the state animal health official in the state of origin for the applicable livestock species;
- (13) Statement that the animals are free of evidence of contagious diseases;
- (14) For heifers spayed after arrival pursuant to section 831(b)(3), the name and telephone number of the veterinarian in California performing the spay.

~~(44)~~(15) Signature and state license number of the USDA accredited and state-licensed veterinarian who examined the animals in the shipment acknowledging that the certificate is true and accurate.

(b) The examining USDA accredited and state licensed veterinarian must indicate on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that each animal in the shipment meets California movement requirements; and for animals leaving California, the movement requirements for the state of destination.

(c) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must not be issued for any animal that is not officially identified if official identification is required pursuant to this article.

(1) If animals do not require official identification, the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must state the exemption that applies.

(2) If animals require official identification but recording the identification number is not required to be written on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must state that all animals are officially identified.

(d) As an alternative to typing or writing individual animal identification on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection pursuant to subsection (a)(7) above, another document or print out may be used when agreed upon by animal health officials in both shipping and receiving states. The document or print out must also include a description of the animals including the species, sex, breed, and age, and may also include weight, color and markings of each animal. The name or title of the document or print out and any unique number used to identify the document must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(e) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection is valid for 30 calendar days following the inspection of the animals described, unless the State Veterinarian in either the state of origin or destination has determined a shorter timeframe is necessary due to the threat of disease risk.

(f) The Department may require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for animals entering California because of a disease condition in another state, even though the animals are exempt from obtaining a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection under this chapter.

(g) All animals must be transported directly and without delay to the destination stated on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(h) The USDA accredited and state licensed veterinarian issuing a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must forward, or submit electronically, a copy of the completed Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and supporting documentation to the Department within seven (7) calendar days from the date issued at the following address: Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch, 1220 "N" Street, Sacramento, California 95814; fax: (916) 900-5333; or e-mail to evet@cdfa.ca.gov.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 9641.5, ~~and~~ 10610, and 10781, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 9932, 10324, 10325, 10326, 10327 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 830.4. Interstate Livestock Entry Permits

(a) An Interstate Livestock Entry Permit may be required for the importation of animals into California pursuant to the requirements of this chapter.

(b) Requests for Interstate Livestock Entry Permits must be made to the Department's Animal Health Branch before the animals are transported to California. Requests for entry permits may be made by telephone, electronic transmission, or in writing. Written application may be required when necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

(c) Each Interstate Livestock Entry Permit must have a unique number and the number may be issued to the applicant by telephone or in writing. A copy of the permit will not be sent to the applicant unless specifically requested or it is needed to accompany a shipment.

(d) The applicant for the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit must establish that all animals in the shipment meet the disease testing requirements for interstate movement into California pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 753.1(d); section 755.4(c); section 758(b); and section 820.3(a) through (c); brucellosis vaccination, when required, pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 753.1(c); identification requirements pursuant to section 831.3 and documentation requirements pursuant to section 831.4(a) and (b) of this article; and possess a completed Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(1) The Department may require promptly from the person transporting or receiving livestock, proof that the requirements as stated above have been met.

(e) The applicant for the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit must provide the Department with the following information:

(1) Name, physical address or location, and telephone number of the shipper or importer;

(2) Origin of the shipment;

(3) The number and description of the animals being shipped including species, breed, age, sex, and purpose for which the animals will be used.

(4) Name, mailing address, and telephone number of entity receiving the animals, or a geographic destination if animals are not being received at the destination mailing address;

(5) Name, address, and telephone number of a contact person in California, if not the owner;

(6) Name, address, and telephone number of the person requesting the permit;

(7) Certificate of Veterinary Inspection number, if available, or other approved document as agreed upon by the Department and animal health officials in the shipping state;

(8) Name of the herd/flock veterinarian, if available.

(f) Interstate Livestock Entry Permits are issued for the entire shipment of animals, which may consist of one (1) or more loads.

(g) All animals must be transported directly to the destination stated on the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit.

(h) The State Veterinarian may deny the request for an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit when:

(1) Controlled entry will not satisfactorily provide livestock movement and disease traceability data necessary to prevent the threat, introduction or spread of disease to California livestock; or

(2) It is suspected or there is knowledge indicating the proposed movement might be a disease threat to California animals; or

(3) The animals in the movement might not actually meet California entry requirements.

(i) Requirements for livestock movements with an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit may be modified to prevent the threat, introduction or spread of disease to California livestock.

(j) Interstate Livestock Entry Permits expire 15 calendar days after issuance unless a Special Entry Permit pursuant to section 831 of this article has been issued for a different period.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407, ~~and 10610, and 10781~~, Food and Agricultural Code.
Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 9932, 10326, 10327 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 831. Special Entry Permits for Cattle and Bison.

(a) Commuter Herds. The Department may authorize the movement of commuter herds between California and another state using a Special Entry Permit when the requirements specified for the type of movement are met as follows:

(1) Pasture to Pasture Permit. The owner of ~~an officially brucellosis calfhood vaccinated~~ a beef breeding herd may be issued a Pasture to Pasture Permit for a single seasonal movement (to and return within eight (8) consecutive months) between pastures under the control of the same owner in California and a Minimal Risk State following certification by the state of origin and approval of the owner's written application by California.

(A) Owners of beef breeding herds requesting permission to move their herd to another state ~~enter California for pasture, or~~ and to return to California after out of state

pasture under a Pasture to Pasture Permit, must utilize the California Pasture to Pasture Permit, AHB Form 76-074 (Rev. 10/15), for the movement, ~~even if it is in addition to another state's permit. The Pasture to Pasture Permit form is available on the Department's Internet website or by contacting the Department's Animal Health Branch.~~ Requests for Pasture to Pasture Permit movements must be submitted to the Animal Health Branch at least 30 calendar days prior to the move on a form as provided by the Department, which is available on the Department's Internet website or by contacting the Department's Animal Health Branch. The Pasture to Pasture Permit form shall include: ~~The transmission of applications and approvals, by mail or other electronic means.~~

(B) ~~An approved Pasture to Pasture Permit must have a~~ A permit number, as furnished by either the destination state or origin state ~~of origin~~, or both, and signatures from both origin and destination state animal health officials is required for approval. A copy of the approved permit will be sent to the applicant upon approval. The approved Pasture to Pasture Permit expires eight (8) months after approval by the destination state animal health official.

(C) The applicant shall furnish the following information: state of origin and destination; date leaving and date returning; number of animals by age groups (females over two (2) years old, heifers between six (6) months and 24 months old, adult bulls, steers, calves under six (6) months old); brand description and location; accurate description of origin and destination premises (ranch) by: premises name; premises ~~ID-#~~ identification number, if established; physical location; mailing address including the city, state, and zip code; name and telephone number of the cattle owner; name and telephone number of the premises owner and/or manager and any other contact information available; name and telephone number of veterinarian(s) servicing the herd; disease testing information; number of years the herd has moved to described premises; fenced premises (Yes/No); commingling with cattle ownerd by others (Yes/No); and names of ~~other~~ owners of the commingling cattle.

(D) The applicant must acknowledge that the Pasture to Pasture Permit is for one (1) pasture season for the described cattle, time period, and premises, and that no diversion of cattle from the described premises will be allowed without prior permission of the State Veterinarian's office where cattle are on pasture, and then, only due to an environmental emergency.

(E) The applicant must certify:

1. The cattle entering under the permit are from a beef breeding herd established more than six (6) months in the Minimal Risk State of origin;

2. ~~If the cattle have~~ are branded, the adult cattle brands must be healed brands (brands that appear to have been applied at least four (4) months prior to movement), ~~established and certified by a~~ established and certified by a Brand Inspection Certificate or Certificate of Veterinary Inspection when a state of origin does not have a Brand Inspection program, obtained

within the 30 calendar days prior to a load or part of a shipment entering or returning to California;

3. No trader or recently assembled cattle are in the origin herd or the animals moving and;

~~4. All female cattle over 12 months of age entering or returning to California are officially brucellosis calfhood vaccinated and bear legible official brucellosis tattoos as evidence of vaccination; and~~

~~54.~~ All sexually intact cattle 18 months of age and older must have individual official identification in accordance with section 831.3 of this article.

(F) Before California can approve entry of cattle from another state with a Pasture to Pasture Permit, an animal health official of the state of origin must certify that the herd needing permission to enter California for pasture is an established beef breeding herd ~~that is current with its brucellosis calfhood vaccinations~~ and is not known to be affected with or exposed to diseases that may put California livestock at risk. After receiving this certification, the Department will evaluate the entries on the permit request. If it appears that there will be no danger of disease introduction to California animals and that the applicant will implement the permit requirements, the permit may be approved by a representative of the Animal Health Branch.

~~(G) The owner, or owner's agent, of cattle that have received a Pasture to Pasture Permit to leave California for pasture and return must provide the estimated date of return to California.~~

~~(H)~~(G) A Brand Inspection Certificate, or Certificate of Veterinary Inspection when a state of origin does not have a Brand Inspection program, is required to be obtained for all cattle within the 30 calendar days prior to entering California. Copies of the Brand Inspection Certificate or Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, and the approved Pasture to Pasture Permit, including test result charts when required, must accompany each load or part of a shipment of cattle entering California.

~~(H)~~(H) The purchase or addition of native cattle originating in the Minimal Risk destination state will be allowed when:

1. The purchased or added cattle are native to the destination state, ~~have been officially brucellosis calfhood vaccinated, and have legible official brucellosis vaccination tattoos;~~ and

2. The owner maintains records for five (5) years pursuant to section ~~858~~ 837 of this article accounting for any purchased or added cattle including but not limited to the Brand Inspection Certificate, bill of sale or change of ownership documentation that can be used to trace livestock.

~~(J)~~(I) Cattle moving with an approved Pasture to Pasture Permit are exempt from disease testing requirements in Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 753.1(d) and section 758(b) as long as the owner remains in compliance with the current

approved Pasture to Pasture Permit and there is no suspicion of disease infection in the herd.

~~(K)~~(J) Bulls entering California with a Pasture to Pasture Permit require trichomonosis testing as specified in Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 820.3(c), and trichomonosis affected or exposed herds must comply with the trichomonosis testing requirements as specified in Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 820.7(a)(4).

~~(L)~~(K) The Department may modify the requirements for obtaining and maintaining a Pasture to Pasture Permit to prevent the threat, introduction or spread of disease to California livestock or to provide additional movement and disease traceability data.

~~(M)~~(L) Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement may result in the revocation of this permit and/or the refusal to accept any future requests for permission to move cattle on a Pasture to Pasture Permit by the Department or animal health officials in the origin or destination state ~~of origin or destination~~.

(2) One-Time Event Permit. The owner of cattle may be issued a One-Time Event Permit for a one-time movement of feeder cattle for use at an event in California or another state, to return to the state of origin within 21 calendar days, without change of ownership, following approval by the state of origin and destination and approval of the owner's written application by the Department and animal health officials in the other state.

(A) Owners requesting permission for cattle to enter California for a one-time event, or return to California at the conclusion of a one-time event in another state, must utilize the One-Time Event Permit, AHB Form 76-074A ~~(Rev. 12/16)~~, for the movement, even if it is in addition to another state's permit when returning to the state of origin. Requests for One-Time Event Permits must be made to the Department's Animal Health Branch at least 30 calendar days prior to the move on a form as provided by the Department, which is available by contacting the Department's Animal Health Branch. The One-Time Event Permit form shall include: ~~The transmission of applications and approvals by mail or other electronic means is permissible.~~

(B) ~~An approved One-Time Event Permit must have a~~ A permit number as furnished by either the destination state or state of origin, or both, and signatures from both origin and destination state animal health officials is required for approval. A copy of the approved permit will be sent to the applicant upon approval. The One-Time Event Permit shall expire 21 calendar days after the approval of the destination state animal health official.

(C) The applicant must furnish the following information: state of destination; number of spayed heifers, intact heifers, intact female cattle 12 months of age and older, and steers; description and location of brand; event information: date(s) of event, name of event and venue, name of contact person of the venue, physical address or

geographic location of the event including city, state, and zip code; accurate description of origin premises by: premises name, actual or geographic location, mailing address including city, state, zip code and county; name of cattle owner and manager, and telephone number of manager; name and telephone number of veterinarian servicing the herd; accurate description of the premises cattle are returning to by: premises name, actual or geographic location, mailing address including city, state, zip code and county; name of property owner, name and telephone number of cattle manager; contact with any other cattle (Yes/No); fences intact and maintained (Yes/No); animals identified with official eartag (Yes/No); ~~intact female cattle 12 months of age or older brucellosis vaccinated (Yes/No);~~ approximate date cattle leave for destination location and approximate date cattle will return to originating state (within 21 calendar days); signature of cattle owner or legal representative.

(D) The applicant must acknowledge:

1. A One-Time Event Permit is for the movement of the described cattle, valid for the 21-day duration and to only the premises of the event as specified; and
2. No diversion of cattle from the described premises will be allowed; and
3. One-Time Event Permits may be modified due to a disease or condition or risk of a disease or condition as determined by the animal health officials in the state of origin or destination; and,
4. Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement may result in the revocation of this permit and/or the refusal to accept any future requests for permission to move cattle on a One-Time Event Permit by the Department or animal health officials in the state of origin or destination.

(E) The applicant must certify:

1. Cattle as described are feeder cattle moving for use at an event without change of ownership;
2. Cattle will not be comingled with or have fence line contact with cattle from other owners while at the destination;
3. Any cattle testing positive for tuberculosis, brucellosis, or other livestock diseases or conditions determined by the State Veterinarian to be a significant risk are not allowed to move until fully evaluated by the Designated State Epidemiologist or a state animal health official;
4. All cattle as described are accounted for;
5. A copy of the approved One-Time Event Permit and the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection from the state of origin, and a Brand Inspection Certificate when required, must accompany each load or part of a shipment of cattle.

(F) The Brand Inspection Certificate, if applicable, Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and any test result charts when disease testing is required, must be obtained for all cattle within the 30 calendar days prior to entering California.

(G) Before the approval of a One-Time Event Permit by animal health officials in the state of origin and destination, animal health officials of the state of origin and destination must certify that the cattle are not known to be affected with or exposed to livestock diseases or conditions. After receiving this certification, animal health officials in the state of origin and destination will evaluate the entries on the permit request. If it appears that there will be no danger of the introduction of livestock disease or conditions to the state's animals, the permit may be approved by state animal health officials in the state of origin and destination.

(H) Cattle entering California with an approved One-Time Event Permit are exempt from livestock disease testing requirements specified in Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 753.1(d) and section 758(b) and the identification requirements as they pertain to a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for entry into California as long as the owner remains in compliance with the current approved One-Time Event Permit and there is no suspicion of livestock disease or conditions in the cattle.

(b) Other Special Entry Permits. The Department may authorize the movement of specific classes of cattle into California using a Special Entry Permit when the requirements specified for the type of movement are met as follows:

(1) Purebred Registered Breeds. A Special Entry Permit may be issued for entry of non-brucellosis vaccinated, brucellosis test negative, purebred registered dairy or ~~beef~~ breed cattle, with breed association individual identification, for preserving or developing bloodlines. A copy of the registration papers, along with side-view photographs suitable for identification purposes, a drawing of the registration ear tattoo, or a description of other registration mark or identifier may be required to be forwarded to the Animal Health Branch before a Special Entry Permit can be considered. The cattle must meet all other entry requirements including identification and ~~negative test requirements~~ disease testing. Animals admitted under this provision must be maintained under a permanent quarantine. If it appears that there will be no disease risk to a non-brucellosis vaccinated animal at an exhibition and the exhibition allows their entry, the Department may give written permission to move within California to be exhibited. Permission to move may be given for movement: for exhibition, to another premises, to go to a recognized slaughtering establishment, or to leave the State.

(2) Brucellosis Vaccination on Arrival. A Special Entry Permit may be issued for entry of brucellosis vaccination age, non-brucellosis vaccinated dairy calves, native to their state of origin, to be brucellosis vaccinated within 14 calendar days after arrival by a contract veterinarian as defined in Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 751(a)(7) when entering from:

(A) Minimal Risk States without a negative brucellosis test, or

(B) Non-Minimal Risk States with a negative brucellosis test.

(3) Heifers Spayed After Arrival. The owner of non-brucellosis vaccinated dairy heifers native to a Minimal Risk State may be issued a Special Entry Permit for entry

into California when the owner agrees to have the heifers spayed within six (6) months after arrival by a California state-licensed veterinarian.

(A) Owners requesting permission for entry of ~~H~~heifers to be Spayed After Arrival shall contact the Department's Animal Health Branch to request authorization prior to the movement and to establish the documentation and identification requirements as follows:

1. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection is required with the following statements written by the examining USDA accredited and state-licensed veterinarian in the originating state:

i. "Heifers will be spayed after arrival at the destination premises." And,
ii. "Heifers six (6) months of age and older ~~will~~ have individual official identification." ~~Or,~~

~~iii.~~ii. "Heifers will be spayed after arrival at the destination premises." And "Owner at destination agrees to have the animals six (6) months of age and older officially identified within 14 calendar days of arrival at the destination premises." The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must also indicate the name and telephone number of the veterinarian in California performing the spay. The person applying the official identification device must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years: Name and address of the seller; Date of purchase; and Official identification numbers of the devices applied.

(B) Heifers must be spayed and identified with a spaying identification tag number by a California state-licensed veterinarian within six (6) months after the date of arrival at the destination premises.

1. California state-licensed veterinarians must use the Report of Heifers Spayed After Arrival, AHB Form 76-203 (Rev. 10/15), as provided by the Department, and shall submit the completed form either by mail or other electronic means to the Department's Animal Health Branch within seven (7) calendar days after spaying the heifers. The Report of Heifers Spayed After Arrival form shall include:

i. Premises information including name, physical address, city, zip code, owner's name and telephone number; spaying information including date spayed, number of heifers spayed, list of imported heifers' Certificate of Veterinary Inspection numbers, list of imported heifers' Interstate Livestock Entry Permit numbers, breed, and age; veterinarian's name, telephone number, address including city, state, and zip code, e-mail address, USDA accreditation number, California state license number; and signature and date.

2. Any heifer not spayed within six (6) months after the date of arrival at the destination premises must be brucellosis vaccinated in accordance with the requirements of Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 752(c), or moved to a registered feedlot or terminal feedlot, or moved into slaughter pens.

(4) Cattle Entering Terminal Feedlots or Cattle Moved into Slaughter Pens. A Special Entry Permit may be issued for entry of cattle from Minimal Risk States for feeding at a terminal feedlot or moved into slaughter pens when the owner or agent of the owner agrees the cattle must:

(A) Move directly into a terminal feedlot or slaughter pens with official identification from the state of origin and have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection listing the official identification of each animal; or

(B) Move directly into a terminal feedlot or slaughter pens that is an Approved Tagging Site in accordance with the requirements of section 831.1 of this article, to be officially identified on arrival and have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection stating the animals will be officially identified on arrival.

(C) Cattle authorized entry for feeding at a terminal feedlot or moved into slaughter pens must only leave the terminal feedlot or slaughter pens when transported directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival, or into other slaughter pens, or to another terminal feedlot.

(5) Heifers Entering Registered Feedlots. A Special Entry Permit may be issued for entry of heifers under the age of 18 months from Minimal Risk States for feeding at a registered feedlot when the owner or agent of the owner agrees the heifers must:

(A) Move directly into a registered feedlot with official identification from the state of origin and a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection listing the official identification of each animal; or

(B) Move directly into a registered feedlot that is an Approved Tagging Site in accordance with the requirements of section 831.1 of this article, to be officially identified on arrival and have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection stating the animals will be officially identified on arrival.

(C) Heifers authorized entry for feeding at a registered feedlot must only leave the registered feedlot when transported directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival.

(c) The State Veterinarian may require persons moving cattle into California to obtain a Special Entry Permit for disease traceability when an existing method providing controlled entry will not satisfactorily provide movement and disease traceability data necessary to prevent the threat, introduction or spread of disease to California livestock.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9164, 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 9932, 10324, 10325, 10326, 10327, ~~10542~~ and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 831.1. Approved Tagging Sites.

(a) A premises may be approved by the Department and USDA as an Approved Tagging Site when the owner or manager of the site submits a completed Approved Tagging Site Agreement, AHB Form 76-201 (~~Rev. 10/14~~), as provided by the Department, to the Department's Animal Health Branch. The transmission of applications and approvals by mail or other electronic means is permissible. A copy of the approved agreement will be sent to the applicant upon approval. The Approved Tagging Site Agreement form shall include:

(1) Name and address of the facility including city, state, and zip code; telephone number; fax number; and premises identification number (if established).

(2) Name of the tagging site owner/manager and agreement by the owner/manager to maintain the tagging site and administer the tagging of livestock in accordance with the following:

(A) Accept only cattle from "farm of origin" defined as a premises where a group of animals have been established as a herd for more than four (4) months. When cattle are assembled from multiple locations prior to being shipped to California, the official identification must correlate to the origin of the cattle prior to being assembled.

(B) Obtain only official identification eartags.

(C) Unload animals only when the owner or the person in possession, care, or control of the animals when brought to the tagging site agrees to have the animals officially identified in accordance with approved tagging site protocols.

(D) Officially identify all animals in accordance with Title 3, CCR article 14 and 9 CFR Part 86, including:

1. Apply official eartags to animals before commingling with animals from different premises; use a backtag or another method to accurately maintain the animal's identity until the official eartag is applied. Official identification must correlate to the person responsible for shipping the animal.

2. Only apply official eartags to animals not already officially identified except as provided in Title 3, CCR section 831.2(b) and 9 CFR Part 86.4(c).

3. Remove and/or replace of official identification devices in accordance with Title 3, CCR section 831.2(c) and (d) and 9 CFR Part 86.4(d) and (e).

(E) Maintain tagging records which at minimum include:

1. Name and address of the owner or person responsible for the animals tagged.

2. Official identification numbers of the tags applied.

3. Date the official identification eartags were applied.

(F) Allow the Department and/or USDA to review all records upon request.

(G) Ensure the security of unused official eartags and tagging records by:

1. Maintaining a record of all official identification eartags received and applied at the tagging site for a minimum of five (5) years.

2. Keeping the inventory of unused tags and records in a secure place, accessible only to authorized personnel.

3. Immediately reporting any lost or stolen tags to the appropriate State or Federal animal health official.

(H) Acknowledge that failing to comply with the provisions of the agreement may result in the Department's termination of the agreement, and/or refusal to accept any new or renewal agreements for the tagging site.

(3) Printed name and signature of the tagging site owner/ manager.

(b) Approved Tagging Site agreements may be approved for two (2) calendar years and shall expire December 31 of the second calendar year.

(1) Approved Tagging Site agreements may be renewed by submitting a new, completed Approved Tagging Site Agreement, AHB Form 76-201 (~~Rev. 10/14~~), to the Department on or before December 1 in the year the current agreement expires.

(c) Any change in management at an Approved Tagging Site must be reported to the Department in writing or by telephone within 30 calendar days of the change.

(d) The Department will make available to the public upon request and display on the Department's Internet website a current list of Approved Tagging Sites located within California.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 9932, 10324, 10326 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 831.2. Official Identification Devices and Methods of Cattle and Bison.

(a) Approved official identification devices or methods for cattle and bison required to be officially identified for movement are as follows:

(1) An official eartag; or

(2) Brands registered with a state's official brand recording authority and accompanied by an official Brand Inspection Certificate when agreed to by the Department and animal health officials in the shipping state; or

(3) Tattoos and other identification methods acceptable to a breed association for registration purposes, accompanied by a breed registration certificate when agreed to by the Department and animal health officials in the shipping state; or

(4) Group/lot identification when a group/lot identification number may be used.

(b) No more than one official eartag may be applied to an animal, except when:

(1) Another official eartag bears the same official identification number as an existing one.

(2) Approved by the Department or USDA for intensified purposes. The person applying the additional official eartag must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:

(A) Date the additional official eartag is added;

(B) Reason for the additional official eartag device;

(C) Official identification numbers of both the new official eartag and the one(s) already attached to the animal.

(3) An eartag with an animal identification number (AIN) beginning with the 840 prefix (either Electronic Identification Device or visual-only tag) may be applied to an animal that is already officially identified with one or more National Uniform Eartagging System tags and/or an official vaccination eartag used for brucellosis. The person applying the AIN eartag must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:

(A) Date the AIN tag is added; and

(B) Official identification numbers of all official eartags.

(4) A brucellosis vaccination eartag with a National Uniform Eartagging System number pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 752(c) may be applied to an animal that is already officially identified with one or more official eartags under this article. The person applying the vaccination eartag must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:

(A) Date the tag is added and

(B) Official identification numbers of all the existing official eartag(s) and the vaccination eartag.

(c) Removal or loss of official identification devices.

(1) Removal of official identification devices, including devices applied to imported animals in their countries of origin and recognized by the Department or USDA as official, is prohibited except at the time of slaughter, at any other location upon the death of the animal, or as otherwise approved by the Department or USDA when a device needs to be replaced.

(2) If diagnostic samples are taken at State Licensed Custom Slaughter Plants, pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code sections 19010-19017, the identification devices must be packaged with the samples and be correlated with the carcasses through final inspection or condemnation. Devices collected at slaughter must be made available to the Department and USDA by the slaughter plant.

(3) All official identification devices affixed to livestock carcasses moved for rendering must be removed at the rendering facility and made available to the Department and USDA.

(4) If an animal loses an official identification device and needs a new one:

(A) A replacement tag with a different official identification number may be applied. The person applying a new official identification device with a different official identification number must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:

1. Date the new official identification device was added;

2. Official identification number on the device;

3. Official identification number on the old device if known.

(B) Replacement of a temporary identification device with a new official identification device is considered to be a retagging event, and all applicable information must be maintained in accordance with (c)(4)(A) above.

(C) A duplicate replacement eartag with the official number of the lost tag may be applied in accordance with the USDA's protocol for the issuance of duplicate official identification eartags, ~~as specified in the Animal Disease Traceability General Standards, Version 2.6, dated July 27, 2016, which is incorporated by reference and available by accessing the USDA's Internet website at~~ <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability>.

(d) The Department or USDA may authorize the replacement of an official identification device for reasons other than loss, including but not limited to, when:

(1) Deterioration of the device such that loss of the device appears likely or the number can no longer be read;

(2) Infection at the site where the device is attached, necessitating application of a device at another location in the ear;

(3) Malfunction of the electronic component of an Electronic Identification Device (EID) device; or

(4) Incompatibility or inoperability of the electronic component of an EID device with the management system or unacceptable functionality of the management system due to use of an EID device; and

(5) The person replacing an official identification device for reasons other than loss must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:

(A) The date on which the device was removed;

(B) Contact information for the location where the device was removed;

(C) The official identification number (to the extent possible) on the device removed;

(D) The type of device removed (e.g., metal eartag, EID eartag);

(E) The reason for the removal of the device;

(F) The new official identification number on the replacement device; and

(G) The type of replacement device applied.

(e) USDA accredited and state-licensed veterinarians or other persons or entities distributing official eartags or any person applying official eartags to animals on behalf of the owner must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:

(1) The names and addresses of anyone to whom the eartags were distributed or the owner of the animals;

(2) Official identification numbers of the eartags distributed or applied; and

(3) The date of distribution or application.

(f) The distribution or application of official eartags must be reported to the Department's Animal Health Branch within seven (7) calendar days following the end of each reporting quarter, even if no tags were distributed or applied. USDA accredited and state-licensed veterinarians or other persons or entities distributing official eartags, or any person applying official eartags to animals on behalf of the owner may use the Report of Official Ear Tags Distributed or Applied, AHB Form 76-210 (~~Rev. 12/16~~), as provided by the Department, or another form or method, to report the distribution or application of tags which at minimum must contain the following information:

- (1) Name and address of the veterinary clinic or facility distributing or applying tags;
- (2) Name of veterinarian or person distributing or applying tags; and veterinary license number, if applicable;
- (3) Reporting year and reporting quarter (March, June September, or December);
- (4) Starting and ending tag numbers;
- (5) The date of distribution or application; and
- (6) Premises or owner name; physical address, city, zip and telephone number where tags were distributed to or location of animals when tagged.
- (7) Official eartags distributed to a livestock facility must only be used on animals maintained on that facility.
- (8) The Department may only distribute additional official eartags upon receipt of the record as described in subsection (f)(1) through (6) above documenting use and/or distribution of official ear tags provided by the Department.
- (g) Official identification devices are not to be sold or otherwise transferred from the premises to which they were originally issued to another premises without authorization by the Department or USDA.
- (h) The Department or USDA may authorize the use of additional devices or methods if such additional devices or methods will provide for adequate traceability.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9932, 10324, 10325, 10326 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

The Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch, hereby adopts changes to Article 4 (Feeding Restricted Cattle), Chapter 7, (Restricted Animals), Division 2 (Animal Industry) of Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

Section 1302.1. Designated Pens in Feedlots.

(a) Designated pens are a set of pens on a premises approved by the Department and USDA for the feeding of cattle from California herds quarantined for

brucellosis and/or tuberculosis and whose movement is restricted only to recognized slaughtering establishments approved by the Department or USDA.

(b) An owner or manager of a feedlot requesting approval for designated pen status must contact the Department's Animal Health Branch District Office containing the feedlot or the Animal Health Branch in Sacramento.

(c) Approval of designated pens may be granted when the owner or manager of the feedlot completes and submits to the Department's Animal Health Branch an Application for Designated Pen Status to Feed Tuberculosis or Brucellosis Exposed Cattle, AHB Form 76-197 (Rev. 12/16), ~~which is incorporated by reference~~ as provided by the Department. The application will include the following:

- (1) Pen numbers subject to designated pen status;
- (2) Name, address and premises ID # of the feedlot;
- (3) Name and telephone number of the contact person such as owner or manager;
- (4) Disease(s) cattle are known to be exposed to; and
- (5) Signature of the applicant that certifies compliance with the following requirements:

(A) All cattle entering designated pens are considered restricted and may only be moved from those pens directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or to other designated pens.

(B) All cattle must have an individual official identification number and records must be maintained for all animals entering and leaving the designated pens including:

1. Buyer's and seller's name and address.
2. Number of animals.
3. Description of each animal including sex, age, breed, and official identification.
4. Date of entry and date animals shipped from feedyard.
5. Terminal destination of the animals.

(C) Double cattle-proof fencing is required to separate restricted cattle from non-restricted cattle. The separation required:

1. Brucellosis. All designated pens must be separated by at least 12 feet from non-restricted areas.
2. Tuberculosis. All designated pens must be separated by at least 30 feet from non-restricted areas.

(D) Not allow restricted and non-restricted cattle to share watering systems, feed troughs or hospital pens.

(E) Not allow pasturing or grazing of the restricted cattle.

(F) Notify the Animal Health Branch district office when restricted cattle are received at the premises.

(G) Record birth or mortality of restricted cattle by date and individual official animal identification.

(H) Clean and disinfect any common processing areas and/or equipment used for processing or treating restricted cattle with a disinfectant used as labeled, before use for non-restricted cattle.

(I) Require workers coming in direct contact with restricted cattle or their excrement to change outerwear and disinfect their boots before moving to an area with non-restricted cattle.

(J) Allow Department and/or USDA personnel to periodically inspect the restricted cattle and the designated pens and review all associated records.

(K) Maintain records for a minimum of five (5) years.

(d) Approval of designated pens in feedlots is valid for one (1) year from the date of approval.

(e) The State Veterinarian may amend the requirements for designated pens in response to a change in disease status or to prevent the threat, introduction or spread of disease to California livestock, as determined by the State Veterinarian.

(f) Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement may result in the revocation of this agreement and/or the Department's refusal to enter into any future agreements with the applicant for the confined feeding of restricted cattle pursuant to the article.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 9932, 10324 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 1302.2. Terminal Feedlots.

(a) A terminal feedlot is a confined feeding operation, or portion thereof, approved by the Department to hold only animals for slaughter.

(b) An owner or manager of a premises requesting approval as a terminal feedlot must contact the Department's Animal Health Branch district office where the feedlot is located, or the Animal Health Branch in Sacramento.

(c) Approval of terminal feedlots may be granted when the owner or manager of the facility completes and submits to the Department's Animal Health Branch an Application for a Terminal Feedlot, AHB Form 76-198 (Rev. 12/16), ~~which is incorporated by reference~~ as provided by the Department. The application will include the following:

(1) Name, address and premises ID # of the feedlot;

(2) Name and telephone number of the contact person such as owner or manager;

(3) Signature of the applicant that certifies compliance with the following requirements:

(A) All cattle entering a terminal feedlot are considered restricted and may only be moved from the feedlot directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where

they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival, or to other slaughter pens or to another terminal feedlot.

(B) All cattle must bear an individual official identification number as defined in Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830(a)(25), and records must be maintained for all animals entering and leaving the slaughter pens including:

1. Buyer's and seller's name and address.
2. Number of animals.
3. Description of each animal including sex, age, breed and identification.
4. Date of entry and date animals shipped from feedyard.
5. Terminal destination of the animals.

(C) Not feed any cattle for future use as breeding stock.

(D) Not allow pasturing or grazing of the restricted cattle.

(E) Record birth or mortality of cattle by date and animal identification.

(F) Allow Department and/or USDA personnel to periodically inspect the restricted cattle and the facility and review all associated records.

(G) Maintain all cattle movement records for a minimum of five (5) years.

(d) Approval of terminal feedlots is valid for one (1) year from the date of approval.

(e) The State Veterinarian may amend the requirements for terminal feedlots in response to a change in disease status or to prevent the threat, introduction or spread of disease to California livestock, as determined by the State Veterinarian.

(f) Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement may result in the revocation of this agreement and/or the Department's refusal to enter into any future agreements with the applicant for the confined feeding of restricted cattle pursuant to the article.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 9932, 10324 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 1302.3. Slaughter Pens.

(a) An owner or manager of a premises requesting approval to maintain slaughter pens must contact the Department's Animal Health Branch district office where the feedlot or premises is located, or the Animal Health Branch in Sacramento.

(b) Approval of slaughter pens may be granted when the owner or manager of the premises completes and submits to the Department's Animal Health Branch an Application for Slaughter Pen Status, AHB Form 76-200 (Rev. 12/16), which is ~~incorporated by reference~~ as provided by the Department. The application will include the following:

- (1) Pen numbers subject to approval;

(2) Name, address and premises ID # of the premises;
(3) Name and telephone number of the contact person such as owner or manager; and

(4) Signature of the applicant that certifies compliance with the following requirements:

(A) All cattle entering slaughter pens are considered restricted and may only be moved from those pens directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival, or to other slaughter pens.

(B) All cattle must bear an individual official identification number as defined in Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830(a)(25), and records must be maintained for all animals entering and leaving the slaughter pens:

1. Buyer's and seller's name and address.
2. Number of animals.
3. Description of each animal including sex, age, breed and identification.
4. Date of entry and date animals shipped from feedyard.
5. Terminal destination of the animals.

(C) Provide signage that clearly states "slaughter only" on each slaughter pen.

(D) Maintain separation (no fence line contact) of cattle in slaughter pens from breeding cattle. This separation can be an alley if cattle are not kept in the alley.

(E) Not allow restricted and non-restricted cattle to share watering systems, feed troughs or hospital pens.

(F) Not allow pasturing or grazing of the restricted cattle.

(G) Record birth or mortality of cattle in slaughter pens by date and animal identification.

(H) Allow Department and/or USDA personnel to periodically inspect the restricted cattle and the slaughter pens and review all associated records.

(I) Maintain records for a minimum of five (5) years.

(c) Approval of slaughter pens is valid for one (1) year from the date of approval.

(d) The State Veterinarian may amend the requirements for slaughter pens in response to a change in disease status or to prevent the threat, introduction or spread of disease to California livestock, as determined by the State Veterinarian.

(e) Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement may result in the revocation of this agreement and/or the Department's refusal to enter into any future agreements with the applicant for the confined feeding of restricted cattle pursuant to the article.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 9932, 10324 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.