

**State Rules Advisory Committee Meeting
August – Language Revision**

2. Review Proposed Language for the Following:

a. Youth Livestock Shows – Intent, Purpose, and Goals (add to the Preface on page 4)

The Fair industry has established and continues to revise consistent, statewide standards of livestock welfare and management practices for the junior livestock program. These standards will assure livestock product quality, food safety and livestock competition that is educational, fair and ethical. Communication and coordination among the fair industry, livestock industry, youth educators, and regulatory bodies will help to accomplish these objectives.

It is the goal of the youth livestock fair programs to produce a well-rounded livestock show that provides youth a chance to gain knowledge and responsibility for the care and treatment of an animal, appreciation for production agriculture and to give them a glimpse of what this career entails. We hope it will provide an educational opportunity to learn the skills necessary to be a successful small business and market their product to potential buyers. This valuable learning opportunity allows the exhibitor to be a small producer, experiencing what those in production agriculture do every day. By providing this opportunity we hope to educate and promote California Agriculture and create future agriculturists.

b. Drug Residues/Declaration of Medication

i. Consequences (Eligibility, Entry Process on page 6)

1. Current language – “In the event that it is determined there has been unethical treatment of animals or violation of state or federal regulations or of state or local fair drug policy rules, exhibitor names will be forwarded to F&E as well as given to the Network of California Fairs and to appropriate government agencies.”
2. Proposed language addition – “In addition, animals testing positive to an unapproved foreign substance including but not limited to drugs, chemicals, or feed additives, will be disqualified, and declared ineligible to receive awards, premium money, or sale proceeds, and may be banned from participating as an exhibitor in the junior livestock show and auction for at least one year.

It is the sole responsibility of the Exhibitor to ensure that the animal is free of any prescribed drugs and substances. Extent of knowledge on the part of the Exhibitor with regards to the drugs or substance found in the animal is not relevant to any issue, and it shall not be the defense of the person or persons unknown introduced the prescribed substance into the animal prior to, or at arrival, or after arrival on the Fair property.

ii. Declaration of Medication Form (Use of Pharmaceuticals in Market Animals on page 26)

1. Current language – “2. All exhibitors must advise management of any drugs and medications administered to an animal that might still be detected at the time of showing and at meat inspection. The name of the drug, its purpose, withdrawal time, route, time, and date of administration must be presented to management prior to the showing and sale of the animal. Livestock treated within the specified withdrawal period cannot be sold without notifying the buyer. 3. Exhibitors must complete the fair’s medication certificate prior to sale. 4. Per Food and Ag Code 14363 (a), it is unlawful for any livestock owner or agent to sell or dispose of any livestock or livestock carcasses which within 48 hours after the buyer takes possession have drug residues in excess of allowable federal or state tolerances. In addition to any other penalties imposed by this chapter, any livestock owner or agent violating this section shall be liable to the buyer for an amount equal to three times the purchase price of any livestock or livestock carcasses with drug residues in excess of allowable federal or state tolerances so long as the liability does not conflict with the federal Packers and Stockyards Act, and shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each head of livestock or livestock carcass disposed of or sold. In addition, the livestock owner or agent shall be liable for any attorney’s fees. See also Food and Ag Code (FAC) 14360 and 14362.”
2. Proposed language addition – “Substances used per label or in an extra-label drug usage MUST be done under the supervision of a licensed Veterinarian and their contact information is required. Any animal requiring medically necessary treatment prior to competition may need to be withdrawn from competition if hydration status, mentation, or way of going will be affected by the medically necessary treatment. The intent of the program is not to prevent medically necessary treatment, but to ensure the animal’s wellbeing and fair competition.”
3. See sample form attached.

c. Definition of “Care and Management” (Livestock and Horse Exhibits, Ownership on page 16)

- i. Current language – “Animal and horse projects must be owned (and leased horses as specified in this document) solely by and under the exhibitor’s care and management and under the supervision of the organization in which the project will be shown as specified below.”
- ii. Proposed language - Options

- Option 1 – Clear and Direct
Animal projects must be owned solely by the exhibitor and remain under the exhibitor's primary care and management throughout the required ownership period specified below.
- Option 2 – Emphasizes Daily Responsibility
Animal projects must be owned solely by the exhibitor and be under the exhibitor's direct care and management for the duration of the required ownership period. The exhibitor is expected to provide the majority of the animal's daily care.
- Option 3 – Strongest Language
Animal projects must be owned solely by the exhibitor and remain under the exhibitor's direct and primary care, management, and responsibility throughout the required ownership period stated below. Routine feeding, watering, grooming, training, and general care should be performed primarily by the exhibitor.
- Option 4 – Fair/4-H Style Language
Animal projects must be owned solely by the exhibitor and under the exhibitor's primary care, management, and supervision for the entire ownership period specified below. The exhibitor must be the individual principally responsible for the animal's daily care and project activities.

3. Bill of Sale/Prop 12 Examples

- a. Bill of Sale Example (add to State Rules Addendum II on Page 8)

BILL OF SALE	
Date: _____	
<u>Seller Info</u>	
Name: _____	
Physical Address: _____	
Phone Number: _____	
Email: _____	
<u>Buyer Info</u>	
Name: _____	
Physical Address: _____	
Phone Number: _____	
Email: _____	
<u>Description of Livestock</u>	
Quantity: _____	Species: _____
Breed: _____	
Age: _____	Sex: _____
Unique Identification: _____	

Sale Price: \$ _____	
Seller Signature: _____	
Buyer Signature: _____	

****For cattle, including market beef – A CDFA Bill of Sale or Consignment for livestock (Form 74-036Y) is required for all cattle, including market beef. The Form 74-036Y is an official state-approved document required to legally record the sale, consignment, or pasture movement of cattle and other regulated livestock within California. Regulated under California Food and Agricultural Code, the forms require specific details to prevent livestock theft and track disease traceability.**

- b. Prop 12 Language (Animal Species Rules - Swine Section on page 23 and State Rules Addendum II on page 7)**
- i. Proposed language - California fairs and 4-H, FFA, Grange, Independent or similar youth programs are required to follow the Animal Confinement regulations as related to covered animals raised in and covered products sold in California. The most commonly affected fair stakeholder will be California fairs who have a “resale” option for market hogs shown at their fair and youth raising market hogs as their project animals because whole pork meat from a market hog processed for “resale” could be sold in California and therefore needs to comply with regulatory requirements.

All whole pork meat sold in California is required to be from a breeding pig or the immediate offspring of a breeding pig raised in compliance with the Animal Confinement standards and traceable through an audit trail to a pork producer that is a certified operation with a valid Certificate of Compliance.

As of January 1, 2024:

1. All pork producers in California are required to be certified operations (have a valid Certificate of Compliance issued by a certifying agent).
- AND
2. Any whole pork meat sold in California must be from a breeding pig or the immediate offspring of a breeding pig raised by a pork producer who is a certified operation.

For more information about Proposition 12 and the Animal Care Program, please visit [CDFA - AHFSS - Animal Care Program](#).