CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Animal Health Branch Newsletter

Volume 31 April 2016

Mission Statement

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

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Proposed Animal Disease Traceability and Trichomonosis Regulations

The **proposed** Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) and Trichomonosis Regulations have been published for public comment and are available at https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Regulations.html. The comment period is March 25, 2016 to May 9, 2016 until 5:00pm PDT. All comments must be submitted in writing according to the notice: https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/pdfs/regulations/ADTNotice.pdf.

Summaries of the **proposed** ADT and Trichomonosis Regulations are included in this newsletter. Any individuals with concerns about the regulation must submit comments in writing. These are **proposed** regulations; existing regulations remain in effect until the regulation is final.

Please contact Rachelle Kennedy at rachelle.kennedy@cdfa.ca.gov or (916-900-5043) or Victor Velez at victor.velez@cdfa.ca.gov or (916-900-5047) if you have any questions about the **proposed** regulations.

April 2016 U.S. Free of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus

On March 4, 2016, the last vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) affected premises was released from quarantine in Colorado. The 2015 VSV outbreak in the U.S. occurred from April 29, 2015 to March 4, 2016. A total of 823 VSV-affected premises (New Jersey serotype) were confirmed or suspected in eight (8) U.S. states; Arizona (36 premises in 3 counties), Colorado (441 premises in 36 counties), Nebraska (38 premises in 10 counties), New Mexico (52 premises in 13 counties), South Dakota (50 premises in 7 counties), Texas (4 premises in 4 counties), Utah (56 premises in 8 counties), and Wyoming (146 premises in 10 counties). As of April 5, 2016, California rescinded all VSV entry requirements for livestock entering California.

(Continued on page 2)

Scientists predict that VSV will appear in the U.S. again in 2016. Practitioners are reminded to remain vigilant and report any suspect lesions to their local state or federal animal health officials. The Animal Health Branch (AHB) will continue to monitor the situation. If VSV is detected, CDFA AHB will implement movement requirements for affected states. Specifically, all horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine originating from any state where VSV has been diagnosed (except cattle and swine transported directly to slaughter) will be required to be accompanied by a health certificate (certificate of veterinary inspection) signed by an accredited veterinarian that includes the following proposed statement:

> *"I have examined all the animals identified on this certificate within 14 days of shipment date and found them to be free from signs of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV). During the last 30 days, these animals have not been exposed to VSV nor located on a VSV confirmed or a VSV suspected premises."*

For the latest information on VSV visit: https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/animal_health/VS.html

Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Investigations
Kent Fowler, DVM

AHB personnel are dedicated to investigate, control, and eradicate (when appropriate) emerging, re-emerging, endemic and foreign diseases that can severely impact animal agriculture. These disease investigations, commonly referred to as foreign animal disease (FAD) investigations, are documented in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Veterinary Services (VS) Emergency Management Response System (EMRS) Database. The Branch completed thirty-nine (39) FAD investigations during the 2015 calendar year, and four (4) investigations through March of 2016 (see table on next page). Investigations included the submission of samples to the National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) and Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL) for foot and mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, avian influenza, Schmallenberg virus, Akabane virus, African horse sickness, rabbit hemorrhagic disease, peste des petits ruminants, screwworm, equine piroplasmosis and Seneca Valley virus.

Of particular interest was an investigation in October 2015, in which Seneca Valley virus (SVV), also known as Senecavirus A, was the cause of snout vesicles on four (4) pigs in a group of 180 out-of-state market hogs at a federally-inspected slaughter facility in California. These lesions looked exactly like those found in pigs with foot and mouth disease (FMD) at a slaughter plant in the UK at the start of their FMD outbreak in 2001. The CDFA/AHB conducted an FAD investigation on this outbreak, testing samples at the California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) Laboratory for FMD the same day. Further testing of the animals for other swine vesicular diseases, performed by the USDA/NVSL, confirmed SVV. This disease had not been diagnosed previously in California, but had been seen in several states in the Midwest in 2015, initiating numerous FAD investigations nationally. In some cases, swine herds approach 80% morbidity, with snout and coronary band vesicular lesions. Pigs are often reported to be afebrile and are bright, alert, and responsive. Mortality in pre-weaned pigs has also been reported. Cases presenting similarly to FADs, including FMD, VSV or swine vesicular disease (SVD), must be treated as such until FADs can be ruled out.

For information on Seneca Valley virus visit: http://www.swinehealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Seneca-Valley-Virus.pdf

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FAD Investigations Initiated in California from January 1, 2015 to Present

Open Date	Disease	Species	Sample Type	Location of Animal (County)	Destination Lab	NVSL Result
1/9/15	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV)	Swine	Swab	Imperial	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
1/20/15	Schmallenberg Virus	Sheep	Fetus brain	Santa Barbara	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
1/22/15	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)	Chicken	Whole bird, Swab	Stanislaus	NVSL, CAHFS	Positive
1/24/15	HPAI	Chicken	Whole bird, Swab	Riverside	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
2/6/15	HPAI	Chicken	Swab	Fresno	NVSL, CAHFS	Positive
3/3/15	Akabane Virus	Goat	Tissue	Napa	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
3/9/15	Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI)	Turkey	Swab	Merced	NVSL, CAHFS	Positive
3/19/15	VSV	Equine	Serum, Swab	Orange	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
4/10/15	FMD, VSV	Bovine	Vesicle fluid, Serum, Swab	Tulare	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
4/29/15	VSV	Equine	Serum, Swab	San Diego	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
5/4/15	FMD, VSV, Bovine Papular Stomatitis (BPS)	Bovine	Swab, Tissue	Riverside	NVSL, CAHFS	Positive only for BPS
5/4/15	Avian Influenza (AI), Avian Paramyxovirus (APMV)	Chicken	Swab	Sierra	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
5/11/15	VSV	Equine	Serum	Riverside	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
5/13/15	VSV	Equine	Serum, Swab	Los Angeles	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
5/20/15	VSV, FMD	Goat	Blood, Serum, Swab	Sonoma	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
5/20/15	Schmallenberg Virus, Bunyavirus	Bovine	Serum, Brain	Tulare	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
5/26/15	African Horse Sickness (AHS)	Equine	Lung, Spleen, Kidney	San Diego	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
6/12/15	FMD, VSV	Bovine	Blood, Serum, Swab	Merced	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
6/16/15	Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease (RHD)	Rabbit	Necropsy/ Liver	Contra Costa	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
6/26/15	VSV	Equine	Serum, Swab	Sonoma	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
7/13/15	VSV	Equine	Serum	Stanislaus	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
7/16/15	Peste des petite ruminants	Goat	Liver, Lung	Riverside	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
7/23/15	VSV	Equine	Serum	Riverside	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
7/27/15	VSV	Equine	Serum, Swab, Scab	Santa Barbara	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
7/29/15	Screwworm	Canine	Larvae	San Diego	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
8/26/15	VSV	Equine	Serum, Swab	Placer	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
8/28/15	VSV	Equine	Serum	Monterey	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
8/28/15	VSV, FMD	Bovine	Blood, Serum, Swab	Stanislaus	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
9/1/15	Equine Piroplasmosis (EP)	Equine	Serum	Merced	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
9/1/15	Schmallenberg Virus	Bovine	Blood, Tissue	Placer	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
9/15/15	VSV	Equine	Serum, Swab	Santa Barbara	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
9/17/15	VSV	Equine	Serum	San Bernardino	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
9/22/15	FMD, VSV, BPS	Bovine	Serum, Swab, Tissue	Tulare	NVSL, CAHFS	Positive only for BPS
10/8/15	FMD, VSV	Bovine	Blood, Swab	Humboldt	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
10/16/15	FMD, VSV, Seneca Valley Virus (SVV)	Swine	Blood, Serum, Swab	Stanislaus	NVSL, CAHFS	Positive only for SVV
10/15/15	VSV	Equine	Serum, Swab	Yuba	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
11/2/15	VSV	Equine	Serum, Swab	Riverside	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
12/2/15	FMD, VSV	Bovine	Blood, Serum, Swab	San Luis Obispo	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
12/11/15	VSV	Equine	Swab	Tulare	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
2/1/16	Schmallenberg Virus, Bunyavirus	Goat	Brain	Kern	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
2/10/16	VSV	Equine	Serum, Swab	Contra Costa	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
3/17/16	VSV	Bovine	Serum, Swab, Blood	Tulare	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative
3/21/16	FMD, African Swine Fever (ASF), Classical Swine Fever (CSF)	Swine	Tonsil, Spleen, Swab	Stanislaus	NVSL, CAHFS	Negative

Seneca Valley virus lesions on the snout of a pig

Vesicular stomatitis virus suspect

Swine Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Investigation, March 2016
Bob Bonifacio, DVM

In March 2016, CDFA, Animal Health Branch and USDA, Veterinary Services personnel conducted a foreign animal disease (FAD) investigation in swine. A load of out-of-state market hogs arrived at a federally-inspected slaughter facility in California. Upon arrival, the public health veterinarian at this facility noticed an unusually high death rate and signs of respiratory distress, diarrhea, vomiting, and fever in many of the live hogs. The public health veterinarian suspected an FAD and immediately reported to CDFA and USDA. As a result, veterinary FAD diagnosticians and other regulatory personnel worked together to respond to this event. Samples were submitted to the California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) Laboratory where they were tested for several FADs such as African swine fever, classical swine fever, and foot and mouth disease. CAHFS also tested the samples for swine diseases known to exist in the United States. In addition to the CAHFS laboratory, samples were submitted to one of USDA's National Veterinary Service Laboratories located at Plum Island, New York. Although both laboratories reported negative results for FADs, the samples were positive for several production diseases known to infect our domestic swine population. Collectively, the samples tested positive for *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* group E, swine influenza virus, porcine epidemic diarrhea virus, swine deltacorona virus, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus, and Seneca Valley virus. At the conclusion of the investigation, the final numbers reflected the severity of the situation. Out of the 184 hogs shipped, only 50 passed post mortem inspection for human consumption. It is important to remember that swine cases presenting similarly to FADs must be reported immediately to CDFA/USDA and treated as such until FADs can be ruled out.

Dairy Cattle Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Investigation, March 2016
Greg Ledbetter, DVM

A herd veterinarian called the AHB to report that a dairy herd had seven (7) cows with teat lesions. An AHB veterinarian (an FAD diagnostician [FADD]) immediately went to the dairy and examined several cows while they were in the milking parlor. Because it was impossible to take blood samples in the parlor, it was agreed that AHB personnel would return the next morning and the manager would have the affected cows separated and locked up. The herd was quarantined.

On March 17, 2016, an FADD veterinarian returned to the dairy to further examine the affected cows and collect samples. Most of the lesions appeared to be at the base of the teat, although a couple of blisters on the actual teats were noted and sampled. Duplicate samples were taken from cows with representative lesions and sent to the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL) on Plum Island and to CAHFS Laboratory in Davis with a request to rule out FMD and VSV. AHB veterinarians returned at milking time to observe the affected cows during milking; the number of affected cows appeared to be unchanged from the previous day.

Negative test results for FMD and VSV were obtained from both CAHFS Laboratory and FADDL on March 18, 2016, and the herd quarantine was released. No diagnosis has been obtained. As a reminder, practitioners should report FAD suspects to a person, and not leave a voice mail message, because response time is critical.

Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy (EHM) Incident, February 2016
Katie Flynn, BVMS, MRCVS

On February 7, 2016, a 14 year-old polo mare, in Riverside County, displaying acute onset neurologic signs was euthanized. The necropsy at California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory on February 9, 2016 confirmed the non-neuropathogenic strain of EHV-1. All 70 exposed horses in the stabling area were quarantined. All exposed horses were monitored for clinical signs and fever for 14 days post-exposure, and no additional cases were detected. Based on immediate removal of the index horse, the enhanced biosecurity measures and no detection of additional cases, the quarantine was released on day 14.

As a reminder, EHM is a reportable condition in California and suspect cases must be reported to the local AHB office or Sacramento Headquarters. Each situation is assessed and appropriate quarantine and biosecurity measures are implemented based on the incident. For additional information on EHM visit: https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/animal_health/equine_herpes_virus.html

The Future of California's Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM) Import Quarantine Program

Katie Flynn, BVMS, MRCVS

CEM is endemic in the horse populations in some countries that export horses to the U.S. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has import requirements for CEM testing and treatment of mares and stallions from those countries. Any mare over 731 days of age from a CEM-affected country must complete the USDA post-arrival CEM protocols. California regulations designate the UC Davis Center for Equine Health as the approved CEM import quarantine facility for the State of California. Regulatory oversight of the facility is shared between the CDFA and UC Davis through delegation of regulatory authority.

The UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine and the CDFA are currently soliciting industry feedback on California's CEM import quarantine program. Industry comments are being solicited on three possible future options:

1. Continue solely with the UC Davis approved CEM import quarantine facility.
2. Regulatory change to authorize a UC Davis managed Southern California CEM import quarantine facility.
3. Regulatory change to authorize a private CEM import quarantine facility. (Note: If a private CEM import quarantine facility were to be approved, it would require significant regulatory oversight at the expense of the industry, as delegation of regulatory authority could not be made to a non-state entity.)

Options two and three outlined above would require a regulation change proposal including the following steps:

1. Solicitation of feedback from the California equine industry on potential changes to the current California CEM import program.
2. Scientific risk assessment and analysis of each proposed option to determine the most appropriate, science-based option.
3. Drafting of proposed regulations to incorporate the potential changes.
4. Solicitation of industry feedback on proposed draft regulations.
5. Final submission of proposed regulation change to the California Office of Administrative Law for review and approval.
6. If approved, enactment of the new regulations.

The CEM import quarantine program in California requires enhanced communications and collaboration among the stakeholders. UC Davis and CDFA will be hosting CEM stakeholder meetings throughout the year to solicit stakeholder input. Additionally, feedback can be provided through a survey at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/3V3RR5M

For additional information, see the California import quarantine CEM Q&A fact sheet at: http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/ceh/quarantine/CEM_FAQs.pdf or visit the Center for Equine Health CEM quarantine webpage at: http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/ceh/quarantine/index.cfm.

Proposed Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) Regulations **March 25, 2016**
Open for Public Comments March 25, 2016 to May 9, 2016

The following is a summary of the **proposed** California (CA) ADT regulations: Article 14 under Title 3 Food and Agriculture, Division 2 Animal Industry, Chapter 2 Livestock Disease Control. The CA regulations mirror the federal ADT regulations (Title 9 code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 86) but are organized differently, and include separate sections for certain requirements and additional sections for CA-specific requirements. Some of the regulations found in existing CA brucellosis regulations, including sections on what CA requires for Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) and interstate livestock entry permits, will be moving to the ADT regulation with some updates.

Official ID Options

Approved Cattle Official ID Options:

1. Official eartags:
   - National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) tags-Silver brite and Brucellosis metal tags
   - Animals Identification Number (AIN) Tags- "840" visual or RFID tags
   - Location-based number system tags
2. Brands (when agreed upon between CA and another state)
3. Breed registration tattoos (when agreed upon between CA and another state)

Intrastate Cattle Official ID Requirements

The following classes of cattle will require official ID:

1. Dairy Cattle born in CA after January 1, 2017 prior to leaving their birth premises unless moved directly to a facility, to be tagged, that is:
   - Participating in the USDA's Process Verified Program or Quality System Assessment Program, or a 3rd party age and source verification program approved by the department *and* is an Approved Tagging Site
   - An Approved Tagging Site
2. Dairy Cattle when changing ownership except when moving directly to:
   - A facility participating in the USDA's Process Verified Program or Quality System Assessment Program, or 3rd party age and source verification program approved by the department *and* is an Approved Tagging Site
   - An Approved Tagging Site
   - A recognized slaughtering establishment and each animal bears a USDA approved backtag
     - Must be an Approved Tagging Site if cattle are held more than 3 days after arrival
   - No more than one Approved Livestock Marketing Facility, that is an Approved Tagging Site, then to a recognized slaughtering establishment to be slaughtered within 3 days after arrival
     - Cattle must be from farm of origin and bear a USDA approved backtag
3. Non-virgin sexually intact male cattle less than 18 months and sexually intact male cattle 18 months of age and over, unless moving
   - Directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment
   - With a Bull Slaughter Agreement
4. Beef Breed Female cattle moving to a recognized slaughtering establishment, or they may have a USDA backtag

Full Proposed Regulation Language is posted at https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Regulations.html
Comments must be submitted in writing. Email questions to rachelle.kennedy@cdfa.ca.gov and victor.velez@cdfa.ca.gov

Proposed Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) Regulations **March 25, 2016**
Open for Public Comments March 25, 2016 to May 9, 2016

Interstate Cattle Official ID Requirements

Official ID is required for the following cattle to enter CA:

1. Sexually intact beef breed male cattle 18 months of age and over
2. Sexually intact beef breed female cattle 4 months of age and over
3. Female dairy cattle of any age
4. Dairy males (including steers) born after March 11, 2013
5. Cattle of any age used for rodeo, recreational, show or exhibition purposes
6. Mexican origin cattle regardless of age or sex
7. Cattle requiring disease testing for interstate movement into CA

Exemptions:

- Moved directly from a location in CA through another state to a second location in CA
- Moved directly from farm of origin to an Approved Tagging Site
- Moved with another form of identification as agreed upon by CA and another state
- Moved with a Special Entry Permit to be Vaccinated on Arrival
- Moved directly to a Recognized Slaughtering Establishment to be slaughtered within 3 days of arrival, and must:
  - Bear a USDA backtag or
  - Be from farm of origin and have a USDA backtag applied at the plant
- Moved directly to no more than one Approved Livestock Marketing Facility then moved to a Recognized Slaughtering Establishment to be slaughtered within 3 days of arrival. Must move from farm of origin and have a USDA backtag applied at the market

Documentation Requirements

Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI)

All Cattle entering CA require a CVI, unless:

- Moved directly to a Recognized Slaughtering Establishment and are accompanied by an owner shipper statement or a brand certificate
- Moved directly to an Approved Livestock Marketing Facility from a farm of origin and do not move interstate from the facility unless accompanied by a CVI
- Moved from a farm of origin for veterinary medical examination
- Moved directly from a location in CA through another state to a second location in CA
- Moved with a Pasture to Pasture Permit
- Using another form of documentation as agreed upon by CA and another state

Official ID must be recorded on the CVI or other document, unless:

- Moved from an Approved Livestock Marketing Facility directly to a Recognized Slaughtering Establishment
- Cattle are sexually intact beef breed under 18 months of age, all steers, or spayed heifers, except if used for rodeo, recreation, exhibition or show

Interstate Livestock Entry Permits

Permits are issued prior to entry, and valid for 15 days. All cattle require an entry permit, unless:

- Moving with a Special Entry Permit
- Moving directly from a location in CA through another state to a second location in CA

Full Proposed Regulation Language is posted at https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Regulations.html
Comments must be submitted in writing. Email questions to rachelle.kennedy@cdfa.ca.gov and victor.velez@cdfa.ca.gov

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Proposed Changes to California's Trichomonosis Program

Open for Public Comments March 25, 2016 to May 9, 2016

1. Require a negative trichomonosis test on **ALL** bulls ≥18 months of age AND all non-virgin bulls <18 months of age within 60 days prior to:
   - **Entering** California.
   - **Changing ownership** in California.

   Bulls are exempt from this test when they are:
   - Moving directly to a recognized slaughter establishment.
   - Moving to a feedlot for feeding (with no grazing or exposure to female cattle) and subsequent movement to a recognized slaughtering establishment.
   - Moving for exhibition only.
   - Moving for artificial insemination only.
   - Moving with a signed bull slaughter agreement.
   - Returning to California (without changing ownership) having been confined in pens (no contact with female cattle) and within 12 months of a negative test to leave the state.

   NOTE: Bulls may move interstate on a pasture-to-pasture permit with a negative trichomonosis test within the previous 12 months.
2. Add regulations for a written "**Bull Slaughter Agreement**" exempting bulls from a negative trichomonosis test at change of ownership with the following requirements:
   - Bulls must move directly to the buyer's facility and cannot be resold.
   - Bulls must be slaughtered within seven days after purchase.
   - Bulls must not be in contact with cattle not moving to slaughter.
   - Bulls can move with a backtag as identification.
   - Records must be kept by seller, buyer, and agent for five years.

   The agreement is good for 12 months from the date of signature for the owner/premises.

3. Require **official individual identification (ID)** on all bulls ≥18 months of age **changing ownership in California** except those moving:
   - To a recognized slaughter facility.
   - On a Bull Slaughter Agreement.
4. Add a requirement for bulls to be identified with a "**Trichomonosis approved eartag**" when they are trichomonosis tested:
   - Trichomonosis tested bulls will require both official individual ID **AND** a trichomonosis tag.
   - The trichomonosis tag will be color coded and on the same yearly schedule as used in neighboring states (Sept. 1 to Aug. 31).
5. Require a "**DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test**" (e.g. PCR) for bulls:
   - Entering California.
   - Sold in California.
   - In pasture-to-pasture herds.
   - In affected herds.
   - In exposed herds.
6. Allow the **culture test to screen bulls** for trichomonosis:
   - In herds screening for infection.
   - In Certified Semen Services facilities.
7. Require a **second DNA-based test** for bulls:
   - In herds that have been infected twice within the prior 24 months.
   - Entering California from a herd diagnosed with trichomonosis in last 24 months.
8. Require trichomonosis approved veterinarians to renew their training every two years.
9. Require signage at saleyard: *"Non-virgin bulls less than 18 months of age and all bulls 18 months of age and over sold for breeding must have a negative trichomonosis test or be consigned as slaughter only."*
10. Add an option to trichomonosis test bulls at the point of sale when the seller, buyer and saleyard agree.
11. Simplify the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection statement for imported bulls to: *"Trichomonosis has not been diagnosed in the herd of origin within the past 24 months."*

The complete regulation can be found at https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Regulations.html.
Submit comments *in writing* to the Department.

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cdfa CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

CAREER FAIR

Wednesday, May 18 8:30 AM to 3:30 PM

California Department of Food & Agriculture
2800 Gateway Oaks Drive
Sacramento, 95833

WORK FOR THE GOLDEN STATE!

CDFA representatives from several divisions and offices will be on-hand to present, discuss, and answer questions about what they do and to provide insight on current and future job opportunities. Attendees will be able to network and interact with staff at division booths, as well as in division-specific listening sessions. For more information about CDFA's divisions, visit our website at **www.cdfa.ca.gov**.

Animal Health
Plant Health
Inspection Services
Marketing Services
Administration
Executive/Policy
Information Technology
Measurement Standards

On-Site Workshop:

Attendees will learn how to...

- Navigate the job application process
- Apply for State exams online

For more information, please contact:
CDFA.CareerFair@cdfa.ca.gov

FIND YOUR NEXT JOB HERE

This event is free and open to the public.

Parking is free.

Staff Biographies

Dr. Marcello Schonmann is one of two new veterinarians joining the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) in Tulare. He is a field Veterinary Medical Officer who graduated from the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil in 1983. He initially completed a residency program in Ruminant Medicine and later worked as a field veterinarian for a large grain company. He was able to visit several states and many rural areas in the southeast region of Brazil.

Dr. Schonmann then moved to the U.S. in 1989 and participated in research projects involving bovine trichomoniasis and bovine neosporosis at Davis. While he was conducting research on bovine trichomoniasis he completed the M.P.V.M. program. In 1995, he completed the residency training program in Food Animal Reproduction/ Herd Health.

In 1997, Dr. Schonmann joined a large dairy practice in Visalia and experienced life in the Central Valley of California. During all these years he interacted with the families of dedicated dairymen, and many of the children he worked with are now successful farmers.

Dr. Schonmann's hobby is photography in all its forms. Dr. Schonmann has been married for 18 years; he and his wife have a dog and a parrot who suprisingly get along very well.

Dr. Jennifer McDougle is one of two new veterinarians joining the CDFA Animal Health Branch in Tulare and hails from Bakersfield, CA. Her educational background includes an Animal Science degree from California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo and a veterinary degree from University College Dublin, Ireland in 2002. She has worked in Dublin, Oregon and California in the fields of small animal and shelter medicine, and completed the Koret Shelter Medicine Fellowship with UC Davis in 2007. She was an adjunct faculty instructor with the Registered Veterinary Technician program at Bakersfield College for 9 years and is currently serving as Captain in the U.S. Army Reserve at the 109th Veterinary Unit in Garden Grove, CA with training emphasis on Military Working Dogs and Food Inspection. She is enthusiastic about her position with the CDFA and looks forward to her work with the Animal Health Branch. She enjoys traveling, hiking, exploring interesting places in the Central Valley, and going for runs when accompanied by her energetic Corgi, Polo.

Contact Information

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

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District Offices
Veterinarian In Charge (VIC)

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

Modesto: Dr. Randy Anderson
3800 Cornucopia Way, Suite F
Modesto, CA 95358
(209) 491-9350

Tulare: Dr. Gregory Ledbetter
18830 Road 112
Tulare, CA 93274
(559) 685-3500

Ontario: Dr. Predrag Pecic
1910 South Archibald Avenue, Suite Y
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Other AHFSS Branches

Bureau of Livestock Identification
John Suther, Chief
(916) 900-5006

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

Meat, Poultry and Egg Safety
Dr. Douglas Hepper, Chief
(916) 900-5004

United States Department of Agriculture
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