California first gained Bovine “TB-Free” status in 1999, only to lose it in April 2003 when bovine TB was confirmed in three dairy herds in the Central Valley. After depopulating the affected herds and tracing/testing the associated cattle, California regained “TB-Free” status in April 2005. Bovine TB was again detected on routine slaughter surveillance in a Fresno County dairy cow in December 2007. In May 2008, two associated Fresno County herds were also confirmed TB-affected. In September 2008, the United States Department of Agriculture downgraded California to Modified Accredited Advanced (MAA) TB status. A fourth affected herd was then confirmed in a San Bernardino County herd in January 2009. Eight (8) TB-infected cows were detected between these four herds and three (3) different strain-types were isolated. Trace investigations of these herds led to about 310 separate herd tests of more than over 419,000 cattle in 254 herds. Two herds (5,000 & 1,000 cattle) were depopulated and two herds completing a “test and removal plan” were released from quarantine. California was well on the way to regaining “TB-Free” status in 2011 when two new TB-affected herds were identified. Here’s an update.

The “test and removal plan” for the San Bernardino County herd identified with bovine TB in April 2011 is ongoing. Seven (7) cattle removed from the herd were confirmed positive for Mycobacterium bovis (M. bovis) of the same strain type as the index cow. Trace investigations are now complete. Twelve (12) trace herds (14,022 cattle) were TB tested and more than 350 cattle were sent to necropsy or slaughter with no evidence of disease spread to the trace herds and no indication of the source of infection to the herd. Dairy workers evaluated were negative for TB.

In September 2011, the National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) cultured M. bovis from a July 2011 routine slaughter surveillance granuloma submission from a five year old cow slaughtered at a Southern California processing plant. California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) personnel traced the cow to the herd of origin, a dry-lot dairy in San Bernardino County, where the cow was born and remained until removal. No heifers, cows or bulls had been added to this herd in many years. They are bred by artificial insemination and clean-up bulls are home-raised. The herd of origin was quarantined and scheduled for TB testing.

The herd of approximately 3,500 cattle had 155 responders to the caudal fold screening skin TB test; 40 animals were interferon gamma test positive and classified as reactors. On necropsy at the California diagnostic laboratory, all 40 reactors were found with lesions compatible with bovine tuberculosis. M. bovis was confirmed by PCR on tissue samples at NVSL. To date, 55 cattle from this affected herd had

(Continued on page 2)
The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) recently published a proposed animal disease traceability rule that will require official identification and an Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI) or other documentation for interstate movement of certain livestock. Interstate movements have the greatest potential impact on disease spread nationally. The regulations will authorize specific forms of official identification for each species which should be accepted by all States. The current regulations for horses, captive cervids (e.g. deer and elk), sheep, goats, swine and poultry will change very little.

Although the proposed rule will define official identification for several species, cattle are the initial target species. For cattle, the proposed rule recognizes the following devices as official identification: Animal Identification Number devices (840 tags); National Uniform Eartagging System tags (silver and orange metal tags with the state code); and Location-Based Number (an official premises identification number with a unique herd management number). Other forms of identification may be acceptable when agreed upon by animal health officials in the movement state of origin and state of destination including, but not limited to, brands, tattoos and breed registry certificates.

Current interstate movement regulations require individual identification of sexually intact cattle (breeding animals) over 24 months of age. The new proposal requires individual identification of all dairy, rodeo and show cattle 18 months of age and older. There is to be a phase-in of official identification requirements for cattle less than 18 months of age. The rule provides some identification requirement exemptions, such as a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement; and movement of cattle less than 18 months of age between any two States with documentation other than an ICVI (i.e. brand inspection certificates) agreed upon by animal health officials in the two States. The proposed rule also has a provision to prevent retagging an animal with a similar official device. For instance, if an animal has a USDA-issued “silver brite” metal tag, application of a second “silver brite” tag will not be permitted. The rule does not allow for an ICVI to have an attachment listing official identification numbers, which could present difficulties for producers using the 15 digit 840 TB-compatible lesions at necropsy, including three (3) ten-month old heifers and fifty-two (52) adult cattle ranging from two to nine years of age. Twenty-seven (27) of these cattle had cultures positive for *M. bovis*. Cultures from the remaining cattle are pending. An epidemiological investigation is underway. This is the second dairy herd identified with bovine TB in San Bernardino County since April 2011.

Importantly, the *M. bovis* genotypes found in both of the currently affected San Bernardino County dairy herds are different. Both genotypes are unique strains not previously isolated from U.S. cattle, and both genotypes match Mexican isolates in the NVSL database. Public health officials are comparing the isolates to human and *M. bovis* in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) database; there was no match to the identified strain type for one isolate and the match results are pending on the second isolate.

Both San Bernardino County affected herds remain under quarantine; cattle are moved from these herds on permits; cull cows go directly to processing plants for enhanced slaughter surveillance and calves are being raised separately from cattle from other herds.

Our efforts to regain TB-free status continue.
numbers and capturing the identification information electronically.

States, working closely with local producers, will be responsible for implementing a traceability system that will achieve national traceability performance standards. Each State must develop a three year roadmap to implement the new regulations. CDFA has an active animal disease traceability working group. Please contact Victor Velez at vvelez@cdfa.ca.gov to participate and provide input.

To review the proposed rule, go to:
http://www.regulations.gov/#!submitComment;D=APHIS-2009-0091-0001

Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) Recap

In the hustle and bustle of a veterinarian’s busy day, it is often easy to overlook the accurate completion of a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). This certificate, however, is more than just another piece of paperwork; it is a legal regulatory document important for protecting the health of our animals, our food source and the public. California receives numerous noncompliant CVIs each month and sends violation letters to the issuing accredited veterinarian. The ten most common oversights/omissions on noncompliant CVIs are:

1. Missing entry permit number
2. Missing Equine Infectious Anemia test date for equines
3. Outdated Equine Infectious Anemia test date for equines (California requires negative EIA within 6 months of entry)
4. Lack of dates on CVI
5. CVIs not received in a timely manner (more than 30 days late)
6. Incomplete veterinarian information
7. Incomplete name & address of shipper and/or receiver
8. Lack of Official Identification for livestock
9. Incomplete livestock vaccination information
10. Illegible information

Veterinarians should review CVIs for accuracy and completeness before issue. Repeated issue of noncompliant CVIs may jeopardize your participation in the National Veterinary Accreditation Program.
California Update – Infectious Bursal Disease

The California poultry industry employs over 25,000 people and produces sales in excess of $2.5 billion dollars annually. To maintain this industry, creative and dedicated researchers and veterinarians are essential for identifying new and emerging diseases. The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System (CAHFS) and the California poultry industry, are dedicated to the prevention of diseases that can undermine the health of the state’s poultry industry and our nation’s food security.

In 2008, CAHFS researchers identified very virulent Infectious Bursal Disease Virus (vvIBDV), a form of Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD) not previously seen in North America, in a sample from a commercial laying flock in northern California. Since then, several other northern California backyard and commercial flocks are identified as affected by the same strain, and other unique strains, of IBD.

An IBD Working Group, which includes researchers and veterinarians from CDFA, USDA, the University of California Davis, the Ohio State University and the California Department of Fish and Game, has been studying the molecular biology, ecology, and epidemiology of these IBD strains to better understand how to manage the disease. Combined efforts have led to:

1. Gross pathology and PCR assays for endemic IBD and vvIBDV of over five thousand samples (representing about 10,000 birds) from over three-hundred commercial and private poultry facilities by CAHFS.
2. The identification of a new variant form of IBD with a genetic recombination of IBD serotype I and serotype II.
3. The development and validation of a PCR assay for historical bursal samples to assess if the different variations of IBD, including vvIBD, were present before 2008.
4. Testing of the various IBD strain types in pathogen-free birds to assess their pathogenicity.
5. IBD testing of wildlife geographically associated with the affected farms.
6. Detection of a IBD in a sample from a rodent geographically linked to a positively affected farm. This finding represents the first detection of IBD in a rodent in the field.
7. GIS mapping of vvIBDV surveillance efforts.
8. Spatial and temporal modeling of the vvIBDV virus in California.
9. Advanced decision-based modeling that takes data and stakeholder opinions into account.

In June of 2011, the IBD-working group, private poultry veterinarians and industry representatives met at UC Davis to discuss the epidemiology, molecular biology, vaccinology and biosecurity related to IBD in California. The following conclusions were drawn at the meeting:

1. Based on current sequencing data of the segment A and segment B region of IBD, there are multiple strains of IBD present in the state, including vvIBDV, in five (5) commercial and backyard premises in an area in Northern California.
2. Based on a literature search, Virkon-S and invert-soaps are effective disinfectants against multiple strains of IBD.
3. From a morbidity and mortality perspective, laying birds are affected more than broiler birds.
4. Based on the literature and the persistence of the virus, eliminating the variant strains of IBD may not be practical. Therefore, continued vigilance and research focusing on biosecurity and epidemiology are essential.

Since the meeting, the IBD working group developed a new targeted-sampling procedure to further clarify the

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prevalence of the disease in the most affected northern California region. Based on recommendations presented at the meeting, one affected commercial facility has modified their C&D procedures. There are renewed efforts to engage and work with backyard flock owners in the affected region. Additionally, a new collaboration will focus on wildlife testing in the area geographically linked to the affected premises to better understand the role of wildlife in the disease.

To our knowledge, California is currently the only state with a robust, on-going surveillance program for variant forms of IBD, including vvIBDV. Due to the global nature of modern agricultural trade, surveillance for virulent IBD strains in other states would improve the scientific understanding of this disease.

**California Update – Infectious Bursal Disease (continued)**

**USDA Approved Accreditation Supplemental Training (AAST)**

The new National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP) is in place. Participating veterinarians should have received acknowledgement of their selected Category and an assigned six digit National Accreditation Number (NAN). Initial accreditation renewal dates range from early 2013 to 2015. Accreditation renewal requires the completion of three supplemental training modules for Category I veterinarians and six supplemental training modules for Category II veterinarians. Although accreditation renewal dates are still well into the future, USDA currently has six Approved Accreditation Supplemental Training (AAST) modules available at no cost on-line. Additional modules are in development. Currently available AAST modules are:

- Module 1: Introduction to NVAP
- Module 2: Role of Agencies, Health Certificates
- Module 5: Vesicular Diseases
- Module 6: Exotic Avian Diseases
- Module 7: Foreign Animal Disease Detection in Category 1 Animals
- Module 21: Animals’ Fitness to Travel

The link to access the AAST modules is:

Printed AAST modules are available to order for a fee covering cost of production, handling and shipping. The Order Form for printed AAST is available at:

AAST will also be available in face-to-face sessions at participating professional meetings in the future.
Since May 2011, there have been three unrelated outbreaks of neuropathogenic Equine Herpes Virus -1 (EHV-1) in California:

1. **May 2011 Cutting Horse Outbreak:** Four hundred (400) horses were exposed to the neuropathogenic strain of EHV-1 at the National Cutting Horse Association (NCHA) Western National Championships in Ogden, UT held April 30-May 8, 2011. Fifty-four (54) exposed California horses were located. Twenty-two (22) California horses confirmed positive for the neuropathogenic strain of EHV-1 were located in twelve (12) counties on fourteen (14) premises. Two (2) confirmed positive horses with severe neurologic signs were euthanized.

2. **September 2011 Sonoma County Single Premises Outbreak:** Three (3) horses confirmed positive for neuropathogenic EHV-1 were identified on a single Sonoma County premises. One (1) horse with severe neurologic disease died and two (2) horses with fevers recovered. Thirteen (13) exposed horses on the property were monitored, but did not demonstrate clinical signs of disease.

3. **September 2011 Tuolumne County Outbreak:** Eight (8) horses on a Tuolumne County premises tested positive for neuropathogenic EHV-1. One (1) horse with severe neurologic disease was euthanized. One hundred and fifty (150) exposed horses and mules were isolated and monitored. Two (2) horses from San Joaquin County that were exposed to the virus on the Tuolumne County premises were subsequently confirmed positive for EHV-1.

**Equine Health Update**

**Equine West Nile Virus Cases - 2011**

To date, fifteen (15) horses are confirmed positive for West Nile Virus in 2011. Counties with confirmed positive horses include: Fresno (5), Kern (1), Los Angeles County (1), Placer (2), Merced (3), Tulare (1) and Yolo (2). Eleven (11) of the positive horses are recovering; four (4) of the positive horses died.

**Job Opportunity**

**Horseshow Drug Tester**

The Equine Medication Monitoring Program (EMMP) currently has temporary seasonal positions for drug testers available. Position responsibilities include attending horse shows to collect equine urine samples and assist veterinarians with collection of equine blood samples, completing regulatory paperwork and packaging/shipping samples to the laboratory. Reliable transportation, experience working with equines and computer skills are essential. Interested individuals should submit a resume to: **EMMP@cdfa.ca.gov**

To obtain additional information, contact
Dr. Katie Flynn,
EMMP Program Veterinarian
916-900-5039
The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), in partnership with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), have a vested interest in maintaining an avian influenza (AI)-free live bird marketing system. A substantial number of California markets sell freshly slaughtered birds directly to customers. This market system successfully coexists with our strong commercial poultry industry.

California assesses AI surveillance for several different poultry populations. There is a market-driven AI surveillance program within the traditional poultry sector that includes turkeys, layers and broilers. We also assess 1) State licensed poultry retail stores; 2) swap meets and auctions; 3) feed stores/pet stores; 4) game birds (chukars, pheasants, etc.); 5) fairs and exhibitions (fancy poultry); and 6) poultry/farm markets that primarily sell live poultry for home consumption. Additionally, surveillance monitoring includes any producer/distributor that supplies birds to these sectors. Each of these sectors requires different surveillance and disease control strategies.

We are fortunate that the preponderance of nontraditional market sector birds come from producer ranches throughout California. Many birds are transported from northern California farms to southern California retail poultry stores. Producers sample birds on their ranches to test for AI quarterly or two weeks before marketing the birds. Environmental swabs of distributor trucks and equipment are also obtained quarterly for AI testing. On a regular basis, AHB or USDA personnel randomly select birds in the retail stores to test for AI. The state testing program also includes the periodic closure of the retail stores for thorough cleaning and disinfection to break the transmission cycle of any disease present. The detection of any H5 or H7 AI strain in the market system will trigger the California Low/High Pathogenic Avian Influenza response plan. The State Veterinarian has the legal authority to direct any actions necessary to eradicate the disease and minimize the risk of spread.

The CDFA Animal Health Branch (AHB) monitors for introductions of new sources of poultry in retail markets since retail markets change as population pressures force some producers out of business and others to emerge to fill a void. Also, different poultry niches evolve in some areas to meet growing demands for locally-grown food and types of poultry not produced by the traditional commercial sector. Some niche management systems, such as free-range and pastured poultry, often are of higher risk for disease introduction, so ongoing surveillance is essential.

CDFA Meat, Poultry and Egg Safety (MPES) Branch regulations require retail poultry markets to follow humane slaughter standards and Sanitation Standard Operating procedures (SSOPs) for Cleaning and Sanitation and to have Poultry Meat Inspectors (PMIs) on site when slaughtering of birds is in progress. PMIs are store owners and employees with training and a license to inspect poultry at a designated store. PMIs must attend annual Continuing Education to maintain their license. MPES Branch veterinarians audit the stores for compliance with regulations and recordkeeping.

Outreach for poultry disease recognition and control outreach is an important element of the California AI surveillance program. Feed stores serve as an excellent avenue for the distribution of information to poultry owners. CDFA provides a voluntary biosecurity training/certificate program for feed store employees available “in-person” and “on-line” to improve feed store biosecurity and the quality of information they share with customers. The annual Animal Health Branch avian calendar is another effective method for disseminating information to poultry owners. Calendars have avian health and biosecurity tips, the Sick Bird Reporting telephone number and CDFA contact information for local District offices to encourage the reporting of sick birds. In 2010, 35,000 calendars were made available to all sectors of the poultry industry.

(Continued on page 8)
The AHB enhances surveillance and outreach as needed. Earlier this year, a Mexican commercial poultry facility close to the California border reported detection of Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). In response, the AHB enhanced surveillance for END and distributed more than 2000 informational alerts, END Fact Sheets and backyard biosecurity CDs and handouts to southern California feed stores. The AHB Avian Health website also promotes poultry disease recognition and prevention for backyard and hobby bird owners and the commercial avian industry. The website includes updates on the current status of avian diseases, such as pandemic avian influenza, as well as links to cooperative extension and commercial poultry groups. Interest in this source of information is good, the website typically receives 200-300 hits per month!

In the face of current budgets, California faces challenges to maintain sufficient personnel to continue our important AI surveillance programs.

Surveillance of Retail Poultry Markets (continued)

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Surveillance of Retail Poultry Markets (continued)

Between May and November of 2010, the Centers for Disease Control reported 3,500 cases of *Salmonella enterica serotype enteritidis* (SE) in people. Investigators studying these cases suspected that the disease was caused by contaminated eggs originating from two Iowa farms.

A federal law for egg safety, effective July of 2010, requires all egg producing farms with more than 50,000 hens* to take multiple SE preventive actions. The implementation of the egg safety regulations rests with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA egg safety rule specifically requires each farm to:

- Implement and document a SE prevention plan, a biosecurity plan and a rodent, pest and fly control plan.
- Document that chicks/pullets are procured from SE-free breeder flocks and SE-monitored chicks.
- Document egg refrigeration records.
- Conduct environmental sampling for SE at various ages in the life of the flock.
- Be inspected by FDA, including a walk-through of houses and review of written records, to assess compliance with requirements.

FDA implemented two types of inspections to verify compliance:

**Targeted Inspection:** 1-day inspection to determine farm implementation of ‘basic controls’ with respect to the FDA rule.

**Comprehensive Inspection:** 2-3 day inspection, which includes collection of environmental swabs by FDA personnel, designed for farms deemed "high risk" based upon a FDA risk model.

The FDA is currently completing the congressionally mandated inspection of approximately 600 U.S. farms before the end of 2011. FDA inspection results of thirty-five (35) farms associated with previous outbreaks and/or poor compliance
Of the 1,796 swabs collected, 76 (4%) were positive for SE. All of the positive environmental swabs were collected from the farms of one egg producer. Follow-up inspections at the farms with positive environmental swabs verified that corrective actions, including egg testing, had been implemented.

To complete the inspections by the end of the current calendar year, the FDA contracted with several states, including California, to assist with ‘targeted’ inspections. Seven California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) veterinarians or livestock inspectors completed a required FDA-sponsored three day inspector training program. CDFA personnel performing on-farm egg safety inspections on behalf of the FDA are commissioned FDA officers and follow the FDA rules and regulations. Under the current contract, CDFA personnel will inspect approximately fifteen (15) California farms before December 31, 2011.

California is one of the few states with a voluntary Egg Quality Assurance Program (CEQAP). The similarity between much of CEQAP and the FDA egg safety rule is not a coincidence, since the FDA Egg Safety Rule was modeled, in part, after the egg quality assurance programs in California and Pennsylvania. Significantly, since CEQAP has been in place, there have been no reported SE cases in humans associated with California produced eggs.

Information on the FDA egg safety rule can be found at: http://www.fda.gov/Food/FoodSafety/Product-SpecificInformation/EggSafety/default.htm

* In July of 2012, the rule will expand to also cover commercial producers with 3,000 - 49,999 hens.

**Did you know?**

With 81,700 farms and ranches, California is the No. 1 state with 7 percent of the U.S. revenue for livestock and livestock products. Protecting California’s livestock is a partnership between livestock producers, veterinarians, and government agencies. There are 74 reportable conditions for animals and animal products.

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

* Tritrichomonas foetus*

California Test Entry Requirements

California only accepts *Tritrichomonas foetus* test results from individual animal sample testing to meet the test entry requirements for bulls.

*Tritrichomonas foetus* test results from pooled samples are not accepted as official tests in California.
Livestock Inspector Vickie Osborn grew up on a small Arizona ranch, about 1 hour east of Phoenix, raising horses, donkeys, rabbits and chickens. Ranch life developed her appreciation of the old west, horses, cattle and the cowboy way of life. She followed her passion for animals and agriculture in high school and obtained an Associate Degree in Agriculture, majoring in Equine Studies, from Sierra College in Rocklin, CA. Vickie’s career in state service began with the CDFA Plant Health and Pest Prevention Services Division in November 2007. She joined the Animal Health Branch Movement Permit Section in October 2011.

Vickie has two sons that were both active in 4-H. Her youngest son has been involved in rodeo from mutton busting to bull riding in high school rodeo. She currently own five horses and is a BLM's Wild Horse & Burro Program volunteer spending her free time gentling mustangs and preparing them for adoption.

Office Technician Donald (Don) Leidolf was born and raised in San Diego, California. After high school and service time in the Navy, he settled in Sacramento in 1996. Following a career path of experiencing various jobs, including collecting owl pellets for a biological supply company, tracing eyeglass frames for an optical processing laboratory and processing shipments to Japan for Tower Records International, Don transitioned into the fast-paced world of printing and lithography gaining invaluable skills. With the decline in the printing industry and the rise of the internet and digital age, he opted to apply the variety of skills obtained during past employment in work for the State of California.

In February 2009, Don joined the Animal Health Branch working at the front desk of Sacramento headquarters. If you have called the Animal Health Branch, chances are good that you have spoken to the versatile, customer-oriented, Don! He lives in East Sacramento with his girlfriend and black Labrador. In his spare time, he likes to read about history, science and technology and listen to music. He plays the guitar and enjoys stand-up comedy.
Contact Information

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

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

Animal Health Branch
Dr. Kent Fowler, Chief
Headquarters:  (916) 900-5002
Permit Line:  (916) 900-5052

State Veterinarian
and
Director, Animal Health and Food Safety Services
Dr. Annette Whiteford
(916) 900-5000

District Offices
Veterinarians In Charge (VIC)

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

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

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

Ontario:  Dr. Predrag Pecic
1910 South Archibald Avenue, Suite Y
Ontario, CA 91761
(909) 947-4462

Additional AHFSS Branches

Bureau of Livestock Identification
Greg Lawley, 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

Emergency Preparedness and Support Unit (EPSU)
John Rowden, Manager
(916) 900-5010

United States Department of Agriculture
Area Veterinarian In Charge
Dr. Gary Brickler
(916) 854-3950/Toll Free: (877) 741-3690

Animal Health and Food Safety Services has moved to a new location, 5 miles from CDFA headquarters. The physical address of the new facility is 2800 Gateway Oaks Drive, Sacramento, CA, 95833. Our mailing address of 1220 N Street, Sacramento, CA, 95814 remains the same. Our phone number has changed to (916) 900-5002. Our fax number has changed to (916) 900-5333.